

Appendix A1: Wages of skilled building craftsmen used for the analysis of the skill premium

What follows describes wage data for building craftsmen for which corresponding information on the wages of unskilled labourers is available, so that it is possible to calculate the skill premium. Where not indicated otherwise, data until 1850 are from *U. Pfister*, The timing and pattern of real wage divergence in pre-industrial Europe. Evidence from Germany, c. 1500–1850, in: *Economic History Review* 70, 2017, pp. 701–729, Appendices S1 and S4. Data for later years are from *J. Kuczynski*, *Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus*, Berlin 1961–62, vol. II, pp. 224–5, vol. III, pp. 420–2. The time span for which data available for a particular town refers to centred five year periods, i. e., 1850 refers to the period 1848–52. Moreover, I give the number of individual years for which the skill premium can be calculated.

Ansbach, 1750–1850: Mason journeymen, 56 years.

Augsburg, 1500–1795: Mason journeymen, 193 years.

Barmen, 1865–70: Masons, 6 years.

Bochum, 1870–85: Masons, 15 years.

Braunschweig, 1850–75: Journeymen in the building trade, 38 years; source is *G. Schildt*, Tagelöhner, Gesellen, Arbeiter. Sozialgeschichte der vorindustriellen und industriellen Arbeiter in Braunschweig 1830–1880, Stuttgart 1986, p. 383.

Chemnitz, 1770–1850: Mason journeymen, 73 years.

Gdansk, 1535–1810: Wages of mason journeymen during the second semester (summer?), 169 years.

Göttingen, 1760–1850: Mason journeymen, 93 years.

Hamburg, 1850–1885: Carpenters, 19 years.

Köln, 1700–1790: Journeymen in the building trade, 91 years.

Leipzig, 1585–1860: Carpenters (16th to 18th centuries), masons (19th century); 195 years; source is Pfister database throughout.

München, 1630–1840: Carpenter journeymen, 124 years.

Neustadt i. H., 1800–1850: Mason journeymen, 19 years.

Nürnberg, 1505–1885: Journeymen in the building trade (until 1800), building craftsmen (1820–1850), carpenters (1880s), 148 years.

Quedlinburg, 1750–1850: Masons, 60 years.

Rostock, 1485–1530, 1850–1885: Masons, 45 years.

Strasbourg, 1485–1650: Masons, 93 years.

Xanten, 1485–1555: Journeymen in the building trade, 41 years.

Appendix A2: Wages of agricultural workers in Prussia, first half of the nineteenth century

Neumann's compilation is the source for average male day wages of agricultural labourers.¹ Data refer mostly to low-level administrative units (*Kreise*) and individual state domains; information relating to upper-level districts (*Regierungsbezirke*) or whole provinces as well as two extreme values were discarded. Where the information relates to several years, the mean year was coded (+0.5 in the case of an even number of years). A time series of nominal wages was created using unbalanced panel regression on five-year centred averages with time and province fixed effects (Table A2.1).² Breusch-Pagan test suggests that the OLS estimate is homoscedastic. Nominal wages of males in centred five-year periods are normalized to the average of all provinces in 1848/52. Comparison with surveys conducted in 1848/50 show that the wage level implicit in Neumann's data is probably too low. Specifically, wages computed on the basis of province fixed effects in the provinces of Pommern, Sachsen and Westphalen are on average only 0.914 times the observed male day wage in 1848/50.³ This ratio is used to transform the values both for provinces and time periods in the last column of Table A.2.1.

¹ A. Neumann, Die Bewegung der Löhne der ländlichen "freien" Arbeiter im Zusammenhang mit der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung im Königreich Preußen gegenwärtigen Umfangs vom Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts bis 1850, Berlin 1911, pp. 276–328.

² See U. Pfister, Real wages in Germany during the first phase of industrialization, 1850–1889, this journal, this issue, section 2, for a description of this methodology.

³ A. Meitzen, Der Boden und die landwirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse des preußischen Staates nach dem Gebietsumfange von 1866, 4 vols., Berlin 1868–9, vol. 2, p. 91.

Table A2.1: Wages of agricultural workers (males) in Prussia, first half of the nineteenth century

OLS regression			
	estimate		Day wage (Mark)
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Provinces (1850)
(Constant)	4.396	0.048	
Brandenburg	0.122	0.072	1.00
Hannover	-0.114	0.054	0.79
Hessen-Nassau	-0.082	0.055	0.82
Ost/Westpreußen	-0.321	0.061	0.64
Pommern	-0.025	0.066	0.87
Rheinland	0.069	0.058	0.95
Sachsen	-0.247	0.061	0.69
Schlesien	-0.482	0.057	0.55
Schleswig-	-0.071	0.076	0.82
Westfalen			0.88
			Centred five-year
			periods
1800	-0.029	0.129	0.78
1805	0.029	0.062	0.83
1810	-0.606	0.224	0.44
1815	-0.060	0.059	0.76
1820	0.277	0.054	1.06
1825	-0.098	0.056	0.73
1830	-0.126	0.071	0.71
1835	0.034	0.051	0.83
1840	-0.068	0.078	0.75
1845	-0.111	0.037	0.72
1850			0.80
Marshland	0.381	0.061	1.29
R ² adj.	0,426		