

APPENDIX TO  
CHANGE AND PERSISTENCE IN THE AGE OF MODERNIZATION

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January 2019

## Appendix 1 Construction of the Database

### A.1.1 Construction of the Households Database: Further details.

Whenever we found discrepancies in literacy status or occupation for individuals across different records, we assigned to the individual a literacy status of 1 if any record is consistent with the individual being literate. For occupations we assigned the occupational category that is associated with the highest listed class of the individual, or the most often mentioned across records for each individual. These ambiguities only arose in rare cases: for literacy, only 88 men out of 1,650 (5%), and for occupation 67 men out of 1,650 (4%) were recorded in different categories. In order to assess the literacy status of women (which we cannot do with only birth records, since very few women sign the records), we use marriage records.

Starting from the list of couples, we went backward in time to find their birth or baptism records and we went forward in time to find their death records. To do so, we used any birth date information on the parents appearing in the child's birth record and/or in the couple's marriage records. In the latter case, we tried to find a birth record with the same first and last name using a 10-year window around the recorded birth year, and we were usually able to find a birth record for one of the parents. In cases where we lacked any information on birth dates from the child's birth record or the parents' marriage record, we used the fact that men got married on average at age 31 while women got married at 27, which helped us find a person with the same full name as the individual in the database. We proceeded similarly for deaths.

This algorithm allowed us to collect information on each individual's actual date of birth, date of death, whether they had a previous spouse, etc. We tracked the death of infants (first year) and children (after the first and before the fifth birthday). We assumed that if no death record was found in these intervals, the child did not die before his/her first/fifth birthday.

### A.1.2 Construction of the Migration Score: Further details.

To compute the migration score we proceeded in several steps:

1. We focus on observations from the household database in the interval 1765 to 1835 (i.e. 662 households who either had their first child in this interval, or married in this interval for cases where there is no record of a birth from this household). Taking observations before 1765 risks missing

couples who were born in SGA before the start of our sample period, and taking observations after 1835 risks missing deaths that occurred after the end of our sample period.

2. We create a dummy variable  $s_1$  equal to 0 if neither member of the couple was born in SGA and neither died in SGA and equal to 1 if at least one was born in SGA and at least one of them died in SGA. This dummy is non-missing for 404 households.
3. We then created a dummy  $s_2$  equal to 0 if the couple married in SGA but did not have children in SGA and where neither member of the couple died in SGA, and equal to 1 if the couple married in SGA, had at least one child in SGA and at least one parent died in SGA. Scoring a zero here is meant to capture couples who came to SGA to marry, but then moved elsewhere to spend their lives. This score is non-missing for 240 households.
4. We then combine  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  to create a score  $A$ . If both  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are available (152 households) we take their mean (in practice  $A$  is either 0 or 1 in this case). If only one is available (340 households),  $A$  takes the value of that indicator. Score  $A$  is therefore non-missing for 492 households. Of these, 310 have a score of 1 and 182 have a score of 0.
5. A drawback is that this indicator covers only couples formed between 1765 and 1835. To extend the time period before 1765 and after 1835, we adopt an approach based on matching to create an alternative migration score  $B$ .
  - (a) We first add a third migration criterion to expand the sample for which we have a migration score from 492 households to 662 households. The idea behind this indicator is that if the timespan over which we observe data for a household is expansive, that household is more likely to have remained in SGA during its fertile years. For instance if a couple contains a member born in 1760 and another who died in 1820, there is a 60-year timespan during which we observe some record on this household. *TIMESPAN* is a continuous variable equal to the year of observation of the last record pertaining to a couple, minus the first year during which a record is observed for that couple (in the above example  $TIMESPAN = 60$ ). We code *TIMESPAN* for the period 1765-1835. It is available for all 662 households with a household formation date comprised between 1765 and 1835,
  - (b) Next we regress  $A$  on *TIMESPAN*, and obtain the fitted values, which we name  $s_3$ .  $s_3$  is recoded to 0 if the fitted value is lower than 0 and recoded to 1 if the fitted values exceed 1. Like  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ ,  $s_3$  is available for the period 1765 to 1835, but for an expanded set of households (662 rather than 492).
  - (c) Next we create a new migration score  $A'$ , similar to  $A$ : It is the average of nonmissing values for  $s_1$ ,  $s_2$  and  $s_3$ . Once again, it is available for 662 households.
  - (d) The last step is to assign a migration score for households formed outside the time period 1765-1835. We use a regression approach. We first regress  $A'$  on a series of household-level or village-level correlates observed over the whole sample period, and take the fitted value.<sup>1</sup> We next regress  $A'$  on another set of variables, this time observed only after 1765, to obtain an alternative set of fitted values for the 1765-1895 period.<sup>2</sup> Fitted values are recoded to 0 if the fitted value is smaller than 0, and to 1 if the fitted value is greater than 1. Finally, we

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<sup>1</sup>These variables include dummies for successive numbers of children born to the household, indicators of a family's last name's prevalence in the sample, the father's literacy status, etc. Details are available upon request. The idea is to obtain as good a fit for  $A'$  as we can get based upon variables observed outside of 1765-1835.

<sup>2</sup>Once again the precise details are available upon request.

average the two fitted values to obtain an average migration propensity for the entire 1730-1895 period. This propensity is our alternative migration score  $B$ , a continuous migration propensity score comprised between 0 and 1. We obtain a  $B$  score all households, i.e. 1,650, of which 1,019 have a score greater than 0.5 (our threshold for their inclusion in our fertility analysis).

Figure A3.3.0.1 plots our different migration scores over time. We use indicators  $A$  or  $B$  alternatively in our analysis of fertility in Section 4. Specifically, we use either only observations for which  $A = 1$  (covering 1765-1835) or observations for which  $B$  is greater than 0.5 (in the latter case we linearly down-weight observations with smaller values of  $B$ ). From Figure A3.3.0.2, we conclude that the dynamics of fertility for the period 1765-1835 do not depend on the specific definition of  $B$  or on the use of  $A$  rather than  $B$ . An indicator based on criterion  $s_1$  only rather than both  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  also gives similar dynamics. The indicator based on  $s_2$  gives different levels of fertility, but leads to as similar timing of the fertility decline. Also, as we can see from the series weighted with  $s_2$ ,  $A$  and  $A'$  and their difference with the series weighted with  $B$ , it has no impact on the other migration scores and their robustness.

## Appendix 2 Additional empirical results

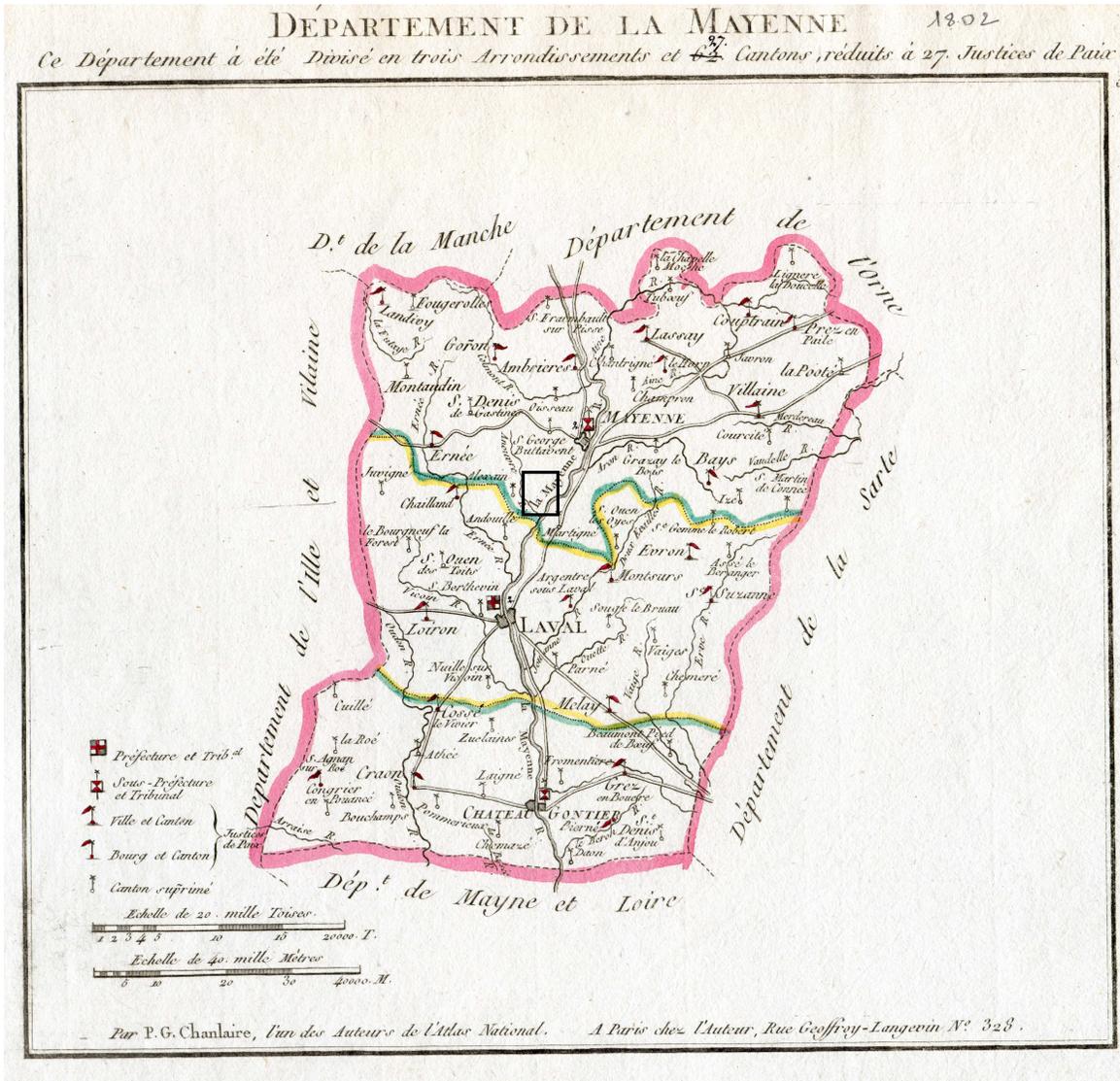


Figure A1.0.0.1 – Map, Département of Mayenne, 1802

Note: A rectangle marks the approximate location of SGA. Source: P. G. Chanlaire



**Figure A1.0.0.2** – Map of Saint-Germain-d'Anxure, 1835

Source: Plan Cadastral, Archives de Mayenne



(Panel A) Postcard



(Panel B) Contemporary aerial photo

**Figure A1.0.0.3** – Postcard and contemporary aerial photo, Saint-Germain-d'Anxure

*Note:* Panel A is a postcard (unknown date) from R. Suzanne, *éditeur*, Laval. Panel B is a contemporary aerial photo, from JB Deguarra in *Le Patrimoine de la Mayenne* (Ed. Flohic).

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>
1793	600
1800	506
1806	514
1821	604
1831	560
1836	590
1841	586
1846	574
1851	594
1856	598
1861	630
1866	590
1872	581
1876	561
1881	526
1886	541
1891	538

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**Table A2.2.0.1** – Population

*Source:* BDCassini (2017)

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**Most frequent surnames before the Revolution**

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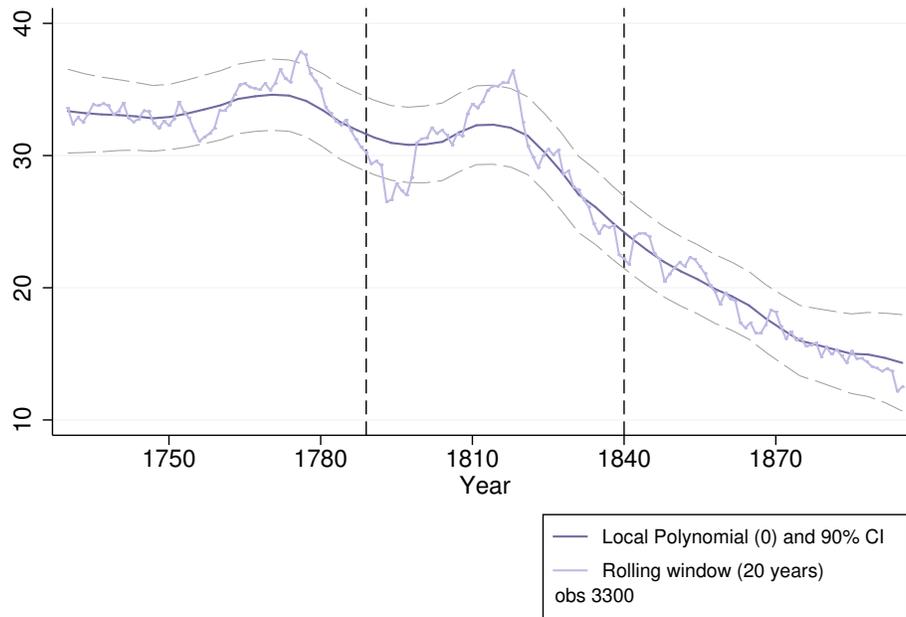
Pouteau, Huard, Guesdon, Buchet, Gombert, Le Royer, Rousseau,  
Houdayer, Le Lievre, Carre, Duchesne, Dubois, Besnier, Genest, Alis

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**Table A2.2.0.2** – Fifteen most frequent surnames, 1730 – 1789

*Note:* This table displays the 15 most frequent surnames before the Revolution, from the most to the least frequent.

*Source:* Acts Database



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

**Figure A2.2.0.1** – Persistence in surnames

*Note:* This figure displays the percentage of spouses or parents in the households database with a surname that was one of the 15 most frequent surnames before 1789. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. There are 3,300 observations.

Sources : Acts and Households Databases

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**Most frequent first names before the Revolution**

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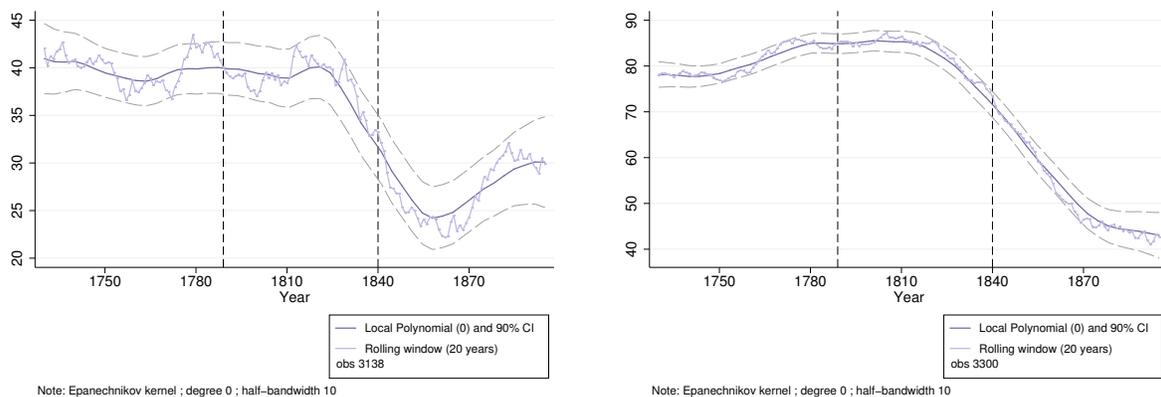
Jeanne, Marie, Jean, Pierre, François, Renée, Françoise, René,  
Julien, Michel, Anne, Julienne, Louis, Michelle, Perrine

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**Table A2.2.0.3** – Fifteen most frequent first names, 1730 – 1789

*Note:* This table displays the 15 most frequent first names before the Revolution, from the most to the least frequent.

*Source:* Acts Database



**(Panel A)** Intergenerational transmission of first names **(Panel B)** Persistence in fifteen most frequent first names

**Figure A2.2.0.2** – Persistence in first names

*Note:* Panel A displays the percentage of children named after their parent is, i.e. whose first name is the same as either their father or mother. We dropped those still born with an unknown name. The variable is coded as of the year of birth. There are 3,138 observations.

*Source:* Households Database

Panel B displays the percentage of spouses or parents in the households database with a first name that was one of the 15 most frequent first names before 1789. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. There are 3,300 observations.

Sources : Acts and Households Databases

	Birth records		Marriage records		Death records	
	Individual(s)	Parents	Individual(s)	Parents	Individual(s)	Parents
Occupation	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Literacy	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Place of birth	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Date of birth	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Place of marriage	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
Date of marriage	.	N	Y	N	N	N
Date of death	.	.	.	.	Y	N

**Table A3.1.1.1** – Registration completeness (1): summary

*Note:* This table summarizes available information for each type of act.

*Source:* Acts Database

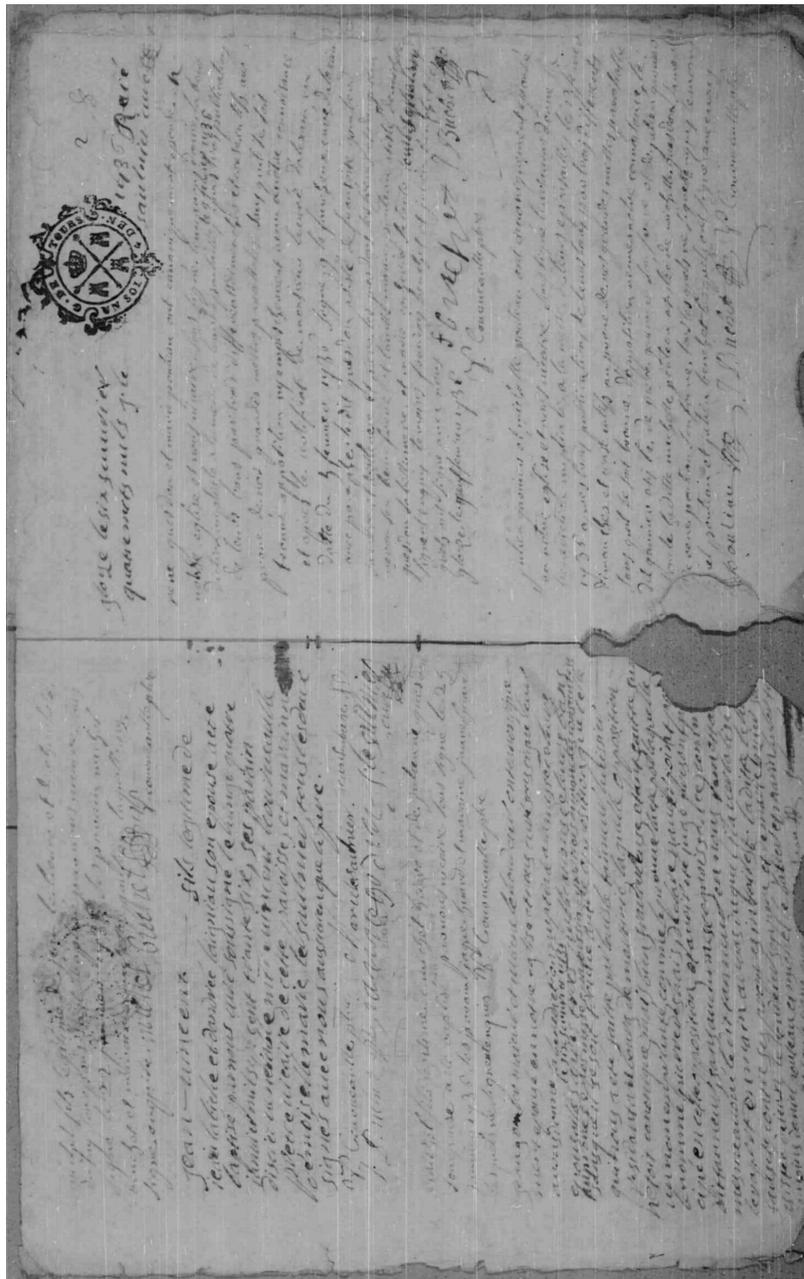


Figure A3.1.1.1 – Two pages of records, 1736

Note: Scan of two pages of records, February 1736

Source: Archives départementales de la Mayenne

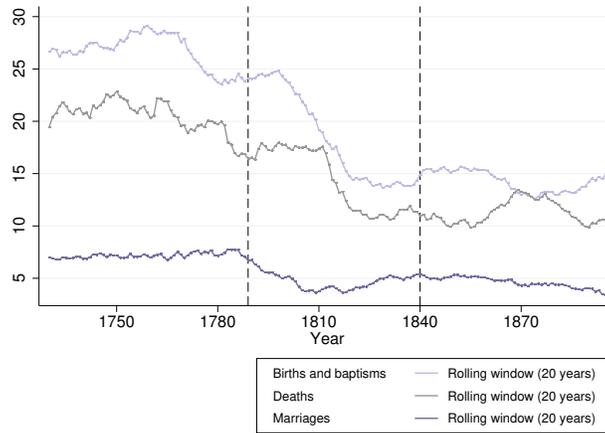
le donne vicair) ###  
 bapteme de) l'an [mil sept cent quatre vingt et vingt quatre  
 françoise [né] nous vicair) sousigné) avons baptisé [françoise]  
 avenant [février] [né] aujourd'hui au village de la viljolet en cette  
 paroisse dans et du legitime mariage de [françois charles]  
 avenant [clavier] et [anne pouteau] maries en cette  
 paroisse il y a aux environs huit ans et a cet jour  
 pour ain [françois buchet] son oncle au côté maternel et  
 [marchand] signé) ay après avec nous et pour marianne  
 [marie avenant] pour de jation buchet sa cousine  
 venue de germain signé) ay après avec nous  
 [F. caverant] [F. buchet] [M. avenant]  
 le donne vicair) ###

Figure A3.1.1.2 – Baptism record, 1784

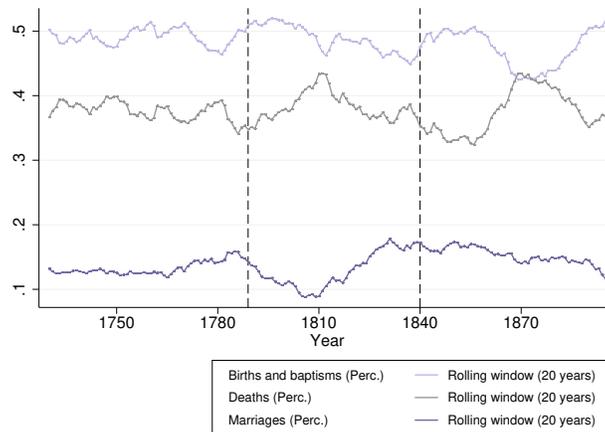
*Note:* A baptism record, February 24<sup>th</sup> 1784. In lavender, the date (baptism and birth dates are identical); in green the name of the child; in red the father’s name and occupation (no signature); in yellow the mother’s name (occupation and signature not recorded); in orange the witnesses’ occupations and signatures.

Translation : “The year 1784, this 24<sup>th</sup> of February, us vicar undersigned baptized Françoise born today in the village of the Violet in this parish, in and from the legitimate marriage of François Charles Avenant, sharecropper and Anne Pouteau, married in this parish about 8 years ago, and had as his godfather François Buchet his maternal uncle and merchant who signed with us below and as his godmother Marie Avenant, wife of Julien Buchet, his second cousin who signed with us below.”

Source: Archives départementales de la Mayenne



(Panel A) Parish and civil records



(Panel B) Parish and civil records, percentage of total number of records

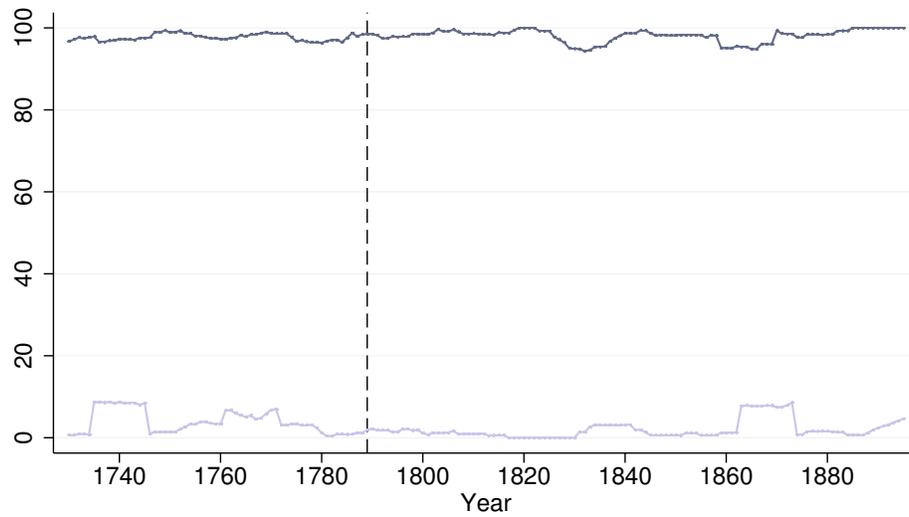


(Panel C) Death records, by gender

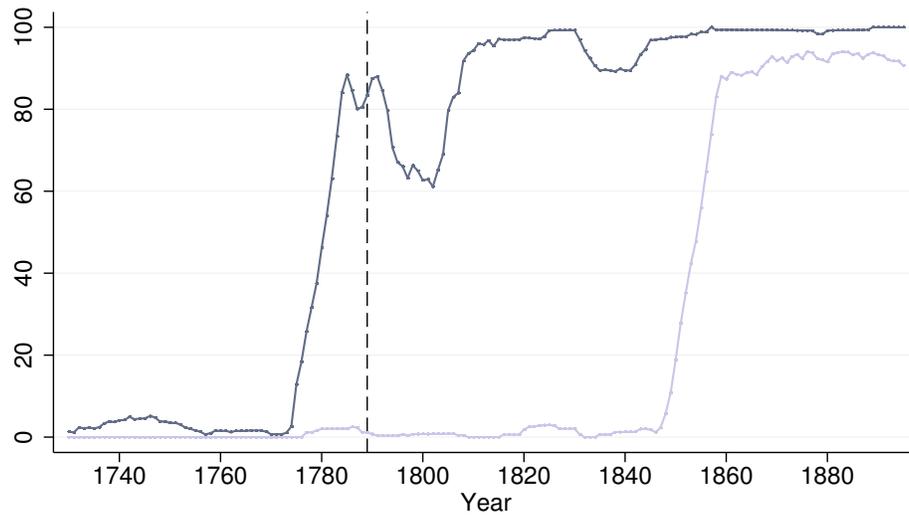
**Figure A3.1.1.3** – Parish and civil records

*Note:* Panel A displays the average number of records per year and by type. There are 3,315 birth records, 2,566 death records and 919 marriage records. In Panel B, we display it as a percentage of the total number of records.

In Panel C, we display the number of male and female deaths records, and highlight the period of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.



(Panel A) Parents' literacy

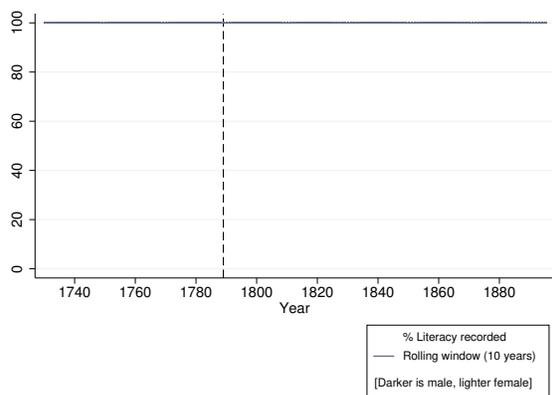


(Panel B) Parents' occupation

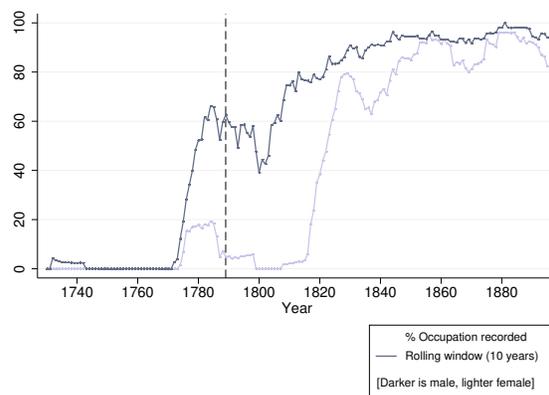
**Figure A3.1.1.4** – Registration completeness (2): birth records

*Note:* This figure displays the percentage of literacy and occupation statuses recorded for both parents in birth records.

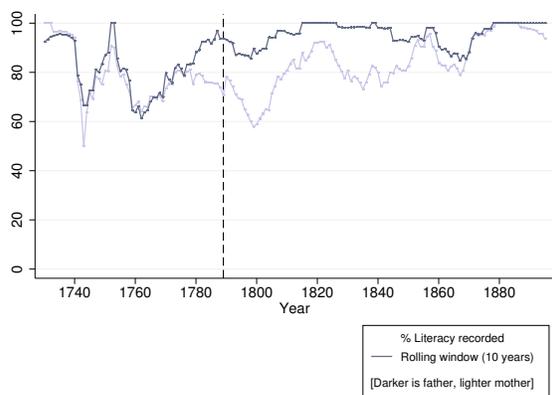
Source: Acts database



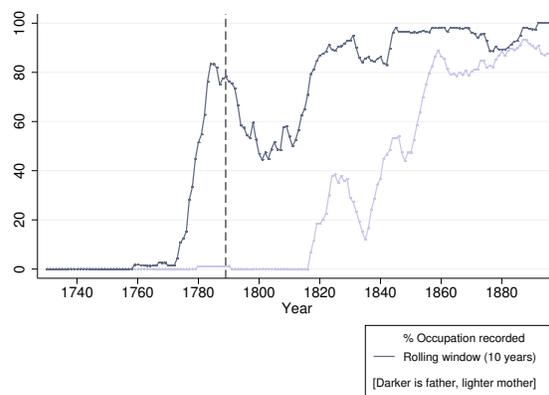
(Panel A) Bride and groom's literacy



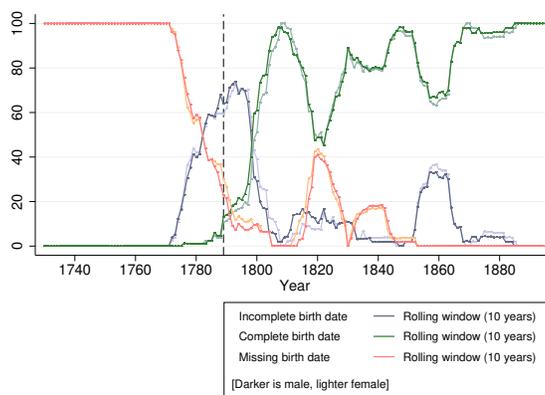
(Panel B) Bride and groom's occupation



(Panel C) Parents' literacy



(Panel D) Parents' occupation

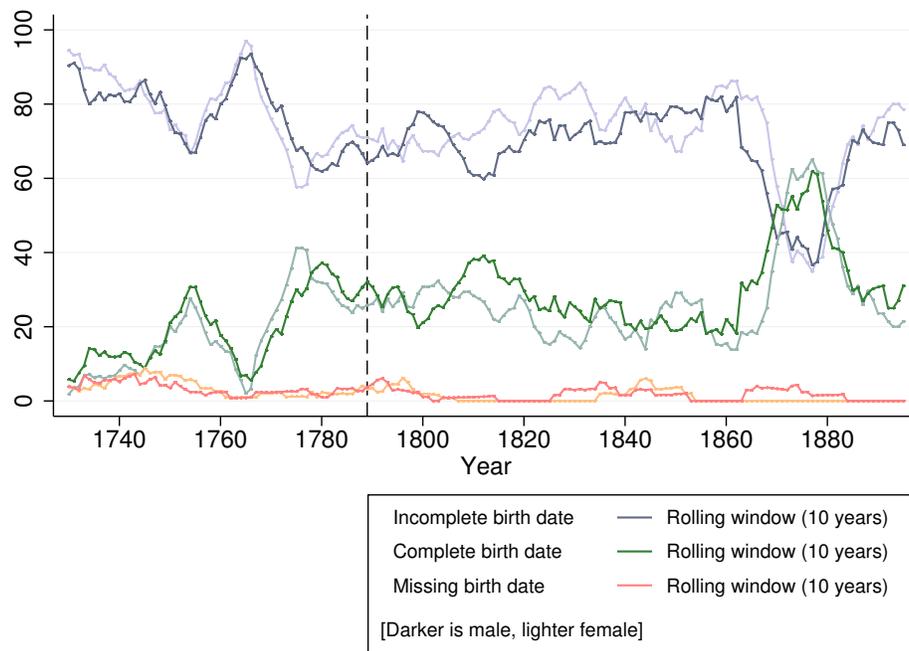


(Panel E) Bride and groom's birth date

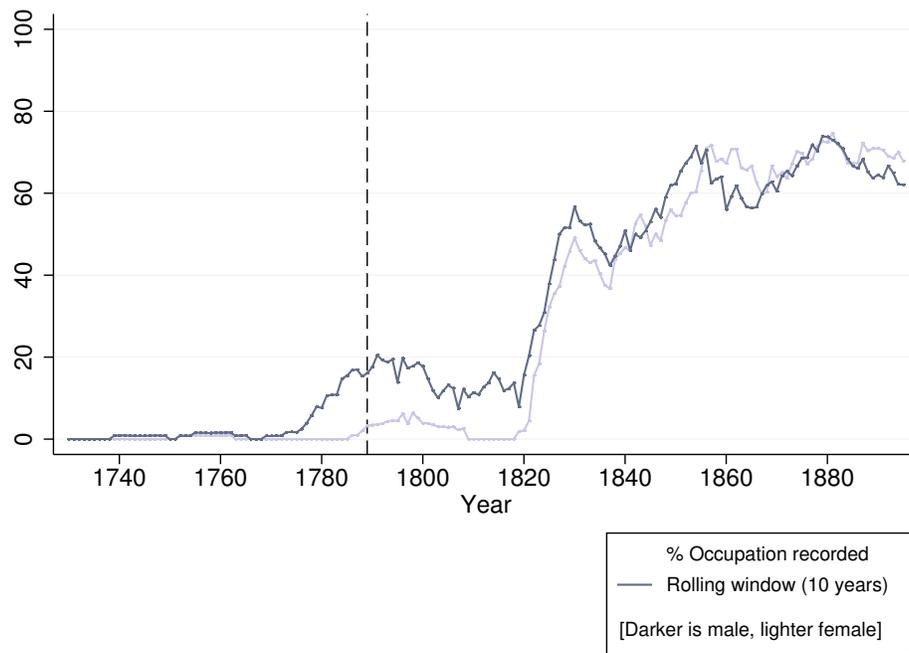
Figure A3.1.1.5 – Registration completeness (3): marriage records

Note: This figure displays the percentage of literacy and occupation statuses recorded for both parents and newly-weds, as well as the completeness of newly-weds' date of birth recording, in marriage records.

Source: Acts database



(Panel A) Birth date



(Panel B) Occupation

**Figure A3.1.1.6** – Registration completeness (4): death records

*Note:* This figure displays the percentage of occupation status recorded for deceased persons, as well as the completeness of the date of birth recording, in death records.

Source: Acts database

Par jugement du 14 septembre 1874, le Tribunal  
civil de Mayenne a ordonné la rectification de l'acte  
ci-dessus en ce sens que le nom patronymique sera  
Martiniau au lieu de Martineau; que le père  
de l'enfant sera renommé Pierre Michel, au lieu de  
Pierre seulement et la mère Perrine Française, au  
lieu de Perrine seulement.  
Pour mention, le Commissaire-greffier

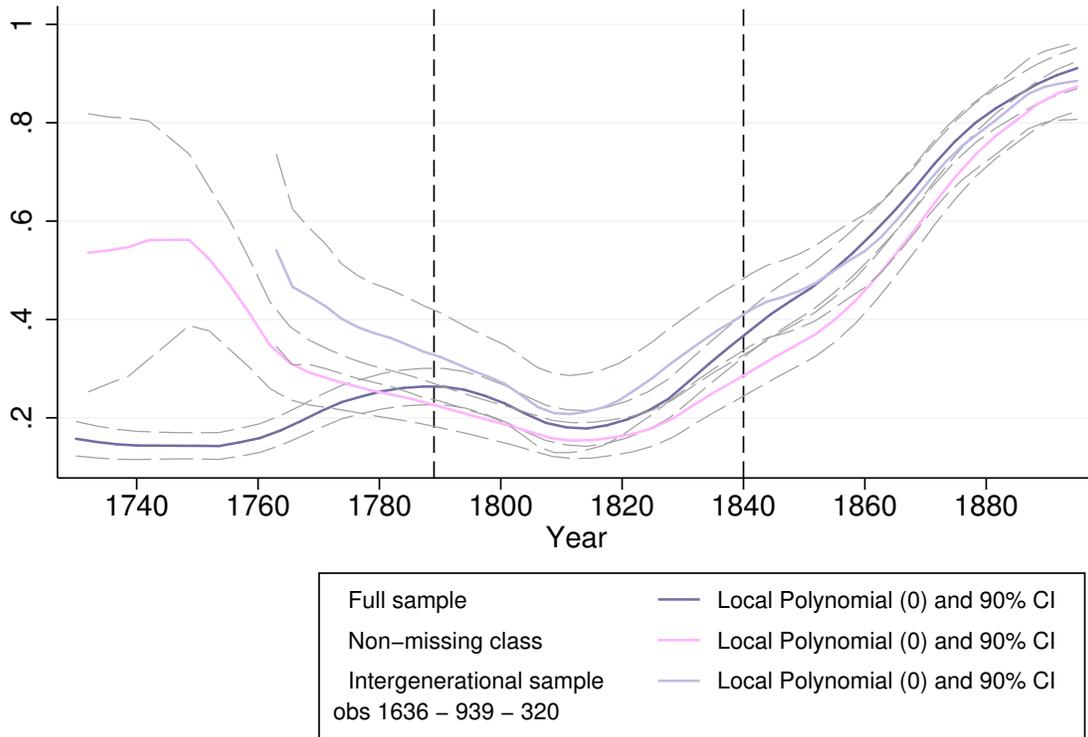
Joseph Pierre Fudring  
Martiniau  
de Mayenne

**Figure A3.1.1.7** – Change of name, 1874

*Note:* Birth record, 1852, followed by an order of the court of Mayenne to change the name of a given person, 1874.

*Translation :* “By judgment of September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1874, the civil court of Mayenne ordered the following change in the adjacent act, such that the last name will be Martiniau instead of Martineau; secondly that the father of the child will be named Pierre Michel instead of Pierre only and the mother Perrine Française instead of Perrine only.”

*Source:* Archives départementales de la Mayenne



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

**Figure A3.1.4.1** – Assessing sample selection

*Note:* This figure displays the literacy rate of the full sample (weighted by migration score) with the literacy rate (not weighted) of the subsample for which class is available at any point in time, and the sample for which class can additionally be tracked over two generations. Literacy is defined as in Section 3. We provide average literacy rates for males only. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. There are 1636 observations in the full sample, and 939 observations in the non-missing class sample and 320 observations in the intergenerational sample.

*Source:* Households Database

Occupations	% literate	Skill score
Day laborer	4	.17
Unskilled craftsmen	13	.57
Farmer	19	.84
Textile worker	23	1.04
Services	.	.
Skilled craftsmen	39	1.78
Bourgeois	78	3.54
Total (if occupations recorded)	22	.

**Table A3.1.4.1** – Skill categories: literacy and occupations, cross-sectional

*Note:* This table displays in column 1 the average literacy rate per occupation, before 1845 (before the impact of the construction of the school), and in column 2 the score we assign to each occupation to measure human capital and skills. This score is equal to the percentage of literate men for a given occupation, divided by the average literacy rate for all observations with non-missing occupational status. A further discussion is provided in Section 3. Literacy is the ability of spouses and couples to sign their marriage act or their children’s birth act. We use men’s literacy. A further discussion on the score is provided in Section 3.

*Source:* Households Database

Occupations in t ↓   Lit in t-1 →	0	1	Class score
Day laborer	20.8	3.1	.15
Unskilled craftsmen	5.0	1.6	.32
Textile worker	16.8	14.1	.85
Farmer	49.8	46.9	.94
Services	.	.	.
Skilled craftsmen	3.1	9.3	2.99
Bourgeois	4.5	25.0	5.58
Total	100	100	.

**Table A3.1.4.2** – Class categories: literacy and occupations, intergenerational

*Note:* This table displays in column 1 the distribution of sons' occupations when fathers are illiterate and in column two when fathers are literate, before 1845 (before the impact of the construction of the school). We use father's literacy before the building of the school in order to get an exogenous source of variation in class. The class score is equal to the ratio of column 2 over column 1. Literacy is the ability of the father of a groom to sign the marriage act. We use men's literacy. A further discussion on the score is provided in Section 3. There are not enough observations for those working in services.

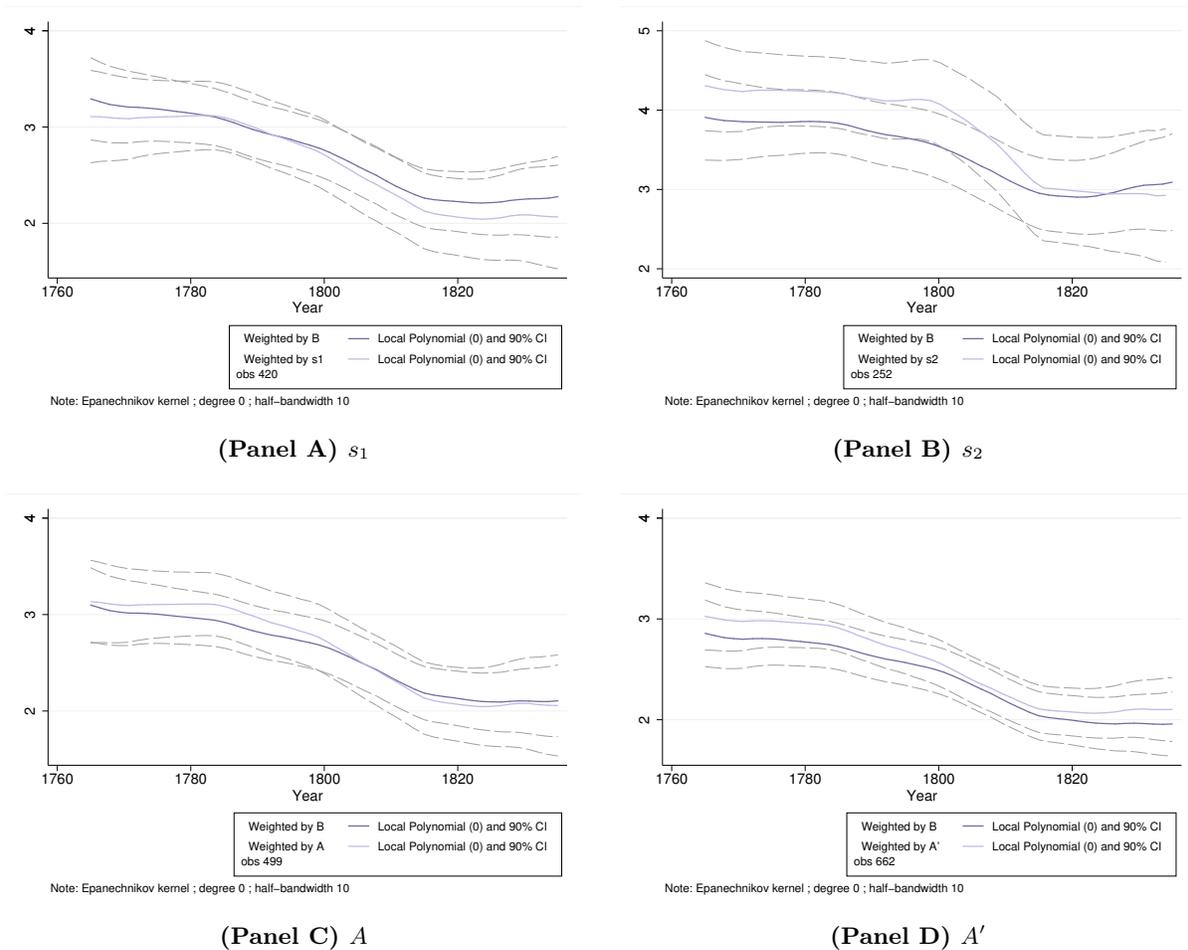
*Source:* Households Database

	$s_1$ non-missing	$s_1$ missing	<b>total</b>
$s_2$ non-missing	152	88	240
$s_2$ missing	252	170	422
<b>total</b>	404	258	662

**Table A3.3.0.1** – Frequency of migration sub-score availability

*Note:* This table displays the frequency of appearance of the different sub-scores used to compute the migration score. Both sub-scores span the time period 1765-1835, for which there is a total number of 662 observations.

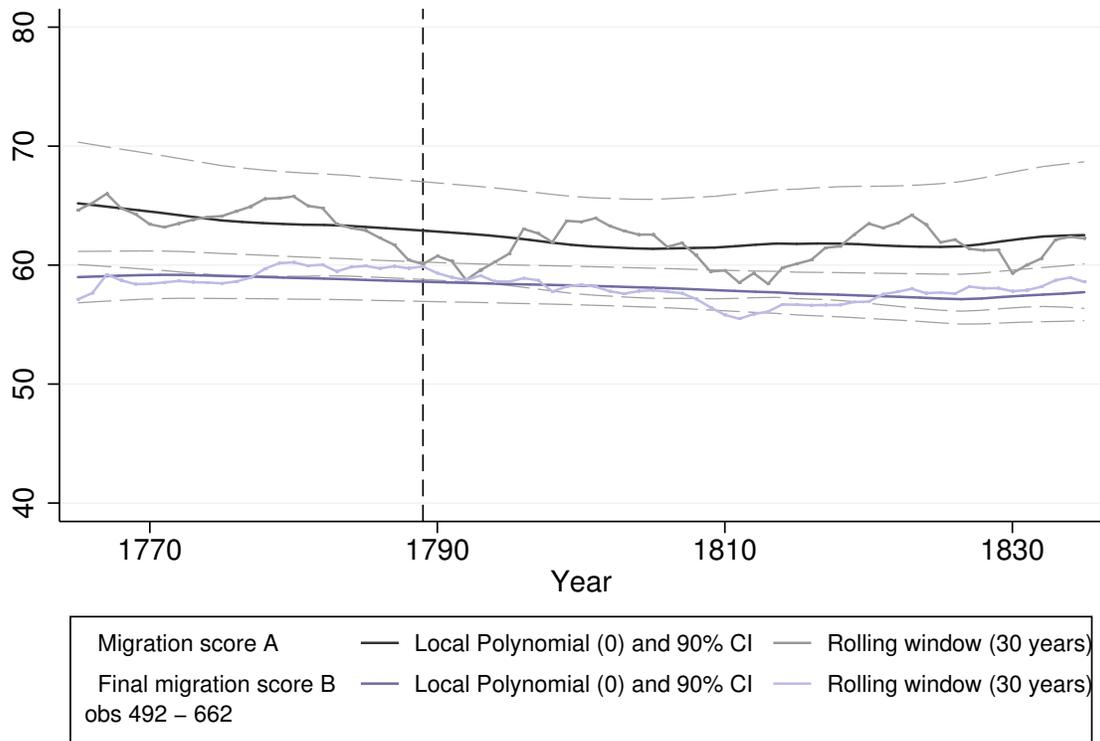
*Source:* Households Database



**Figure A3.3.0.1** – Sensitivity of fertility series to migration score definition

*Note:* This figure displays fertility measured with different migration scores, in the 1765-1835 window, and compares the series with the result obtained when weighting by the final migration score,  $B$  (always the darker shade). Panel A to D compare the series weighed by final score  $B$  with fertility weighted by  $s_1$  (born and died),  $s_2$  (married and died),  $A$  (average of  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ ) and  $A'$  (average of  $s_1$ ,  $s_2$  and the predicted value of  $A$  from the timespan elapsed from the first year of observation to the last year of observation of the household). We only retain the observations with the highest migration score  $B$  in order to have the same number of observations in the two samples. In Panel D, all observations are retained. Fertility is defined as the average number of children per couple. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. There are 420 observations in Panel A, 252 in Panel B, 499 in Panel C and 662 in Panel D.

*Source:* Households Database

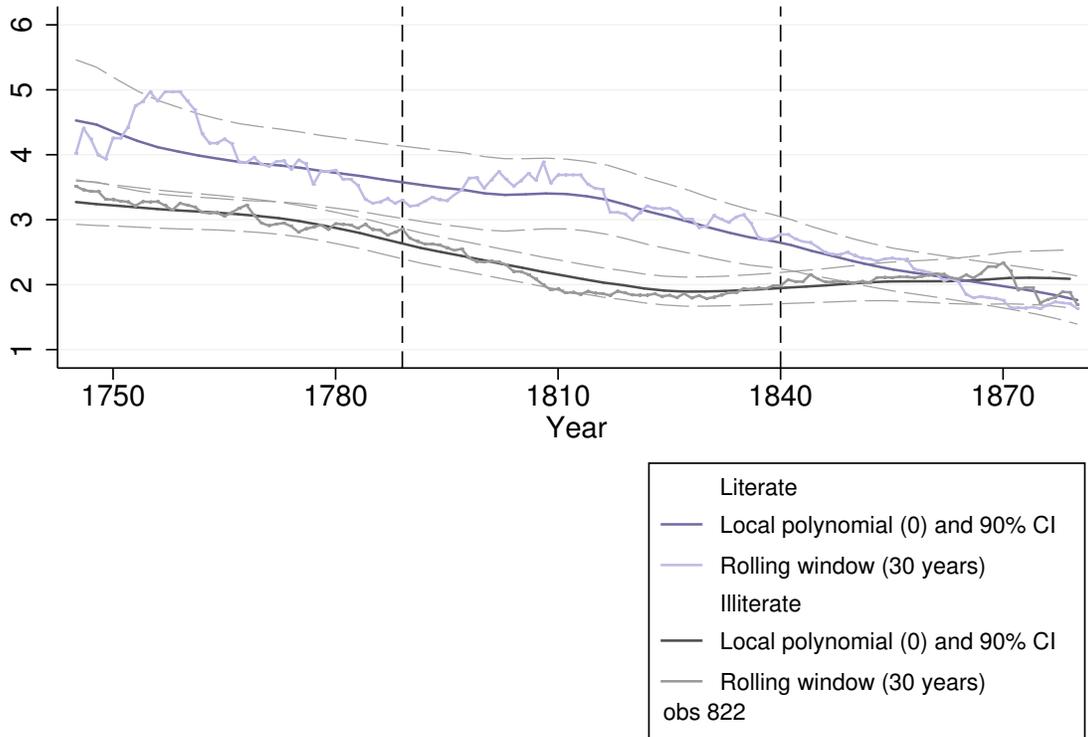


Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 15

**Figure A3.3.0.2** – Migration score, 1765-1835

*Note:* This figure displays the average value of migration scores A and B, in the 1765-1835 window.

*Source:* Households Database

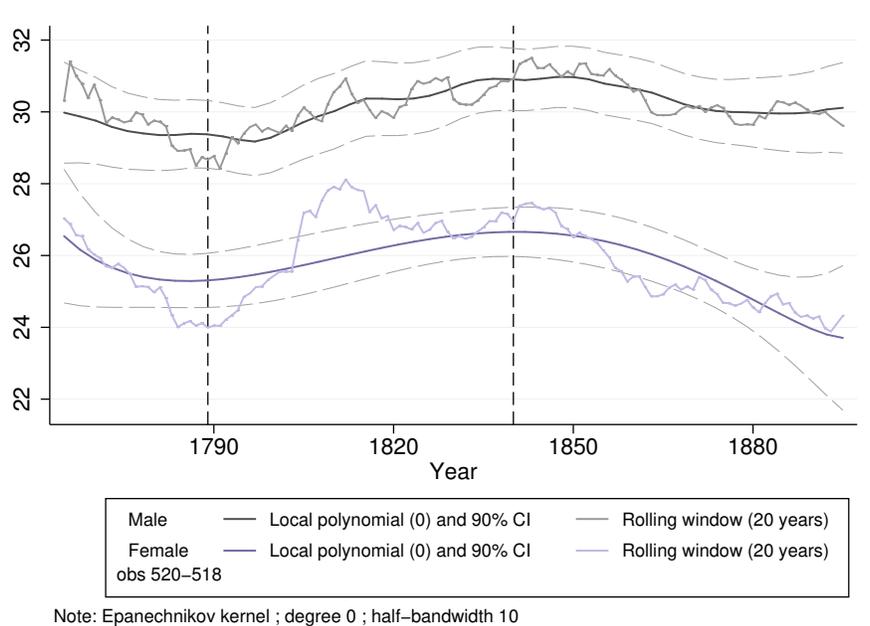


Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 15

**Figure A4.1.2.1** – Fertility and literacy

*Note:* Fertility is defined as the total number of births per couple. Literacy is defined as in Section 3. We use men’s literacy. Observations are weighed by final migration score  $B$  and only households with a migration score higher than 50% are retained (see Appendix A.1.2 for the construction of the migration score). The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. The dataset is truncated to observations between 1750 and 1870 because of too few literate observations at the beginning of our sample period and too few illiterates at the end. There are 822 observations.

*Source:* Households Database



**Figure A4.1.2.2** – Age at first marriage

*Note:* This figure displays age at marriage by gender. We drop observations for which we are certain that this is not a marriage. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage. There are 518 observations for females and 520 observations for males.

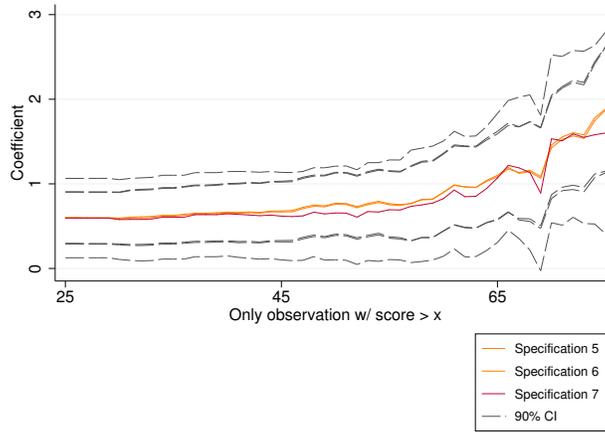
Source: Households database

	1730-1789	1790-1840	1841-1895
	Mean/St.err./Obs	Mean/St.err./Obs	Mean/St.err./Obs
Age at first child	26.81 (0.64) [99]	29.20 (0.58) [168]	29.63 (0.86) [98]
Age at last child	34.82 (0.80) [99]	35.04 (0.62) [168]	35.27 (0.94) [98]

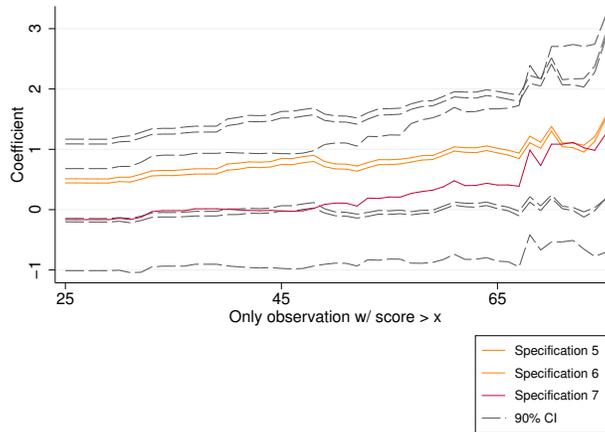
**Table A4.1.2.1** – Age at first and last child, by period

*Note:* The sample includes mothers only. Observations are weighed by final migration score  $B$  and only households with a migration score higher than 50% are retained (see Appendix A.1.2 for the construction of the migration score). The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. The dataset is truncated to observations between 1765 and 1885 so as to track all births for each couple and the year of birth of the mother.

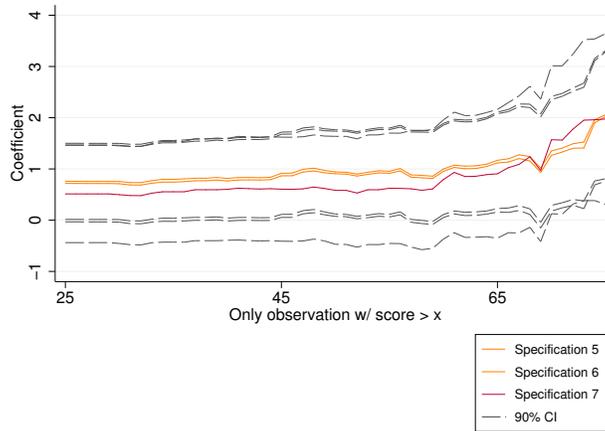
Source: Households Database



(Panel A) Middle class



(Panel B) Upper-middle class

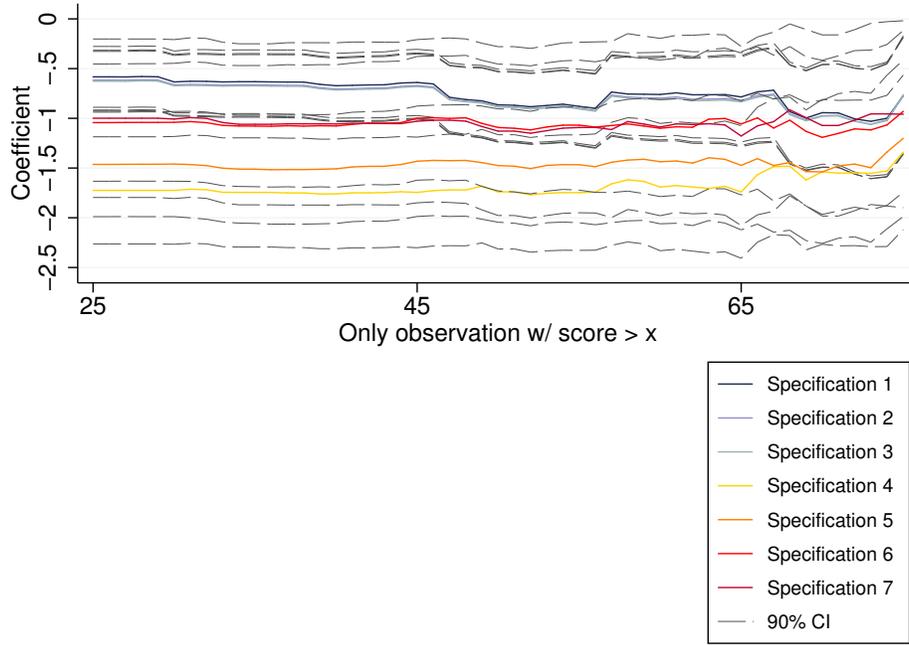


(Panel C) Upper class

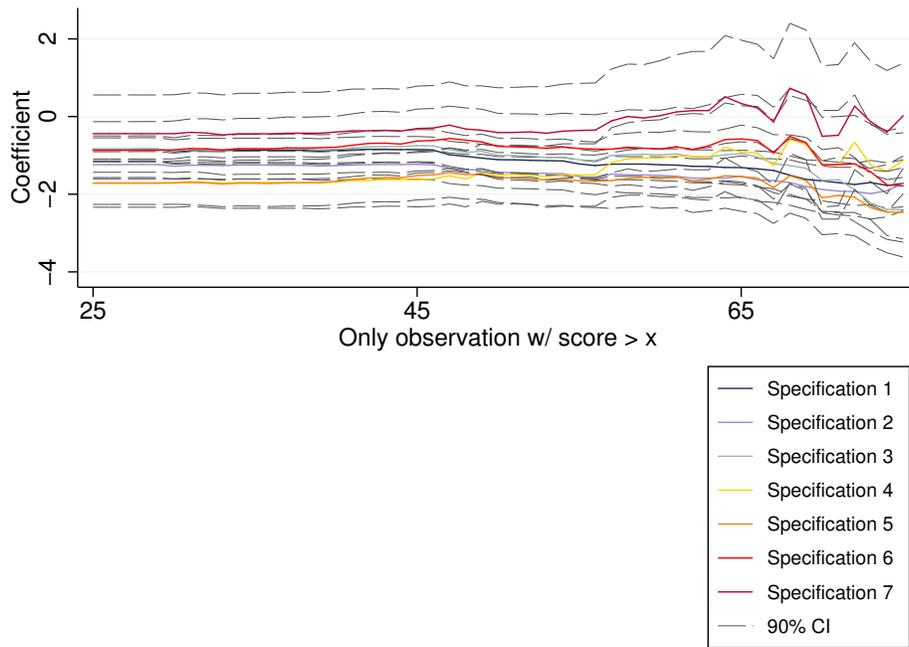
**Figure A4.1.2.3** – Regression coefficients, class dummies

*Note:* These figures display the sensitivity of the estimated coefficient to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We only make the threshold for score  $B$  vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) 1789 – 1840

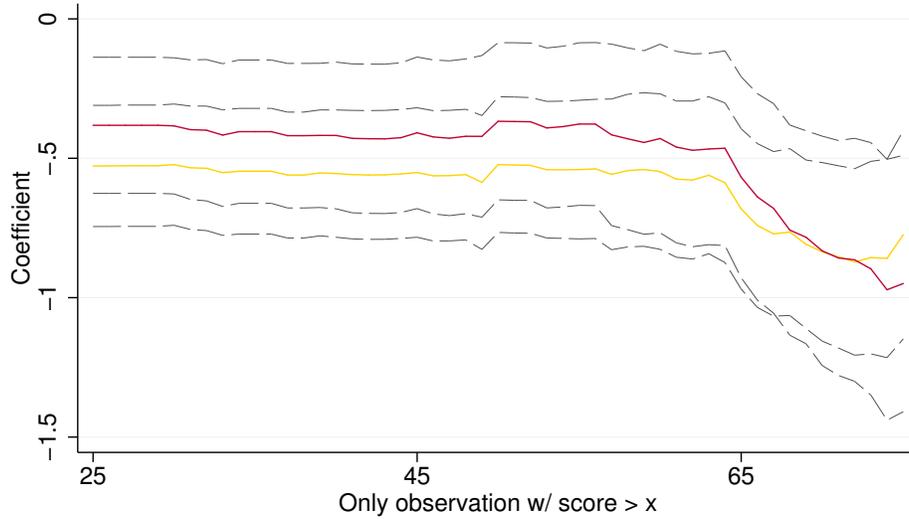


(Panel B) 1841 – 1885

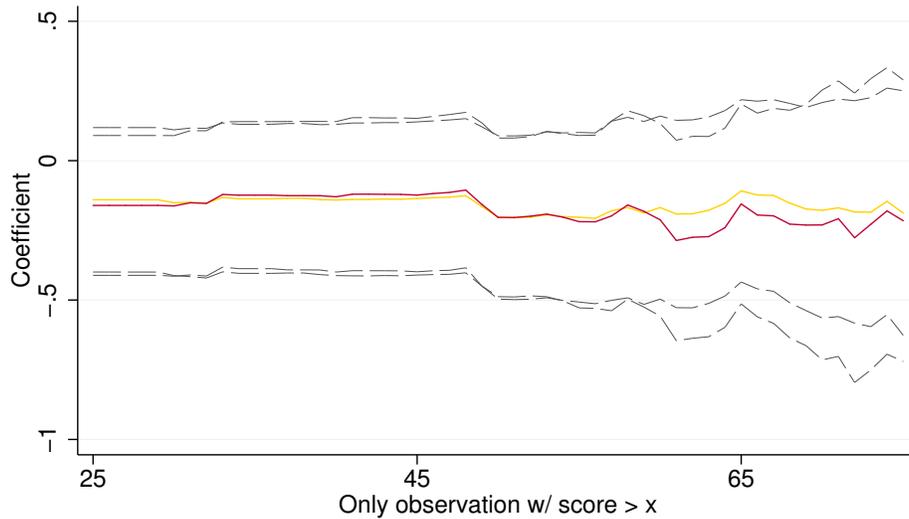
**Figure A4.1.2.4** – Regression coefficients, period dummies

*Note:* These figures display the sensitivity of the estimated coefficient to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We only make the threshold for score  $B$  vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) Female

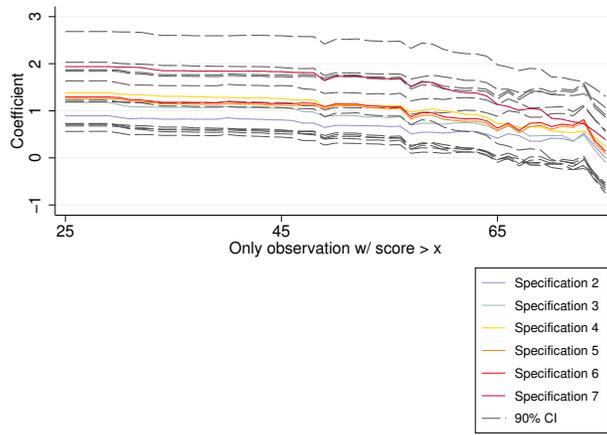


(Panel B) Male

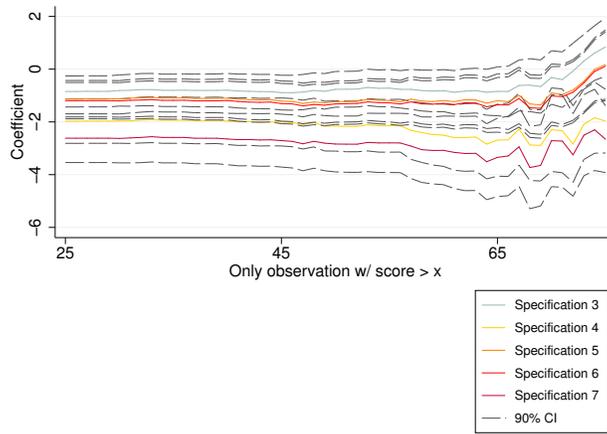
**Figure A4.1.2.5** – Regression coefficients, marriage age

*Note:* These figures display the sensitivity of the estimated coefficient to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We only make the threshold for score  $B$  vary.

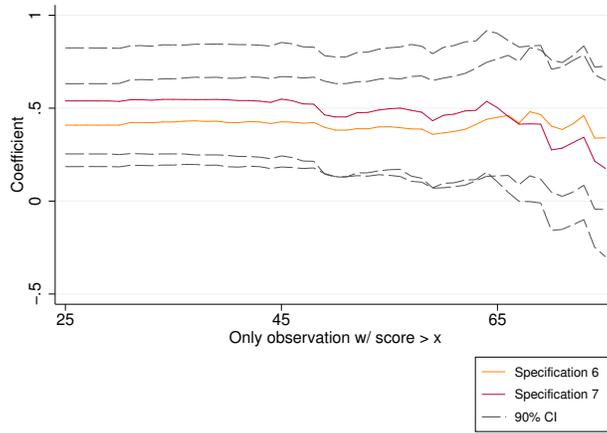
Source: Households database



(Panel A) Literacy



(Panel B) Literacy  $\times$  post-malthusian dummy

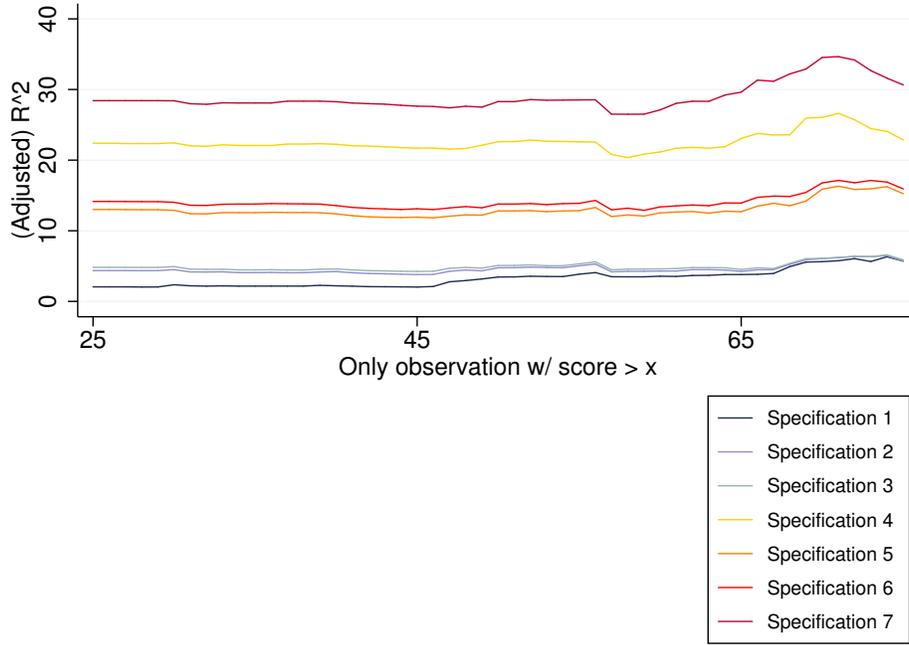


(Panel C) Ambient child mortality

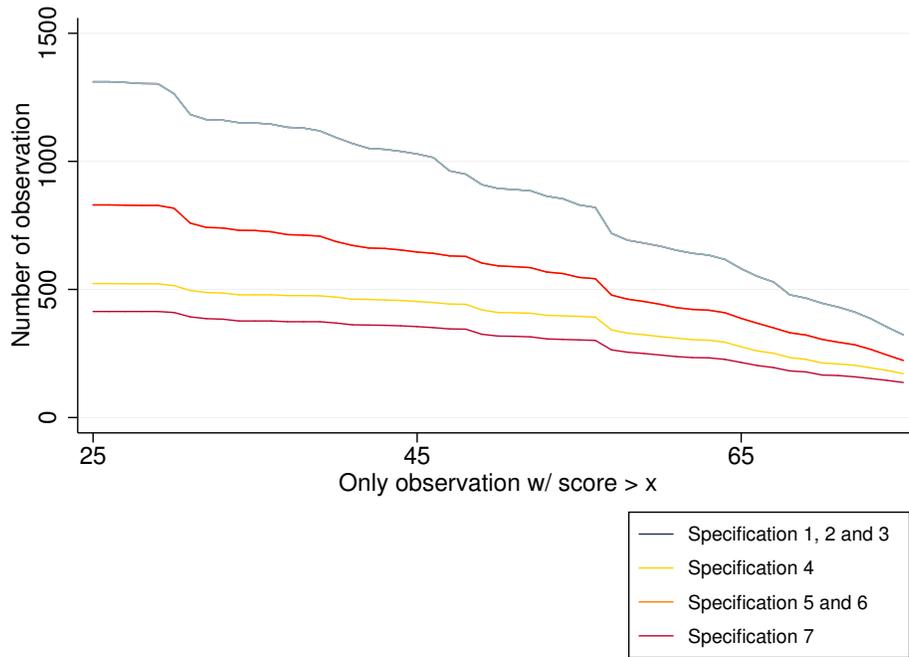
Figure A4.1.2.6 – Regression coefficients, variables of interest

Note: These figures display the sensitivity of the estimated coefficient to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We only make the threshold for score  $B$  vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) Adjusted  $R^2$

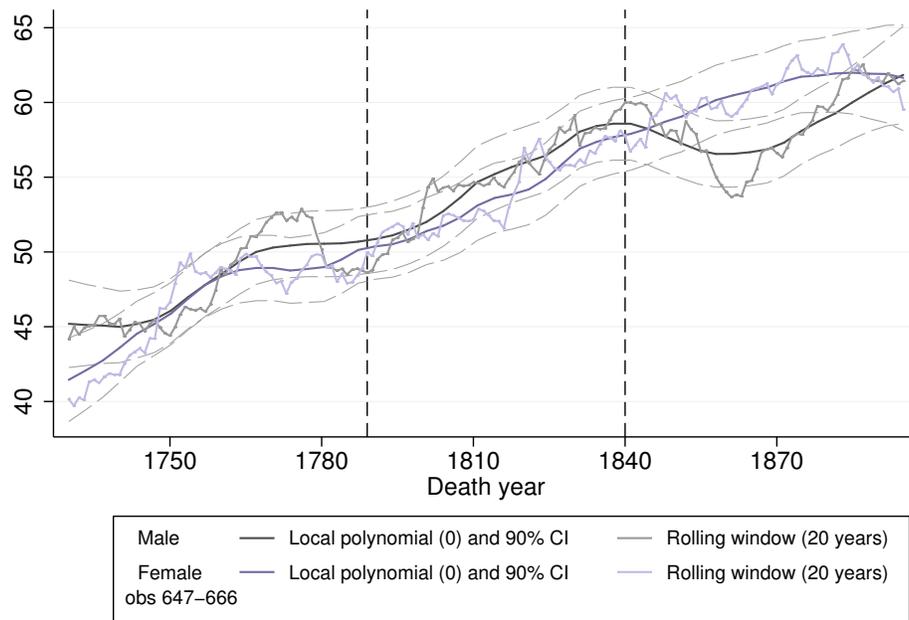


(Panel B) Number of observations

**Figure A4.1.2.7** – Regression statistics

*Note:* These figures display the sensitivity of the estimated coefficient to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We only make the threshold for score  $B$  vary.

Source: Households database

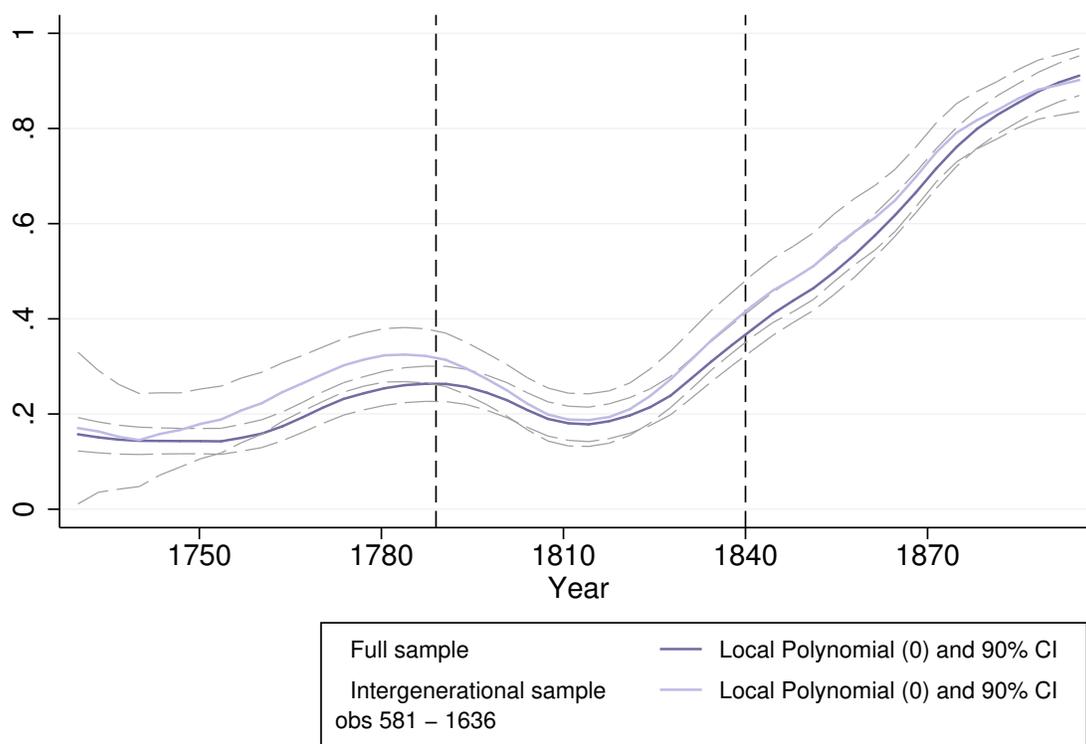


Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

**Figure A4.2.2.1** – Life expectancy by gender, at age 20

*Note:* Life expectancy is defined as the average age of death. We display life expectancy by gender, conditional on reaching age 20. There are 647 observations for male and 666 for female.

Sources : Deaths Database



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

**Figure A5.2.0.1** – Assessing sample selection in intergenerational literacy transmission

*Note:* This figure displays the literacy rate of the full sample (weighted by migration score) with the literacy rate (not weighted) of the sub-sample for which we have the literacy status across two generations. Literacy is defined as in Section 3. We provide average literacy rates for males only. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. There are 1636 observations in the full sample and 581 observations in the restricted sample.

*Source:* Households Database

	Period I	Period II	Period III
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Father's literacy	0.463*** (0.087)	0.412*** (0.082)	0.336*** (0.055)
Life expectancy at 20	0.046*** (0.014)	-0.001 (0.008)	0.048** (0.021)
Observations	177	203	185
Pseudo $R^2$	.18	.12	.13

Robust standard errors in parentheses  
\*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

**Table A5.3.0.1** – Literacy regressions

*Note:* The dependent variable is literacy status. All specifications are probit regressions and we report marginal effects (at the mean for life expectancy). Column (1) reports the results in Period I, Column (2) in Period II and Column (3) in Period III. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Literacy is defined as in Section 3. The dataset is truncated to observations after 1735 in column (1) to allow for an estimation of life expectancy. Life expectancy at 20 is the average death age of adults (more than 20 years old) in the 15 years before the coded year of observation of the household.

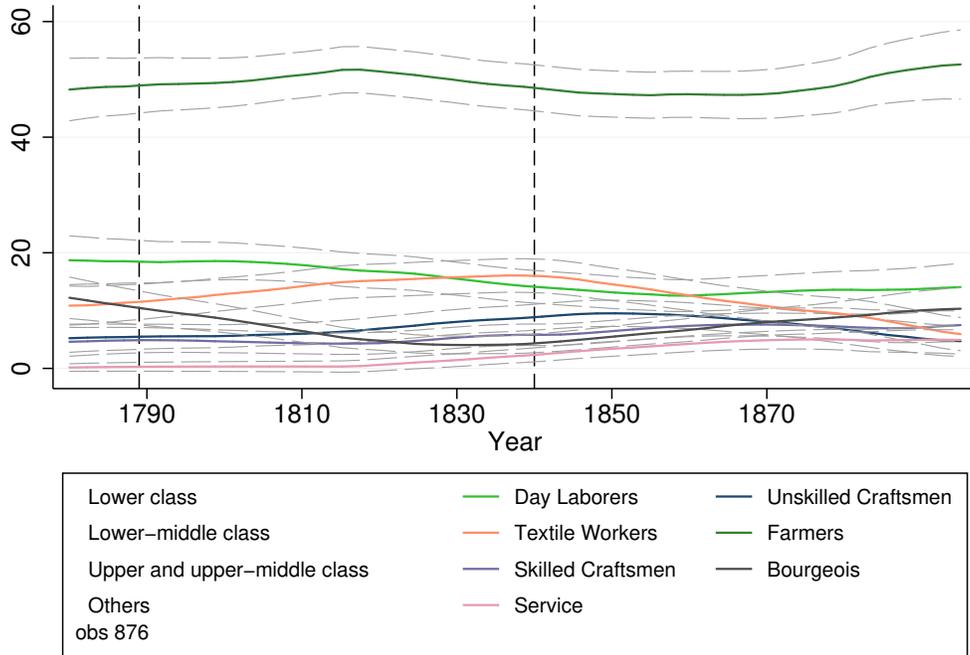
*Source:* Households Database

<b>Class</b> <i>Occupation</i> Profession	Before 1852 (daily) (**) if yearly	1852 (daily) (**) if yearly	2016 (monthly)	After 1852 (daily) (**) if yearly
<b>Upper class</b>				
Primary school teacher	260(**) F (1834-1852)		\$ 246 .	600(**) F (1853-...)
<b>Upper-middle class</b>				
<i>Skilled craftsmen</i>				
Wheelwright	.	1 F	\$ [244;341]	.
<b>Lower-middle class</b>				
<i>Textile worker</i>				
Dress maker	.	.75 F	\$ [183;256]	.
Shoemaker	.	.60 F	\$ [146;205]	.
<b>Unskilled craftsmen</b>				
Mason	.	.75 F	\$ [183;256]	.
Carpenter	.	.75 F	\$ [183;256]	.
<b>Day laborers</b>				
<i>Servant</i>	.	.30 F	\$ [73;102]	.
<i>Day laborer</i>	.	.50 F	\$ [122;171]	.

**Table A6.1.0.1** – Occupations and income

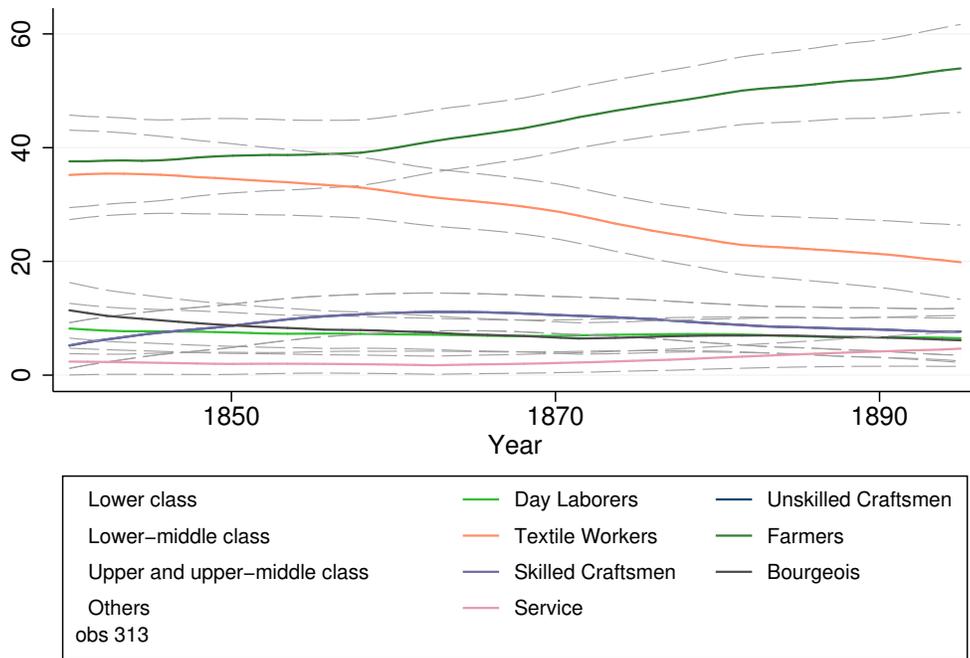
*Note:* This table displays the average daily income of fed male (apart when noted (\*\*), then : lodged male) for each profession in 1852 mostly. We converted 1852 Francs into 2016 Euros ( $1F = 10.25E$ ) using the CPI of [Allen, 2001] until 1901 and INSEE data afterwards, which we then converted into 2015 USD using the average of monthly euro-dollar rates from that year. We thus apply a multiplier of 11.37, and then provide a monthly interval with a lower bound such that workers work 5/7 days and 7/7 for the upper bound.

Sources : Statistiques agricoles quinquennales de 1852, Monographie communale de 1899, Budgets de la commune de Saint-Germain-d’Anxure, 1830-1890



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 15

(Panel A) Male



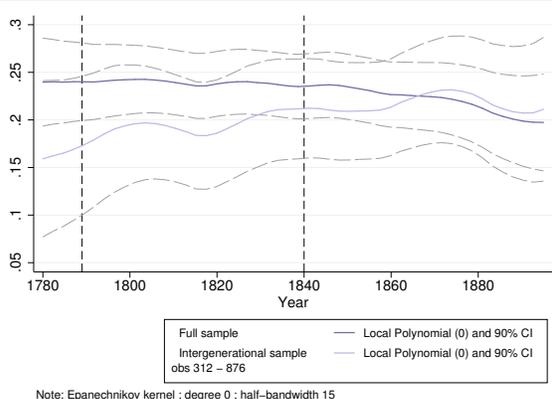
Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

(Panel B) Female

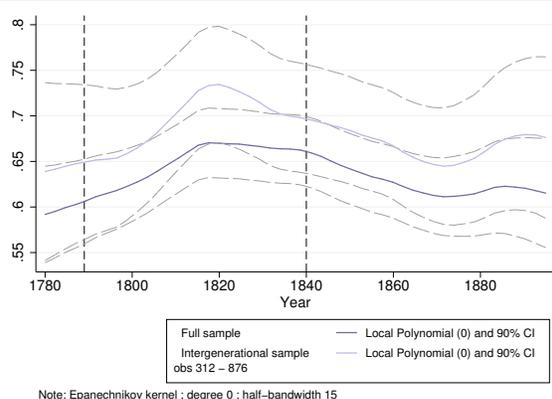
Figure A6.1.0.1 – Occupational structure over time

Note: Figure A (B) display the average percentage of males (females) with one of the seven occupations we constructed. Year of observation is the year of marriage or of first child. Observations are weighed by final migration score  $B$  (see Appendix A.1.2 for the construction of the migration score). There are 876 observations in Panel A and 313 in Panel B. Panels A and B are truncated due to poor data, before 1780 for Panel A and before 1840 for Panel B: occupations not recorded.

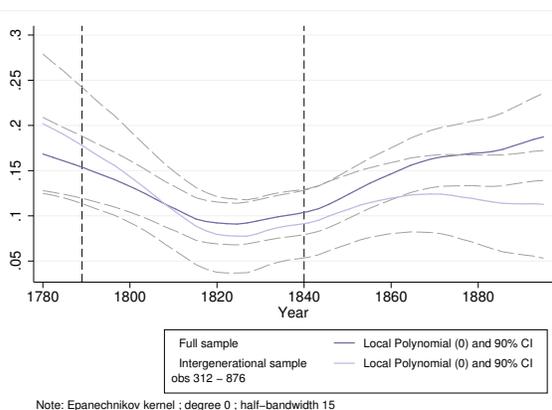
Source: Households Database



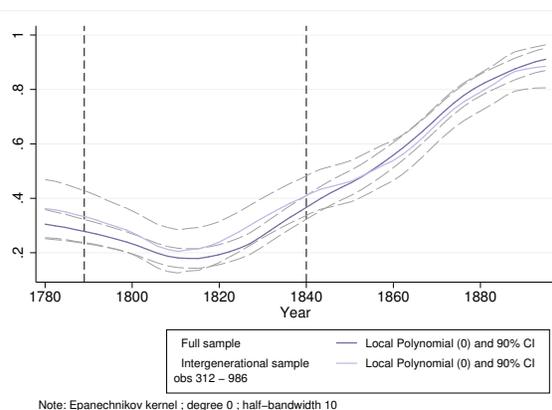
(Panel A) Lower class



(Panel B) Lower-middle class



(Panel C) Upper and upper-middle class

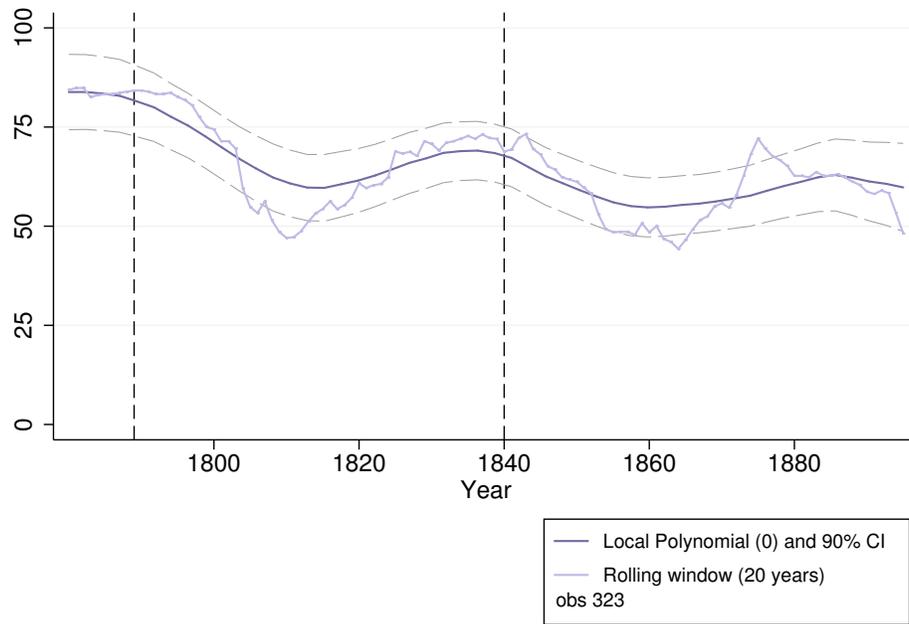


(Panel D) Literacy rate

**Figure A6.2.0.1** – Assessing sample selection in intergenerational class transmission

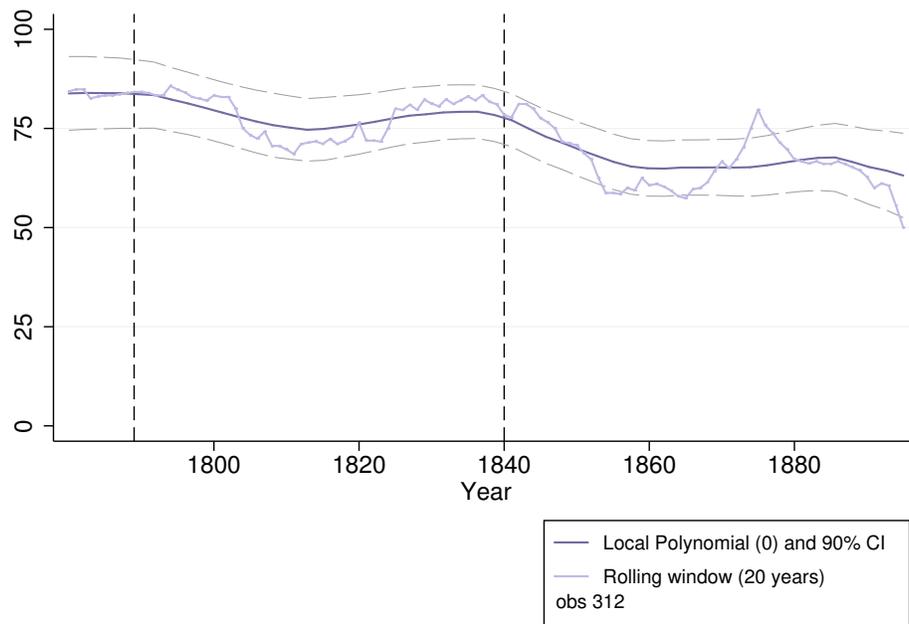
*Note:* Panels A to C display the percentage of males in each social class (lower, lower-middle and upper and upper-middle together) for the full sample (class recorded) and the intergenerational sample (class recorded over two generations). Panel D displays the literacy rate for the full sample (literacy recorded) and the intergenerational sample (defined as before). In all panels, observations in the full sample are weighted by migration score. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. In Panels A to C, there are 876 observations in the full sample and 312 observations in the restricted sample. In Panel D, there are 986 observations in the full sample and 312 observations in the restricted sample.

*Source:* Households Database



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

(Panel A) Occupational immobility



Note: Epanechnikov kernel ; degree 0 ; half-bandwidth 10

(Panel B) Class immobility

**Figure A6.2.0.2** – Intergenerational class immobility

*Note:* This figure displays the percentage of grooms with the same occupation (Panel A) or class (Panel B) as their father. There are 323 observations. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. The figure is truncated due to poor data before 1780 (occupations not recorded).

*Source:* Households Database

Occupations in t ↓   t-1 →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
a- Day laborer	37.78 (17)	11.76 (2)	12.50 (4)	14.75 (27)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.86 (1)	15.41 (51)
b- Unskilled crafts	6.67 (3)	58.82 (10)	0.00 (0)	1.09 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.86 (1)	4.83 (16)
c- Textile worker	17.78 (8)	11.76 (2)	59.38 (19)	6.56 (12)	25.00 (1)	6.67 (1)	5.71 (2)	13.60 (45)
d- Farmer	31.11 (14)	11.76 (2)	15.62 (5)	73.77 (135)	0.00 (0)	13.33 (2)	31.43 (11)	51.06 (169)
e- Service	0.00 (0)	5.88 (1)	3.12 (1)	1.64 (3)	50.00 (2)	0.00 (0)	5.71 (2)	2.72 (9)
f- Skilled crafts	2.22 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.64 (3)	0.00 (0)	80.00 (12)	0.00 (0)	4.83 (16)
g- Bourgeois	4.44 (2)	0.00 (0)	9.38 (3)	0.55 (1)	25.00 (1)	0.00 (0)	51.43 (18)	7.55 (25)
Total	100.00 (45)	100.00 (17)	100.00 (32)	100.00 (183)	100.00 (4)	100.00 (15)	100.00 (35)	100.00 (331)

(Panel A) Whole sample (1780 – 1895)

Occupations in t ↓   t-1 →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
a- Day laborer	53.85 (7)	0.00 (0)	16.67 (2)	11.49 (10)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	14.84 (19)
b- Unskilled crafts	15.38 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.56 (2)
c- Textile worker	15.38 (2)	100.00 (1)	50.00 (6)	10.34 (9)	100.00 (1)	0.00 (0)	22.22 (2)	16.41 (21)
d- Farmer	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	16.67 (2)	77.01 (67)	0.00 (0)	40.00 (2)	33.33 (3)	57.81 (74)
e- Service	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	8.33 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.78 (1)
f- Skilled crafts	7.69 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.15 (1)	0.00 (0)	60.00 (3)	0.00 (0)	3.91 (5)
g- Bourgeois	7.69 (1)	0.00 (0)	8.33 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	44.44 (4)	4.69 (6)
Total	100.00 (13)	100.00 (1)	100.00 (12)	100.00 (87)	100.00 (1)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (9)	100.00 (128)

(Panel B) 1790 – 1840

Occupations in t ↓   t-1 →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
a- Day laborer	25.00 (7)	14.29 (2)	13.33 (2)	16.05 (13)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	5.88 (1)	14.97 (25)
b- Unskilled crafts	3.57 (1)	57.14 (8)	0.00 (0)	2.47 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	5.88 (1)	7.19 (12)
c- Textile worker	21.43 (6)	7.14 (1)	53.33 (8)	3.70 (3)	0.00 (0)	11.11 (1)	0.00 (0)	11.38 (19)
d- Farmer	46.43 (13)	14.29 (2)	20.00 (3)	71.60 (58)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	35.29 (6)	49.10 (82)
e- Service	0.00 (0)	7.14 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.70 (3)	66.67 (2)	0.00 (0)	11.76 (2)	4.79 (8)
f- Skilled crafts	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.23 (1)	0.00 (0)	88.89 (8)	0.00 (0)	5.39 (9)
g- Bourgeois	3.57 (1)	0.00 (0)	13.33 (2)	1.23 (1)	33.33 (1)	0.00 (0)	41.18 (7)	7.19 (12)
Total	100.00 (28)	100.00 (14)	100.00 (15)	100.00 (81)	100.00 (3)	100.00 (9)	100.00 (17)	100.00 (167)

(Panel C) 1841 – 1895

**Table A6.2.0.1** – Transition matrix for occupations

*Note:* This table displays the occupation of the father in columns and the occupations of his son in rows. Occupations are defined in Section 3.1.4. We only use males' occupations, after 1780 (Panel A). In Panels B and C, we break down the sample into two periods. The variable is coded as of the year of marriage (if available) or the year of birth of the first child. We do not display the matrix for Period I because of poor data before 1780 (occupations not recorded).

*Source:* Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Father's class rank (t-1)	-0.155*** (0.028)	-0.132*** (0.031)	-0.115*** (0.033)	-0.149*** (0.049)	-0.094*** (0.027)	-0.103*** (0.029)
Literacy (t)		-0.131** (0.051)	-0.167*** (0.053)	-0.163*** (0.053)	-0.151*** (0.049)	-0.151*** (0.050)
Class rank (t-1) × Period III				0.050 (0.061)		
Gender dummy (1=female)					0.034 (0.058)	
Class rank (t-1) × Gender dummy						0.026 (0.021)
Sample includes daughters	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Period I excluded	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	312	312	284	284	352	352
Number=1	64	64	58	58	72	72
R <sup>2</sup>	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09

Robust standard errors in parentheses \*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

**Table A6.3.0.1** – Regression analysis of intergenerational class mobility: lower class

*Note:* This table displays regressions explaining intergenerational class mobility. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. The dependent variable is a dummy variable equal to 1 if individual  $i$  is lower class. The explanatory variable class rank in  $t - 1$  is the class rank of the father. Class rank is 1 for the lower class, 2 for the lower-middle class, 3 for the upper-middle class and 4 for the upper class. All specifications include period dummies. In all specifications, we drop observations before 1780 due to poor data quality (occupations not recorded).

*Source:* Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Father's class rank (t-1)	0.197*** (0.032)	0.185*** (0.032)	0.167*** (0.035)	0.133** (0.065)	0.192*** (0.030)	0.190*** (0.031)
Literacy (t)		0.064* (0.033)	0.065* (0.033)	0.069** (0.033)	0.060** (0.029)	0.058** (0.029)
Class rank (t-1) × Period III				0.051 (0.077)		
Gender dummy (1=female)					-0.054 (0.041)	
Class rank (t-1) × Gender dummy						-0.006 (0.023)
Sample includes daughters	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Period I excluded	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	312	312	284	284	352	352
Number=1	37	37	31	31	42	42
R <sup>2</sup>	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.26

Robust standard errors in parentheses \*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

**Table A6.3.0.2** – Regression analysis of intergenerational class mobility: upper and upper-middle class

*Note:* This table displays regressions explaining intergenerational class mobility. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. The dependent variable is a dummy variable equal to 1 if individual  $i$  is upper or upper middle class. The explanatory variable class rank in  $t - 1$  is the class rank of the father. Class rank is 1 for the lower class, 2 for the lower-middle class, 3 for the upper-middle class and 4 for the upper class. All specifications include period dummies. In all specifications, we drop observations before 1780 due to poor data quality (occupations not recorded).

*Source:* Households Database

<b>years</b>	<b>name</b>
1793-1796	Julien Pouteau
1797-1800	Jean Thoumin
1800-1813	René Deffay
1813-1830	J. Leziart
1830-1839	Julien Pouteau
1840-1846	J. Deffay
1846-1847	Louis Leclerc
1848-1868	François Viel
1869-1876	Victor Leclerc
1877-1884	Julien Mandet
1884-1888	Jean-Baptiste Pouteau
1888-1938	André de Robien

**Table A6.4.0.1** – Mayors of SGA

*Note:* The two entries pertaining to Julien Pouteau refer to different persons (father and son).

*Source:* Acts Database

#	Head of household	Children
1	<b>Michel Rousseau</b> , b. c. 1661, d. in SGA in 1741. Profession: tailor. Married Marie Dalouze in 1695 and then Adrienne Gautrin in 1709. Had 5 children with his first wife and 3 with the second.	8 children (1 girl, 7 boys): Michel (1696-), Pierre (1699-), Simon (1701-), Jean (1704-), Jeanne (?), Jacques (1711-), Estienne (1712-1713), <b>Pierre</b> (1714-).
2	<b>Pierre Rousseau</b> , b. 1714 in SGA, d. in 1784. Profession: tailor. Illiterate. Married Jeanne Gary in 1740 and then Michelle Pouteau in 1764. Had 8 children with his first wife.	8 children (4 girls, 4 boys): René (1740-1743), Pierre (1744-), Marie (1745-), Anne (1746-1747), Jean (1748-), <b>Michel</b> (1752-), Françoise (?), Jeanne (?).
3	<b>Michel Rousseau</b> , b. 1752, d. 1827. Profession: tailor. Illiterate. Married Marie Robleu (c. 1759-1793), then in 1793 married Françoise Tarlevé (b. 1767). Had 6 children with his first wife and 6 with his second wife.	12 children (6 girls, 6 boys): Marie (1782-1782), <b>Michel</b> (1784-), Marie (1787-), François (1790-1790), René (1791-1791), Jeanne (1793-), Françoise (1795-1795), Pierre (1796-), François (1798-), Clarisse (1801-1801), René (1803-), Joseph (1809-).
4	<b>Michel Rousseau</b> , b. 1784 in SGA, d. 1858 in Martigné. Profession: tailor. Illiterate. Married Geneviève Rose Bachelot (b. 1785) in 1806 in Martigné. Had 6 children. This generation moved from SGA to nearby Martigné.	6 children (3 girls, 3 boys): Rose (1807-), Marie (1809-), Jeanne (1812-), <b>Victor Michel</b> (1814-), René (1817-), Auguste (1827-).
5	<b>Victor Rousseau</b> , b. 1814 in Martigné. Profession: tailor / merchant. Literate. Married Emélie Salin (1830-?) in 1850 in Marcillé. Had 2 children. This generation moved from Martigné to Laval.	2 children (2 boys): Victor (1851-1856), George (1869-).

**Table A7.2.0.1** – Rousseau lineage

*Note:* We only report the date of death for children who died before 5.

#	Head of household	Children
1	<b>Claude Genest</b> , b. 1707, d. in 1783 in SGA. Profession: unknown. Literate. Married Françoise Huard (1710-1780) (unknown marriage date). Had 16 children.	16 children (6 girls, 10 boys): <b>Claude</b> (c. 1728-), Marie (1731-1740), François (1733-1733), Julienne (1734-), Jean (1735-1736), François (1737-), René (1739-1740), Jacques (1741-), François (1743-), Renée (1744-), Françoise (1746-), Jeanne (1748-), François (1749-), Marie (1751-1751), Pierre (1752-), Julien (1755-1755).
2	<b>Claude Genest</b> , b. c. 1728, d. 1789 in SGA. Profession: unknown. Literate. Married Julienne Morice (1734-1802) in 1753 in SGA. Had 7 children.	7 children (2 girls, 5 boys): Claude (1754-), Rene (1756-1756), Julien (1762-), François (1764-), <b>Julien</b> (1768-), Julienne (1772-), Jeanne (1776-).
3	<b>Julien Genest</b> , b. 1768, d. 1830 in SGA. Profession: farmer. Literate. Married Françoise Malveau (1777-1848) in 1793 in SGA. Had 9 children.	9 children (4 girls, 5 boys): Julien (1794-1794), <b>Julien</b> (1795-), Françoise (1797-), Marie (1801-), François (1803-), Joseph (1806-1808), Marie (1809-), Julienne (1813-), Joseph (1817-).
4	<b>Julien Genest</b> , b. 1822, d. 1887 in SGA. Profession: farmer. Literate. Married Désirée Gérard (b. and d. unknown) at an unknown date. Had 3 children.	3 children (2 girls, 1 boy): <b>Julien</b> (1850-), Désirée (1851-1851), Marie (1863-).
5	<b>Julien Genest</b> , b. 1850, d. unknown. Profession: farmer. Literate. Married Marie Lefèvre (b. 1864) in 1880 in SGA.	None.

**Table A7.2.0.2** – Genest lineage

*Note:* We only report the date of death for children who died before 5.