## 1. Regional distribution of number of observations, temperature, rainfall and land cover and land use in France, India, Spain, Mexico and the US.

For height data see text and Table 2, climatic data from Harris et al. (2014) and land cover and land use systems from Channan et al. (2014). Data for temperature, rainfall and land cover and land use systems averaged for the period 1901-1910.

**Figure A1**. Spatial description of the data
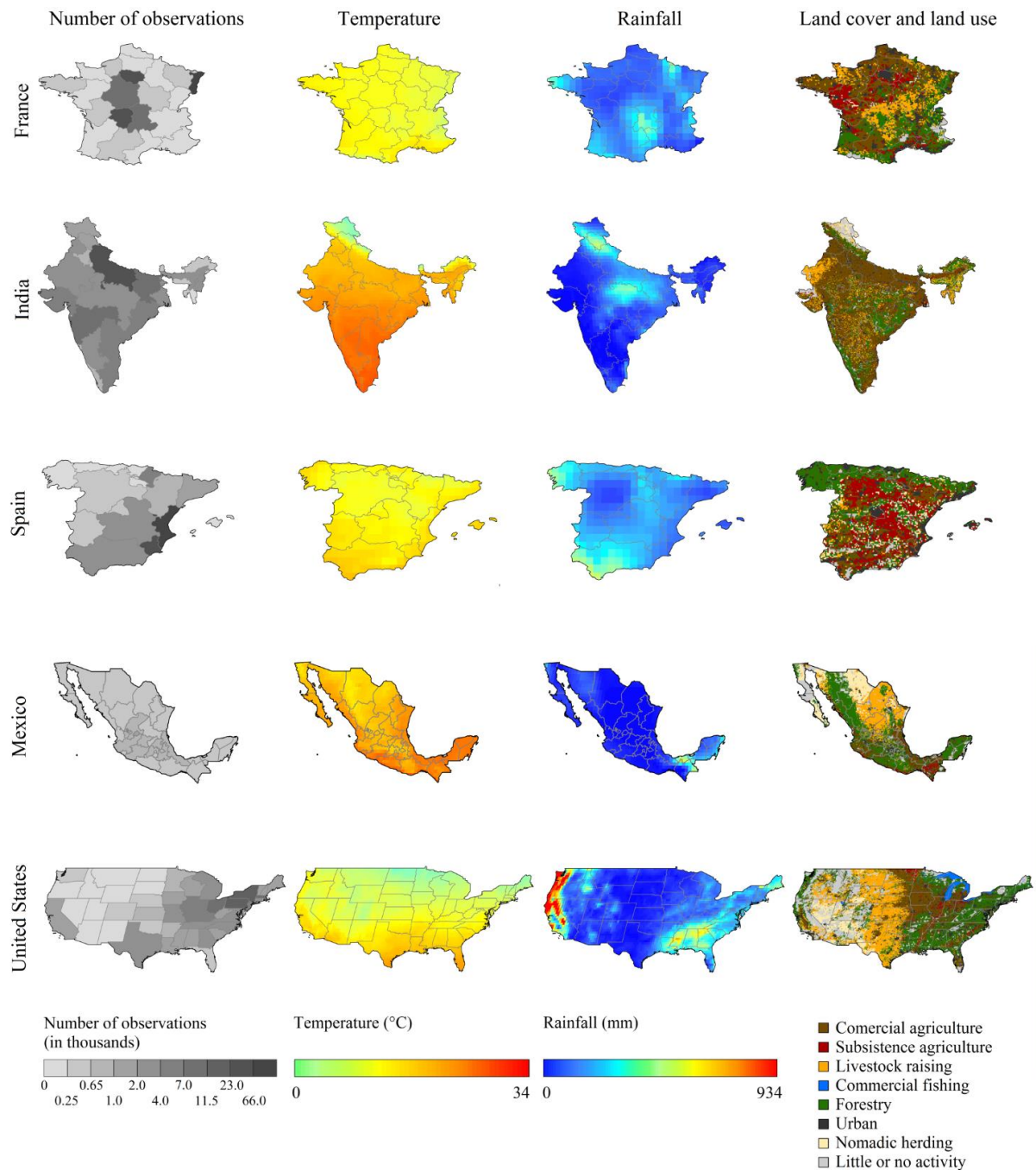
2. Height series in the US and other general indicators of wellbeing

Below we compare our height series for the US with two other general indicators of health: the expectation of life at age 10 years and the crude death rate showing a close correspondence. Average heights are measured in cm, life expectancy at age 10 in years and crude death rates at per thousand.

Crude death rates from Floud et al. *The Changing Body* (2011: 322) and life expectancy at age 10 from Costa (2015) "Health and the Economy in the United States from 1750 to the Present" and also reported in Fogel, R. (1986), "Nutrition and the decline in mortality since 1700: some preliminary findings", in S. Engerman and R. Gallman, eds., *Long-term factors in American economic growth* (page. 439-555).

Figure A2. Life expectancy, crude death rate and stature in the US, 1802, 1942
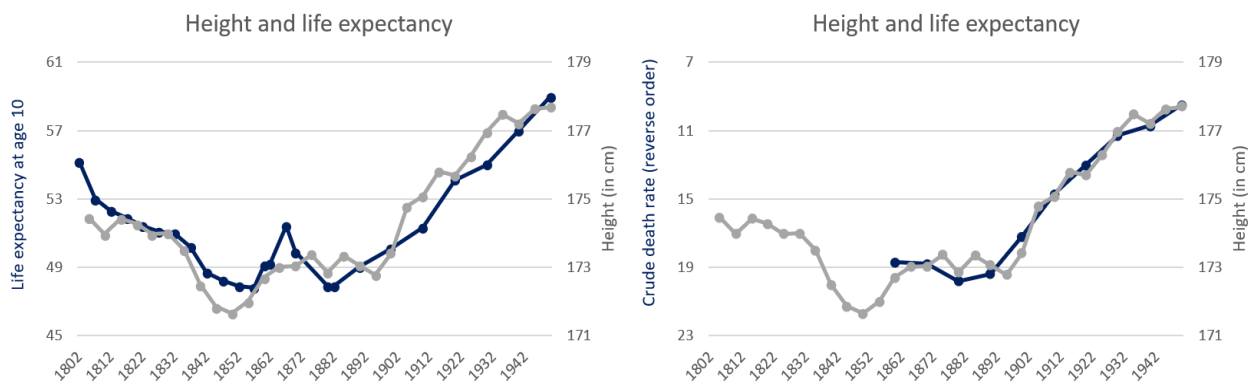
3. Non-linear impact of temperature on stature.

Each line shows the results of regressing individual heights on a linear and quadratic trend in temperature for each decade. In the paper we assumed a linear relationship between climate and stature. However, since the relationship between climate and stature is not constant over time and across space we also estimated models by decade using a quadratic specification with the aim to see whether the departure from linear should be important.

Results show that for all the countries apart from France, the quadratic modelling gives similar results to the linear assumption. Yet, in France for some decades the linear assumption seems poor. These decades are the 1820s to the 1850s. However, it should be noticed that we do not have much data in these years and the data may be heavily clustered (see the large standard errors in Figure 4).

Figure A3. Quadratic specification