Change and Persistence in the Age of Modernization: Appendix

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Abstract

This online appendix contains: 1) Additional Tables and Figures mentioned in the text, 2) Further details on the construction of the database, 3) Further evidence on socio-economic persistence.

Appendix 1 Additional Tables and Figures Mentioned in the Text

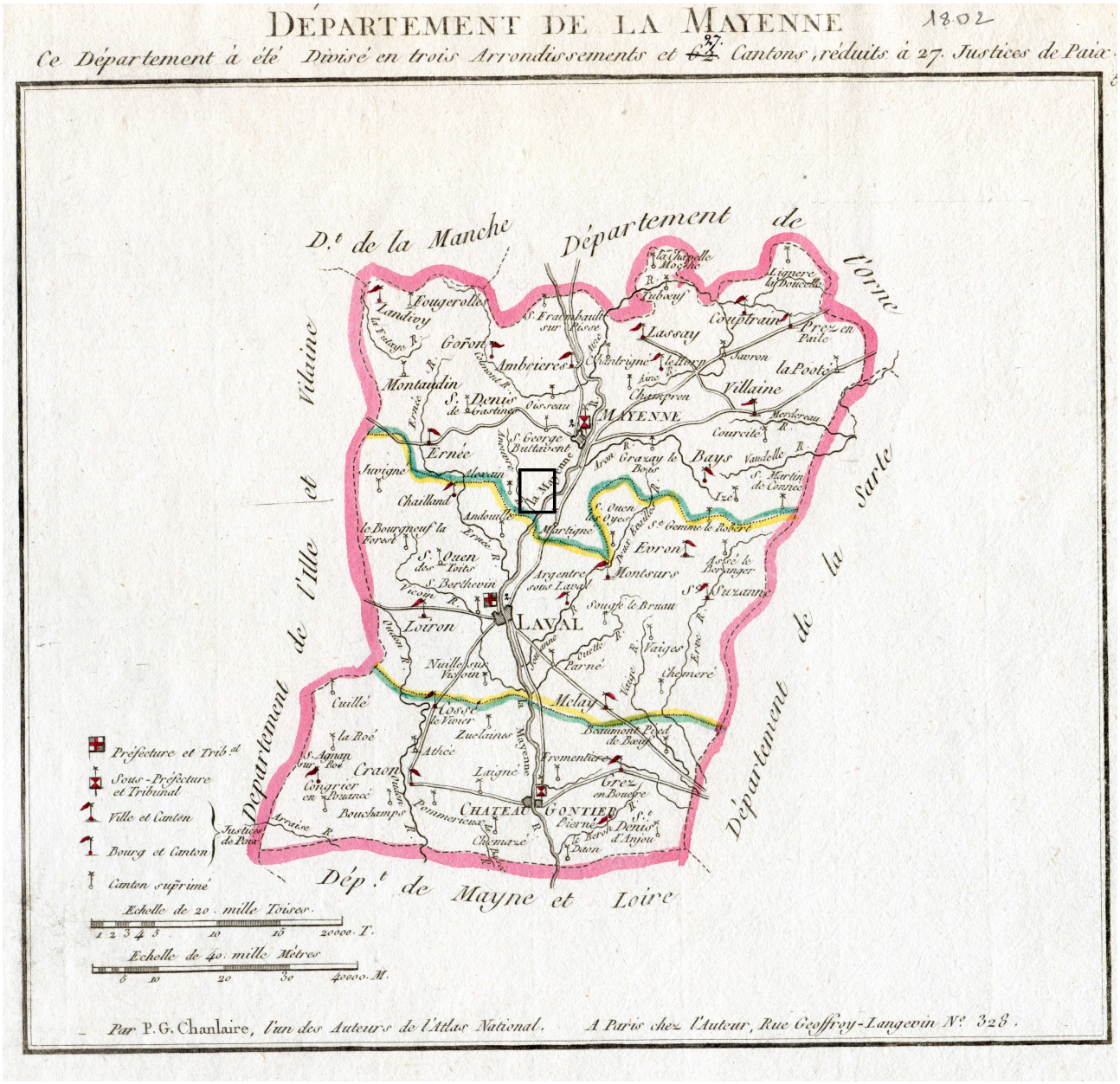


Figure A1 – Map, *Département* of Mayenne, 1802

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

Figure A2 – Map of Saint-Germain-d'Anxure, 1835

Source: Plan Cadastral, Archives de Mayenne

(Panel A) Postcard

(Panel B) Contemporary aerial photo

Figure A3 – 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).

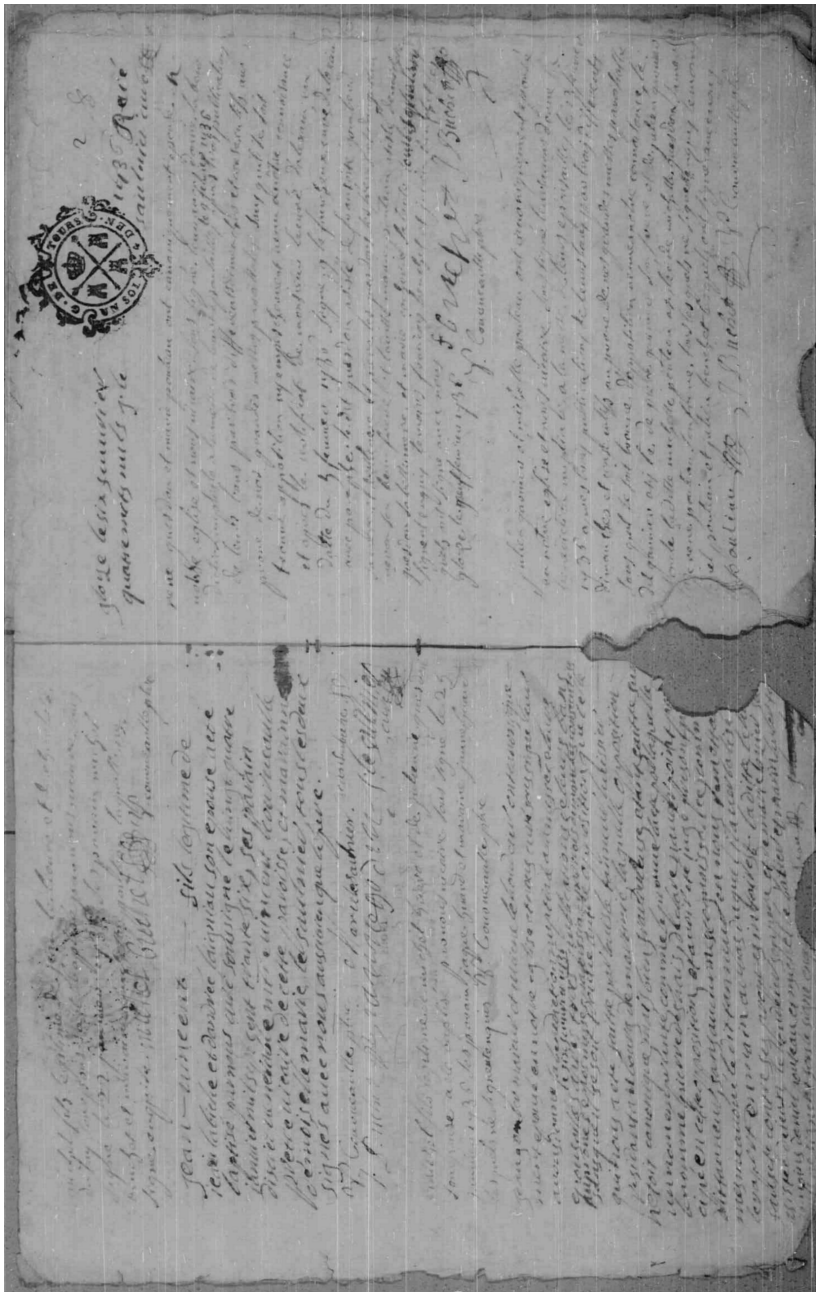


Figure A4 – Two pages of records, 1736

Note: Scan of two pages of records, February 1736

Source: Archives départementales de la Mayenne

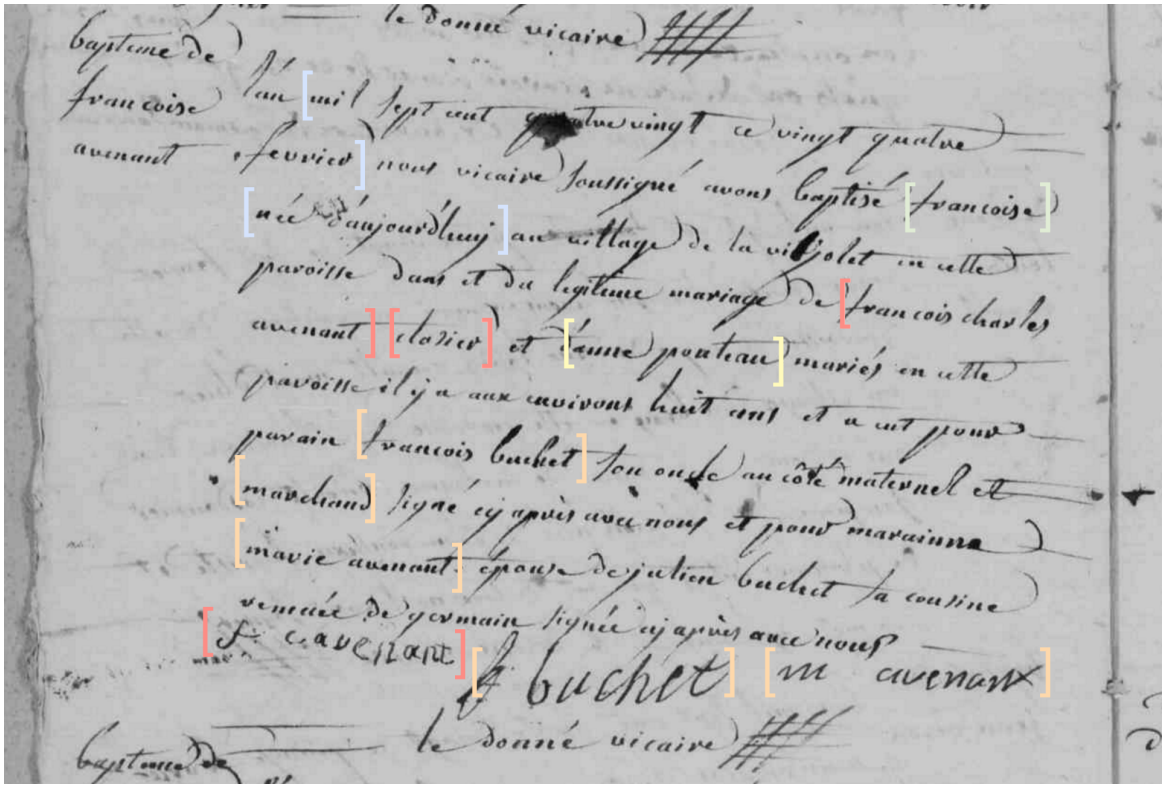
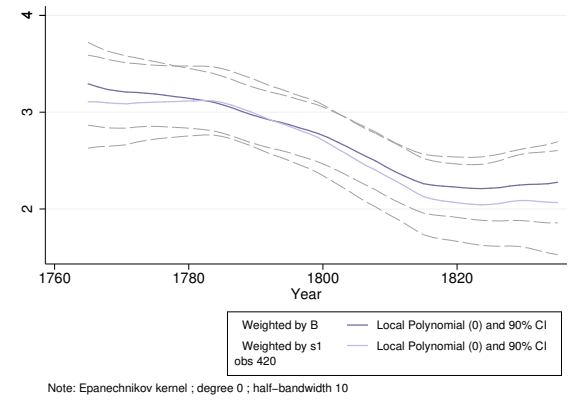


Figure A5 – Baptism record, 1784

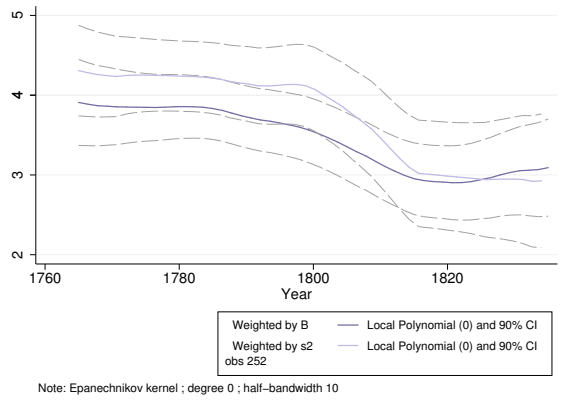
Note: A baptism record, February 24th 1784. In lavender, the date (baptism and birth dates are identical); in green the name of the child; in red the father's name and occupation (no signature); in yellow the mother's name (occupation and signature not recorded); in orange the witnesses' occupations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

Translation : "*The year 1784, this 24th of February, us vicar undersigned baptized Françoise born today in the village of the Vijolet 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.*"

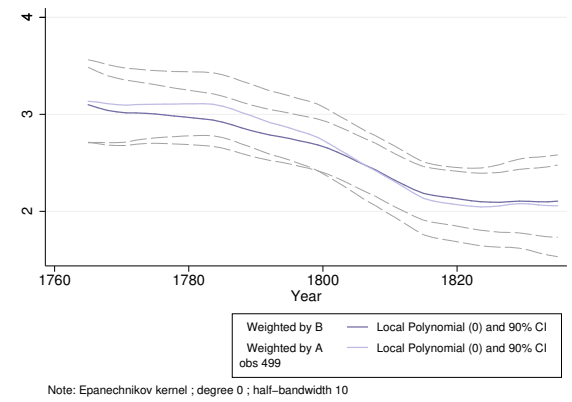
Source: Archives départementales de la Mayenne



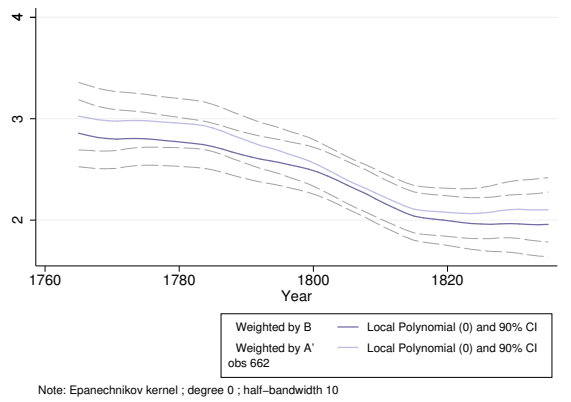
(Panel A) Born and died in SGA (s_1)



(Panel B) Married and died in SGA (s_2)



(Panel C) Average of s_1 and s_2 (A)



(Panel D) Using timespan elapsed from the first to the last year of observation (A')

Figure A6 – 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

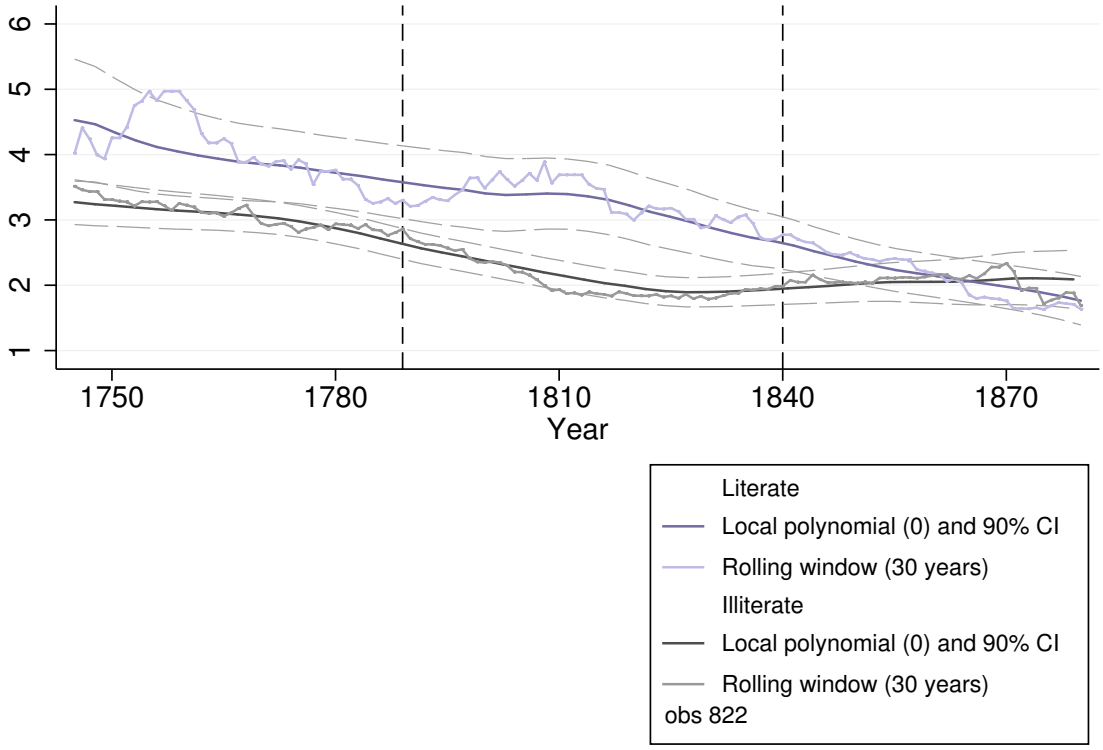


Figure A7 – Fertility and literacy

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 2.4 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 1740 and 1885 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

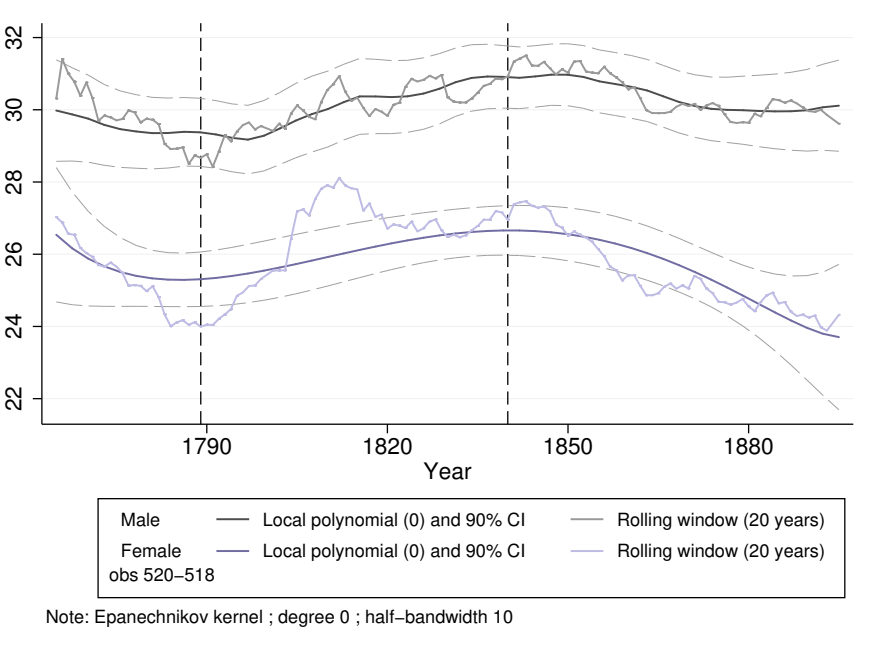
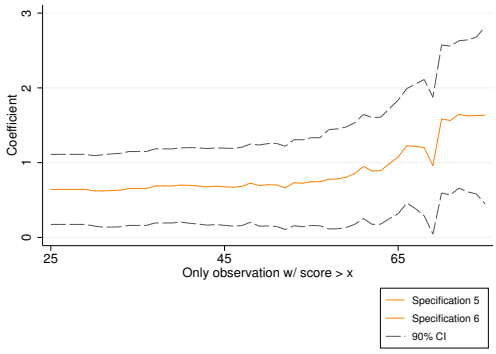


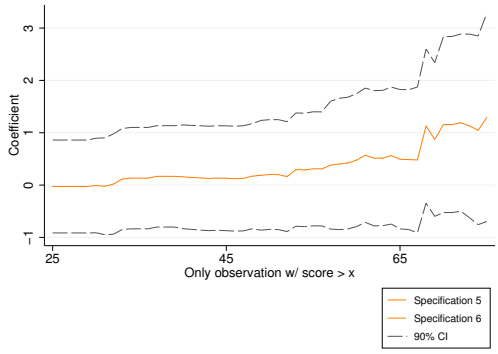
Figure A8 – Age at first marriage

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

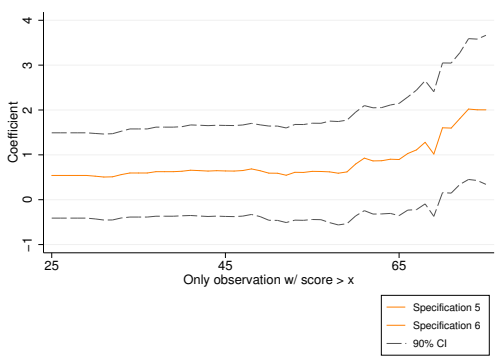
Source: Households database



(Panel A) Middle class



(Panel B) Upper-middle class

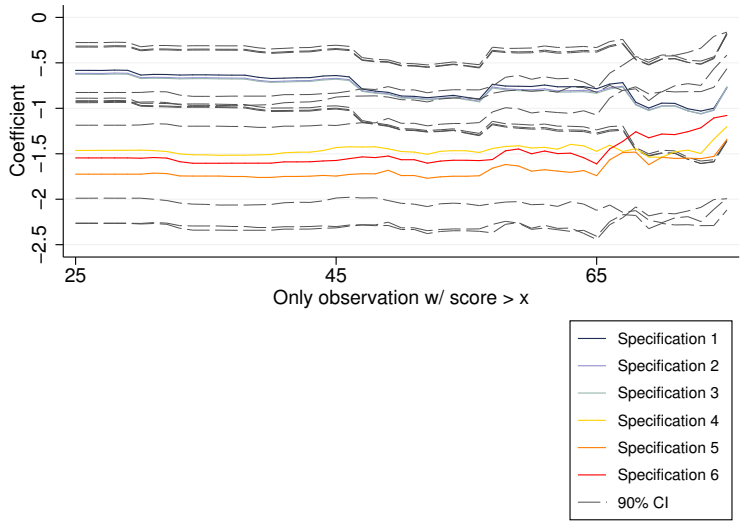


(Panel C) Upper class

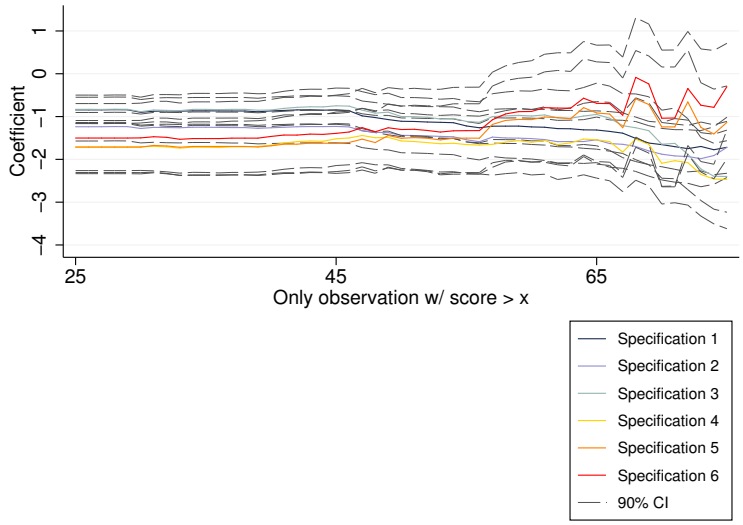
Figure A9 – Regression coefficients, class dummies

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 reestimate the fertility regressions excluding observations with a migration score B smaller than x, where x varies between 25% and 75%. We only make the threshold for score B vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) 1789 – 1840

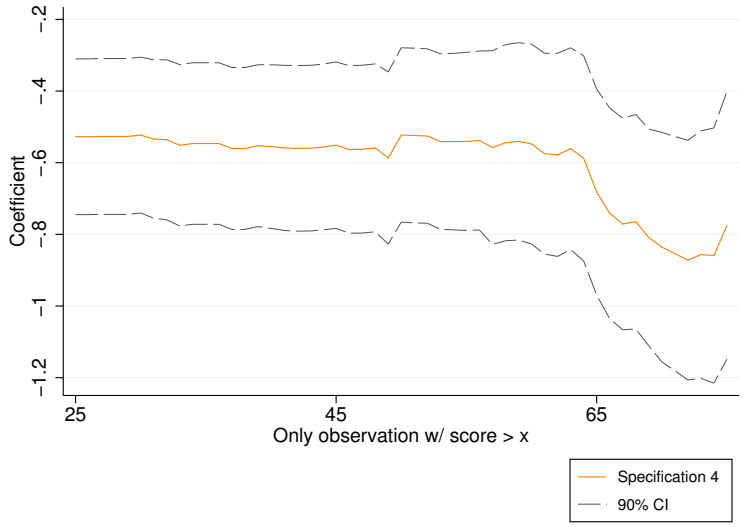


(Panel B) 1841 – 1885

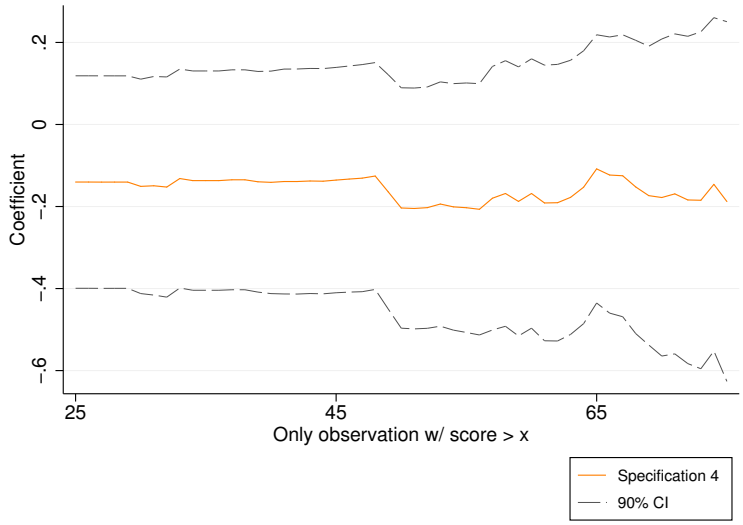
Figure A10 – Regression coefficients, period dummies

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 reestimate the fertility regressions excluding observations with a migration score B smaller than x, where x varies between 25% and 75%. We only make the threshold for score B vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) Female

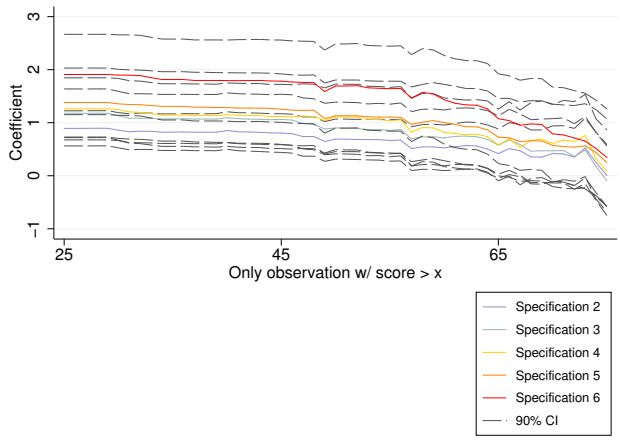


(Panel B) Male

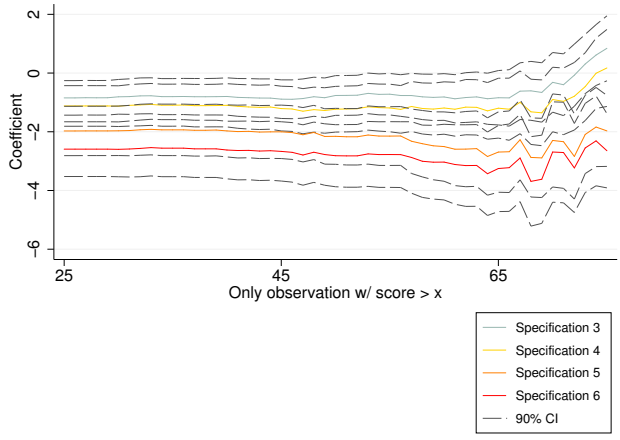
Figure A11 – Regression coefficients, marriage age

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 reestimate the fertility regressions excluding observations with a migration score B smaller than x, where x varies between 25% and 75%. We only make the threshold for score B vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) Literacy

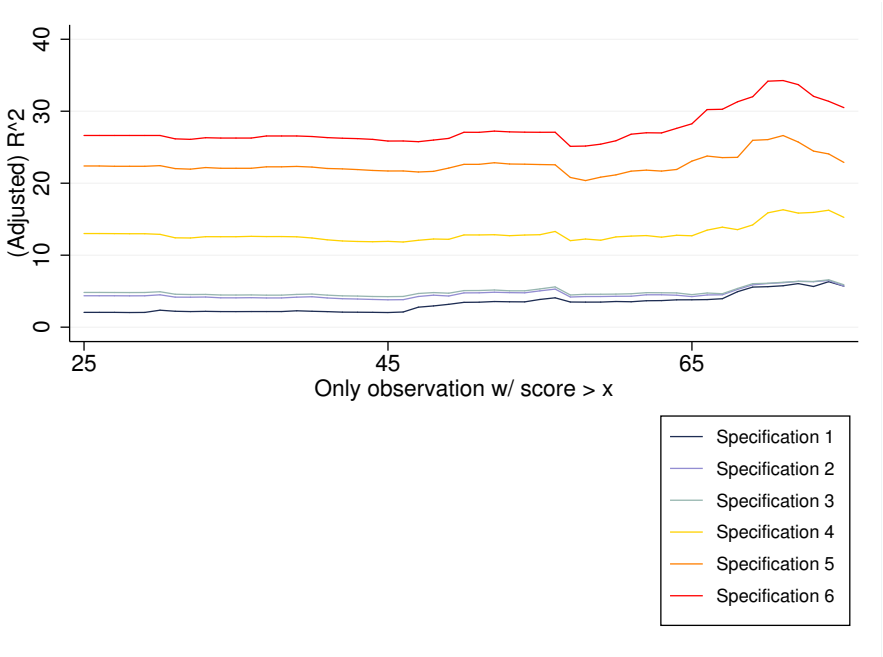


(Panel B) Literacy × post-malthusian dummy

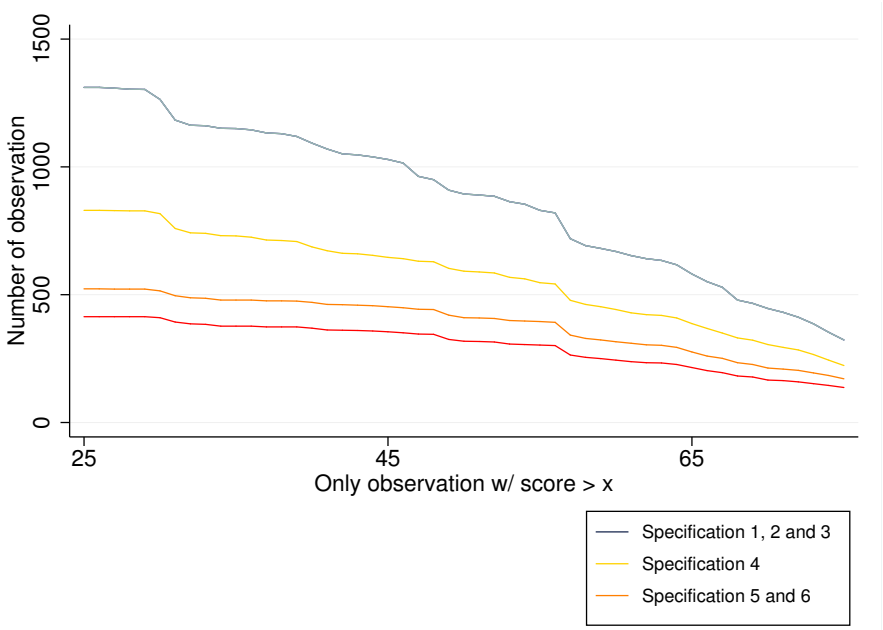
Figure A12 – Regression coefficients, variables of interest

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 reestimate the fertility regressions excluding observations with a migration score B smaller than x, where x varies between 25% and 75%. We only make the threshold for score B vary.

Source: Households database



(Panel A) Adjusted R^2



(Panel B) Number of observations

Figure A13 – Regression statistics

Note: These figures display the sensitivity of the R-squared and total number of observations to changes in the score below which observations are dropped in the fertility regressions. We reestimate the fertility regressions excluding observations with a migration score B smaller than x, where x varies between 25% and 75%. We only make the threshold for score B vary.

Source: Households database

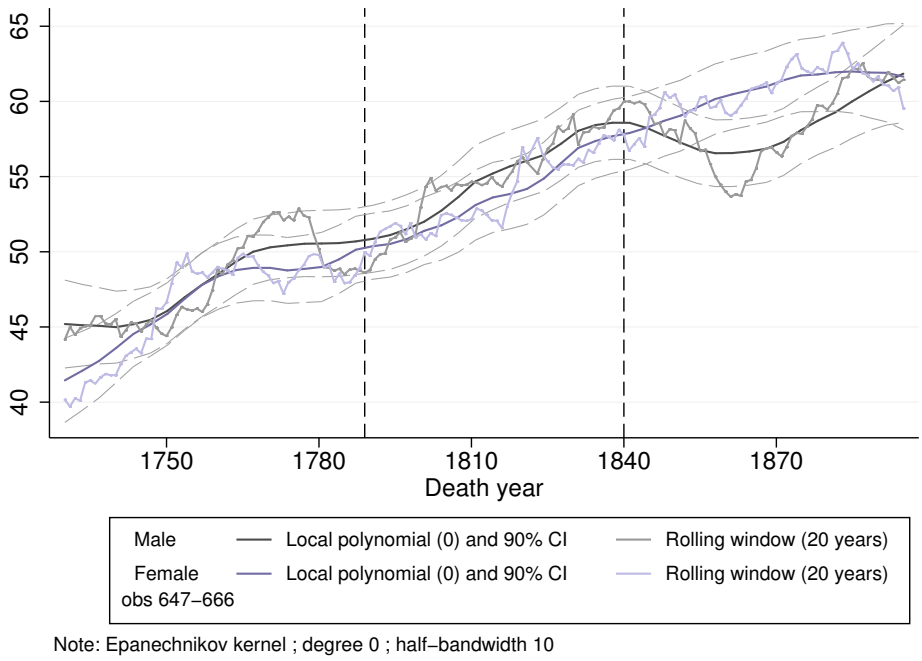


Figure A14 – Life expectancy by gender, at age 20

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 males and 666 for females.

Sources : Deaths Database

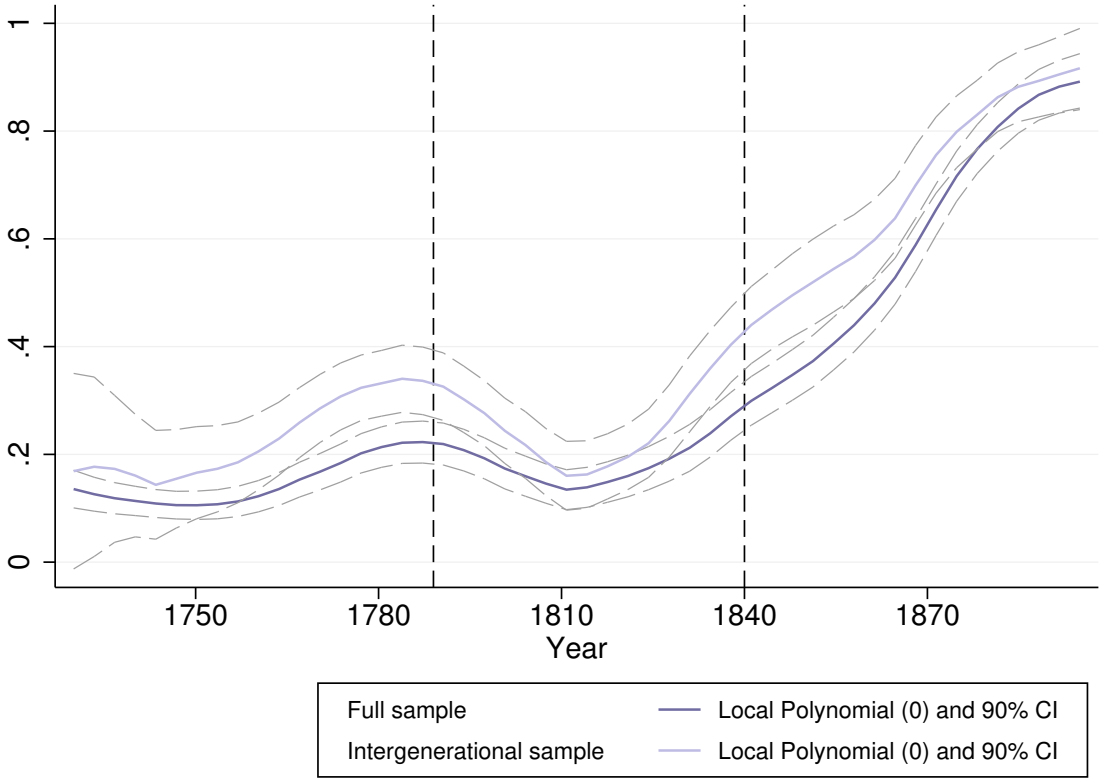
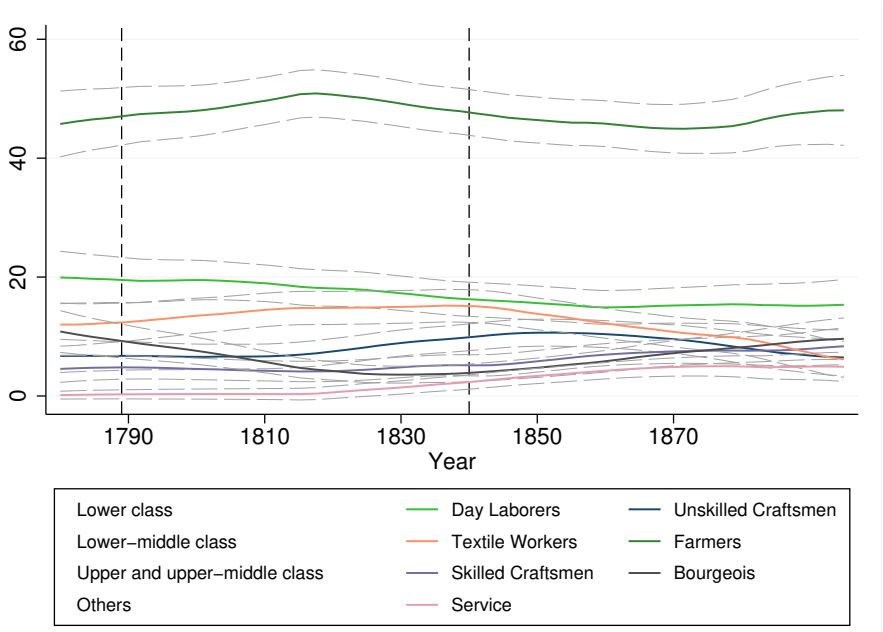


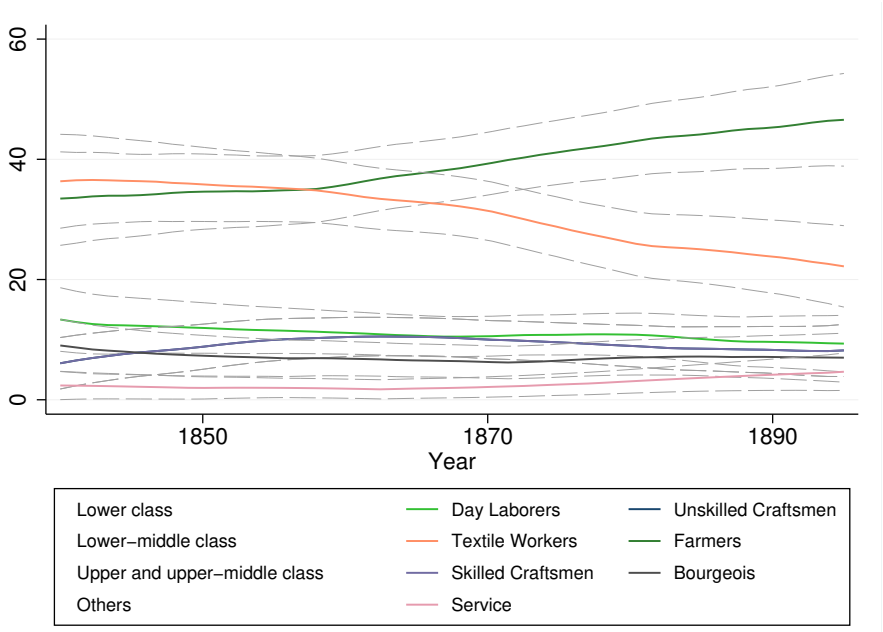
Figure A15 – Assessing sample selection in intergenerational literacy transmission

Note: This figure displays the literacy rate of the full sample with the literacy rate 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



(Panel A) Male

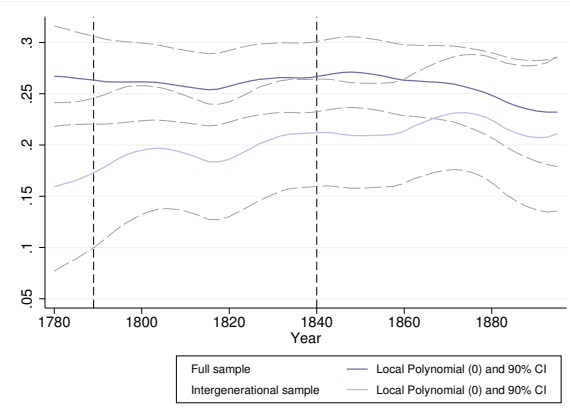


(Panel B) Female

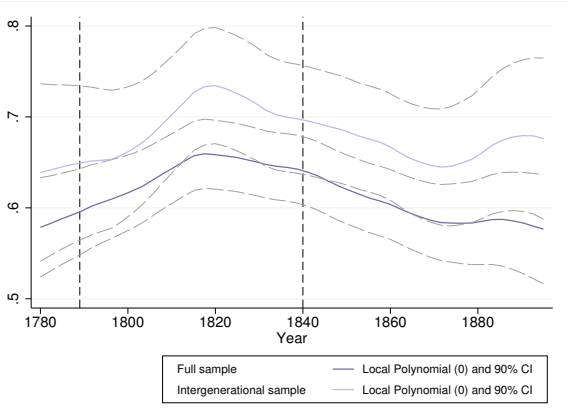
Figure A16 – Occupational structure over time

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. 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.

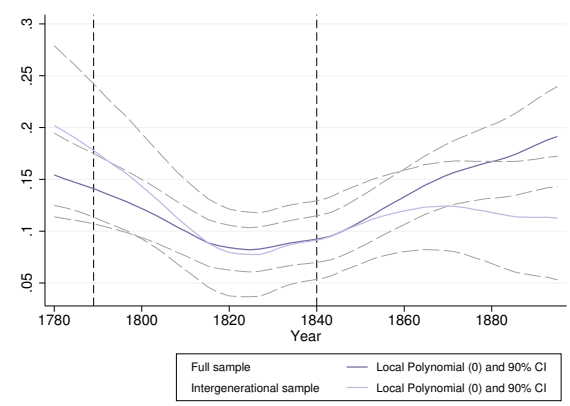
Source: Households Database



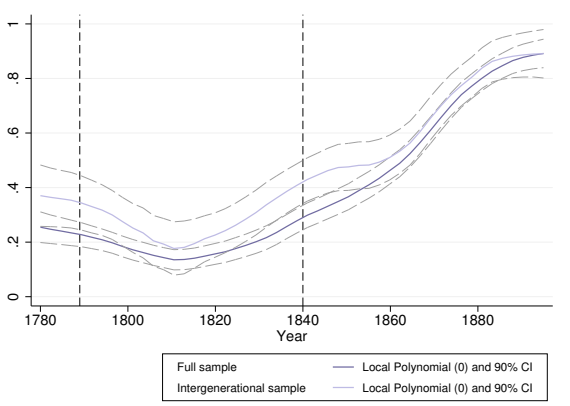
(Panel A) Lower class



(Panel B) Lower-middle class



(Panel C) Upper and upper-middle class

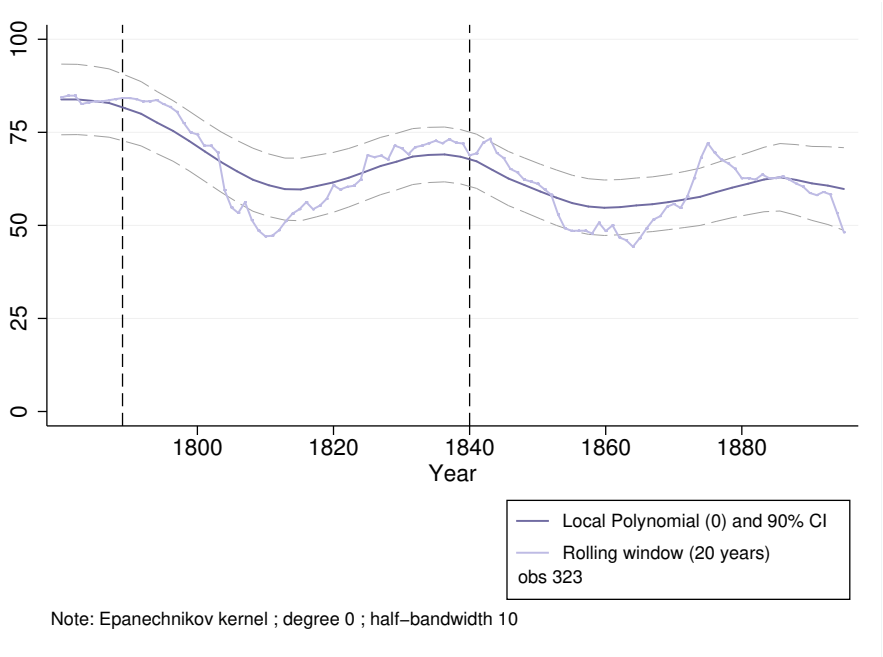


(Panel D) Literacy rate

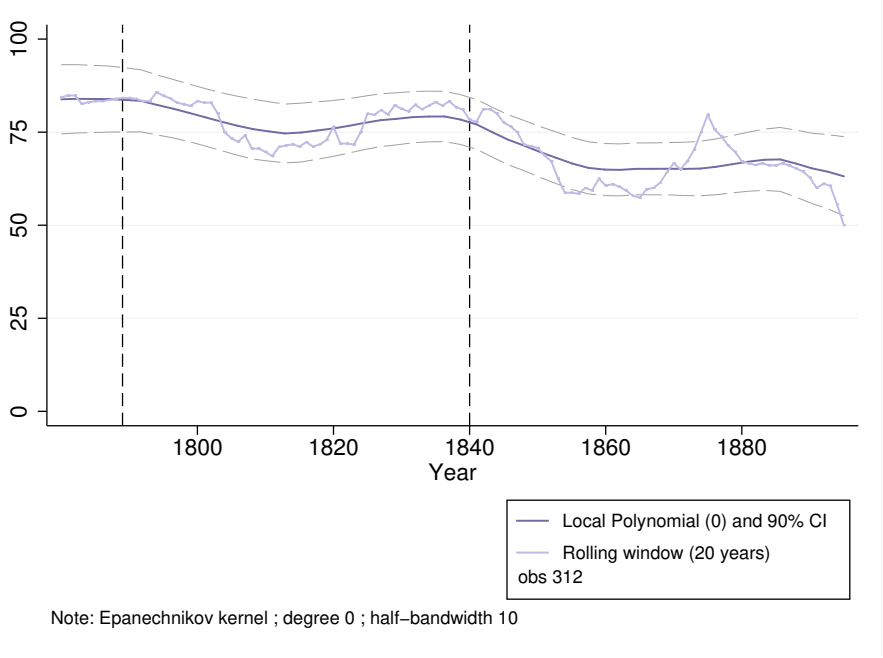
Figure A17 – Assessing sample selection in intergenerational class transmission

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). 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



(Panel A) Occupational immobility



(Panel B) Class immobility

Figure A18 – Intergenerational class immobility

Note: This figure displays the percentage of sons 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 poorly recorded).

Source: Households Database

Year	Population
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

Table A1 – Population

Source: BDCassini (2017)

	1730-1789	1790-1840	1841-1895
	Mean/se/Obs	Mean/se/Obs	Mean/se/Obs
Fertility (both born in village)	3.45	2.64	1.73
	(0.44) [62]	(0.31) [59]	(0.30) [33]
Fertility (one born outside)	2.64	1.88	1.44
	(0.38) [61]	(0.21) [133]	(0.19) [109]
p-value of difference	.164	.044	.421
Literacy (both born in village)	0.34	0.20	0.70
	(0.06) [62]	(0.05) [59]	(0.08) [33]
Literacy (one born outside)	0.30	0.26	0.69
	(0.06) [61]	(0.04) [132]	(0.04) [109]
p-value of difference	.607	.406	.923

Table A2 – Fertility and literacy by birth location

Note: This Table displays household fertility and father's literacy by birth location and period.

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	29.20	29.63
	(0.64) [99]	(0.58) [168]	(0.86) [98]
Age at last child	34.82	35.04	35.27
	(0.80) [99]	(0.62) [168]	(0.94) [98]

Table A3 – 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 2.4 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.

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OLS	OLS	Poisson	OLS	OLS	Poisson
	Weighed	Not weighed		Weighed	Not weighed	
1790-1840 dummy	-0.886***	-0.816***	-0.737***	-1.566***	-1.510***	-0.950***
	(0.215)	(0.196)	(0.171)	(0.466)	(0.457)	(0.266)
1841-1895 dummy	-0.999***	-0.814***	-0.748***	-1.302**	-1.205**	-0.725*
	(0.270)	(0.255)	(0.243)	(0.575)	(0.555)	(0.417)
Literacy	0.901***	0.859***	0.777***	1.691***	1.779***	1.055***
	(0.296)	(0.281)	(0.246)	(0.482)	(0.480)	(0.313)
Literacy × 1841-1895	-0.763*	-0.777**	-0.589*	-2.816***	-2.856***	-1.901***
	(0.411)	(0.393)	(0.333)	(0.642)	(0.621)	(0.370)
Lower-middle class dummy				0.704**	0.573*	0.615*
				(0.335)	(0.312)	(0.315)
Upper-middle class dummy				0.202	0.096	0.178
				(0.637)	(0.604)	(0.642)
Upper class dummy				0.592	0.501	0.611
				(0.638)	(0.608)	(0.587)
Mother's marriage age (standardized)				-0.436**	-0.350**	-0.310**
				(0.171)	(0.159)	(0.153)
Father's marriage age (standardized)				-0.202	-0.179	-0.218
				(0.174)	(0.162)	(0.178)
Constant	3.081***	2.842***		3.183***	3.038***	
	(0.165)	(0.152)		(0.462)	(0.450)	
Observations	894	894	894	318	318	318
R^2	0.05	0.04		0.27	0.25	

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

Table A4 – Fertility regressions (robustness to weighing scheme and estimation method)

Note: This table displays regressions for household fertility. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Fertility is defined as the total number of births per couple. Columns (1) to (3) and (4) to (6) correspond, respectively, to specifications (3) and (6) in Table 3. Columns (1) and (4) report the baseline specification (the same as in Table 3) and observations are weighed by migration score B. In the remaining columns we do not weigh. Columns (3) and (6) report the result of a Poisson regression (average marginal effects). In all columns, only households with a migration score higher than 50% are retained (see Appendix 2.4 for the construction of the migration score). To capture all births, we retain only years between 1740 and 1885.

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Literacy	1.009***	0.927***	0.870***	0.977***	0.901***	0.861***	0.965***	0.904***	0.893***
	(0.323)	(0.327)	(0.329)	(0.294)	(0.296)	(0.296)	(0.267)	(0.269)	(0.267)
1780-1831 dummy	-0.879***								
	(0.232)								
1790-1831 dummy		-0.795***							
		(0.229)							
1800-1831 dummy			-1.044***						
			(0.241)						
1831-1895 dummy	-1.214***	-1.097***	-1.082***						
	(0.263)	(0.252)	(0.243)						
1780-1841 dummy				-0.959***					
				(0.223)					
1790-1841 dummy					-0.886***				
					(0.215)				
1800-1841 dummy						-1.099***			
						(0.214)			
1841-1895 dummy				-1.117***	-0.999***	-0.980***			
				(0.280)	(0.270)	(0.261)			
1780-1851 dummy							-0.971***		
							(0.218)		
1790-1851 dummy								-0.890***	
								(0.207)	
1800-1851 dummy									-1.058***
									(0.202)
1851-1895 dummy							-1.145***	-1.024***	-0.998***
							(0.320)	(0.311)	(0.303)
Literacy × 1831-1895	-0.718*	-0.636	-0.579						
	(0.413)	(0.416)	(0.418)						
Literacy × 1841-1895				-0.839**	-0.763*	-0.723*			
				(0.410)	(0.411)	(0.411)			
Literacy × 1851-1895							-0.998**	-0.937**	-0.926**
							(0.424)	(0.425)	(0.424)
Constant	3.193***	3.075***	3.060***	3.199***	3.081***	3.062***	3.201***	3.080***	3.055***
	(0.183)	(0.167)	(0.153)	(0.182)	(0.165)	(0.150)	(0.181)	(0.164)	(0.148)
Observations	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894
R^2	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

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

Table A5 – Fertility regressions (robustness to definition of periods)

Note: This table displays regressions for household fertility where we vary the definition of period by adding or subtracting 10 years. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Fertility is defined as the total number of births per couple. Column (5) corresponds to specification (3) in Table 3. Observations are weighed by migration score B. Only households with a migration score higher than 50% are retained (see Appendix 2.4 for the construction of the migration score). To capture all births, we retain only years between 1740 and 1885.

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)
Literacy	0.781***	0.743***
	(0.233)	(0.271)
1760-1779 dummy	-0.437	0.751
	(0.355)	(1.379)
1780-1799 dummy	-0.685**	-1.212
	(0.337)	(1.325)
1800-1819 dummy	-1.482***	-2.237*
	(0.325)	(1.338)
1820-1839 dummy	-1.415***	-2.235*
	(0.343)	(1.337)
1840-1859 dummy	-1.427***	-2.324*
	(0.347)	(1.335)
1860-1885 dummy	-2.170***	-3.097**
	(0.333)	(1.318)
Lower-middle class dummy		0.781***
		(0.219)
Upper-middle class dummy		0.549
		(0.489)
Upper class dummy		0.779
		(0.495)
Constant	3.452***	3.836***
	(0.249)	(1.324)
Observations	894	592
R^2	0.07	0.18

Table A6 – Fertility regressions (robustness to definition of periods)

Note: This table displays regressions for household fertility where we define periods as 20 years interval. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Fertility is defined as the total number of births per couple. Observations are weighed by migration score B. Only households with a migration score higher than 50% are retained (see Appendix 2.4 for the construction of the migration score). To capture all births, we retain only years between 1740 and 1885. The omitted time dummy is 1740 to 1760.

Source: Households Database

${}_yq_x$	1740-1765		1765-1790		1790-1815	
(Survival)		1740-1765		1765-1790		1790-1815
0-1	.31	(1000)	.28	(1000)	.21	(1000)
1-5	.29	(690)	.28	(720)	.19	(790)
5-10	.10	(490)	.10	(518)	.13	(640)
10-20	.05	(441)	.10	(467)	.11	(557)
20-30	.10	(419)	.12	(420)	.08	(495)
30-40	.17	(377)	.16	(370)	.09	(456)
40-50	.21	(313)	.14	(310)	.13	(415)
50-60	.25	(247)	.21	(267)	.19	(361)
60-70	.47	(185)	.37	(211)	.42	(292)
70-80	.80	(98)	.75	(133)	.79	(170)
80-100	1	(20)	1	(33)	1	(36)

Table A7 – Life table

Note: This Table reports the probability of dying between age x and y (conditional on having reached age x), for individuals born in three different cohorts.
Source: Deaths Database

	Period I	Period II	Period III
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Father's literacy	0.418***	0.418***	0.321***
	(0.084)	(0.080)	(0.056)
Observations	188	208	185
Pseudo R^2	.12	.13	.10

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

Table A8 – Literacy regressions (effect of father's literacy by period)

Note: The dependent variable is literacy status. All specifications are probit regressions and we report marginal effects. 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.

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Father's literacy [t-1]	0.393***	0.411***	0.423***	0.403***	0.421***	0.433***	0.396***	0.413***	0.419***
	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.049)
1780-1830 dummy	0.022								
	(0.039)								
1790-1830 dummy		-0.040							
		(0.038)							
1800-1830 dummy			-0.091**						
			(0.036)						
1831-1895 dummy	0.356***	0.324***	0.310***						
	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.044)						
1780-1840 dummy				0.026					
				(0.037)					
1790-1840 dummy					-0.027				
					(0.036)				
1800-1840 dummy						-0.066*			
						(0.035)			
1841-1895 dummy				0.445***	0.413***	0.400***			
				(0.050)	(0.048)	(0.047)			
1780-1850 dummy							0.059		
							(0.038)		
1790-1850 dummy								0.015	
								(0.037)	
1800-1850 dummy									-0.011
									(0.037)
1851-1895 dummy							0.487***	0.455***	0.441***
							(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.051)
Observations	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581
Pseudo R-squared	.21	.21	.21	.24	.24	.24	.22	.22	.22

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

Table A9 – Literacy regressions (robustness to definition of periods)

Note: This table displays regressions for literacy status where we vary the definition of period by adding or subtracting 10 years. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. We use men's literacy. Column (5) corresponds to specification (2) in Table 5.

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)
Father's literacy [t-1]	0.440***	0.208**
	(0.080)	(0.084)
1750-1769 dummy	-0.078	-0.010
	(0.112)	(0.023)
1770-1789 dummy	0.084	0.027
	(0.116)	(0.025)
1790-1809 dummy	0.018	0.022
	(0.115)	(0.026)
1810-1829 dummy	-0.079	-0.009
	(0.112)	(0.023)
1830-1849 dummy	0.137	0.054*
	(0.121)	(0.029)
1850-1869 dummy	0.201	0.177***
	(0.125)	(0.043)
1870-1895 dummy	0.652***	0.682***
	(0.118)	(0.056)
Male dummy		0.094**
		(0.048)
Observations	581	1060
Pseudo R-squared	.28	.37

Table A10 – Literacy regressions (robustness to shorter periods)

Note: This table displays regressions for literacy status where we define periods as 20 years interval. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. We use men's literacy in column 1. The omitted time dummy is 1730 to 1750.

Source: Households Database

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

Table A11 – 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

Occupations in t ↓ | t-1 →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
a- Day laborer	37.78	11.76	12.50	14.75	0.00	0.00	2.86	15.41
	(17)	(2)	(4)	(27)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(51)
b- Unskilled crafts	6.67	58.82	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	2.86	4.83
	(3)	(10)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(16)
c- Textile worker	17.78	11.76	59.38	6.56	25.00	6.67	5.71	13.60
	(8)	(2)	(19)	(12)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(45)
d- Farmer	31.11	11.76	15.62	73.77	0.00	13.33	31.43	51.06
	(14)	(2)	(5)	(135)	(0)	(2)	(11)	(169)
e- Service	0.00	5.88	3.12	1.64	50.00	0.00	5.71	2.72
	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(9)
f- Skilled crafts	2.22	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	80.00	0.00	4.83
	(1)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(12)	(0)	(16)
g- Bourgeois	4.44	0.00	9.38	0.55	25.00	0.00	51.43	7.55
	(2)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(18)	(25)
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(45)	(17)	(32)	(183)	(4)	(15)	(35)	(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	0.00	16.67	11.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.84
	(7)	(0)	(2)	(10)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(19)
b- Unskilled crafts	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56
	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
c- Textile worker	15.38	100.00	50.00	10.34	100.00	0.00	22.22	16.41
	(2)	(1)	(6)	(9)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(21)
d- Farmer	0.00	0.00	16.67	77.01	0.00	40.00	33.33	57.81
	(0)	(0)	(2)	(67)	(0)	(2)	(3)	(74)
e- Service	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
f- Skilled crafts	7.69	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	60.00	0.00	3.91
	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(5)
g- Bourgeois	7.69	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.44	4.69
	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(6)
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(13)	(1)	(12)	(87)	(1)	(5)	(9)	(128)

(Panel B) 1790 – 1840

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

(Panel C) 1841 – 1895

Table A12 – 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 Appendix 2.2.1. 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 de not display the matrix for Period I because of poor data before 1780 (occupations poorly recorded).

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Father's class rank (t-1)	-0.155***	-0.132***	-0.115***	-0.149***	-0.094***	-0.103***
	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.049)	(0.027)	(0.029)
Literacy (t)		-0.131**	-0.167***	-0.163***	-0.151***	-0.151***
		(0.051)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.049)	(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^2	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 A13 – 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 poorly recorded).

Source: Households Database

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Father's class rank (t-1)	0.197***	0.185***	0.167***	0.133**	0.192***	0.190***
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.035)	(0.065)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Literacy (t)		0.064*	0.065*	0.069**	0.060**	0.058**
		(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(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^2	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 A14 – 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 poorly recorded).

Source: Households Database

Appendix 2 Construction of the Database

2.1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages: Further details.

Figure AA.3 displays the evolution of the annual number of records across time. Figures AA.4 to AA.6 highlight how often we were able to identify individual characteristics depending on the type of records (also summarized in Table AA.3) and the period. We were able to characterize literacy status for almost all men across time using birth and marriage records, while for women marriage records are the only comprehensive source for literacy. Occupations were systematically recorded in the acts after 1780 for men and after 1840 for women (in both birth records, for parents of the newborn, and in marriage records, for those getting married). One challenge was correctly identifying the date of birth for individuals mentioned in marriage and death records. Marriage and death records usually provide ages (often rounded to the nearest decade), but not precise birth dates. This created challenges to correctly match birth, marriage and death records to single individuals, in order to reconstruct their biographies, as discussed further in Section 3.1.2.

Illegitimate births represent about 1.6% of the total number of recorded births. In the pre-revolutionary period, these were often recorded in Latin : *illegitimo concubito* or *pater incognitus* being the most common occurrence. We also noted 8 marriages between cousins of the 3rd or 4th degree (only recorded before 1793). In these cases the bride and groom had to request permission to marry from the Bishop of Le Mans.

Each observation in the Acts Database is a record (with one observation per person getting married for marriage records). We used a common nomenclature of last names and first names so as to limit bias stemming from name changes or spelling variants. Name changes can result from official acts (Figure AA.7 is an example of an order issued by the court of Mayenne to legally change the last name of an individual). Spelling variants are more common. For example Alix, one of the most common surnames in our database, is sometimes spelt Alie, Alis, Elis or Elie depending on who does the recording or depending on the period. The Acts Database provided the baseline information for constructing other datasets.

In the deaths database, we include all available death records ($2,566$ records), to which we add individual-level information matched from birth and marriage records. Here, the unit of observation is an individual, not a household.

2.2 Construction of the Households Database: Further details.

We began by identifying parents either from the births or baptisms records, since they are always recorded there (we dropped the uncommon cases where births are from unknown fathers). Each parent pair constitutes a single observation in the households database. We coded information such as the couple's number of children, the parents' profession and literacy. We matched these couples to any available marriage records, allowing us to note the place of birth and sometimes the age of the members of the couple, but also and most importantly information on the preceding generation (occupation and literacy). These matches are a rich source of intergenerational information. In addition, we added

couples identified through marriage records only, i.e., couples who did not subsequently have recorded births in SGA later in time.

Out of the 900 marriage acts we observe, 699 identify the father of the groom. Additionally, we use the birth records of individuals for whom we do not have marriage records to link further observations: birth records usually provide information on the father of the child, allowing us to trace intergenerational linkages for the corresponding individuals. We went back in time, decade by decade, starting two decades prior to the birth of the first child, to find the father's birth record. The repeated use of a small set of first names sometimes makes it hard to clearly identify individuals of given lineages but this procedure allowed to provide intergenerational linkage for an additional 263 individuals.

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.

2.2.1 Categorization of Occupations, Classes, Skills and Periods

Table 1 in the main text summarizes our categorization of professions into occupations and the categorization of occupations into social classes. There is a vast literature in demography and history noting the shifting definition of professions over time (Beaur, 1999). In order to reduce the resulting bias, we grouped professions into broader occupational categories (day laborers, farmers, textile worker, unskilled craftsmen, skilled craftsmen and bourgeois). For example, blacksmiths are classified as skilled craftsmen, since they were often practicing as veterinarians (Knittel, 2004).[1] Except for the upper

[1]This was also noted in the definition of *blacksmith* in Diderot and D'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*.

classes, data on occupations was scant before 1780. Thus, to limit the incidence of sample selection, when using data on occupations and classes (Section 6) we begin our sample in 1780.[2]

We further assigned a skill and a class score to each occupation. For skills, we compared average literacy rates per occupation to average literacy across the sample. The skill score equals the average literacy rate for a given occupation divided by the average literacy rate, using the sample of households formed before 1845 (note that, before the building of the school in 1841, only a small minority was literate, so there was scope for a lot of variation in literacy across occupations). The skill score is a measure of an occupational category's human capital intensity. Table AA.4 shows that the skill score lines up nicely with the categorization - day laborers are the least literate while skilled craftsmen and upper professions are the most literate.

For the class score, we used the father's literacy as a source of variation in class, using the sample of households formed before 1845. We first computed the probability of choosing one occupation rather than all others, conditional on the literacy rate of the father. The class score is then defined as an odds ratio: it equals the probability of a given occupation if the father was literate divided by the probability of the same occupation if the father was illiterate. For example, a person is 2.99 times more likely to be a skilled craftsman when his father was literate than when his father was illiterate. We display the results in Table AA.5. We used the class score to classify individuals into different social classes: upper, upper-middle, lower-middle and lower classes.

2.3 Complementary sources

We supplement the civil records with a number of qualitative and quantitative sources. These sources include tax rolls after 1826, from which we have data on both the *contribution foncière*, a tax on real estate wealth, and the *contribution personnelle et mobilière*, a tax on rents and industrial income. We gathered data on public revenues and expenditure, again after 1830. We also digitized voter lists at the municipal level from 1840 to 1844 and from 1868 to 1893. We supplemented these sources with the Agricultural Statistics of 1852 and the records of workers' logbooks starting in 1856. Last but not least, we also use a variety of sources (journal articles, books) that describe life in SGA over the sample period, from the search engine of the French National Library (Gallica).[3]

2.4 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

[2] Appendix Figure AA.8 assesses the extent of sample selection by plotting the time path of literacy for the full sample and the subsample for which class is available. The figure confirms that literacy is elevated in the sample with class status before 1780, but after that date the series overlap.

[3] http://gallica.bnf.fr/. A simple search for "Anxure" reveals interesting information and anecdotes on the village.

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(Table AA.6).

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 (Table AA.6).

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 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.[4] 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. 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 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 AA.9 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-weigh observations with smaller values of B). From Figure A6, 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.

[4]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.

Appendix 3 Further Evidence on Socio-Economic Persistence

3.1 First Names and Surnames

This section presents some observations on surnames and first names. As noted by Marcadé (1899), "it is not uninteresting to note that the main families of the municipality have perpetuated themselves for several centuries. The baptism registries prior to 1789 reproduce approximately the same surnames as those in this day [1899]. The Municipal Council of 1789 displays almost the same names as today's municipal council. We can conclude that families maintain a deep attachment to their place of origin and that through order, thrift and the dignity of their existence, they learned to maintain their reputation through the years".

We were able to verify the truth of this statement by examining the persistence of surnames in the various records used to form our database. Table AA.1 displays the 15 most frequent surnames found in these records prior to the French Revolution. Figure AA.1 shows the high persistence of these 15 surnames: 34% of spouses in SGA households bear one of these surnames before 1789. This proportion then gradually falls, perhaps as a result of migration through marriage and other forms of migration, to reach about 20% in 1840 and 14% in 1880.

There is also persistence in first names (Table AA.2 and Figure AA.2): prior to the Revolution almost 40% of children are given the same first name as one of their parents. This share declines to about 22% in 1860, despite the fall in fertility. Similarly, before 1789 about 80% of children (girls and boys together) were given a first name in the top 15 of given names, and this percentage fell between 1825 and 1870, to below 45%. Especially common were the widespread French names Jean, Pierre, Michel, François (for boys) and Jeanne, Françoise, Anne and Marie (for girls). Reading through the parish and civil records of births, deaths and marriages, one sees a steady presence of these main names throughout the 18th century, gradually giving way to less common names in the second half of the 19th century - an interesting manifestation of modernization.

3.2 Land Ownership and Local Leadership

Here we present some patterns relative to the evolution of village elites. We define elites as both landowners and families appearing on the municipal council. We document tremendous persistence in elite status in the village.

Land ownership patterns in the village are characterized by an increase in the number of landowners from a low base (Figure AA.10). There were 3 landowners recorded in Period I, 9 in Period II and 24 in Period III (these numbers may slightly understate the number of landowners because some may not have married during these periods, and others may not have been recorded as landowners on marriage records, which form the basis of our count). The relative fractionalization of land ownership can in principle come from divisions resulting from inheritance. For those outside of nobility ("*roturiers*"), the legal standard is based on absolute equality between heirs: each heir had to receive an absolutely equal share of the inherited estate (Bonin and Langlois, 1995, pp. 52-53). This standard of absolute equality was in force in the Mayenne region at least since the 15th Century. For those in the nobility, and other large landowners, inheritance practices were less egalitarian, and families strove to maintain the

integrity of landholdings by favoring one heir (De Brandt, 1901, pp. 186-189). Jaurès (1901) contains a limpid explanation of the standard of absolute equality in French inheritance laws, and describes how the Revolution led to its spread across France and across social classes. This standard had a tendency to foster the fractionalization of estates among heirs, compared to other inheritance rules in place in other regions of France, where specific heirs could be favored. Thus, changes in legal standards relating to inheritance, following the French Revolution, may account at least in part for the observed rise in the number of landowners in SGA.

The relative dispersion of land ownership occurs in Period III and is not associated with a significant change in social mobility, as already discussed. Surnames that were recorded as landowners in at least two of our three periods include Leclerc, Pouteau, Robert and Thoumin. Two of these last names (Pouteau and Thoumin) are those of signatories of the *cahier de doléances* in 1789. Similarly, six of the twelve mayors of SGA between 1793 and 1938 share the same last names - three from the Pouteau family, two from the Lerclerc family, and one from the Thoumin family (see Table AA.7). Out of twelve mayors of SGA between 1793 and 1938, only three shared a last name never recorded as owning some land.

An analysis of the surnames on the municipal council reveals a similar persistence of elite status.[5] Figure AA.11 plots the share of surnames appearing on the municipal council that were also recorded as high status at other junctures. In SGA, there were between 6 and 13 members on the municipal council between 1831 and 1887 (averaging 8.94 members). There is significant overlap between the last names of the members of the municipal council and the names of top village taxpayers in 1840 and 1891. There is also significant overlap with landowner families and signatories of the *cahier de doléances*. In sum, the evidence we have on high status families is consistent with a high degree of persistence in elite status throughout the period.

3.3 Illustrative Lineages

In this section, we provide two case studies of lineages that originated in SGA, to illustrate the general conclusions on modernization reached using our comprehensive database. We chose two paternal lineages, one from the Genest family, which remained in the village throughout the sample period, the other from the Rousseau family, which migrated to the nearby village of Martigné in the 1810s. We are able to follow both lineages throughout the sample period.

Tables AA.8 and AA.9 provides as much information as we could gather from our database (and complementary genealogical research from the same sources) on these two lineages. We follow lines of paternity, but not necessarily of the firstborn boy, as the goal is to maximize the time span of our lineages. We comment on the evolution of these two lineages with respect to migration, demographics, human capital, and social mobility.

Both lineages originate in SGA. Every head of household of the Genest lineage was born in SGA. For the Rousseau lineage, this is true only until the 4th generation. The head of household in the 5th

[5]For a important analysis of the persistence of socioeconomic status associated with surnames in the context of England, see Clark and Cummins (2014).

generation, Victor Rousseau, was born in the nearby village of Martigné, 8.5 km away. We were able to follow this lineage further in this nearby village. This example illustrates the prevalence of migration to nearby locations due to marriage, and demonstrates the need to adjust estimates for migration (Section 3.2).

Both lineages feature high initial fertility. Generation 1 of the Genest lineage involved 16 children, 6 of whom died before age five, and the next two generations involved 7 and 9 children respectively. Similarly, the first three generations of the Rousseau lineage involved an average of over 9 children per generation. It is not until the generation born in the late 18th century that we can see an inflexion in fertility. Generation 4 (born in the 1780s or 1790s) in both lineages feature 5 or 6 children, and then 3 or fewer in subsequent generations. This follows the pattern uncovered in the broader sample. Child mortality also falls in later generations.

The pattern of literacy is different between our two lineages. We have evidence that the head of household of the Genest lineage was literate from the first generation on. In contrast, the transition to literacy for the Rousseau lineage started in generation 5 (born in 1814) - i.e. one generation *after* the inflexion in fertility, yet before the construction of the village school, so a bit earlier than the big inflexion in literacy observed in our large sample (Figure 4 in the main text).

While information on occupation is missing for the first two generations of the Genest lineage, starting in the 3rd generation we are able to ascertain that this was a family of farmers ("*cultivateur*" - a lower-middle class occupation in our classification). This remained the case till the 5th generation, when we stop tracking this lineage. We have more information on occupations for the early generations of the Rousseau lineage. They were tailors, from father to son until the 5th generation, illustrating the high degree of intergenerational persistence in occupations and socioeconomic status.

In sum, these lineages provide detailed illustrations of various conclusions reached in previous sections of this paper using the broader sample. Fertility starts to decline steeply in the final years of the 18th century. Literacy rises in the first decades of the 19th century. There is little social mobility in SGA, with professions and social status transmitted very predictably from generation to generation.

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Appendix 4 Tables and Figures Mentioned Only in the Appendix

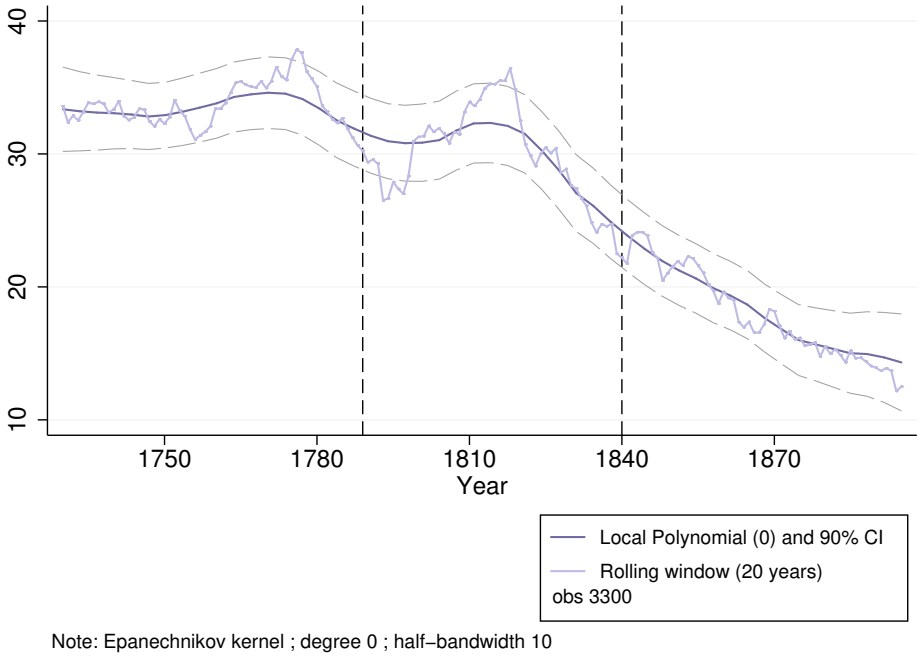
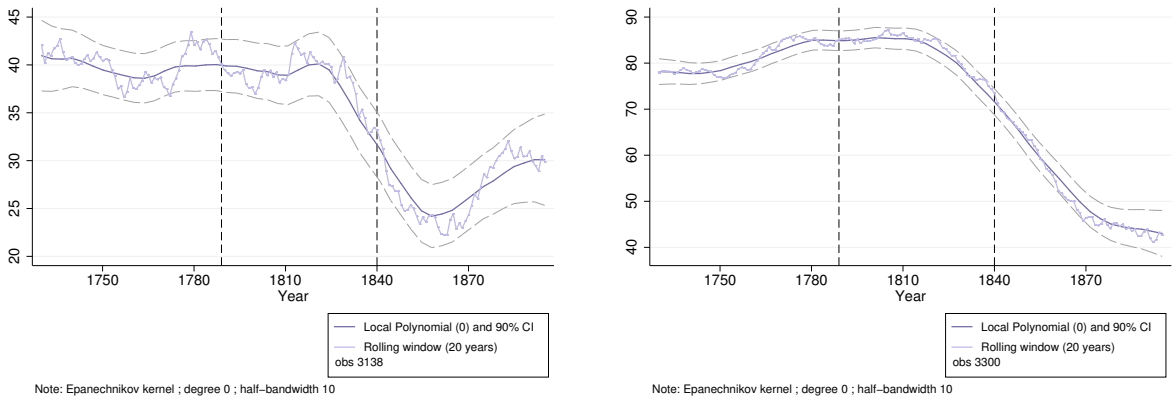


Figure AA.1 – Persistence in surnames

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



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

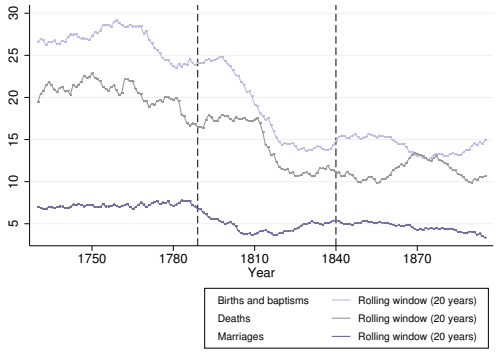
Figure AA.2 – Persistence in first names

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 of 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.

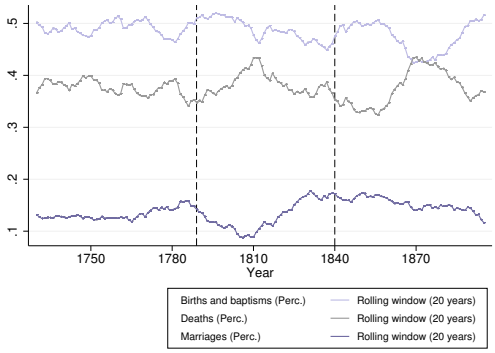
Source: Households Database

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



(Panel A) Parish and civil records



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

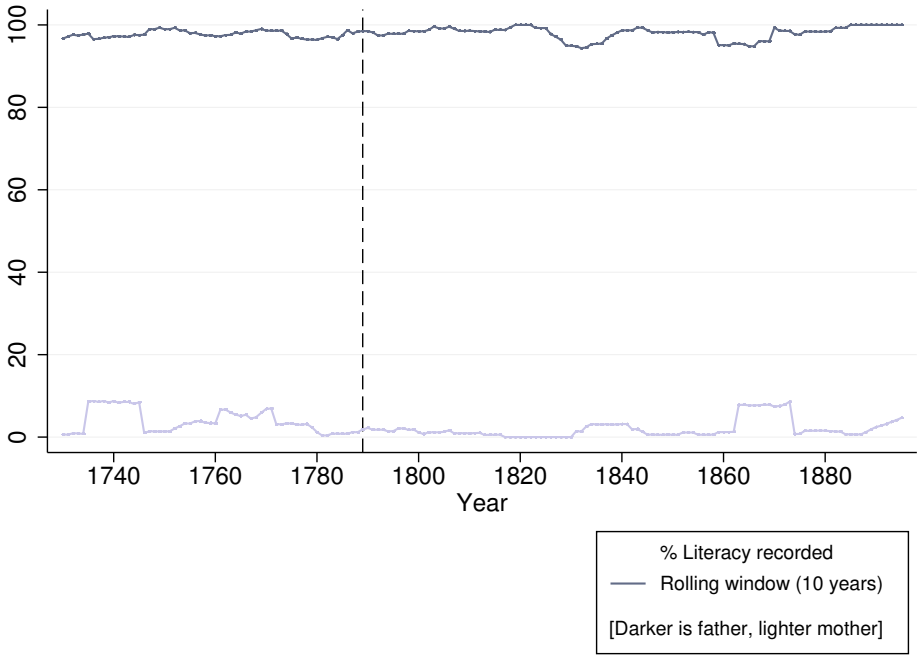
(Panel C) Death records, by gender

Figure AA.3 – Parish and civil records

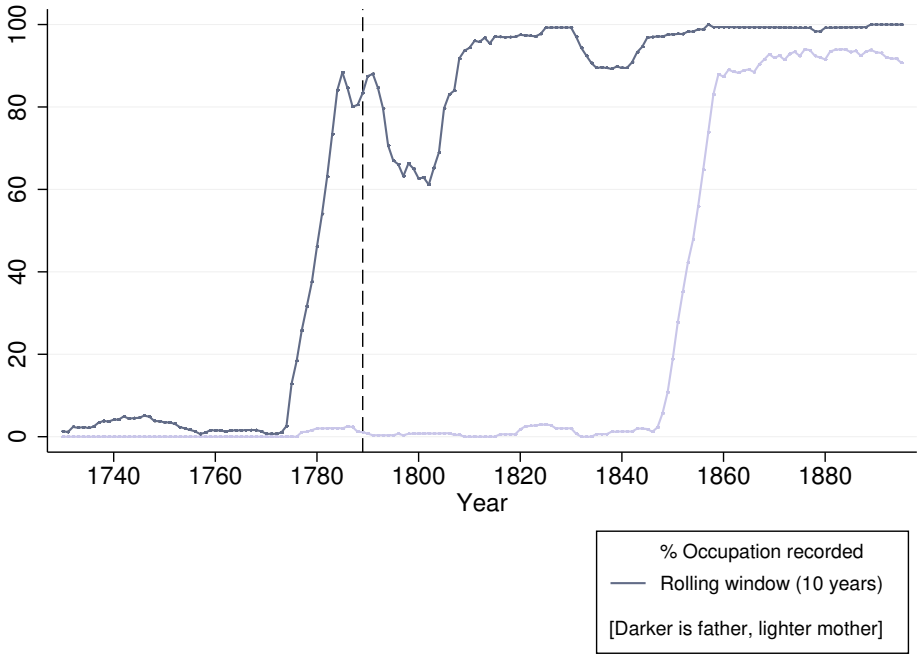
Note: Panel A displays the average number of records per year and by type. There are 3,315 birth records, 2,566 death records and 919 marriage records. In Panel B, we display it as a percentage of the total number of records.

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

Source: Acts Database



(Panel A) Parents' literacy

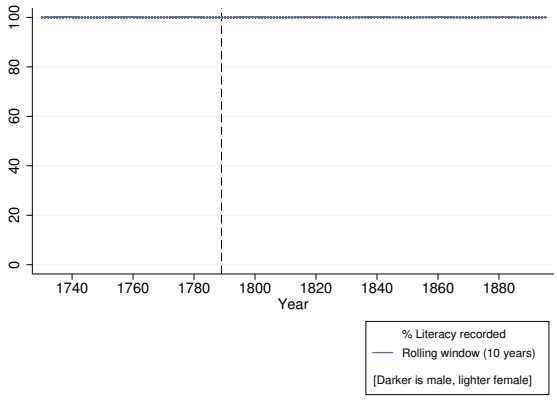


(Panel B) Parents' occupation

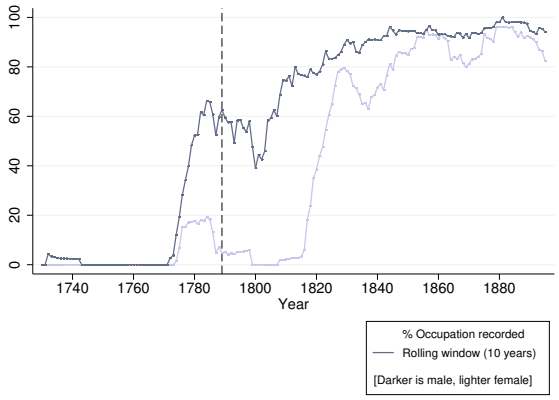
Figure AA.4 – Registration completeness (2): birth records

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

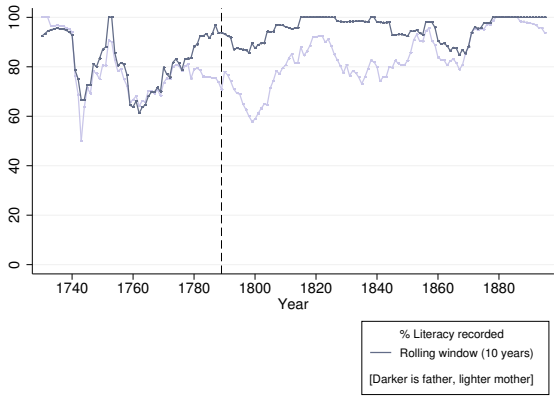
Source: Acts database



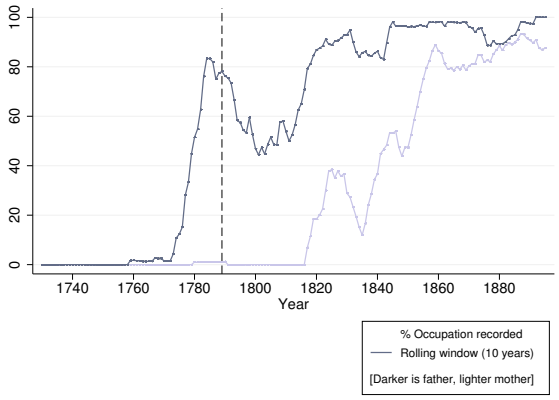
(Panel A) Bride and groom's literacy



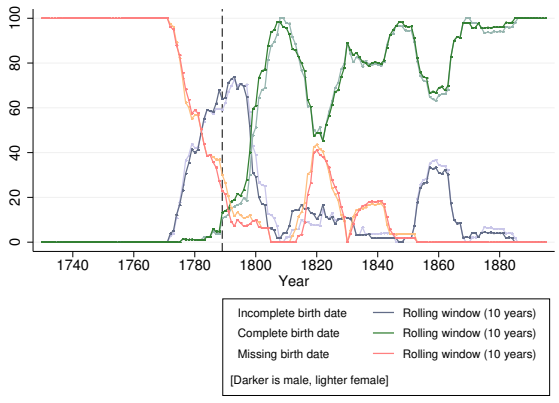
(Panel B) Bride and groom's occupation



(Panel C) Parents' literacy



(Panel D) Parents' occupation

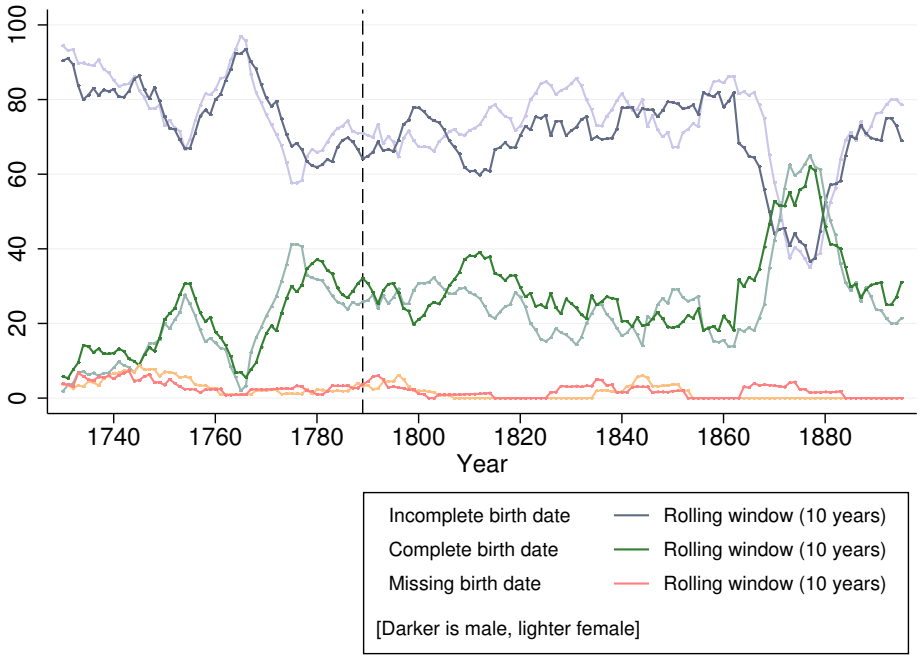


(Panel E) Bride and groom's birth date

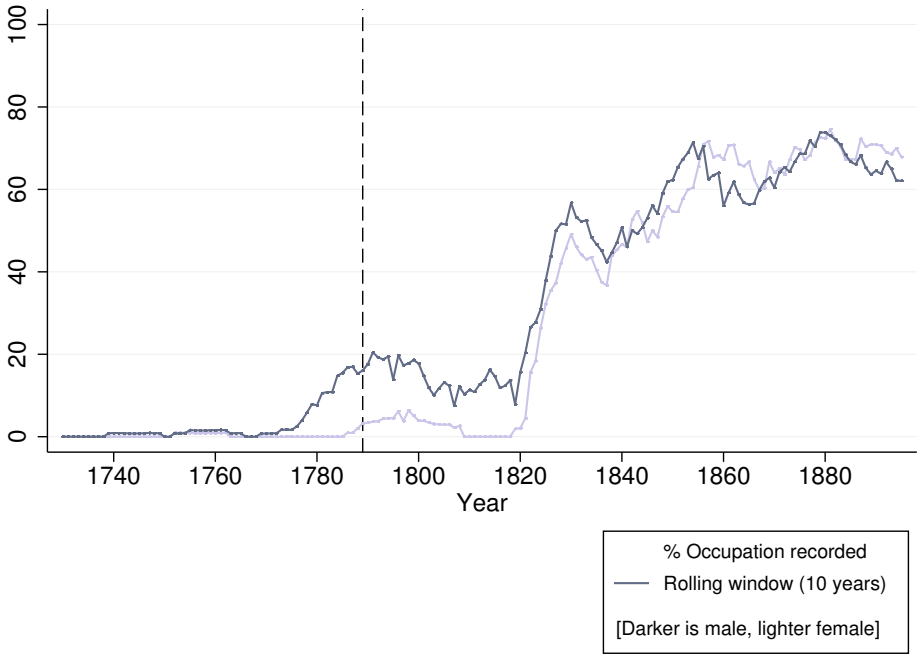
Figure AA.5 – Registration completeness (3): marriage records

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 AA.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

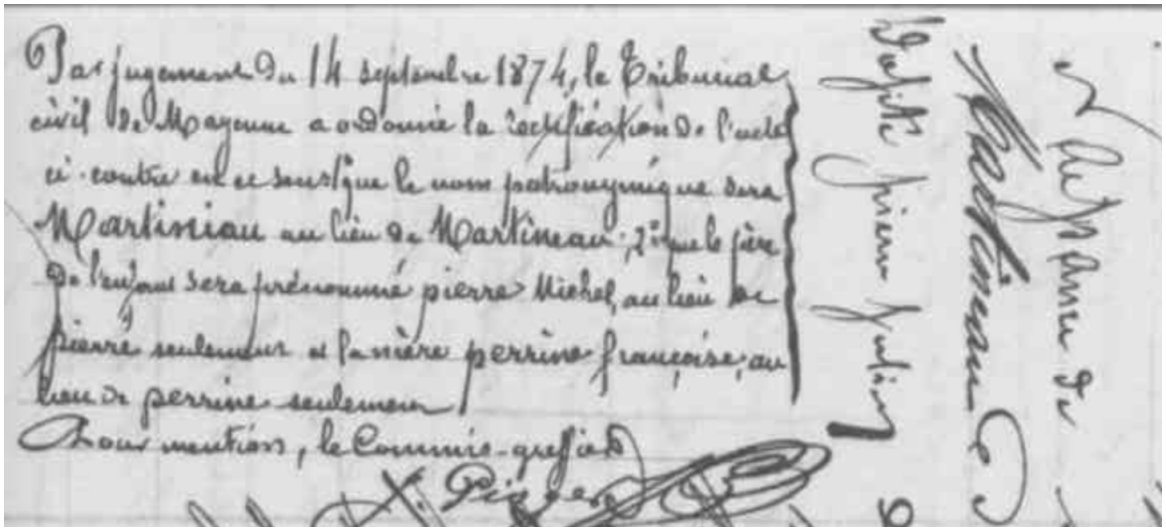


Figure AA.7 – Change of name, 1874

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 14th, 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 Françoise instead of Perrine only.*"

Source: Archives départementales de la Mayenne

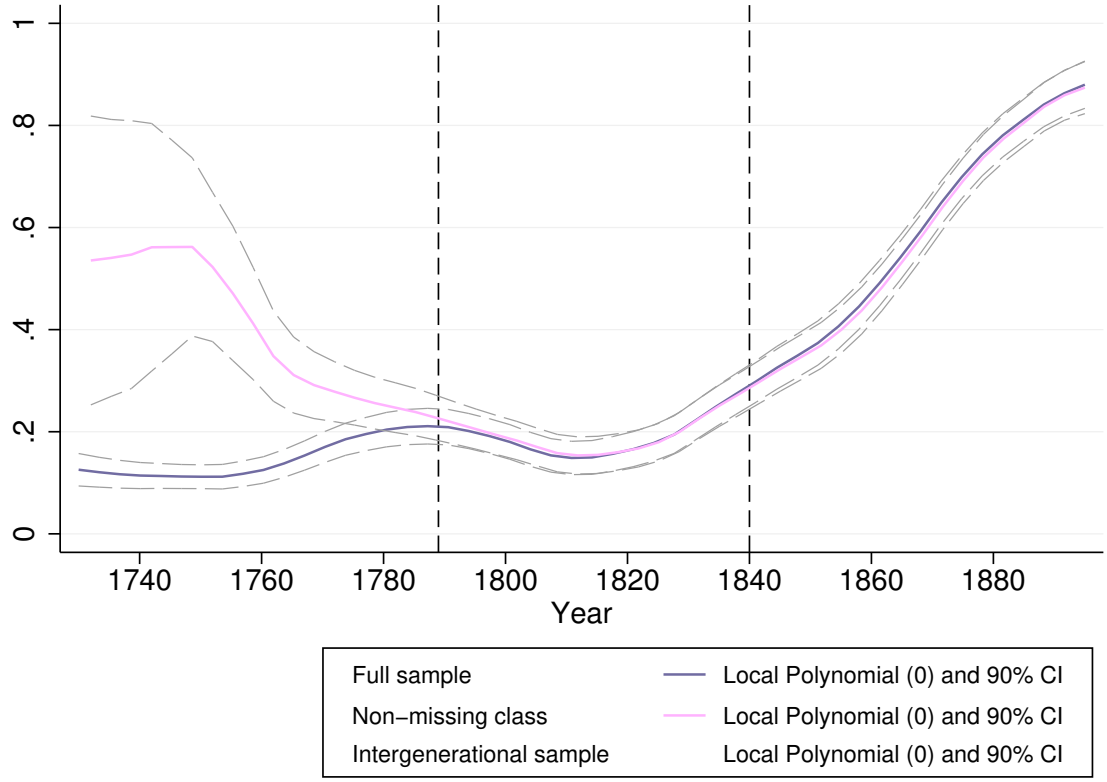


Figure AA.8 – Assessing sample selection in the study of occupations

Note: This figure displays the literacy rate of the full sample with the literacy rate of the subsample for which class is available at any point in time. 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.

Source: Households Database

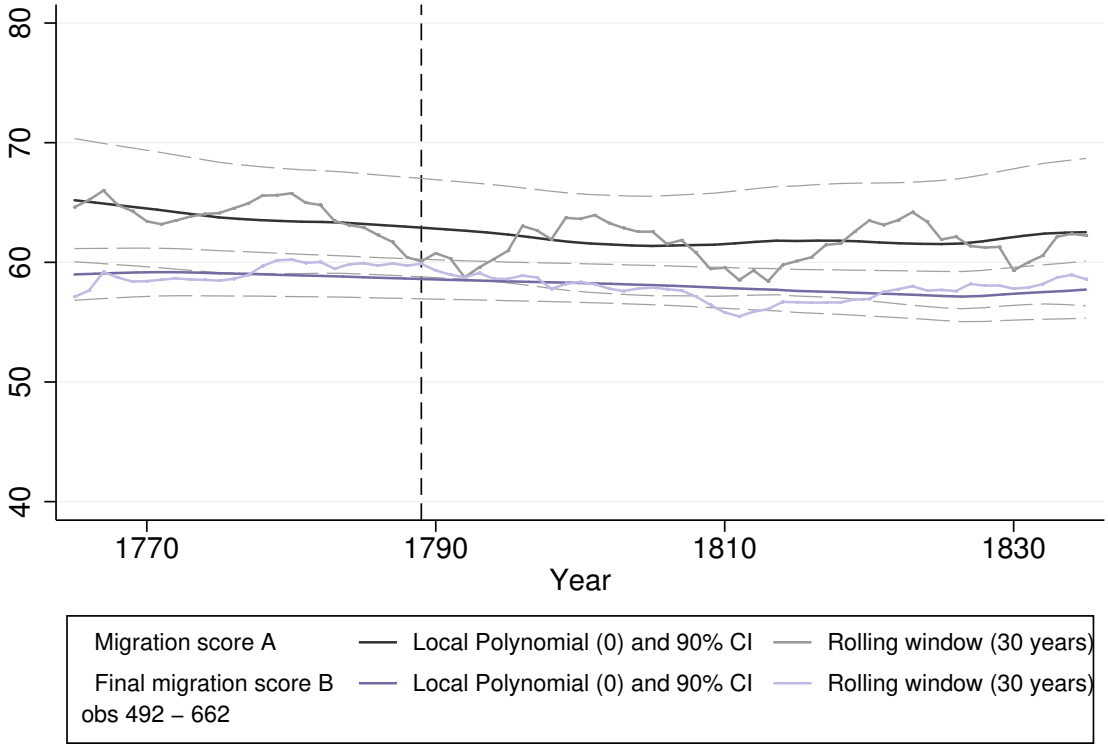


Figure AA.9 – Migration score, 1765-1835

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

Source: Households Database

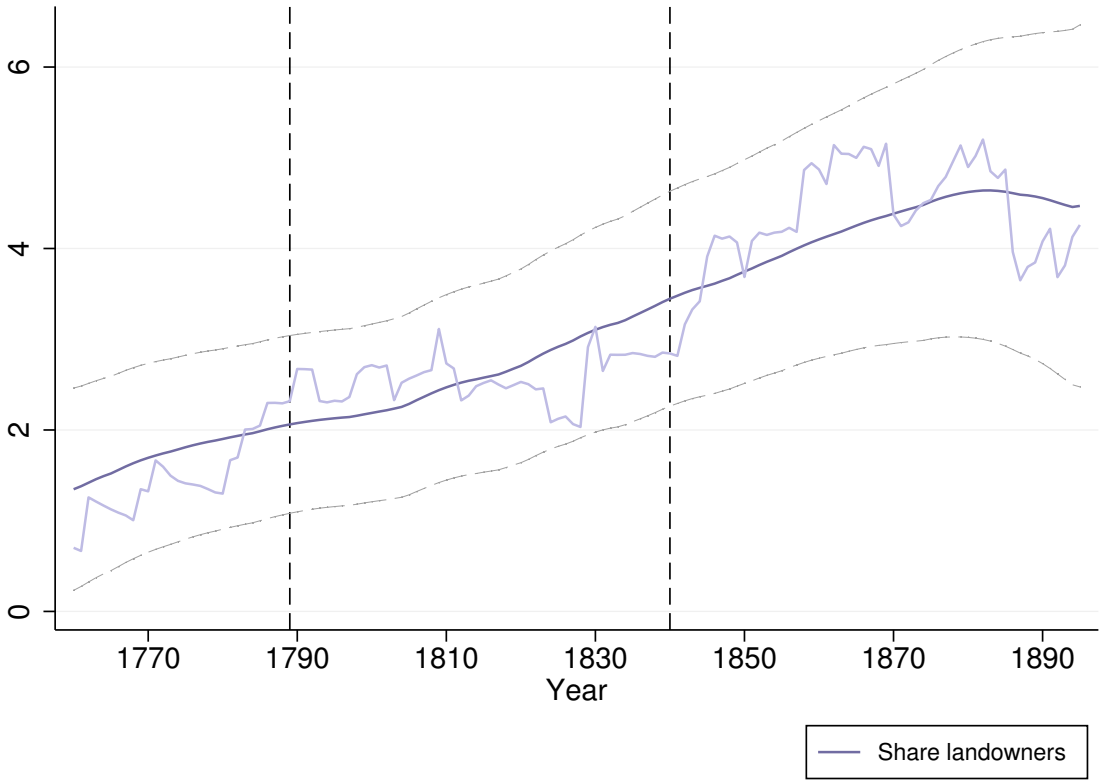


Figure AA.10 – Landowners

Note: This figure displays the percentage of recorded landowners, out of the total number of households in a given window. Observations are weighed by final migration score B (see Appendix 2.4 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. There are 1213 observations. The figure is truncated due to poor data before 1760 (land ownership not recorded).

Source: Households Database

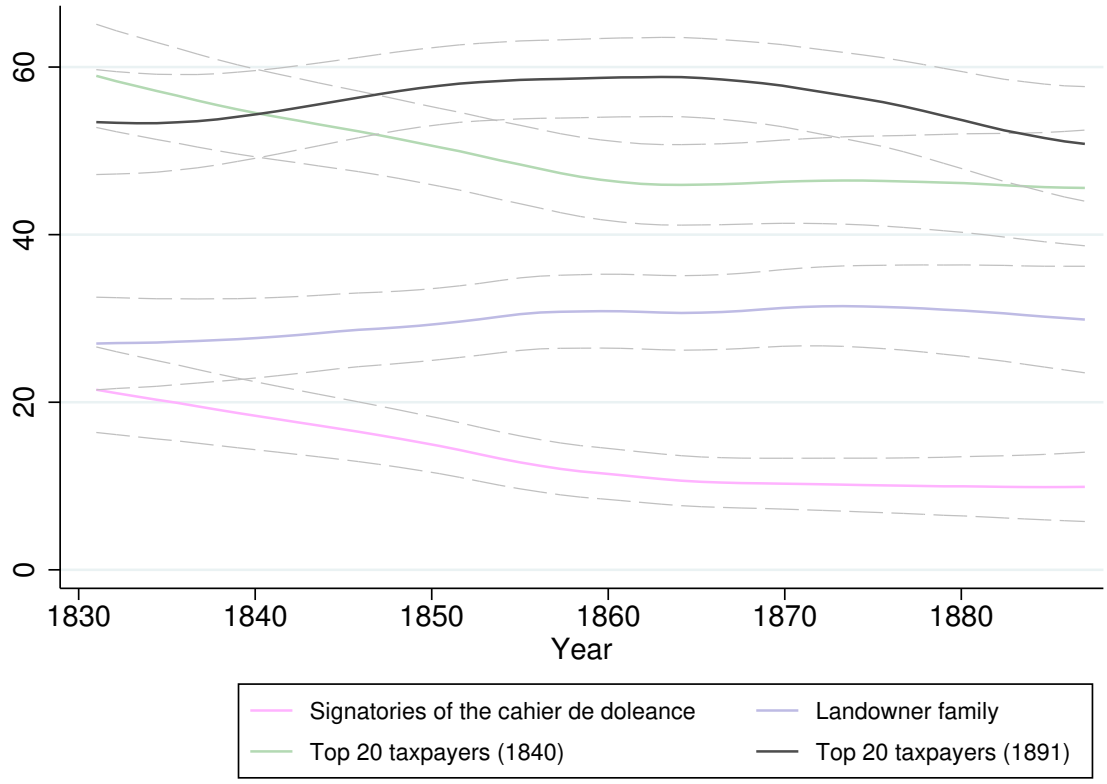


Figure AA.11 – Surname analysis of the municipal council

Note: This figure displays the percentage of names appearing in the municipal council (always less than 10 members) that also are socially and economically prestigious name in SGA. We use signatories of the cahier de doléance (1789), landowner family, top 20 taxpayers (1840) and top 20 taxpayers (1891). A family name is coded as landowner if at least one person with that family name was coded as landowner in the households database. Top 20 taxpayers is defined in 1840 from the *municipal cens*, the aggregate amount of taxes paid by individuals (used to define voting rights), which includes mostly the property tax (Tudesq 1958). The variable is defined in 1890 using the data on property tax only. In the households database, 6% of individuals share the same last name as one of the signatories of the *cahier de doléance*, about 2% of individuals are landowners and 11% share the same last name as someone recorded as landowner, about $15-20$% share the same last name as one of the top 20 taxpayers in 1840 and 1891.

Sources : Households Database & Public Budget

Most frequent surnames before the Revolution
Pouteau, Huard, Guesdon, Buchet, Gombert, Le Royer, Rousseau, Houdayer, Le Lievre, Carre, Duchesne, Dubois, Besnier, Genest, Alis

Table AA.1 – 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

Most frequent first names before the Revolution
Jeanne, Marie, Jean, Pierre, François, Renée, Françoise, René, Julien, Michel, Anne, Julienne, Louis, Michelle, Perrine

Table AA.2 – 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

	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 AA.3 – Registration completeness (1): summary

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

Source: Acts 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 AA.4 – 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 AA.5 – 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	**total**
s_2 non-missing	152	88	240
s_2 missing	252	170	422
total	404	258	662

Table AA.6 – 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

years	name
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 AA.7 – 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	**Michel Rousseau**, 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), **Pierre** (1714-).
2	**Pierre Rousseau**, 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-), **Michel** (1752-), Françoise (?), Jeanne (?).
3	**Michel Rousseau**, 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), **Michel** (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	**Michel Rousseau**, 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-), **Victor Michel** (1814-), René (1817-), Auguste (1827-).
5	**Victor Rousseau**, 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 AA.8 – Rousseau lineage

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

#	Head of household	Children
1	**Claude Genest**, b. 1707, d. in 1783 in SGA. Profession: unknown. Literate. Married Francoise Huard (1710-1780) (unknown marriage date). Had 16 children.	16 children (6 girls, 10 boys): **Claude** (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	**Claude Genest**, 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-), **Julien** (1768-), Julienne (1772-), Jeanne (1776-).
3	**Julien Genest**, 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), **Julien** (1795-), Françoise (1797-), Marie (1801-), François (1803-), Joseph (1806-1808), Marie (1809-), Julienne (1813-), Joseph (1817-).
4	**Julien Genest**, b. 1822, d. 1887 in SGA. Profession: farmer. Literate. Married Désirée Gérard (b. and d. unknown) at un unknown date. Had 3 children.	3 children (2 girls, 1 boy): **Julien** (1850-), Désirée (1851-1851), Marie (1863-).
5	**Julien Genest**, b. 1850, d. unknown. Profession: farmer. Literate. Married Marie Lefèvre (b. 1864) in 1880 in SGA.	None.

Table AA.9 – Genest lineage

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