**APPENDIX: Date for the Econometric Models**

**Countries**: The trade partners of Algeria, France, Italy and Spain included in the model are those for which individual data are provided in the statistics and are for one or more of them: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom (from Europe), Canada and United States (from North America), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Equator, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela (from Latin America), Algeria, French Sub-Saharan Africa, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia (from Africa), China, French Indochina, Japan, Philippines and European Asian colonies (from Asia), and Australia (from Oceania).

**Wine types**: We have grouped wine export series into just two categories: ordinary wine (low quality wine) and bottled wine (high quality wine) according to their unit values.

**Wine production:** For the wine quality model, as an alternative to the independent variable of total French wine production, which indicates the exporting capacity of the country, we have used the production of the departments of the three regions where the production of this type of wine is concentrated: Bordeaux, Bourgogne and Champagne. We have included the production of the following departments: for Bordeaux wine (Gironde), Bourgogne wine (Côte d’Or) and champagne (Aisne, Aube, Marne, Haut-Marne and Seine-et-Marne). Throughout the period, the production of these seven departments represented around 10% of total French production. We consider this new series of regional output to be a reasonable proxy for (unobservable) changes in the production of quality wine. The data for 1850 to 1874 are from Galet and have been provided to us by Gilles Postel-Vinay from the article Banerjee et al (2010). The data for the period 1875-1935 are from the Annuaire Statistique de France and have been provided to us by Giulia Meloni drawn from the article by Haeck et al. (2018). For 1936-38, we have drawn the data directly from the Annuaire Statistique de France. It was necessary to estimate the production of some years for which no data are available.

For the Spanish quality wine production, we have replaced the total Spanish production with the production of wine in the province of Cadiz from the year in which this data is available (1890), since in the series of exports of quality wine from Spain, we have only considered sherry bottled. For previous years we have assumed that the production of the province evolved in the same way as that of the whole of Spain. For Algeria and Italy, it is not possible to have an approximation to the production of quality wine and we have considered the total production.

**Transport costs**: In gravity models, the distance between the two trading partners is commonly used to approximate the transport costs between them, which are very difficult to measure for each pair of trading countries. In our case, instead of proxying transport costs with distance, we can use real transport costs. Our variable is time-varying and hence permits us to examine its evolution over time. To calculate the cost of transporting wine, we have used its cost per tonne from Marseille to Saint Petersburg in 1910 (Degoully, 1910). We have subsequently obtained an annual series, in nominal terms based on freight rates calculated by Federico and Tena for wheat between the port of London and Odessa (Federico and Tena, 2016). We have subsequently deflated this series with a wholesale price index from France to obtain the real costs (Mitchell, 1992: 890-891). Subsequently, we have taken into account the distance between each exporting country and each destination country in order to obtain specific freight series for the trade between exporters and each country. This implies the assumption that transport costs per tonne/mile were similar for wine and wheat, and proportional to the distance for each destination.

We cannot measure the impact of the construction of the railway network on transport costs, but it was significant.

**Zero values:** The model explaining the high-quality wine exports contains 35% of zeros in the endogenous variable, implying that 2,424 of the observations out of the 7,024 were zero. As for the model for ordinary wine exports, we found 28% of zeros, 1,955 of the observations of the volume of exports were zero.

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