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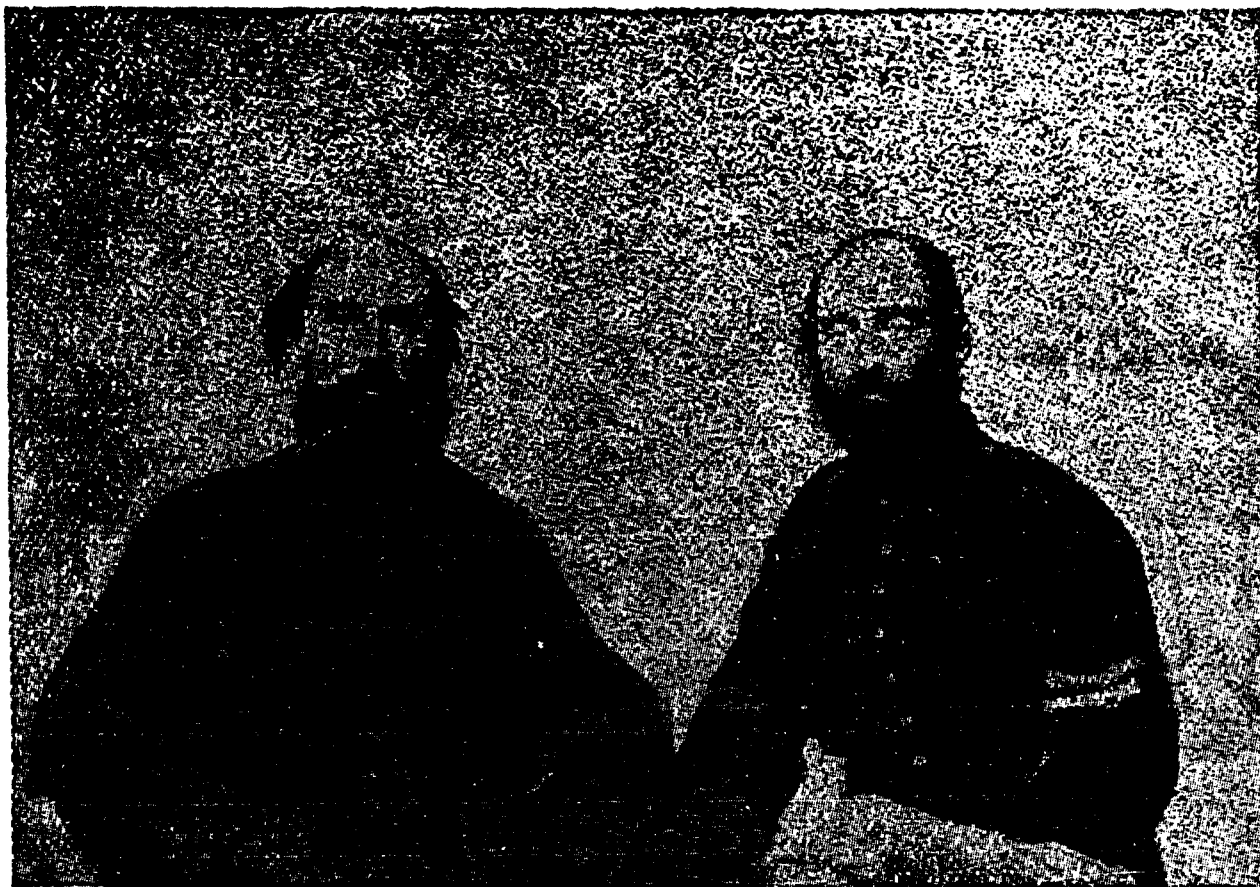
NO. 8

WASHINGTON COUNTY GIANTS

BY

HARVEY MORRIS

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LIEUT. ISAAC VAN BUSKIRK AND SERGT. JOHN VAN BUSKIRK
Company F, 27th Indiana.



CAPT. DAVID V. BUSKIRK
Company F, 27th Indiana Cavalry.
Tallest Man in Union Army.



CAPT. PETER KOPP
Company F, 27th Indiana.
Killed at Antietam.

INTRODUCTORY

“One thing will certainly interest you—that it is evident, from our statistics, that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries.” This statement to Adjutant-General Terrell, in a letter from Dr. B. A. Gould, of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the tabulation of the measurements of Union soldiers in the Civil war, was the original inspiration of this publication. Later investigations by Doctor Gould showed that the Union soldiers from Kentucky and Tennessee averaged one-third of an inch taller than the Indiana men. Subsequent investigations by Doctor Baxter, of the Provost-Marshal-General’s office, added Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, California and Nevada to Kentucky and Tennessee as having taller men than Indiana; but the total men measured from these seven states were less than half the number of Indiana men measured. Moreover, Doctor Baxter’s research showed that the men from the Second Congressional District of Indiana surpassed in height, by nearly one-third of an inch, the men of any of these seven states.

The district measurements were peculiarly striking as showing that the men from the Second were half-an-inch taller than those from the next highest district in Indiana; nine-tenths of an inch above the average for the State; and one and one-third inches above the lowest district. Doctor Gould’s attention had been especially drawn to Indiana by Company F, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, in which he said there were sixty-seven men out of 101 who were recorded at six feet or over; and which included the

tallest man in the Union army whose record was complete, measuring 82.5 inches in his stocking-feet.

Recent inquiry as to the ancestry of Gen. Thomas Jackson Rodman, the inventor of "the Rodman gun," developed the fact that he was of a family included in what were known as "the Washington County Giants," in an early day; and, as Washington county was in the Second District, attention was turned to this indication of an explanation of the Civil war record. Mr. Harvey Morris, of Salem, kindly undertook to gather up what information could be had at this time as to these colossal Hoosiers, their antecedents, and their descendants; and his valuable paper follows. To it have been appended the pertinent parts of the reports of Doctors Gould and Baxter; extracts from the history of the Twenty-seventh regiment, and contemporary newspaper comments on Company F; an earlier article on "Washington County Giants," by Warden W. Stevens, to which Mr. Morris refers; a tabulation of measurements of Indiana forces in the Spanish-American war, specially prepared for this publication; a tabulation of mean stature of soldiers in the World war, as thus far completed, furnished by the surgeon-general's office; and some biographical information concerning Capt. David V. Buskirk, "the tallest man in the Union army."

As will be seen from the appendices, there has been no little discussion of the meaning of these statistics by biometricians, for it is obvious that average differences in stature are not matters of chance, but are produced by some cause. The discussions show some marked differences of opinion, which is quite natural; but they leave the impression that an error has been made in dismissing suggested causes, individually, on the ground that the cause under discussion

would not of itself explain all the facts. The Civil war statistics show that the drafted men of the Second Congressional District of Indiana not only averaged taller than those of any other Indiana district, but also taller than the average of any other State represented in the Union army. Probably Doctors Gould and Baxter were right in their surmise that the drafted men did not average as tall as the volunteers. In this case there had been a special selection of tall men for Company F, of the Twenty-seventh regiment and it is known that this occurred in some other States. Quite possibly the conditions may be due to a combination of causes, and all possible causes are worthy of consideration.

Heredity is presumably the chief influence on stature, but it is not a constant influence. One of its manifestations in Indiana is the superior average stature in the southern part of the State, which was largely settled from the South. As shown by all the statistics, the people of the southern States, with the exceptions of Louisiana and Florida, average taller than the people of the northern States. In Indiana families there are found the usual characteristics of heredity in this respect, of deviations from the type and recurrence to the type—or “throw-backs,” as they are commonly called. An illustration of this is found in the notes on the Buskirk family, appended, which produced the tallest man in the Union army.

Age is another unquestionable factor in comparative measurements. Doctor Gould fixes the age of full stature at thirty years; and the consensus of opinion is that it is not less than twenty-five years. The average age of soldiers at enlistment is commonly less than that. In the Civil war, of the 118,254 measurements given by Terrell,

75,135 were under twenty-five years. In the Spanish-American war two-thirds of the Indiana troops measured were under twenty-five. In the World war figures, the average of muster-out stature is larger than that of muster-in stature, as would be expected in the case of youthful soldiers under good sanitary conditions. But in this regard, the averages for Indiana are exceptions to the rule, the muster-out stature being less. This may possibly be explained by the smaller number, and different persons measured.

It seems clear that, on the average, those who migrate to new countries, or to frontiers, are taller than those who do not; although Doctor Baxter dismisses this proposition with the statement: "It is yet to be shown that enterprise and ambition depend upon stature, and not on qualities of the mind." But enterprise and ambition are not the only controlling factors in such movements. Strength and endurance are fully as important, on account of the hardship of travel, and usually the hardship of life after migration. For example, before the building of the Pacific railroad the number of people who went to the Far West for their health was comparatively negligible, but now it is very considerable. Pioneer life in America has never been one of ease, and therefore never attractive to the weak or infirm; and the statistics indicate that this process of selection takes taller people, on the average.

Thus, the Civil war statistics show that the natives of New York and New England who enlisted in the West were taller, at all ages, than those who enlisted at home. They show that our foreign born soldiers were uniformly taller than the average of their respective nationalities at home. In the World war, the natives of Alaska, and of the

States nearest frontier conditions, rank among the highest. In fact the whole history of the United States supports this view, for the stature of Americans has been the subject of comment for more than a century, although all Americans were immigrants from Europe, or descendants of such immigrants. Quotations are unnecessary, but a typical one is the following statement by Morris Birkbeck, 105 years ago: "Nine out of ten native Americans are tall and long-limbed, approaching or even exceeding six feet."

On the other hand, after a region ceases to be frontier, and travel becomes comfortable, immigration loses this characteristic. This is strikingly illustrated by the small stature of the natives of Kentucky and Tennessee who served in the Indiana forces in the Spanish-American war; while the pioneer immigrants to Indiana from those States were notoriously of large stature. It is probable that when the measurements of the World war are fully tabulated, they will furnish very decisive evidence on this point.

In fact there is a wide field for future investigation, both as to causes of stature and the period of full growth; and there are many existing collections of measurements that would throw light on both, if they were tabulated. For example, the Bertillon measurements of criminals, which have been so widely kept in the United States for a number of years, and which have been tabulated as to nearly everything but stature, would no doubt add largely to the sum of our information; and this would be an excellent field for college and university work by students of biology.

There can be no doubt that climate, soil and food have influences on both animal and vegetable life. The thesis of Prof. Frederic Starr that the development of the white race in America has been steadily in the direction of the

characteristics of the American Indian has very tangible foundation. The occurrence of great stature in special localities is probably due, in part at least, to these influences, though it is not to be traced easily. One fact that might have some effect in this line is unquestionable, and that is that the people of the Central West are not now confined to a diet of the products of that region to any such extent as they were in the earlier period.

The effect of in-door employment in checking growth has long been recognized in Europe, and it is presumably beginning to show in this country. The use of alcoholic liquors in the period of growth is generally conceded to retard it; but this would presumably have no material effect in comparative measurements in the United States. There may, of course, be effective causes that have not been suggested in the discussion of the subject thus far.

It is notable that there has been little consideration of pre-natal influences; and yet it seems obvious that the influences that have been mentioned could not account for differences in a single family, with common parentage, and no apparent change in external conditions. In such cases it would seem necessary that the explanation must be found in pre-natal influences of some kind. In this connection it is of interest that recent experiments of Doctor Stocker, at Woods Hole, are said to show that the presence of iodine, at certain stages of embryonic development, promotes stature; and even tends to produce the "long skull" as distinguished from the "round skull." It is well known that iodine is an active thyroid stimulant; and it may be that the presence of this, or some other chemical, may be found a material factor. At any rate there are both abundance and variety of chemicals in the waters of the Second Congressional District of Indiana. J. P. Dunn.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GIANTS

By HARVEY MORRIS

In the early years of the last century, while Indiana was engaged in constructing a system of Internal Improvements, a large gang of men were employed on some such work a short distance from New Albany, and among them was one from Washington county by the name of Madison Short. He was a giant in size and a Goliath in strength and had bested all of the other men on the works, both in trials and strength and in the rough and tumble fights so common at that time.

One day, after having come out victor in some peculiarly strenuous contest, the foreman of the gang spoke to him about his success; to which he is said to have answered: "O that is nothing. Up in Washington county where I live there is a whole race of giants, and I being the runt, and not able to hold my own with the common run of men, had to come down here where there are just common folks." I will again refer to Short in this article, and will briefly notice some of this race of giants that he referred to, and will show that the race has not died out with the passing of time and the strenuous conditions of life that existed in that day. And in this account, I shall divide them into three classes, viz: Those who were early settlers or pioneers, and so far as possible, give the States from which they came; the descendants of these pioneers; and our own day giants. For they still exist.

We, no doubt, shall differ in our opinions as to where the line dividing the ordinary man and the giant should be drawn, but in this case, all of the men named, with but

very few exceptions, will be well over six feet, and the exceptions will be cases where they possessed unusual strength, and will be noted.

Stevens, in his History of Washington County, mentions many who will be named in this article, giving many examples to illustrate their right to be termed giants, and while I will name those he has referred to, I shall repeat but very few of the incidents he has so fully set out, and will give many names he has omitted. And so far as it has been possible at this late day, I will give the names of the States from which they immigrated to this county. Mr. Stevens' article is added as an appendix hereto.

Almost all of these men were peaceable, industrious, and desirable citizens, who would have been an honor to any community. They were largely consistent members of the various churches of the county, Presbyterian, Baptist, Quakers, Methodist and Christian. And it is well that they were of such character, for had they been quarrelsome and vicious, the good and quiet people would have been compelled to leave and allow them to enjoy the country alone. But with few exceptions, they were always found on the side of peace and good order.

The men whose names I shall set out in this paper were engaged in all of the various industries of their time, such as ministers, lawyers, physicians, farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, etc.

PART I

EARLY SETTLERS

The champion of all these in all classes, who admittedly stood at the head of the list in every kind of contest, was Maj. Abram Stover. "Uncle Abe" as he was called, was a large, well proportioned, portly man, near seven feet tall, who could easily meet the efforts of all others in trials of strength or physical contests. What the extent of his strength actually was, no one seems to have known, as he was never known to have been called on to test it to the limit.

Madison Short, with whose name this paper opened, while engaged on the work near New Albany, saw Mr. Stover coming down the road towards where he was working, driving a four horse team. Short was well acquainted with Stover, and this being soon after his talk with the foreman about the Washington County Giants, he called out to men working with him, "You think I am big, come here and I will show you a real giant from Washington county." And when Stover drove up, he went out and shook hands with him and introduced him. Stover was prevailed on to stop and give some exhibitions of strength which he did to the great astonishment of all present.

An old neighbor and friend of Stover related the following incident of the first time he was called on to employ his strength, then unknown to him. The neighbor said it was told by Stover, as follows:

One day in the summer time he, a large over-sized, awkward boy of sixteen, was walking along the public road

when he was overtaken by a stranger on horseback, who asked him some fool question, and received an answer in kind. The man who had then passed him, turned and said "You must be a fool." "That may be," said Stover, "but it seems that there are two of us." This remark from the boy seemed to rile the man and he rode back, got off his horse, hitched him and came up to Stover and said he would lick him and teach him better manners. Catching him by his shoulders, he backed him into a fence corner and began shaking him and finally drew back to strike, but Stover was too quick for him and hit first, and the man went down and took the count, and then some. Stover turned him over and shook him, but he did not revive and he became frightened. He picked the limp form up and put it over the fence where the hogs that were then allowed to run in the road could not get to him, and started along the road as fast as he could run and crying; but soon he met a neighbor who stopped him and asked what was the matter, and Stover told him he killed a man up the road. The man asked him how it was done and he related the circumstances and said he hit him with his fist. The old gentleman said, "Come back and we will see about it."

They went back and found the man still lying on the ground unconscious, but breathing. There was a pond near, and the old man told Stover to go to the pond and get some water in his hat; and after carrying several hatfuls of water they revived him; and when he was able to talk, he related what had occurred the same as the boy Stover, and looking him over said he had enough.

Stover, in telling this incident, said that was the last time he ever hit any one with his closed fist; that he had had many encounters since that time, but he always struck

with his open hand as he was afraid to use his fist because he did not want to kill any one.

Another occurrence that was related to the writer by one who claimed to have been an eye witness, probably shows a greater test of actual strength than any other that is now known.

Stover was a farmer, and in that day all of the surplus of the farm had to be hauled to market at New Albany, Jeffersonville or Louisville, in wagons, usually by four-horse teams. The wagoners usually carried their own feed and provisions and when they reached the city they would put up at what was called a wagon yard. Stover frequently went on these trips while a young man as well as in after years. On one occasion, when Stover was about twenty-one years of age, with those in whose company he had made the trip, he stopped at a yard in Portland, now a part of Louisville. These yards were infested by river gamblers and Stover liked to play cards. He was well known as he had often been there and had always held his own at the games, even with those card sharks. On this occasion, some of his friends found out that they had made up a conspiracy to get him in a game and if he was winning, to start a row and do him up, so they warned Stover and told him not to be drawn in the game that evening, but Stover said nothing. After supper, while the camp fires were still burning, they discovered Stover sitting on his wagon tongue, which he had taken loose from the wagon, and in the midst of a game with the gang. The friends gathered around to see that no advantage should be taken of the "boy." The game proceeded and Stover raked in the pot, when one of the players accused him of cheating. This brought all to their feet at once, and the friends noticed that Stover held

the breast chains at the end of his wagon tongue with the fingers of one hand through the rings. The lie was passed and then action begun. Stover sprang away from the crowd, jerked the heavy wagon tongue clear of the ground and began swinging it around him with the one hand, like a boy would swing a "whistling dick" at the end of a "string," and making it sing equally as loud. The would-be attackers stood off and looked with amazement. Stover tauntlingly called out, "You want to lick me do you? Well come on, swim in here, my little fishes, if you want to be caught"—all the time swinging the heavy tongue with the one hand, never once letting it touch the ground. But they were satisfied that it was best—for them—to postpone action.

When we take into account that the wagon tongue was made of oak or hickory, ten feet or more long, about three by five inches at one end and tapering gradually to about three inches square at the other end, to which chains three or more feet long were attached, and that Stover had hold of the extreme end of the chains with one hand only, we may be able to form some slight conception of the immense strength required to swing it clear of the ground and with such speed that it remained in the air as long as the motion was kept up. After this display, there was no more seeking a contest with the young giant.

A man by the name of John Brough married Stover's daughter. Brough was in the giant class, and concluded he wanted to measure strength with "the old man." Stover finally consented. They met according to terms, when Stover threw Brough over his head and in the fall he broke his leg. The old man remained boss of the household.

Thomas Denney, though under size, being less than six

feet tall, was considered the next in strength to Stover, and in fact Denney's friends claimed he was superior. Denney lived north of Salem and Stover south. They were great friends and frequently met in town. Their respective friends often tried to get up a match between them and finally arranged a public test in which Stover was awarded the decision. They afterwards had several tests in private, but would not talk about it. After one of them, Stover was asked who won. He said "Denney is a good man and can hit mighty hard," and no further information could be obtained.

Thomas Denney came from Virginia to Washington county. But I have been unable to learn from what State Abram Stover migrated. He must have been quite young when he arrived here. Many other stories are related of these men, but to rehearse all of them would make too long a story for a paper of this character. Many of them are collected in Stevens' History of the County, and are added as an appendix hereto.

James Uppinghouse and James Lee were two others in the giant class, both large men of extraordinary strength, an interesting account of whom may be found in the same history. It is not now known where they came from.

Free speaking ministers also had to sometimes fall back on the unusual strength with which they were endowed. Aaron Hubbard, a minister of the Christian church, lived at Little York in the northeast part of the county. He was a large active man, of great strength, spare and sinewy and without fear. And when preaching required all present to keep good order. On one occasion, it is related, when holding services at a country church, a large bullet-headed young man came in and noisily took a seat near the center

of the room, and at once began creating a disturbance. Hubbard remonstrated with him once or twice, but to no purpose. The minister took off his coat, asked the congregation to excuse him for a few minutes as he had a matter outside to attend to. He walked down the aisle, took the bully by the collar, lifted him out of the seat and carried him out the door. A commotion was heard outside but no one went to investigate and they soon came in together. The bully took his seat. Hubbard went to the pulpit, put on his coat and resumed the sermon where he had broken off and the services were finished without further interruption.

Many other stories of similar character are told of Mr. Hubbard, but this one shows his character, and it is said that all seeking trouble at church services, made sure that Aaron Hubbard was not present before they started anything.

While slavery was not tolerated in Indiana, there were many in this locality in sympathy with the institution. Hubbard is said to have donated the ground upon which the church at his place was located and practically paid most of the cost of construction. He spoke strongly against human slavery and once, after an unusually strong sermon in the church on the subject, some of the members took exceptions, and proposed to procure another minister. Hubbard said nothing until he learned who the objectors were and then at the next service, most of them being present, he brought the subject up, and he was told that they had concluded to procure another minister whose views more nearly agreed with their own and they would dispense with his services in that house. He said they were welcome to engage any other minister they might select,

but he would continue services in the house; that the house stood on his ground, that he had paid all but a small portion of the cost of construction and had preached without compensation to speak of. Then said, "Now, brethren if you are dissatisfied with my preaching, you can cut off in one corner, the small portion of the house that your contributions represent, procure your minister and hold services in your portion of the house without interruption from me, but I will continue to preach the WORD OF GOD from the pulpit. That ended the controversy. He was called "The fighting parson."

William Cravens was born in Virginia and grew up to be a man of great size and strength and is said to have been a great "scrapper" in his young days. But in early manhood he joined the Methodist church and soon became the leading minister in his locality. He abhorred the institution of slavery and is said to have often condemned it in his public sermons delivered in Virginia, which made him unpopular.

On one occasion, after a vigorous sermon on the subject, some of his congregation took him to task and demanded that he publically apologize for his act, which he readily agreed to do and the time and place for such apology was agreed upon and duly advertised. Mr. Cravens was promptly on hand and took the pulpit and the house was packed to the limit, and while he duly apologized for the former sermon the apology was by far a severer arraignment of the institution than the sermon had been. After the conclusion of the services, the men of the congregation gathered in groups to discuss it and one of them remarked in rather a loud tone, that he ought to be horsewhipped. Cravens overheard the remark, as was probably intended, and going up to the group, seized hold of a small tree and

gave such an exhibition of bodily strength as to astonish all who witnessed it, and then turning to the speaker, said, "The Lord did not give me such strength to allow myself to be horsewhipped by a slaveholder." That ended the controversy. He afterward moved to Indiana and continued in the ministry and in those rough and strenuous times, his vigorous and unmeasured condemnation of error and some of the customs of the time, frequently necessitated him to call on the immense reserve strength with which he had been so generously endowed. But in Indiana he was at all times highly respected, not only by the church people, but also by those whom he arraigned most severely. He was commonly termed "The fighting Methodist."

Four brothers, John, James, Hugh and William Rodman, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where John located, but his three brothers came to Washington county, Indiana, in the early days of its history. John Rodman was the grandfather of Admiral Hugh Rodman, now of the United States Navy, and James was the father of General Thomas Jackson Rodman, who invented the one-time famous Rodman gun.

Doctor A. W. King, now of Redlands, California, to whom I am indebted for much that is contained in this paper, and who knew the three brothers, James, Hugh and William, describes them as physical giants, six and a half feet high and weighing fully two hundred and fifty pounds, well proportioned and unusually fine looking men.

William lived in Salem and operated a mill. He had fair business ability and was an earnest, consistent member of the Presbyterian church and a model citizen.

Hugh was in every way the equal of his brothers, both in size and strength. He lived on a farm, and frequently

hauled produce to the city markets with a four or five-horse team. It is said of him, on these occasions, that when loading his wagon, to determine if he had a sufficient or too much load for his team, he would back up to one of the hind wheels, take hold of a spoke on each side of the hub' and if he could raise the wheel clear of the ground his team would be able to pull it through, but if he was unable to lift the wheel, he would unload a part, as it was too heavy for the team. Some lift.

On one occasion when going to market with more than one wagon, he had a boy driving the one in front. They came upon some other teamsters who had stopped for dinner. They had driven their wagons to the side of the road but had built their fire in the middle of the road and were sitting around it, four in number. There was not room to pass around them and the boy stopped and asked them to allow him to pass, which they refused. Rodman then came forward and made the same request. They again refused to move. He then said to them, "Gentlemen, I will again ask you to move out of the road so we can pass, and if you do not do it, I will move you." They dared him to attempt it. Thereupon he picked one of them up without any apparent effort and threw him to the side of the road and as the others arose knocked them down in turn. He again asked them to clear the road, which they promptly did, and Rodman went on his way with his teams. He, like his brothers, was a good citizen and did not seek trouble nor occasions to display his strength.

James Rodman was, perhaps, the more aggressive of the three brothers, but notwithstanding his size and strength, was a good citizen. He was a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party and of the Baptist church.

Once in a crowd, a small man took offense at something Rodman had said and pitched into him with a shower of harmless blows. This Rodman endured good naturedly until it became annoying, when he picked the little fellow up and tossed him astride the crotch of a small walnut tree near by.

George Housh was one of the large men even in that day of giants, perhaps the equal of James Rodman in stature, not fleshy but bony and muscular. A regular athlete and a great wrestler. Doctor King says of him:

"I remember a wrestling match between him and James Rodman on election day. They adopted 'side holts' and it was long in doubt which would win. But finally Rodman, who was a Sampson as well as a Goliath, got Housh on his hip, swinging him over his head, threw him on his back with a thud."

Andrew Housh, a brother of George, was perhaps, his equal in size and strength, "but in no sense a sport," but a zealous churchman. He was a tanner by trade. He owned and operated a grist mill on the north bank of Muscackituck river, at Millport. The power being supplied by a partnership dam across the river owned by him and John DePauw, who had a mill on the south bank. He was also an exhorter and a "jack leg lawyer," practicing in petty cases before justices of the peace.

According to Doctor King and as the following incidents will show, "he had no mercy on the King's English."

At one time attempting to quote from the State constitution, "No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed," he had it, "The legislature shall make no ipso facto or other law to nulificate or impair the vandility of contracts."

At another time when defending a poor boy who had been indentured during minority to a farmer and had run away because of ill treatment, Housh, in his argument said, "I often saw the boy at work in the field, in the boiling sun, the pouring rain and the fleecing snow, poorly clad in sackcloth and raiment and he appeared to be in indignant circumstances."

At an infare dinner in passing the viands to the guests, he observed "They are most melodious."

He complimented a lady who was showing him the flowers in her garden on her "beautiful artificials."

Once in prayer meeting when pleading for charity for some offenders he said, "Men are all prone to faculties and infallibilities."

At times he also seemed as careless of the facts as he was with the language. Speaking of a sudden freeze at an early day he said, "A bunch of wild horses that were fighting flies on the hillside, became frightened and ran down the hill and all fell down on the ice on my mill pond and I captured all of them."

Some one suggested that it was not usual to have ice in fly time, but he was equal to the occasion and responded, "By gracious, the pond froze solid in five minutes and it began to freeze at the bottom."

A large sycamore log lodged on his mill dam and afterward, in telling of it he said, "It weighed a million tons and it was all I could do to pry it off with a hand spike."

But notwithstanding his "faculties and infallibilities and multitudinous ponderosities" he was kind hearted and generous to a fault.

Micajah Callaway, Sr., came from Virginia to Kentucky with Daniel Boone where he continued as Boone's most

trusted companion until Boone left Kentucky, when he came to Washington county and lived a quiet life until his death. His feats and history are so fully set out in the Life of Boone that it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

Marston G. Clark, also of Virginia, was also an Indian fighter, and a surveyor. It is said that in his early surveys he used a grape vine instead of a chain.

At one time in the woods near his residence, he met a young man with a new gun, that attracted his attention. They were near a small dead tree that had been so charred by fire that it was covered with black charcoal from top to bottom. Clark asked to examine the gun. The young man handed it to him and after having inspected it he said to the young man, "I will now teach you a lesson you should never forget. Climb that stump."

The fellow took one look at Clark and up the black stump he went and when he came down Clark said, "The lesson I wished to impress on your mind is, never hand your loaded gun to a stranger in the woods," and handed the gun back to him.

The man took the gun, backed off a few steps, threw it to his shoulder and leveled it on Clark saying, "The lesson is a good one, but you seem to have forgotten it as soon as imparted, and now to impress its importance on you, you climb that stump." Clark cast one glance at the eye looking at him through the sights of the gun, and realizing he was caught in his own trap, proceeded to go up the stump as directed. When he came down he said, "We are even and I rather like you. I live in that house over there. Come with me and we will have dinner." When the man seemed to hesitate, Clark said the rule does not hold good in a man's house with his invited guests whom it is his duty to

protect. They went to dinner together, and were always friends afterward.

Henry Baker, who came from North Carolina, was a man of great size and strength. Being forced to defend himself against an enraged drunken man, he is said to have struck the fellow a blow with his fist on the body and killed him almost instantly.

Pritchard Morris, and his brother, Jehosaphat Morris, Sr., also from North Carolina, would measure up in stature with others named. At one time when there was a gathering to erect a log house, Pritchard being present, they had put up the rafters before dinner and after dinner, as usual on such occasions, there were trials of strength.

Prichard Morris had climbed on the building where the next work was to be done and sat watching those engaged in these feats. Finally he said, "Boys I will show you something to try." He then grasped a rafter with his hands on each side of him, dropped his body between them, hanging suspended by his hands, he worked his way up to the peak of the rafters and down the other side without resting. Taking his seat he said, "When any of you can do that I will show you something else." But none was able to match him.

When we take into account that Morris weighed more than two hundred pounds and that the rafters were probably near three feet apart we may be able to form some conception of the effort.

But we can not give incidents as to all of the men who measured up to the standard and will only give the names of many with the States from which they came so far as known. George Hattabaugh, Virginia; Col. Henry Dewalt, Pennsylvania, and Col. Ezekiel D. Logan, Kentucky, who

organized and led the forces who pursued the Pigeon Roost Indians; Robert Strain, David Vance, William and Elisha Hobbs, brothers from North Carolina; James Young, Sr., Garrett W. Logan, Kentucky; Alexander, Benjamin and Samuel Huston, brothers, from Kentucky; Henry Wyman, George Madison, Aaron and Jacob Short, from North Carolina. They were not, as their name would indicate, short, but long and large. Madison, whose name was mentioned at the beginning of this paper and in connection with Abram Stover, is said to have originated the name Hoosier, as applied to the people of Indiana.

As the story goes, he was working on the canal at Louisville and one day, being victorious in a strenuous fistic contest with three of the other laborers, he jumped up shaking his fist and said: "You do not want to tackle me, I'm a Hoosher (Husher). But those who heard him got it Hoosier and ever after they called all men from Indiana, Hoosiers. True or not, the story is characteristic of the times and people.

Then there was Septemus Goodwin, commonly called September Goodwin, Jesse Stanley, Sr., James Coffin, North Carolina, Christian Prow, Sr., Godlove Kemp, associate judge; George May, Sr., John Curry, Sr., David Dennis, Rhode Island; Abram Fleenor, John Aton, Adam Barnett, Capt. Zephaniah Johnson, John Rowland, and many others whose names have not been procured.

Daniel Soliday, who lived in the north part of the county, was killed by the Indians. He was a man of great stature and strength. He would never carry a gun for protection against the Indians, saying that he did not fear any Indian in anything like a fair contest. He had gone out in the morning to look for stock and not returning, search was

made. At the point where his body was found there was every evidence of a fierce struggle. It appeared there had been several of the Indians and that they had ambushed Soliday. But how much the Indians had suffered was never known as they always carried off the dead and wounded when possible.

Jacob Soliday was perhaps the equal of his brother, but always took his gun with him. He was killed, presumably by the same party of Indians. He, too, had gone in search of stock and when they found his body, there was no doubt that he had put up a strong fight. The stock of his gun was broken. The charge had been fired and the barrel was bent and in his clinched hand he held the scalp lock of one of the Indians which he had evidently torn from the head of one of his adversaries. So there could be no doubt that one at least had suffered severely in the encounter.

The Indians were pursued as soon as a force could be organized but they were not overtaken, it having taken too long to get the men together in that thinly settled community where the first consideration was to get the women and children to a place of safety while the men were gone.

John Zink, Kentucky, was a young man of great size. He joined the forces that went in pursuit of the Pigeon Roost Indians, and with one of his companions, came up with some of them in what is now Bartholomew county, where Zink was wounded by a shot through the hips, which rendered his lower limbs useless. His companion helped him to cover and then went for assistance. On returning later, Zink was not there, but they followed a trail and came upon Zink something like a mile away. He had dragged himself by his hands, grasping bushes, roots and anything he could get hold of, but still alive. They con-

structed a litter and placed him on it and started back, arriving at a spring where Vallonia now stands, late in the afternoon and went into camp for the night, where Zink died during the night. The body was brought to Salem and buried on the farm now owned by Howard Brown, just north of town.

Henry C. Munroe will be the last one in this class of giant early settlers that I shall mention. And I do not know how better to describe him than in the words of Dr. A. W. King, who speaks from memory. So to quote Doctor King:

"Henry C. Munroe, a rock-rooted wheel horse of the Democratic party, was at one time a member of the legislature. He was a man of large stature, strong and muscular, a prosperous farmer in the (barrens) west of Salem.

"After the election of 1844, he watched closely for the result. One night he was awakened by the booming of the cannon (anvil) at Salem, and thinking it announced the triumph of President Polk, he called up his wife and Jake, armed them with boards and himself with his blunderbuss. At every report of the cannon he would fire his fuzee—his wife would strike a ringing blow on the barn and Jake a strenuous blow in the hard road. After a few rounds the colonel called a halt. 'Stop old woman, stop Jake. Maybe we are too fast—that is to say—maybe it's the other fellow that's elected.' But his heart was made happy next day on getting the news."

So we see that life among these men was not all play. They took an active interest in affairs and passing events. They were mostly good and active business men, and took the political questions as seriously as we do in the day of universal suffrage.

The writer has in his possession a letter, dated January 7, 1831, written by John Rodman from the senate chamber at Frankfort, Ky., to a resident of Salem. From the words of the letter, I judge Rodman was a member of that body. He describes an effort of the legislature to elect a United States senator. The contest was between what he terms the Clay men and the Jackson men. After sixteen ballots, having failed to make a choice, by resolution, they postponed the election for the session.

Politics with these men in their day was evidently not very different from the present time.

These men, while of giant size and strength, were among the very best citizens and would have been a credit to any community in any time. Their sources of amusements were few, aside from the trials of strength and physical skill and they evidently made the best of their opportunities along their limited lines.

Yet they subdued the wilderness, fought wild beasts and savage men; cleared the unbroken forest, established homes for themselves and families; built school houses and organized and maintained churches and made the waste places fit for the habitation of civilized man.

What a pity these memoirs had not have been begun and not only begun but completed fifty years ago, while most of these remarkable men were living and the events fresh in their memories. We now get at these events more as traditions than as facts of history. But in the preparation of this paper I have received the hearty co-operation and assistance of Dr. A. W. King, of Redlands, Calif., whose life span covers the period in which these men lived to the present time, and whose wonderful recollection of names and events has been of invaluable assistance.

The most of these early pioneers were men grown when they came to this county. They had attained their unusual stature and development before they arrived here, and this fact opens an interesting field for investigation. So far as it has been possible to obtain the facts, I have given the States from which they came. But in that day, the conditions of life were very much the same in all newly settled localities, and it is a well established fact, that the pioneers of this country, as a class, usually make at least two moves as the frontier receded, before they finally established themselves. And a large portion of their descendants followed in the foot-steps of their fathers.

It is not claimed by the writer, that this account gives the names of all of the men of that day, that might rightfully be classed as giants. In fact such would be an impossibility in the short time I have employed in the preparation of this paper. And then such a compilation would make a book of large size, too lengthy for an article of this character. The names here set out are only claimed to represent a very few of the early inhabitants who were entitled to a place by the side of those mentioned.

But now we must leave these early pioneers and pass on to the next generation. For the race has not died out.

PART II

SECOND GENERATION

“Like father, like son” is as true of races of men as it is of other characteristics. And by following along our line of investigation, we find the type of men of which we are writing, continues through the second generation.

While it is probably as difficult to classify them as to the age in which they lived, or the generation to which they should be assigned, as it is to determine the dividing line between an ordinary man and the giant, I shall assign them to the class of the period in which they lived the greater part of their lives. Many of those whose names will appear in this class came to the county as children with their parents, some of whom are named in the preceding pages. Nor is this intended to be a list of all who might be mentioned, but just a very few whose names the writer can call to mind of his former acquaintances. All of whom, like those in Part I, have passed over to the beyond. Nor shall I devote much time or space to illustrations of trials of strength as these forms of amusement seem to have passed with the first generation. But they shall be measured as to stature by the same rule as the former, and we will find that they measure well up to the former standard.

Horace and Delos Heffren, brothers, natives of New York State, were both well over six feet. Horace was a lawyer and weighed more than four hundred pounds, and was, perhaps, the largest man in the county at that time.

Thomas J., John and James Harvey Rodman, sons of James Rodman, mentioned in Part I.

Gen. Thomas J. Rodman was the inventor of the one-time famous Rodman Gun; an improvement in the manner of putting up artillery powder; and many other things used by the army. The writer was recently told by one who says he saw the exhibition, that one time when the general was visiting his brothers here, he gave an exhibition of a small machine, or repeating gun, that he held in his hands and fired twenty shots in less than a minute, hitting the target each time. Jasper N. Rodman, son of Hugh, heretofore mentioned, Hy. Peck, Caleb W. Morris, Noble Callaway and James H. Callaway, sons of Micajah Callaway, Sr., Richard Hix, Lewis N. Smith, Sr., Charles W. Mobley, John, George, Caleb, Harry and Christian L. Paynter, brothers. John Paynter was in great demand as a young man, to take charge of unruly schools, where the selected teacher was unable to control them, and on account of his great size and strength, he always succeeded. Robert, Alfred and Brad Uppinghouse, brothers. Alfred Uppinghouse, one time went to one of his neighbors, more than half a mile away, to borrow a plow. He went on foot across the fields and when he made the request, the neighbor said yes, and pointed to the plow and asked him when he wanted it. It was a large two-horse plow. He replied, "I will take it now." He was asked how he intended to get it home. He simply reached down, took the plow by the beam with one hand, put it on his shoulder and walked off with it and carried it home, crossing three high rail fences which he climbed without setting the plow down or stopping to rest.

Milas and James Young, Jr., who with Isaac Gordon were

mighty hunters either with gun or rocks. Like the left handed Benjaminites, they could throw a rock to "a hair's breadth and never miss."

It is related of Milas Young that he could stand in front of the hotel at the southeast corner of the public square in Salem, and throw a silver dollar and land on the West Market street bridge every time. A distance of more than two and a half squares, with buildings intervening.

Cam. and Reuben Medlock, brothers. Cam. was a great sprinter, and fox hunter. One day a neighbor heard some hounds and pretty soon a red fox came loping along pretty well tired out with Cam. Medlock right after him reaching for his brush. And shortly the hounds appeared looking as weary as the fox, but Cam. seemed as fresh as ever.

(Whether he caught the fox, deponent saith not.)

William Hattabaugh, commonly called "Mallet" on account of the unusual size of his fists and his ability to hit hard. Joseph Denney, William and George Weston, brothers, Harrison and Joel Denney, brothers. Robert Tatlock would not probably measure up to the full standard in height, but what he lacked in stature, he could make up in strength. He was a farmer and one time he was shifting some mules from one inclosure to another, and they all passed through the opening but one, about two years old, which, mule like, seemed to wish to go out every place except where the inclosure was open, and in its rounds passed near Tatlock, who caught it and in some manner threw it over the fence.

Christian Prow, Jr., Martin Souder, John C. Lawler, Eli Elrod, Benjamin Luck, William G. Jamison, Lewis Shanks, Moses Shrum, Virginia, Isaac H. Hiestand, Townsend Cutshaw, Stephen D. Sayles, John Spigler, Jehosaphat M.

Morris, Jr., David Cadwalader, a merchant in Salem. It is said that one time he was needing some goods and roads were so muddy that he could procure no conveyance and he started afoot for the city, thirty-five miles away, made his purchases and returned home before night.

In addition to those named, were the following of unusual height but lighter build: Dr. Harvey D. Henderson, Olive Stanley, George Clark, Philbert Marion Wright, Elwood and Thomas Trueblood and David M. Alspaugh.

But why extend the list? Any community could have furnished its full quota of men that would have measured up to the standard, whose names we have not mentioned.

PART III

OUR OWN TIME

And still the show goes on. All of the men whose names have been heretofore recorded in this paper, have passed away. But the cast is still well filled with characters that fully measure up to the standards established by their predecessors, without any diminution in numbers. And as noticed in the preceding class, the incidents illustrative of the possession of unusual strength grow fewer.

The names that I shall mention in this part, with perhaps two exceptions, are those of men still living, but all belong to the same age as applied to the races of men. Two or three grew to mature manhood in the county, but have since moved to other localities. But the names will be few, not because their numbers are few, but because I deem it unnecessary to extend this paper for the sole purpose of mentioning names.

We have first, George, Frank and Charles Morris, brothers, and Matthew, William and Augustus Markland, brothers. Two very remarkable families, in size, appearance, intelligence and business capacity, Alexander Brock, Commodore Dawalt, James B. Dawalt, John H. House, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Flanders and Claborne Denney, brothers; Jacob Williams, Harry Barnett, Dr. Spencer Smith, Volney Shull and many others.

Jacob Williams is first of all, being seven feet, three and one-half inches, well proportioned and a farmer by occupation.

Henry W. Medlock, the long-time well known marshal

of Salem, would not measure up in stature with the others, but notwithstanding this undersize, he was capable of holding his own, as was shown by his long and turbulent experience as marshal with the best of them and proved more than a match for all of the would-be bad men who sought so often "to paint the town red" during the early years of his official life.

He was a man about five feet, ten inches high, heavy built and would weigh about one hundred and eighty pounds. But I will give but one instance of his numerous contests with violators of the laws who attempted to resist arrest. And this one came under the personal observation of the writer. Medlock, unlike the proverbial police officer that is always absent when most needed, seemed always to be on hand when his services were called for.

One summer day a man by the name of Hamilton, from the east part of the county came to town, as he said, for the express purpose of "doing the marshal." He was fully six feet tall, well and heavily built and was the equal of the marshal in weight. A fine looking fellow and one that would have been picked out of crowds as an athlete. The marshal had arrested him some time before for some infraction and on this occasion he said that it was the last time. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and after making his boast, left the parties to whom he was talking and started across the street to look for his "Whiskers" as the marshal was called.

Before he got quite across the street he came face to face with the object of his search. They both stopped a few feet apart. Hamilton reached for his gun but instantly the marshal was upon him and beat him to it, taking the gun out of his pocket and putting it in his own. Hamilton

closed in and they clinched and soon went down in the street. But it did not take many minutes, with the heavy marshal sitting on his breast and gripping his throat with a hold that could not be broken, to cause an unconditional surrender which was accepted and the marshal arose. But it seemed that Hamilton would not get up. The marshal tapped his feet a time or two with his billy but that had no effect. So he put up his club, bent over, took Hamilton around the middle, threw him over his shoulder and walked off with him to the justice's office. Hamilton afterwards said to the writer, in speaking of this occurrence, "Whiskers can arrest me any time in the future without trouble. For I know when I'm licked." The foregoing is but one of the numerous contests with violators of the law who attempted to resist arrest by the marshal. Well might he be properly called "The little giant."

But the men of this day are not ALL giants. In contrast with the seven feet, three and a half inches of Jacob Williams, is a healthy, good looking, well proportioned man but little over five feet. As a boy, he was able to hold his own in the strenuous, rough and tumble life of the average American boy and is now a quiet and active business man.

But why continue to mention names of men who might, with equal propriety, be classed with those whose names I have given?

Those whom I have mentioned are sufficient for the purposes of this paper, and what is true of the localities in which they respectively reside, is also true of the entire county. And what is true of this county is also true of a large portion of the counties of the State.

Any one who will take notice, even to day, will be very forcibly struck with the large number of good looking,

well proportioned men in any gathering, or that he will see passing along the streets, who are from five feet ten to six feet two inches in height. The most of these men he will find are natives of the locality. Is this modern, or is it a native characteristic of the race or the American type?

It is a well established fact that American men average taller than those of any other country, but have, as yet no means of knowing whether these tall men confined to certain localities or whether it is general with our people. But when we take into account the restless disposition of our people and that they are constantly shifting their habitations, it would seem that we must conclude that they are pretty evenly distributed, in the absence of reliable statistics.

Measurements of the soldiers of the Civil war indicate taller men in certain regions, but these may not be sufficient to form a correct basis from which to determine the question, although they were sufficient to form the basis for an investigation.

When the statistics and measurements of the men called for examination in the late war are fully compiled and classified, showing as they do not only the measurements, but also the nativity and the then habitation, we will have the facts upon which to base an investigation of these interesting questions and from which to draw pretty definite conclusions. And what a field for investigation it will open up.

APPENDIX "A"

Since the foregoing paper was prepared, it has been suggested to the writer that some readers might seriously question the accuracy of the estimates of the stature and size of the many men whose names have been mentioned. Of course there is now no way of verifying the statements as to all of the men named in parts I and II, but as to part III I think I can offer ample proof that my estimates were not over drawn.

I enlisted the services of Dr. Claude B. Paynter, of Salem, who made most of the measurements in the selective draft for the World war, and we took the measurements of the first twenty-one men of six feet or more, that we could get at a time when the doctor could make the measurements, and I append the list with the doctor's measurements and the weights. The names of eight of these men are set out in the foregoing paper in Part III, the remainder of them have not been mentioned heretofore.

All but five of them have passed the age of maturity—thirty years—and the ages of these five are given with the other data as to them.

They are all natives of the county and all still reside in the county, except three, viz: George, Fred and John Morris, and they grew to manhood here and recently went to other localities, and their names are set out here because they are a part of a family of five brothers, all over six feet.

The list of names will also bear out the statement of the writer that the men whose names are set out in Part III, are but a small part of those who might have been given. And still there are many others that might be added to the

list if we would take the time and trouble to get them and the doctor together for the measurements. But this we deem unnecessary as it was not intended to name all of the class in Part III, and will only submit the following list:

Name	Height	Weight	Age
George Morris }	6-1'	205	
Frank Morris }	6-2'	270	
Charles Morris } Brothers	6-1'	215	
John Morris }	6-6'	235	
Fred Morris }	6-2'	210	
Matthew Markland }	6-4'	240	
William Markland } Brothers	6-2'	210	
Augustus Markland }	6-4½'	265	
Flanders Denney }	6-2'	172	
Claborne Denney } Brothers	6-2'	170	
Silas Shull	6-4'	220	
Albert Newby	6-1¼'	250	
Elbert Smith	6-1'	225	
Ruble May	6	200	
Lawrence W. Paynter	6	215	
Richard Green	6-5½'	255	
Vance Spangler	6	160	20
Tony Markland	6-3'	160	21
Willie Wilson	6-6'	185	24
Frank Rodman	6-1'	175	24
Charles Gorman	6	165	23

APPENDIX "B" (Gould Statistics)

Extracts from "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers, by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Actuary to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in the Civil War.

(P. 118) The height of full-grown man (Note. From his data, Doctor Gould assumes that the average man does not attain full growth until the age of 31) has been the subject of as wide a diversity of statement, and seems as completely undetermined even for any one nationality, as

the law of growth by which it is attained. Among the values given by the principal investigators within the author's knowledge, the following may be cited, all the numbers being here reduced to centimeters and to English (American) inches.

	Centimeters	Inches
Buffon (mean value)	169.2	66.60
Tenon, from 60 men between the ages of 25 and 45, measured at Massy	166.5	65.55
Quetelet, from 900 men enrolled for draft at Brussels	168.41	66.30
Quetelet, from 9,500 Belgian militia (province of Brabant)	163.80	64.49
Quetelet, from 69 convicts at the penitentiary of Vilvorde	166.40	65.51
Hargenvilliers, from French conscripts (20 years old)	161.50	63.58
Quetelet, from 80 students at Cambridge, England (measured in shoes)	174.21	68.60
Forbes, from Scotch students at Edinburgh (in shoes)	173.45	68.30
Silbermann, from 559 conscripts in one Paris arrondissement	164.34	64.70
Carus, "Proportionslehre"	171.20	67.40
Schadow, from his own measures	172.60	67.96
Zeising, from his own measures and Quetelets.....	173.	68.11
Liharzik, from 300 selected men in Vienna	175.	68.90
Danson, from 733 Liverpool prisoners, aged 25 and upwards	168.80	66.46

Coolidge*, mean of 100 U. S. soldiers, natives of—

Indiana	175.58	69.125
Kentucky	175.96	69.275
Ohio	175.37	69.044
Tennessee	176.11	69.335
Maine	174.69	68.777
Vermont and New Hampshire	173.58	68.341
Massachusetts and Connecticut	173.19	68.185
North Carolina	176.22	69.377
Georgia	177.61	69.926
South Carolina	175.90	69.275

*Statistical Report on Sickness and Mortality of U. S. Army, years 1840-56, p 633. The measurements were of 100 soldiers, taken at random, in the order of entry on the Adjutant General's books, from each of 18 states. Recruits were not accepted under 65 inches at the time. For discussion see Hammond's "Military Hygiene," p. 29.)

Alabama	175.71	69.176
Virginia	175.22	68.986
New York	172.23	67.806
Pennsylvania	172.99	68.107
New Jersey and Delaware	172.24	67.811
Maryland	174.13	68.556
Illinois	175.85	69.235
Missouri	174.23	68.594

Another of Coolidge's tables gives a striking statement of the proportion of each 100 who were over 6 feet tall. Of 1,000 men measured in the British army, only 65 were 6 feet tall or more, and in the French army only 4. Of the 1,800 American soldiers, 241 were 6 feet tall or more, or over 133 to 1,000, the record by states being as follows:

	No. over 6 feet	Greatest stature	
Indiana	18	6 feet	4¼ in.
Kentucky	18	6 feet	3¾ in.
Ohio	15	6 feet	3½ in.
Tennessee	18	6 feet	3 in.
Maine	11	6 feet	2 in.
Vermont and New Hampshire	6	6 feet	1 in.
Massachusetts and Connecticut	5	6 feet	3 in.
North Carolina	24	6 feet	3¾ in.
Georgia	30	6 feet	6½ in.
South Carolina	15	6 feet	4½ in.
Alabama	17	6 feet	4 in.
Virginia	15	6 feet	2 in.
New York	4	6 feet	1½ in.
Pennsylvania	5	6 feet	1 in.
New Jersey and Delaware	6	6 feet	1 in.
Maryland	9	6 feet	2 in.
Illinois	17	6 feet	3 in.
Missouri	8	6 feet	1½ in.

The exceeding wide range of these data can scarcely be accounted for by any one influence. Nor, indeed, are the means afforded in most cases for determining to what extent the variations are fortuitous, and in what measure they are due to differences in the classes of men under consideration, or how far they may be dependent upon the employment of different limits of age, in those cases where limits were regarded.

Even for our vastly more copious statistics, the age for which the corresponding mean heights may be properly used in determining the full stature of the average man, remains somewhat uncertain. It seems to be shown by the present investigation that these ages differ greatly for different nationalities, and even for different classes of the same people. The suggestion of Villerme that the stature is greater, and the growth sooner completed, all other things being equal, in proportion as the country is richer, and the comfort of its inhabitants more general, seemed from his data quite plausible; but it is not supported as a general law by the information here collected. It was based upon the hypothesis "that misery, that is to say the circumstances which accompany it, diminishes the stature and retards the epoch of complete development of the body." Misery, in its here intended sense of excessive poverty, affecting the supply of nutriment, physical protection from the weather, and needful rest, hardly exists in the United States; yet the epoch of full development appears to be later in this than in any other country. The fact, however, that privations or exposure will "stunt" or prevent the attainment of normal height is beyond question and appears to explain the results obtained for sailors, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Here follow a number of tables giving measurements, by ages and nativities, of 1,232,256 men, of whom 1,104,841 were white soldiers, 83,800 white sailors, 39,615 colored soldiers, and 4,000 colored sailors. From these Dr. Gould reaches his conclusions that the age of full stature in the United States is 30 years, and that "the well-known phenomenon of a decrease in height after the age of forty-five or fifty years exerts but a small influence."

FULL STATURES, BY NATIVITY

Men in Union Army and Navy, 31 years of age and up.

Nativity	No. measured	Inches	Cen- timeters
New England	33,783	68.319	173.63
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania..	61,351	68.109	173.00
Ohio and Indiana	34,206	68.971	175.19
Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois	4,570	68.865	174.86
Slave States, except Kentucky and Tennessee	13,409	68.843	174.86
Kentucky and Tennessee	12,862	69.300	176.02
British Provinces	6,667	67.551	171.58
England	8,899	66.993	170.16
Scotland	3,478	67.579	171.65
Ireland	24,149	67.138	170.53
France, Belgium and Switzerland	3,759	66.697	169.41
Germany	32,559	66.739	169.51
Scandinavia	3,790	67.461	171.35
Spain and Miscellaneous	4,421	66.766	169.58

A comparison of these values can hardly fail to suggest the suspicion that the full stature for a given nativity may be different in the different States, and this is strongly corroborated by the comparison of the special nativity tables made for the men of each several States. Indeed the evidence thus obtained falls but little short of demonstration.

Here follow several tables. Table XII gives stature of natives of New England who enlisted in New England, as compared with natives of New England who enlisted in the western States, and showing an excess of stature for the latter at every age except 18 years, the average excess for all being .19 inches. Table XIII gives a similar comparison for natives of New York, with like results, the average excess of stature of those who enlisted in the west being .49 inches. Table XIV shows the stature of natives of Ireland and Germany by place of enlistment, showing that those of both nationalities who enlisted in Indiana averaged taller than those from any other State except Missouri, the average being 67.268 for the Irish from Indiana, and 67.584 for those from Missouri: and 66.842 for the Germans from Indiana, and 66.965 for those from Missouri.

The adjoining States of Ohio and Indiana have in general been considered together in these investigations, as

"Nativity C." Circumstances led, however, to the separation of the natives of these two States during the assortment of about two-thirds of the Indiana soldiers. This has made it possible to give the figures for these soldiers in the last table; and here also a comparison of the results, obtained from the groups separately, illustrates the same principle which is manifested by our other statistics. The relative smallness of the difference between the statures of natives of these two States might reasonably be supposed to elude detection under the circumstances, yet for the mean heights we find.

STATURES OF NATIVES OF OHIO AND INDIANA ENLISTING IN INDIANA

Age		Under 21	21-23	24-26	27-30	31-34	35-up.
Natives of Ind.	Number	18,248	9,200	4,900	3,784	2,017	2,239
	Height	67.424	68.628	68.774	68.891	69.095	68.929
Natives of Ohio	Number	4,962	3,341	2,204	1,930	1,287	1,882
	Height	67.263	68.456	68.614	68.668	68.865	68.787
Excess for Indiana		.161	.172	.160	.223	.230	.142

(The average height of the 4,256 Indiana men of 31 years and up, is 69.008 inches; and the average excess over the Ohio men is .17 inches.)

From these tables and other similar ones which might be formed from our statistics, the deduction is palpable that agencies connected with the State furnishing the men to the National army produced a decided effect upon the stature, superposed upon whatever other influences may have proceeded from the particular stock from which the men sprang.

It is not difficult to form conjectures regarding the nature of these agencies. A large proportion of those enlisting in other than their native States had doubtless migrated in childhood, while their constitution, and especially their

osseous development, was readily affected by external influences. Whether these were climatic, social, or alimentary, it is perhaps premature to discuss at present. That residence in the Western States, during the years of growth, tends to produce increase of stature, seems established; and the indications are strong that the same is the case with many of the Southern states. It would moreover appear that those States which show for their natives the highest statures, are those which tend most strongly to increase the stature of those who remove thither during the period of development. The westward course of population precludes any trustworthy inferences regarding the converse of this statement. And furthermore, it is evident that the relative stature for different States follows no manifest geographical law.

The suggestion that calcareous districts, by furnishing a more abundant and continuous supply of lime for the bones while growing, promote their development, and thus tend to increase the stature, seems to afford a partial explanation for this phenomenon; but it gives by no means a complete solution of the problem, for the variations of stature are not by any means proportionate to the amounts of calcareous formations near the surface of the soil. Thus the marked differences in the average statures of the natives between Maine and New Hampshire, and between Vermont and New York, cannot be accounted for on this theory.

P. 131. We may sum up many of our general inferences regarding the full stature in a few closing sentences. That the stature of a population is not in ordinary cases affected by the temperature of the region which it inhabits, as was supposed by Buffon, may be regarded as established by the small influence which the latitude appears to exert. The

statistics here collected show how slight any such influence must be within the territory of the United States; for the differences of stature here seem altogether independent of climatic agencies, as will be perceived from a very cursory inspection of Table XI. For South America the same fact is established by the researches of D'Orbigny, who especially discards the theory with emphatic repetition. For Europe the non-dependence of stature upon latitude is too well known to require illustration, and although there is a wide diversity between the statures of the Latin and the Teutonic races, it is in the direction opposite to that which this theory implies.

That stature is not a distinctive characteristic of nationality is demonstrated with equal certainty by these statistics. Our tables XII to XV show incontestably the agency of some local influence, by exhibiting the difference in stature between men of the same stock and nativity reared in different States. The same conclusion was forced upon D'Orbigny by his South American investigations, and the statistics of conscription in France and Prussia also make this truth manifest by showing the wide diversity in the mean stature of men of the same race, and born in districts by no means remote from each other.

That the stature depends in any controlling degree upon the domestic circumstances of a population, as affected by abundance or need of the comforts of life, according to the opinion of Villermé, can scarcely be maintained after consideration of the facts here presented, although the effects of privation or exposure upon the physical growth are doubtless recognizable.

That the stature is chiefly affected by the elevation of the districts inhabited, as suggested by D'Orbigny, who

attributes the supposed inferior stature in mountainous regions to the prolonged influence of a rarefied atmosphere, seems equally untenable. Among the tallest men of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia are the dwellers upon the slopes of the Alleghanies; the Green Mountains of Vermont furnish a race of men among the tallest in all the New England States; yet on the other hand the prairies and level fields of Indiana and Illinois afford a population of preeminent stature. The tallest men of France inhabit the slopes of the Jura.

That all the influences here considered—climate, nationality, comfort, elevation—may contribute in some measure to affect the stature is more than probable; that both ancestral and local influences are recognizable is certain. And although we cannot succeed in determining what is the chief agent, it may not be without value that we furnish evidence of what is not.

(Following this, Doctor Gould gives a number of tables and quotations as to seamen, negroes, and various races. His table shows American sailors at age of full stature ranging from 66.778 for those of New England to 67.765 for those from the northwestern States. Colored soldiers from the free States averaged 67.056, and those from the slave States 67.143. Colored sailors averaged 66.337 for the free States and 66.641 for the Slave States. Measurements of 500 Iroquois Indians showed an average full stature of 68.665 inches. The senior and junior classes at Harvard and Yale averaged from 67.467 at 17 years of age to 69.180 at 27 years. The smallest men appear to be the Eskimos, who are reported at 130 centimeters. Patagonians, who are frequently spoken of as "giants," were found by D'Orbigny to average 68.1 inches; and Doctor Gould says: "A probable explanation of the exaggerated accounts of the stature of this really tall race of men is given by D'Orbigny, who says that the breadth of their shoulders, their bare heads, and the manner in which they drape themselves from head to foot in the skins of wild animals, produce such an illusion, that his own party had attributed to them an excessive stature, before any actual comparison or measurement became possible." Of unusually tall men, Doctor Gould found 3,613 who measured 75 inches or more in those measured, and of these 598 were enlisted in Indiana. This was

the largest number of men from any one State, but the proportion in 100,000 men was smaller than for Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. He proceeds—)

During the investigation of the correctness of the records for cases of extreme height, a very considerable number of similar cases among the earlier volunteers were brought to our knowledge; and it seems probable that the proportion of very tall men, among the troops whose descriptive musters are not on file, was at least not inferior to that among the later enlistments from which our statistics are necessarily derived.

Among our own data fifty-one cases of stature, not less than eighty inches, were recorded; but many of these were found to be erroneous on special investigation. Great exertions were made to obtain information regarding others, who are recorded as follows on the official musters:

Regiment	Height	Age	Place of Birth
Unassigned Main Infantry.....	80 in.	26	Maine
7th Vermont Infantry.....	80 in.	40	Vermont
128th New York Infantry.....	81 in.	21	Ireland
100th Ohio Infantry.....	84 in.	22	New York
169th Ohio Infantry.....	80 in.	37	Ireland
29th Indiana Infantry.....	80½ in.	20	Ohio
59th Indiana Infantry.....	83 in.	30	Indiana
59th Indiana Infantry.....	83½ in.	38	Indiana
81st Indiana Infantry.....	80½ in.	23	Indiana
89th Indiana Infantry.....	82 in.	24	Ohio
153d Indiana Infantry.....	83 in.	25	Ohio
1st Indiana Artillery.....	80 in.	31	Kentucky
31st Illinois Infantry.....	81½ in.	21	Tennessee
106th Illinois Infantry.....	83 in.	25	Illinois
109th Illinois Infantry.....	80 in.	22	Illinois
149th Illinois Infantry.....	83½ in.	18	Ohio
Unassigned Illinois Infantry.....	80 in.	18	Illinois
Unassigned Illinois Infantry.....	83 in.	20	Illinois
Unassigned Illinois Infantry.....	80 in.	20	Illinois
11th Michigan Cavalry.....	80 in.	22	New York
1st Michigan Artillery.....	81½ in.	20	Michigan
8th Wisconsin Infantry.....	80 in.	20	New York
46th Wisconsin Infantry.....	80 in.	39	Norway
46th Wisconsin Infantry.....	80 in.	39	New York
26th Missouri Infantry.....	84 in.	28	Pennsylvania

The tallest man for whose stature the testimony is complete and unimpeachable, is Lieutenant VanBuskirk, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry. General Silas Colgrove, formerly colonel of that regiment, writes that he has frequently seen him measured, and that his stature was fully eighty-two and one-half inches, without shoes, or 209 centimeters. General Colgrove adds that he was a brave man, and bore the fatigue of marching as well as most men of ordinary stature.

Corporal Ira Stout, of the Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, Company E, was twenty-four years of age, and eighty-one inches high (205.7 centimeters) at the date of his enlistment, September, 1861. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, was a farmer by occupation, had blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion. This information is corroborated by Captain Percy Rous, his commanding officer, who states that the man was soon discharged on account of disability, and had done but little marching at the time.

Colonel Gregory, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, has obtained for us, precise information from Captain Charles Ream, of Company K, concerning one of his men, for whom he confirms the record. The somewhat inappropriate name of this man was John Bunch; he was born in Ohio, and at his enlistment, September, 1861, was twenty years old, eighty and one-half inches tall (204.5 centimeters), by occupation a farmer, with hazel eyes, light hair, and light complexion. He was a notorious skulker, was never with the regiment in a single battle, and deserted in August, 1862. He was known in the regiment as the "United States Ramrod."

Colonel M. W. Tappan, of the First New Hampshire Infantry (three months regiment), believes our information

to be correct in the case of Joseph H. Harris, of that regiment, also eighty and one-half inches (204.5 centimeters) in height, aged twenty-six years, born in Vermont, by occupation a mechanic, eyes blue, hair brown, complexion dark.

Captain J. B. Redfield, formerly commanding Company A of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, vouches for the record concerning a man in that company, Andrew J. Sanders, who was born in New York, and was, at his enlistment, twenty years old, and eighty inches (203.2 centimeters) in height.

These are the five tallest men whose cases are well identified, but only two of them, Bunch and Sanders, are included in our tables. The circumstances that three of them are from Indiana may be perhaps explained by the especially careful inquiries which were made in that State, on account of the high average stature of its inhabitants. The testimony is overwhelming that very tall men do not bear the fatigue of a campaign so well as persons of ordinary stature; that they are less capable of performing long marches, and are more frequently on the sick list at other times.

APPENDIX "C" (Baxter Statistics)

Extracts from statistics, medical and anthropological, of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau, Washington, 1875.

In the latter part of the Civil war, the proportion of disabilities from disease occasioned precautions for stricter medical examinations for soldiers; and on January 11, 1864, the "Medical Bureau of the Provost Marshal-General's office" was organized. This took over the biometrical work, and examined 605,045 drafted men, of whom 155,730 were rejected; 225,369 volunteers, of whom 50,008 were

rejected; and 79,968 substitutes, of whom 21,125 were rejected. In 1866 an appropriation was made for compiling these statistics, which work was completed and published in 1875, under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Baxter. These figures cover in part those used by Doctor Gould, but are limited to 501,068 measurements that had "exact records," and of these 315,620 were of American-born whites.

Doctor Baxter added a large amount of information as to statistics of other countries, and especially as to the minimum stature prescribed for soldiers. This has varied at different times. The lowest recorded for the ancient Romans was sixty-three inches, of our measure; but under the Emperor Valentinian, the minimum was raised to 65.55 inches, and the soldiers of the First Legionary Cohort were required to be at least 70.3 inches. In France, Louis XIV ordained a minimum of 63.938 inches. During the Napoleonic wars this was dropped to 60.788, and after slight changes, was fixed by law in 1872, at 60.631. In the United States, the minimum was established in 1790 at sixty-six inches, and has usually been near that, though it was dropped to sixty inches in 1864, which, of course, reduced the averages thereafter.

There are two of Doctor Baxter's tables that are of especial interest here. One is his comparison by States with Doctor Gould's figures; but in this he uses the averages for all ages in both, and not the age of "full stature" (31 years and up) that is used in Doctor Gould's table given above. The other is the average by congressional districts, which shows startling results for Indiana, the extreme variation between the districts being 1.346 inches. The

enlistments at that time were by districts composed as follows :

First. Counties of Daviess, Gibson, Dubois, Knox, Martin, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick ; headquarters, Evansville.

Second. Clarke, Crawford, Floyd, Orange, Harrison, Scott, Washington, and Perry ; headquarters, Jeffersonville.

Third. Bartholomew, Brown, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, Lawrence, Monroe, and Switzerland ; headquarters, Columbus.

Fourth. Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, and Rush ; headquarters, Greensburg.

Fifth. Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Union, Randolph and Wayne ; headquarters, Richmond.

Sixth. Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby ; headquarters, Indianapolis.

Seventh. Clay, Greene, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermilion, and Vigo ; headquarters, Terre Haute.

Eighth. Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Montgomery and Warren ; headquarters, Lafayette.

Ninth. Benton, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Marshall, Pulaski, Miami, Porter, Starke, St. Joseph, White, and Newton ; headquarters, Laporte.

Tenth. Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben, and Whitney ; headquarters, Kendallville.

Eleventh. Adams, Blackford, Wells, Grant, Howard, Hamilton, Huntington, Tipton, Jay, Madison and Wabash ; headquarters, Wabash.

Doctor Baxter's tables follow, with an extract of his discussion of the causes of variations.

MEAN STATURE OF AMERICAN BORN, WHITE, UNION
SOLDIERS

State	No. Men	Dr. Baxter	Dr. Gould
		Height Inches	Height Inches
Kentucky and Tennessee	4,252	68.677	68.160
Kansas	729	68.551	
Minnesota	3,682	68.371	67.625
Missouri	6,031	68.337	68.033
California	1,308	68.306	
Nevada	21	68.286	
Indiana	38,354	68.080	68.062
West Viriginia	5,187	68.005	68.425
Wisconsin	10,922	67.911	67.652
Maine	12,363	67.895	68.122
Iowa	7,823	67.895	68.131
Illinois	36,465	67.835	67.970
Michigan	12,583	67.826	67.615
Maryland	6,918	67.814	67.312
Ohio	39,311	67.782	67.838
Vermont	3,374	67.583	67.613
Delaware	1,215	67.490	
Pennsylvania	47,124	67.470	67.136
District of Columbia	2,883	67.353	
Rhode Island	3,013	67.290	67.088
New York	43,798	67.274	67.085
New Jersey	17,084	67.023	66.575
New Hampshire	2,801	66.929	67.402
Massachusetts	6,280	66.891	67.050
Connecticut	2,099	66.587	67.088

MEAN STATURE OF 38,354 INDIANA MEN IN UNION ARMY.
BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District	Number	Av. Height
		Inches
Second	2,112	68.916
Third	1,709	68.407
First	3,224	68.315
Eleventh	3,404	68.303
Ninth	4,781	68.302
Seventh	4,810	68.289
Fourth	2,307	68.080
Fifth	3,028	67.912
Tenth	3,171	67.808
Sixth	5,097	67.660

Eighth	4,711	67.570
Total	38,354	Average 68.080

(The average for the United States was 67.672. Doctor Baxter concurs with Doctor Gould in the belief that the earlier enlistments in the Civil war averaged taller than these.)

CAUSES OF STATURE, AND PERIOD OF FULL STATURE.

P. 16. "A striking peculiarity will be noticed in the height of foreigners in the following tables. In every instance, this height will be found greater than the mean stature ascribed to the nation represented. In like manner, emigrants from the Eastern to the Western States exhibit a stature superior to that of the residents of their native States. Mr. Gould observes that men born in New England, but enlisting from the West, were found to have a mean height varying from 0.380 inch to 0.340 inch, according to age, in excess of the mean height of the volunteers from New England itself.

"The cause of this superior height in those who have left their native country has been much debated. Mr. Gould suggests, in the case of men removing at an early age from the East to the West, that the greater abundance of food might have produced this excess. It is true that the fertile lands of the West produce more abundant harvests, but it is not likely that the supply of sufficient food to the young varies in any important degree in the United States. Besides, the same peculiar difference is observed to exist in the cases of men who have migrated from one western State to another, so that the reason assigned is clearly unsatisfactory. It has also been argued that the prevalence of Cretaceous formation in the geology of the West, by

furnishing a more liberal supply of lime for the bones of the growing youth, accounts for the phenomenon of his greater stature. Although a deficiency of this material may prevent hardening, and result in curvature of the long bones, there is no proof that a superabundant supply would increase their normal length. The natives of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, contiguous States, not varying greatly in geological character, display marked differences in mean stature. The suggestion has also been made that men who leave their native soil to seek fortune in other lands are corporeally superior specimens of their race; but it is yet to be shown that enterprise and ambition depend upon stature, and not on qualities of mind. It would, however, be of great service to this branch of statistics if a record were to be accurately kept of the height, weight and age of all male immigrants landing in New York.

"After all, the true explanation of this curious fact is probably to be found in the difference of age of the men examined. The height of soldiers in all European countries, excepting in Great Britain, is recorded at the period of their conscription, and this occurs from their eighteenth to their twentieth year. It is indisputably established that height continues to increase very perceptibly up to the twenty-fifth year; full growth, indeed, not being completed until later. Now the lowest mean age to be found in Tables Nos. 4 to 9, inclusive, is 25.248 years, and the mean age of the six nativities represented in them is 27.319 years. The comparisons, then, have all the time been made of grown men, twenty-five years old and upward, with lads of nineteen. According to Quetelet's tables of growth, the mean height at nineteen years is 1.655 metres, and at twenty-five years it is 1.682 metres—a difference of 2.7 centimetres, or

1.063 inches. Our tables show the mean height at nineteen years to be 67.07 inches, and at twenty-five years to be 68.05 inches.

"The age announced by other authorities as that of completed growth varies considerably. In France, Bernard gives it as the thirty-second year; Champouillon from the twenty-third to the twenty-eighth; Baron Larrey, the twenty-eighth; and Allaire, from the thirty-first to the thirty-fifth year. In Belgium, Quetelet decides for the thirtieth, and in Switzerland M. Dunant for the twenty-sixth year. Liharzik, in Vienna, and in England, Aitken, Danson and Boyd regard the twenty-fifth as the year of matured growth. Doctor Beddoe selects the twenty-third year, though he admits a slight increase after that age."

APPENDIX "D"

EXTRACTS FROM ADJUTANT TERRELL'S REPORT, 1869

P. 110, Vol. 1.

Document No. 14.

Height and Ages of Indiana Soldiers.

Exhibit showing the height and ages of 118,254 Indiana soldiers in the United States service, War of the Rebellion.

(There is no record of the descriptions of about 88,000 soldiers from this State.)

Document No. 15

NATIVITY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS

Height	No. of Men	Age—Years	No. of Men.
Under 61 inches	501	Under 17 years	270
At 61 inches	293	At 17 years	634
At 62 inches	971	At 18 years	21,935
At 63 inches	2,503	At 19 years	10,519
At 64 inches	5,387	At 20 years	9,435

WASHINGTON COUNTY GIANTS

At 65 inches	9,171	At 21 years	9,705
At 66 inches	14,373	At 22 years	7,835
At 67 inches	15,328	At 23 years	6,789
At 68 inches	19,140	At 24 years	6,013
At 69 inches	15,472	At 25 years	4,891
At 70 inches	15,047	At 26 years	4,283
At 71 inches	8,706	At 27 years	3,738
At 72 inches	6,679	At 28 years	3,929
At 73 inches	2,614	At 29 years	2,769
At 74 inches	1,357	At 30 years	3,001
At 75 inches	409	31 to 34 years	8,391
Over 75 inches	336	35 years and over	14,127
Total reported	118,254	Total reported	118,254

(In a note to this table, Gen. Terrell gives an extract from a private letter to him from Dr. B. A. Gould, saying: "One thing will certainly interest you—that it is evident, from our statistics, that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries." Dr. Gould modified this later, as quoted above.)

Place of birth	Number
Indiana	58,294
Ohio	22,911
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	9,228
Kentucky and Tennessee	7,677
Other Slave States	5,947
Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin	2,124
New England States	902
Other Free States	146
Total American born.....	107,139
Germany	5,242
Ireland	2,983
England	1,084
Foreign countries not designated	948
Canada	611
Scotland	245
Total Foreign born	11,115
Grand Total	118,254

(The total number over 6 feet tall, in the above measurements is 11,392 or nearly 10 per cent. At page 240 Gen. Terrell gives the average height of 38,850 "drafted men, recruits and substitutes, natives of the United States, and citizens of Indiana," at 5 feet, 7.28 inches.)

APPENDIX "E"

(Non-official information)

Extracts from History of Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, by Edmund R. Brown, of Company C, later Department Commander Grand Army of the Republic, Indiana.

P. 21. "As to nativity, the majority of the Twenty-seventh were simply Western conglomerates. At least ninety per cent. of the officers and men, if not more, were American born. But, while a few of them were descendants of that band of numerous progeny—the original freightage of the Mayflower—and of other early settlers of the Colonies, many of them were of the third or second, or even of the first generation, born this side of the Atlantic. If some of us proudly claimed a strain of Puritan or Cavalier blood in our veins, it had undeniably been crossed with German and Low Dutch, Scotch and Irish, until it was impossible to decide which now predominated, and few cared about it anyway. * * * One of our companies had such a preponderance of German-speaking men in it that we called it our "Dutch Koompany." Yet most of these young men who spoke the English language brokenly, had been born in the United States, and, in some instances, their fathers before them had been. With them, in the same company, were also men not of German descent, and, along with the rest, were three or four genuine Hibernians, rather recent arrivals. All of the companies had more or less of these 'sprigs of the Emerald Isle.' * * *

"A characteristic of the Twenty-seventh that often attracted attention was the large proportion of tall men which

it contained. It is generally known that we had with us the tallest man in the entire United States army. This has been definitely settled. Capt. David Buskirk stood full six feet eleven and one-half inches in his stockings. It was the plan, at first that his company should be composed wholly of men six feet tall or over. Though this was found impracticable, the company still had in it, at the start, eighty men of that class.

"It would be safe to say that the other companies averaged at least fifty six-footers each. Some quite short men (or boys) brought the average down considerably; but the matter of our unusual average height was the subject of frequent remark, particularly in the early part of our service.

"And we measured well, in comparison with others, in at least one other respect. In that respect we exceeded some others by many feet. Quartermaster-sergeant Crose often referred to his comical, though laborious, experiences in supplying the men with shoes that were large enough for them. Each time he drew shoes, it was necessary for him to bundle up the fives and sixes and go around among the neighboring regiments and exchange them for nines and tens. For this purpose, the Ninth New York and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania were his favorite resorts, while they remained in the Brigade. They contained mostly city-bred men, with diminutive pedal extremities.

"On the point of the average age of the men of the Twenty-Seventh, it is more difficult to speak, in the enforced absence of the figures. The opinion has been expressed that the average was higher than in most other regiments. The writer does not concur in that opinion. The fact that our men had been so generally accustomed

to out-door life and to physical labor, may have given them an older appearance than if the contrary had been true. Anyway, the few known facts at hand and the general impression as it is recalled, seems to the writer to be conclusive that the Twenty-seventh was below, rather than above, the average age. At all events the average could not have been high.

COMPANY F

P. 596. "This company was peculiar at the start in at least three respects. First, it had three very tall men for commissioned officers; two of them being the tallest men in the regiment, and one being the tallest in the Union army. Secondly, it had more tall men than any other company in the Twenty-seventh. Thirdly, the homes of its members were the most widely scattered over the State.

"Company F was frequently called 'The New Albany Railroad Company.' It was also twitted good humoredly as hailing from between the two State's prisons. New Albany and Michigan City, at opposite extremes of Indiana, almost three hundred miles apart, were represented in the company, as well as many of the towns between them. The prominent reason for this was that several of the company had been employes of the railroad (the Monon) connecting these two points.

"An officer of such giant-like stature as Lieutenant (afterward Captain) Van Buskirk could not fail to invest a company with some special interest. This is still more evident when it is remembered that in his disposition and habits he was almost as different from others as in his stature. He was remarkable for his simple, unaffected and kindly ways. He was always approachable, to everybody

and he had no hesitancy in approaching others. A major-general was no more to him than a private soldier. Owing to his absolute sincerity and utter absence of asperity, as much as to his size, no one ever took offence at anything he said."

Extract from Bloomington Republican, July 13, 1861.

"RECRUITING. Peter Kopp and several other gentlemen of this place are raising a company of grenadiers for the United States service. They admit no recruits under five feet ten inches, and equally stout and able-bodied. We pity the rebel upon whose neck the foot of 'Big Pete' shall come down with a vengeance. There will be no chance for him to even say his prayers before his life is crushed out of him. Some of the others engaged in raising the company are among our most athletic citizens. Their recruiting office, we believe, is at Williams & Sluss livery stables."

EXTRACTS FROM INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS.

The following items concerning Company F, indicate that the reportorial forces of Indianapolis were nearly "swamped" by the rapid arrivals of volunteers at the beginning of the war; and also that the incoming soldiers were at times disposed to "have fun" with the reporters.

"The Monroe County Grenadiers, Captain B. Pete, arrived yesterday, and will go into camp at Camp Morton." Sentinel, August 8, 1861.

"A COMPANY OF SIX-FOOTERS. Captain Kopp, a gentleman who has seen service in Napoleon's wars, arrived in the city yesterday with a company of six-footers that he had recruited for the United States service. Captain Kopp,

with his corps, went into camp at Camp Morton and he will immediately enter upon the business of drilling them so that they may be ready to answer as soldiers should at the call of their country." Sentinel, August 13.

"MONROE COUNTY GRENADIERS. A few days ago a company of 'six-footers' arrived in this city from Monroe county and went into camp. The company is composed of the largest men we have seen from any section of the State. The second lieutenant is a 'whale,' but some of the others are whales, too, but a trifle smaller. The following are the officers of the company.

Peter Kop, Captain;

Francis Otwell, First Lieutenant;

David V. Buskirk, Second Lieutenant." Journal, August 16.

"Captain Kop, of Monroe county, the commander of the six-foot grenadiers, now at Camp Morton, is putting his company of magnificent Hoosiers through their daily drills rigidly, determined to have the most soldier like corps in the regiment." Sentinel, August 18.

"Col. Colgrove's regiment, left for Washington unarmed, because he refused the arms tendered him by Governor Morton." Sentinel, September 23.

APPENDIX F

THE VAN BUSKIRK, OR BUSKIRK FAMILY.

The family of Captain David Van Buskirk presents some interesting features in the matter of heredity in physical development, and especially as to the points of deviation

from and recurrence to type. It is also a family which presents in a forcible way the problem of stature influences in the Second Congressional District of Indiana, as the ancestors who located there were not notably tall. Capt. Van Buskirk died on August 12, 1886, on the family farm, where he was born, near Gosport; and the fullest account of him in print is an obituary notice published in *The Republican Progress*, of Bloomington, on August 18, 1886. The editor of the paper was a personal friend, and the account appears to be accurate, with the exception of a few minor errors. As original material it is worthy of preservation, and is therefore reproduced here, as follows:

“DAVID V. BUSKIRK DEAD

“David V. Buskirk, one of the best known men of Monroe county, died at his home in Bean Blossom township, on Thursday afternoon, last. About a year ago, Mr. Buskirk, who was an extraordinarily large and corpulent man, became alarmed by the difficulty he experienced in breathing, and fearing danger from fatty degeneration of the heart, which his physicians advised him was threatened, he begun to use precautions in diet, and resorted to other means to reduce his abnormal weight. For a time his symptoms and condition gave promise of permanent improvement, but dropsy was finally developed and he begun to grow rapidly worse some two months ago, and died from blood poisoning brought about by his general condition. A number of members of the various Grand Army Posts, and other citizens, attended the funeral on Friday afternoon, and the burial took place on the farm, in the family burying ground. Few men have been more respected and honored than ‘Big Dave Buskirk,’ as he was generally called, and

few men have been more richly entitled to the confidence of his fellows by reason of honesty, true friendship, general morality and worth of character. He was the soul of honor and integrity, and was fully appreciated by his neighbors and acquaintances. The following with reference to deceased, is taken from the 'History of Monroe county,' and is supposed to be accurate:

"David Van Buskirk, farmer and stock raiser, was born upon the farm he has always occupied, November (October) 23, 1826, and was the eldest of ten children born to James and Mariah (Campbell) Van Buskirk, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, and of German (Dutch) and Scotch-Irish descent respectively. David was reared on a farm, was fairly educated, and on March 16, 1849, married Lucy Ann, daughter of Isaac and Patience (Stillwell) Buskirk, of German (Dutch) lineage. Mr. Van Buskirk, by this marriage had six children, born to him: D. C., J. I., Cinthy (Ridge), John, Thomas and Getty. He lost his wife March 16, 1866. He was next married, May 26, 1867, to Mrs. Martha Able, of Monroe county, and daughter of Madison and Sarah (Wilborn) Stephenson. They had born to them two children: Michael (deceased) and Mariah Ann. Mrs. Van B. died February 22, 1873, and our subject took for his third wife, October 26, 1874, Mary Able, sister of the second wife. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Peter Clapp (Kopp) and Col. Silas Colgrove. He was engaged first in the first battle of Winchester, where he was taken prisoner, being confined for about three months. He was finally sent to Annapolis, Md., exchanged and next took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides numerous skirmishes. He went out as Second Lieutenant, but his captain was

killed during his imprisonment, and he received an appointment as First Lieutenant, and after the battle of Antietam, made Captain. In the fall of 1862 his command was transferred to General Thomas' division, and on April 26, 1864, he resigned on account of disability, and returned to farming. In 1866-68, he was elected county treasurer of Monroe county, on the Republican ticket, but was defeated in a struggle for State treasurer in 1876. He had not since made any attempt to secure office. Mr. Van Buskirk owned 450 acres of land on White River bottom, highly cultivated, well stocked, and which had the addition of a fine residence, out buildings and orchard, and was one of our oldest settlers, having always lived here. He had provided handsomely for all his children, and had always taken great interest in their education, having given them all courses at college. He enjoyed good health until he left the army, since which time he had been affected with rheumatism. Mr. Van Buskirk was the largest and tallest man in the county, and one of the largest in the State. He weighed 390 pounds, and stood six feet ten inches in his stockings. He was a Republican, and very benevolent. Mr. Van B.'s grandfather, Isaac Van Buskirk, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his uncle, John Van Buskirk, served in the war of 1812, having been wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. Isaac, son of John Van Buskirk, served in the Mexican war, and in the late rebellion. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, at the time being a lieutenant. The wives of the above mentioned soldiers are all sleeping peacefully in the family graveyard on David Van Buskirk's place. This burying ground is located on a hill east of the house, and from the spot you may command a view of the entire country."

The family tradition is that the original American ancestors were two Van Boskerk brothers who came over from Holland, in their own ship, to New Amsterdam. The ship was ballasted with brick, with which they erected the first brick house on Manhattan Island. They were unquestionably an old Knickerbocker family, as may be seen from mention of them in the various publications of the old Dutch records of New York.

The original Indiana ancestors were two brothers, Isaac and Michael, both Revolutionary soldiers. It is said that the reason why part of the family dropped the "Van" was that Michael's land warrant was made out without it; and, as it would have been necessary to go back to Pittsburg to have it corrected, he decided that it would be simpler to change his name. However, the same change has been made by most of the descendants of Isaac, also. Captain David did not use it, but used "V." as a middle initial.

The Revolutionary Isaac served in the "Virginia Guards," and his record, and those of three succeeding generations of soldiers, are on their tombstones at Gosport. He came to Indiana from West Virginia in 1805, and first located near Campbellsburg, in Washington county, removing thence to the farm near Gosport, which has since been known as the family home. He was about six feet tall, and rather slender in build. He had eight sons and four daughters. Of his sons, the descendants of three present some noteworthy features.

Perhaps the descendants of his son Abram are most widely known in Indiana, on account of political prominence. Abram had four sons, viz: John B.; Judge Samuel, of the Supreme Court of Indiana; Judge George A., of Bloomington; and Judge Edward C., of Indianapolis. None of these

were tall men except George A., who was over six feet, and quite heavy. But George Buskirk, of Indianapolis, a son of John B., who is five feet nine inches in height, has a son, Fred G. who is six feet one, and a grandson, fourteen years of age, who is taller than his grandfather, and weighs 132 pounds. Judge Thomas Buskirk, of Paoli, another son of John B., who is five feet seven, has a son, Horace K., who is six feet; and a grandson, Thomas B., Jr., who is six feet one, at nineteen years of age.

Another son of the Revolutionary Isaac, was John, who was severely wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. It is stated that "he was speared through, and they pulled a silk handkerchief through the wound to cleanse it." He recovered, but the wound eventually caused his death. He was the father of two Union soldiers, who served in Company F, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana regiment, whose pictures are reproduced herewith. Lieutenant Isaac Buskirk was familiarly known as "Blue Ike," on account of a blue birthmark on his cheek, and to distinguish him from several other Isaacs. Sergeant John Buskirk was familiarly known as "Sandy." Both of these brothers were over six feet tall, and of rugged build.

The most notable of the sons of the Revolutionary Isaac, in connection with the question of stature, was James. He was six feet one, and quite fleshy. He married Maria Campbell, of an Ohio family who were all tall. Of their children, David V. was six feet ten and one-half inches, in his stockings; Joseph, now living at Moscow, Idaho, is six feet four; James, now at the Soldiers Home, at Danville, Illinois, is six feet two; Isaac, who died during the civil war, and three daughters, Jerusha, Cynthia and Mary, were all about six feet.

Capt. David V., of this family, was born on the family farm, near Gosport, and grew up there. He married his cousin, Lucy V. Buskirk, who was a small woman, weighing about 130 pounds. They had four sons and two daughters who are now living, as follows: David C., now seventy-one years of age, and living at Long Beach, California, is six feet, two; Isaac, living at Gosport, is six feet five; Thomas (Judge), living at Bloomfield, is six feet two; John, living at Ben Davis, is six feet one, and the two girls: Cynthia, (Mrs. John T. R. Ridge, of Gosport), and Gettysburg, teacher at the girl's school at Clermont, are about six feet.

David V. Buskirk was very strong and active as well as unusually tall. His ordinary weight was about 385 pounds. It is said that after his boys were grown he could lift two of them at arm's length. His oldest boy, David C., was nicknamed "Scroggy," and on his twenty-first birthday, his father said: "Scroggy, the day I was twenty-one, I laid my father on his back on the barn floor." Scroggy thought it was possible that he could duplicate the record; and his father observed that he was rather stiff with rheumatism since the war, but would give him a trial. When they clinched, Scroggy was lifted up and laid on the floor like a child.

In his youth, he was a great wrestler. On one occasion he was flat-boating to New Orleans, and they tied up for the night on the Tennessee shore. One of the boatmen, named Davis, who was himself a noted wrestler, went ashore, and announced that they had a man aboard who could throw any man in Tennessee. Somebody said to send for "Big Eph," and shortly a very powerful negro appeared. He sized up Buskirk, and said: "Say when you're ready." Buskirk said "ready," and in a trice the negro clinched him

and had him down. Buskirk got up, and said: "Now you say when you're ready." When they clinched he avoided the negro's trick throw, and after a warm struggle threw the negro for the second and third falls. This was the only time he was ever thrown.

One of the popular tests of strength in early times was lifting with a handspike. A handspike was put under a log that was too heavy for two men to lift, projecting equally on both sides. When the contestants lifted at the two ends, the necessary result was that the stronger pulled up his end, and forced his opponent to let go. David V. Buskirk was never defeated at this. After the war, there was a very powerful negro, named Tom Travis, employed at the saw-mill on the Buskirk place, who had outlifted everybody in the vicinity. One day he told Captain Buskirk that he was sorry he had not known him before he was crippled by rheumatism, as he would have liked to lift against him. The captain replied that he could not bend over to lift from the ground, but that he would give him a trial with a log that was high enough above the ground to avoid the need of bending. The test was made in that way, and Travis was able to stand the strain for only a few seconds before he was forced to abandon his hold.

Captain Buskirk's death was caused by dropsy, which as usual increased his normal size. It is stated that at his funeral it was necessary to enlarge the door of the house to get the coffin in and out; and that there were six horses to the hearse—this being explained by the statement that the roads were bad. That condition would make the precaution reasonable, for when the roads in that vicinity are bad, they are very, very bad.

APPENDIX G.

Spanish-American War Statistics

Measurements of 5,768 Indiana troops, Spanish-Am. war.
(At time of enlistment)

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average	Height
Indiana	4,410	142	5 ft.	7.70 in.
Ohio	401	8	5	7.52
Kentucky and Tennessee	136	3	5	7.47
Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn.	295	11	5	7.97
Other States	344	10	5	7.80
Foreign born	182	5	5	7.52
Totals	5,768	179	5	7.67

Note. The official published "Record of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War" tabulates 7,421 men, but without their measurements. In the muster-rolls there do not appear any measurements for the Signal Corps, the Engineer Company, and the Colored Companies, which presumably accounts for the total of only 5,768 measurements.

Tabulation of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Spanish-American War.

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average	Height
Indiana				
Staff &c.	15	0	5 ft.	7.75 in.
Company A.	68	4	5	8.41
Company B.	66	3	5	7.89
Company C.	81	1	5	7.42
Company D.	83	0	5	7.39
Company E.	63	1	5	7.87
Company F.	98	6	5	8.23
Company G.	69	0	5	6.83
Company H.	76	1	5	7.49
Company I.	65	0	5	7.28
Company K.	65	2	5	7.43
Company L.	88	5	5	8.05
Company M.	80	6	5	7.85
Totals	917	29	5	7.69

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Ohio	126	5	5	7.67
Kentucky and Tennessee	4	0	5	6.81
Mich., Wisc., Ill., Minn.	71	4	5	8.33
Other States	69	2	5	7.00
Foreign born	43	1	5	6.68
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Regt. Totals	1,230	36	5	7.65

Notes. Exceptional stature, Ongle A. Moritz, Co. B, 6 ft. 5½ in., age 18, born at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Company F are all recorded as born at South Bend—absurd, of course.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, Spanish-American War.

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana				
Staff &c.	22	0	5 ft.	8.44 in.
Company A.	61	2	5	8.42
Company B.	69	3	5	7.52
Company C.	66	1	5	7.32
Company D.	66	1	5	7.70
Company E.	69	0	5	7.35
Company F.	65	3	5	7.97
Company G.	71	3	5	7.35
Company H.	59	2	5	8.21
Company I.	67	3	5	7.66
Company K.	72	1	5	7.80
Company L.	63	3	5	7.49
Company M.	66	1	5	7.61
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Ind. totals	816	23	5	7.71

Ohio	59	2	5	7.27
Kentucky and Tennessee	21	0	5	6.88
Ill., Mich., Wisc. Minn.	41	2	5	7.63
Other States	59	3	5	7.70
Foreign born	17	1	5	8.72
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Regt. totals	1,013	31	5	7.68

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Spanish-American War.

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Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana.				
Staff &c.	24	1	5 ft.	8.2 in.
Company A.	59	3	5	7.20
Company B.	57	2	5	7.82
Company C.	67	5	5	7.76
Company D.	76	0	5	7.26
Company E.	56	0	5	7.04
Company F.	63	1	5	7.60
Company G.	74	2	5	7.60
Company H.	72	4	5	8.39
Company I.	68	2	5	7.42
Company K.	79	3	5	7.52
Company L.	59	2	5	7.70
Company M.	53	3	5	7.90
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Ind. totals	807	28	5	7.67
Ohio	22	0	5	7.66
Kentucky and Tennessee	50	1	5	7.20
Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn	69	2	5	7.69
Other States	51	0	5	7.87
Foreign born	20	1	5	7.69
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Regt. totals	1,019	32	5	7.66

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Spanish-American War.

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana.				
Staff &c.	17	0	5 ft.	8.60 in.
Company A.	56	0	5	7.85
Company B.	66	1	5	7.40
Company C.	74	9	5	8.57
Company D.	73	2	5	7.51
Company E.	58	3	5	7.47
Company F.	74	2	5	7.35
Company G.	72	1	5	7.97
Company H.	68	0	5	7.03
Company I.	73	1	5	6.08
Company K.	61	3	5	7.29
Company L.	54	1	5	7.13
Company M.	66	0	5	7.60
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Ind. totals	812	23	5	7.48

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Ohio	83	2	5	7.27
Kentucky and Tennessee	5	0	5	6.40
Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn.	32	0	5	7.64
Other States	61	0	5	7.29
Foreign born	28	0	5	76.73
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Regt. totals	1,021	25	5	7.43

One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Spanish-American War

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana.				
Staff &c.	8	0	5 ft.	7.60 in.
Company A.	15	1	5	7.50
Company B.	82	2	5	7.33
Company C.	86	3	5	7.74
Company D.	83	6	5	7.93
Company E.	77	2	5	7.34
Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn.	74	1	5	7.97
Company F.	72	1	5	8.00
Company G.	74	2	5	7.74
Company H.	83	3	5	8.18
Company I.	76	3	5	7.74
Company K.	91	4	5	7.85
Company L.	61	2	5	7.80
Company M.	76	4	5	8.29
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Ind. totals	884	33	5	7.80
Ohio	92	3	5	7.48
Kentucky and Tennessee	56	2	5	8.07
Other States	82	5	5	7.74
Foreign born	61	2	5	8.3
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Regt. totals	1,249	46	5	7.83

Twenty-seventh Artillery, Spanish-American War.

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana.				
Staff &c.	25	2	5 ft.	8.80 in.
Men	69	2	5	7.77
Ohio	8	0	5	7.94
Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn.	6	2	5	9.90
Kentucky and Tennessee	0	0		

Other States	14	0	5	6.67
Foreign born	3	0	5	7.66
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Battery totals	125	6	5	7.96

Twenty-eighth Artillery, Spanish-American War.

Nativity	No.	6 ft.	Average Height	
Indiana.				
Staff &c.	17	0	5 ft.	8.03 in.
Men	63	2	5	8.77
Ohio	11	1	5	8.59
Ill., Mich., Wisc., Minn.	2	0	5	8.00
Kentucky and Tennessee	0	0		
Other States	8	0	5	7.59
Foreign born	10	0	5	5.92
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Battery totals	111	3	5	8.29

WORLD WAR APPENDIX "H"

World War Statistics

Table. Mean Stature by States of Soldiers at Demobilization (1919)

State	No. of Men Measured	Mean Stature Inches
United States	102,304	67.72
Alaska	13	69.43
Mississippi	2,099	68.61
Tennessee	2,807	68.61
Texas	4,361	68.60
Alabama	1,930	68.57
Georgia	3,397	68.51
Oklahoma	2,310	68.44
Nebraska	819	68.44
Kansas	1,012	68.43
Arkansas	2,576	68.41
South Dakota	416	68.39
Oregon	1,069	68.38
Washington	2,025	68.38
Montana	264	68.35
Arizona	130	68.33
South Carolina	828	68.32

Minnesota	1,950	68.31
Iowa	1,609	68.28
Idaho	164	68.26
Florida	1,022	68.22
North Carolina	1,815	68.22
West Virginia	1,686	68.20
Utah	104	68.19
Wyoming	80	68.19
Kentucky	2,921	68.13
Colorado	225	68.13
Virginia	1,920	68.01
Missouri	2,836	67.98
North Dakota	358	67.96
Nevada	18	67.91
California	481	67.91
Louisiana	2,070	67.86
New Mexico	229	67.82
Wisconsin	2,675	67.79
Indiana	3,944	67.73
Illinois	6,687	67.65
District of Columbia	231	67.60
Ohio	7,076	67.48
Michigan	3,715	67.32
Delaware	300	67.26
Maryland	1,138	67.20
Vermont	446	67.19
Maine	693	67.17
Connecticut	996	67.08
Pennsylvania	10,874	67.01
New Jersey	3,180	66.93
New York	9,207	66.92
New Hampshire	413	66.80
Massachusetts	4,782	66.77
Rhode Island	403	66.54

Table. Mean Stature by States, of Recruits.

States Arranged in Order of Standing.

State	No. of Men Measured	Mean Stature Inches
United States	873,038	67.49
Texas	34,531	68.40
Oklahoma	19,429	68.28
Mississippi	8,543	68.27

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Tennessee	14,426	68.27
Arkansas	10,111	68.20
Kansas	9,571	68.20
Alaska	106	68.15
Colorado	6,635	68.15
North Carolina	14,668	68.15
Arizona	3,850	68.13
Idaho	4,031	68.10
Oregon	2,748	68.09
Nebraska	10,774	68.08
South Dakota	3,892	68.05
Iowa	19,537	68.04
Minnesota	27,341	68.04
Kentucky	15,502	68.02
Alabama	15,988	68.01
Montana	11,648	68.01
Georgia	20,305	67.99
Washington	13,316	67.96
Missouri	24,964	67.95
North Dakota	6,444	67.92
West Virginia	12,367	67.87
Utah	4,568	67.85
Nevada	1,441	67.83
Virginia	17,616	67.80
Wyoming	1,927	67.79
Indiana	23,194	67.75
California	35,461	67.67
South Carolina	9,343	67.64
District of Columbia	4,486	67.63
Louisiana	12,356	67.60
Wisconsin	18,433	67.60
Florida	5,895	67.58
New Mexico	2,690	67.50
Illinois	60,491	67.40
Ohio	52,814	67.38
Maine	3,315	67.28
Michigan	41,872	67.23
Delaware	1,891	67.19
Vermont	2,077	67.12
Maryland	9,192	67.08
New Hampshire	2,240	66.97
New Jersey	29,958	66.77
Massachusetts	29,534	66.76
New York	87,818	66.72
Pennsylvania	77,186	66.72
Connecticut	13,585	66.71
Rhode Island	3,928	66.40

APPENDIX "I"

Extract from "Centennial History of Washington County, Indiana" by Warden W. Stevens (Indianapolis, 1916). pp. 646-651.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GIANTS

In early times Washington county was celebrated far and wide as being the home of a race of giants, and the wonderful feats of strength performed by some of these men are scarcely believable. There were a number of stalwarts who knew not how strong they were when under any kind of excitement or when their power was put to the test. Among the men who made up the class of giants that gave the county its reputation were Abram Stover, Thomas Denney, James Uppinghouse, James Lee, John Brough, William Cravens and others.

It was generally conceded that Stover possessed the greatest strength of them all and a number of incidents have been handed down relative to his gigantic strength. He was a man of commanding appearance, six feet high, with a huge frame and sturdy manhood. He never vaunted about the superiority of his muscular powers, was never quarrelsome, but stood up for his rights and was ever ready to meet an opponent on friendly terms, even if it came to a fist fight to settle the mooted question. In fact, none of the strong men of early days were prone to be quarrelsome. Had they been vicious and of a fighting disposition, they would have been the terror of the country. When a young man showed that he possessed extraordinary strength and prowess, he always had his champions and backers ready to pit him against any and all comers of like age and experience.

These lists were usually planned for muster days and 4th of July celebrations. A ring was formed in which the contestants met and woe be to the individual who dared to interfere any way in the contest, other than to urge his favorite to supreme effort, or prompt him what to do. A public gathering of any kind was a very dull affair if there were not a number of fights, wrestles and foot races to give life to the occasion.

Thomas Denney was always considered a close second to Stover, as a powerful man, and many of his champions were ready to stake their money on him, if a contest between the two men could be arranged. The two men were close friends and could not be induced to engage in a fist and skill contest publicly, but their partisans finally arranged for a "whisky barrel" contest during a public gathering at Salem. The test was to be taking of a barrel of whisky by the chime, raising it up and drinking out of the bunghole. Judges were selected and a full barrel of whisky was rolled out in the street. It fell to Denney's lot to make the first test. After "lifting" the barrel, which weighed about four hundred pounds, he slowly raised it up and took a drink out of the bunghole. Stover walked up leisurely, laid hold of the barrel, raised it up easily, took the drink and set it down without a jar. There was then some discussion about the decision, each side claiming the victory, but the judges, after mature deliberation, gave the wager to Stover, because he had made a clean lift, while Denney had rolled the barrel part of the way up against his legs.

This test did not exactly satisfy Denney, so, meeting Stover in Salem a short time after this test was made, he proposed that they go upstairs into an empty room, on the corner of lot 9, north side of the square, and take a friendly

set-to, in order that the matter would be satisfactorily settled, no outsiders to be admitted. Stover readily consented, and upstairs they went, laid off their coats and began their knock-down test. After sparring a bit, Stover planted one of his mauls squarely on the side of Denney's head and down he went. After taking a few breaths they went at it again, when Stover, watching his opportunity, landed a heavy blow in Denney's face, bringing a flow of blood and sending him staggering against the wall. The merchant below, hearing something fall heavily upon the floor above, proceeded to investigate the matter. When he reached the room they were just turning for their coats, when Denney remarked, "Where shall we go to take it." Often after that time their partisans would endeavor to get up a fight between them, but the response of each would be, "He is a mighty stout man and we prefer to be friends."

UPPINGHOUSE PICKS A QUARREL WITH STOVER

Upon one occasion there was a log-rolling south of Salem and Stover went early to lend a helping hand. James Uppinghouse put in an appearance in the afternoon and had sought an opportunity, for some time, to test his strength with Stover. Shortly after his arrival he noised it around that he had come with the intention of whipping Stover before he left the clearing and took particular pains to exasperate him in many ways. Finally, some one told Stover about the threat Uppinghouse had made, which put him on his guard. The never-failing jug was passed around frequently and it wasn't long till Uppinghouse began to feel that he was the best man in the State, and again directed his insults toward Stover, when the latter said, "I understand you have come here to give me a licking."

Uppinghouse said, "That's my intention," to which Stover replied, "Well, here we go." They squared off for the fight, every one present gathering around to witness the contest. Uppinghouse made a few unsuccessful passes at Stover who waited for a favorable opportunity, when he landed a blow between his opponent's eyes, knocking him backward and over a log some ten feet distant, seemingly a dead man. Bystanders went to him and with whisky and water duly administered, brought him to his senses again, when, after being assisted to his feet, he said: "Abe, give me your hand, I don't desire any further test, and from henceforth I am your friend."

James Lee was much of a man and in all his bouts with others always came out successfully. He was over six feet tall, weighed over two hundred pounds and was indeed a very wiry, athletic man. He finally concluded he was a match for Stover and upon several occasions sought a set-to with Stover. There was an election in Salem when he finally picked a quarrel with Stover, who became quite enraged, and at the first pass he downed Lee and went after him with fire in his eyes, but a half dozen men laid hold of him and finally dragged him off of his opponent and succeeded in quieting him down a bit, when Stover, taking a good breath said: "Boys, I am glad you came to Lee's rescue, for I might have killed him."

Grocers used to buy all their sugar in large hogheads, weighing a thousand or twelve hundred pounds. One had been received by a grocer on the south side of the public square, near where Stover and some friends were seated on a bench engaged in conversation. A young man, who was one of the bullies of the town, came along and having about three good drams ahead, saw Stover and offered to bet him

that he could put the hogshead of sugar on end. Stover remarked: "Young man, I never bet, but that is a pretty good lift for you or any other common man." At this the young fellow seized hold of the hogshead and set it upright, when, slapping his fists together, he swore that he "was the best man in the county, young or old, and if any man didn't believe it, let him try it on." Stover made no reply, which emboldened the young fellow to move up closer to the old man and continue his braggadocio. Stover rose up slowly, doubled up his monster fists and said: "Young man, I am getting a little past my prime, perhaps, but (taking a step forward) I think I am as good as ever for a few jerks." Stover's manner and appearance were enough for the young blood, and reaching out his hand towards Stover said: "It's my treat, come on." When asked afterward why he calmed down so suddenly, he said: "When I saw those huge fists and that mighty man facing me, I saw I had no business with him other than to cultivate his friendship and then retire in good order."

COLONEL STOVER BESTS HIS SON-IN-LAW

Colonel Stover had a son-in-law, named John Brough, who was a powerful man and had never been worsted in any of his athletic contests with others. He was so confident of his superiority over his fellows that he even imagined that he was a match for his father-in-law. They met at a log-rolling east of Salem and after a few whiffs at the jug he bantered Colonel Stover for a tussel just for a little fun. Stover told him to make a "running shoot" at him and he'd see about it. Brough slipped back a few feet and came at the colonel like a catapult. As he came in reach the old man caught him by his trousers and about the

neck, raised him up and threw him back over his head. Brough landed on some poles and broke his leg.

Upon one occasion a muscular fellow who clerked in Booth's store, on the north side of the square, made the assertion that no man could put him over the counter. Uppinghouse accepted the challenge and essayed the task. A long tussel ensued, and when Uppinghouse began to tire the young fellow watched his opportunity and unexpectedly toppled his adversary over the counter, who fell with a thud that jarred the whole building. The young man then boasted that no man could put him over, not excepting Stover. The colonel happened to be in town and was hunted up and told that a fellow wanted to see him at Booth's corner. A large crowd followed to see the sport. Arriving at the store, Stover was told what had happened and of the banter made by the young giant. "You think I can't put you over the counter, do you?" asked Stover. "I know you can't," said the young man. Without another word Stover stepped up to the young fellow, took him by one leg and an arm, and while he was squirming and wriggling in vain endeavor to loosen the vise-like grasp of Stover, he was easily set down on the inside of the counter and then lifted back again, about as readily as a ordinary person would handle a child.

AN INCIDENT AT THE CONSTRUCTION CAMP

While the public improvements were being prosecuted between Salem and the Ohio Falls, there were some powerful men engaged in work from time to time, and almost every day some sort of strength test would come off. A fellow named Short proved to be the giant of all the gangs and he was frequently complimented on his great size and

muscular powers. To such praise he would always reply, "Why, boys, there is a race of giants up in Washington county and I being the runt and unable to take my own part, was obliged to come down here as a matter of self-preservation." One day, while all hands were busy, Short saw Stover coming down the road with a four-horse team of produce for the market. He said to his fellows, "Now, here comes one of those giants I was telling you about," and he went out and greeted the colonel heartily.

Stover was then introduced to the boss of the gang, when work was suspended and all adjourned to a nearby grocery. The saloon keeper was a practical pugilist and had heard of Colonel Stover, but after sizing him up, remarked, "Short, if your man is a mountain I can lick him." And without further warning squared himself for a fight. Stover said he had not come there for trouble and instead of dealing the fellow a blow with his ponderous fist, he latched him by the wrist, pulled him forward, took hold of his shoulder with the other hand and was about to twist his opponent's arm out of its socket, when the doughty chap bellowed for mercy. Stover let him go, saying, "That's how I could break your arm as easy as I could a chicken's leg." The fellow then set up the drinks to the crowd and told Stover he was his guest for a week. On his way back home the colonel was halted and treated like a lord. He boxed with two at a time, lifting weights and performed many feats of strength that were remarkable, making him the hero of the day.

There never was a muster in the whole country round that Stover did not attend. He was promoted finally to be colonel of a regiment of the militia and in the fall of 1825 was appointed brigadier-general pro tempore. His aid was

Capt. John Duckworth, a man no less portly and good-looking than himself. In gaudy parade costume and imposing equipage and mounted on fiery steeds these men rode before the regiment. Colonel Stover made a speech and then, with his staff officers, retired amid the plaudits of the admiring throng. Colonel Stover lived on a farm, located about four miles southeast of Salem, on the Greenville road. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, his death occurring on April 6, 1875. He came to the county from Virginia in 1815.

