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A PROFILE OF THE TENNESSEE SERVICEMAN OF WORLD WAR I

Middle Tennessee State University

D.A. 1985

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A PROFILE OF THE TENNESSEE SERVICEMAN OF WORLD WAR I

Griff Watson

A dissertation presented to the
Graduate Faculty of Middle Tennessee State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Doctor of Arts

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A PROFILE OF THE TENNESSEE SERVICEMAN OF WORLD WAR I

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ABSTRACT

A PROFILE OF THE TENNESSEE SERVICEMAN OF WORLD WAR I

by Griff Watson

Approximately 80,000 Tennesseans served their country during World War I and of that number 4,000 made the ultimate sacrifice. This dissertation is a study of the social background of these men and their military experiences during America's participating in this conflict. Although little is known about these young men, they shared the same sense of duty to their country as the heroes who received the public accolades. They responded to the call of duty that took them away from small towns and farms in Tennessee to participate in the first world war of the twentieth century. The purpose of this study is to compare their experiences and backgrounds with those of soldiers from throughout the country.

The most valuable primary resource, and that which provided most of the information relative to this study, was Record Group 53, the Gold Star Records of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. This material consists of approximately 1,523 files of Tennessee servicemen, most of whom were casualties of the War. A second major source used was Fred Baldwin's 1964 dissertation completed at Princeton, entitled "The American Enlisted Man in World War I." The experiences and socio-economic background of Tennesseans gleaned from the Gold Star Records were compared with Baldwin's findings about American soldiers in

Griff Watson

general during the War. In addition, other traditional resources relative to this study were used.

The major findings of the dissertation reveal that the primary difference in servicemen from Tennessee and those from other states was the contrast in their socio-economic backgrounds. Those from Tennessee were generally poorer, not as well educated and a larger percentage of them were farmers and blacks. At this point, the differences end. Most soldiers from all over the country shared the same experiences in the military both at home and abroad. They generally believed in the cause for which they were fighting; they believed that an Allied victory was necessary to protect the innocent people of Europe and their own homeland from the evils of German militarism.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to many people at Middle Tennessee State University who assisted in the writing of this paper. I want to thank especially Dr. Fred Rolater for his inspiration and direction of the research, Dr. Fred Colvin, my advisor, for his support and guidance during the past four years, and Dr. Wallace Maples for his direction relative to the educational usefulness of the study.

My thanks go to the Tennessee State Library and Archives for the processing of the Gold Star Records on which this study is primarily based. In addition, the generous assistance of Fran Schell and Chaddra Moore of the library staff was especially beneficial. I am also appreciative of the moral support of my grandmother, Lillian Curley, and of friends, Ronnie H. Smith and Victoria H. Reese.

As an undergraduate I benefited greatly from my teachers at Tennessee State University. I want to thank especially Dr. McDonald Williams, Dr. Jamye C. Williams, Dr. John Malette, and Dr. Alonzo Stephens for their continued interest and encouragement throughout the years.

In the end, however, this paper is a testament to the support of three: Miss Lois C. McDougald, a friend and mentor, whose life and teaching career has been truly inspirational; my wife, Janet, who has always loved and encouraged me; and God, for His everlasting love and guidance.

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PREFACE

Approximately 80,000 Tennesseans served their country during World War I and of that number about 4,000 made the ultimate sacrifice. Although they were primarily farmers, these young men came from a variety of backgrounds. Their collective experiences while in military service were comparable to the experiences of American servicemen in general during World War I. The rigorous demands of training camps, the new experiences in foreign lands, the carnage on the battlefield, and the deep yearning to see loved ones again were aspects of the human elements of the struggle that transcended regional origins.

The purpose of the following pages of this dissertation is to provide a profile of the average serviceman who left Tennessee to participate in the great European conflict. This study focuses primarily on the serviceman's social background as a civilian and his experiences in the military at home and abroad; two aspects of the story of the Tennessee World War I participants that heretofore have been insufficiently studied. The resulting profile of the Tennessee servicemen reveals a clear but not unexpected conclusion; although there was some contrast in their social background, the impact of military life on them--both in the United States and abroad--was basically the same as the impact on servicemen from across the country.

The writer is indebted to the path-breaking scholarship of Fred Baldwin's "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," a dissertation

completed at Princeton University in 1964, and to the archivists at the Tennessee State Library and Archives for the processing of the World War I Gold Star Records. The Baldwin study to date is the definitive work on the American enlisted man. His scholarly assessment of these men and their experiences provides a treasure of data with which findings relating to Tennessee servicemen were compared.

The bulk of the findings relating to Tennessee servicemen came from the World War I Gold Star Records, Record Group 53 of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. In 1922, as a corollary to the planned War Memorial Building to honor Tennessee's World War I casualties, John Trotwood Moore, the State Librarian, undertook a Gold Star Campaign to award certificates to the families of the servicemen who died during and immediately after World War I. He requested, and the state agreed to preserve, historical data such as correspondence, photographs and pertinent documents concerning the young men that families agreed to share. Already noted for his progress in securing records of Tennesseans who had served in past wars, Moore's Gold Star Campaign elicited a great deal of response as it received considerable publicity in the state's newspapers. The Gold Star Records were microfilmed in 1979 and added to them were the service record cards of the Tennessee War History Committee, making a total of 1,523 files. This study, based primarily on these records, presents a collective profile of the Tennessee servicemen of World War I, which adds another component to Tennessee History and reveals an additional human aspect of the Great War.

For the benefit of future students, the writer has categorized and sorted the files in an effort to aid future research in this area.

Appended to the dissertation are listings of the occupations of servicemen from urban areas and rural areas; those files containing useful primary sources such as letters, photographs, and biographical sketches; files of black servicemen contained in the Gold Star Records; and a listing of servicemen with files in the Records sorted by counties.

CHAPTER I

TENNESSEE AND THE GREAT WAR

From Neutrality to Allied Partisanship

The chain of events that swept Europe into war during the summer of 1914 was of little interest to most Tennesseans who accepted President Wilson's appeal to act and speak in the spirit of neutrality.¹

Tennesseans, at the outset of the war, as most Americans, maintained at least a semblance of neutrality as the two saber-rattling power blocs moved closer to the precipice of all-out war.

The state's newspapers were slow in reacting to the seriousness of the events. Early in 1914, there is evidence the papers had little idea that a world war was imminent. When war came some papers, such as The Memphis News-Scimitar, were more concerned with the economic and social aspects of the struggle than with the possibility of American involvement in it. The News-Scimitar was extremely race conscious and of the opinion that the German Teutonic civilization was a protector of the white race. Economically many in west Tennessee were concerned that the British might declare cotton, a major product of the area, to be contraband. This was the concern of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, a more established paper

¹David A. Shannon, Twentieth Century America: The Progressive Era, 3 vols., (Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company, 1974) 1:160.

which tended not to be as concerned as the News-Scimitar about the race issue.²

Nor was the prospect of a world war a concern of papers in East and Middle Tennessee. Initially, in Nashville, the Banner took a moderately pro-German position. It later became neutral unlike most other papers in the state which began moving toward the Allies in sentiment after Germany's ruthless treatment of Belgium. There was very little reaction one way or the other from East Tennessee papers.³

The sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 signaled a transition in American popular opinion regarding the war in Europe that would ultimately lead to America's entry into the conflict. Tennessee reflected most of the country's attitude in its more obvious alignment with the Allies after this show of brute force on the part of the Germans. The loss of American lives that resulted in the sinking of this ship destroyed most pro-German sentiments in the country though few people were willing at that time to commit American troops to the battlefield. In Tennessee the press and public opinion also moved closer to identifying the United States with the Allied cause. Germany, as a result of having caused the deaths of 128 Americans, was clearly the cruel and malicious aggressor in the European conflict. Some citizens publically demonstrated their anger. In 1916 many marched in government supported Preparedness Parades and a few joined British

²Dona Carolyn Dorsett, "The Opinion of Selected Tennessee Newspapers with Regard to American Entry into World War One and the Rejection of the Versailles Treaty." (M.A. Thesis University of Tennessee, 1963), p. 12.

³Ibid., p. 16.

forces in Canada.⁴ This outlook on the conflict which included an inherent suspicion of Germany remained long after Germany promised in the Arabic pledge not to sink unarmed and unresisting passenger liners without warning.

Although there was some abatement of the issue, anti-German feelings created by the Lusitania incident lingered. Therefore, it is not surprising that the overwhelming majority of Tennesseans did not question Wilson's decision to go to war in 1917 when Germany resumed unrestricted submarine attacks. The Tennessee congressional delegation responded to its constituency and voted unanimously in favor of war.⁵ A significant element relative to their support was the fact that Wilson was the first president with a Southern background since Andrew Johnson. The press also reflected their support of Wilson in their pro-war sentiment. According to Dorsett, most of the papers, being Democratic, had supported Wilson anyway, and did not "differ materially" from the opinions of other papers in the country.⁶

Mobilizing for War

As early as 1916 the Wilson administration had begun to seriously listen to the small minority of advocates for preparedness. Although the President received little support from the citizenry and the Democratic

⁴Stanley J. Folmsbee, Robert E. Corlew, and Enoch L. Mitchell, Tennessee A Short History, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1972), p. 477.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Dorsett, "The Opinion of Selected Tennessee Newspapers," p. 85.

leadership in the House, his administration was able to push through Congress the Army Reorganization Act which not only increased the size of both the Army and the National Guard but also brought the latter into the War Department. Wilson also won a substantial naval improvement program and in 1916 the passage of the Merchant Marine Act.⁷ These initial measures though needed were still not enough to prepare the country for the massive mobilization that was necessary to engage in modern warfare.

To raise the 1,000,000 men General Pershing wanted sent to Europe by May 18, 1918, and to produce war materials to equip these men and to transport them, the nation was forced to begin a massive mobilization of men and materials and industry that was historical in itself.

According to Folmsbee, Corlew, and Mitchell, mobilization was greeted enthusiastically in Tennessee. Thousands of men volunteered for service and both men and women went to work in the new munitions factories. The planting of "Victory Gardens" became a symbol of support, as well as the acceptance of meatless, wheatless, and heatless days without much complaint. Neither was there much complaint about the increase in taxes to support the war, an ample amount of which was spent in Tennessee.⁸ Overall about \$150,000,000 was spent in the state for war plants. The most important was the Dupont Powder Factory built near Nashville in Old Hickory which drew 20,000 additional people

⁷Shannon, Twentieth Century America: The Progressive Era 1:168, p. 169.

⁸Folmsbee, Corlew, and Mitchell, Tennessee A Short History, p. 478.

to the area. Another significant government facility was the Park Field Training Camp for pilots near Millington.⁹

The job of coordinating the state's war effort was given to the Tennessee State Council of Defense headed by Rutledge Smith of Putnam County. Modeled after the National Council, it was given the great job of ensuring that the state's resources would be used to help bring about victory. It carried out this task with the assistance of the county councils of defense. Later a major role of the State Council became that of selecting the military force from Tennessee as well as helping to coordinate civilian support of the war.¹⁰ According to Edwin Conklin:

The State, County, and Community councils comprised about as complete a super-organization of civilians for war as the human mind could conceive. The press enlisted and played their roles of "moulders of thought and directors of action." There were "Four-Minute Men," with nearly every county providing these quick-fire educators of public opinion. There were speakers bureaus, "Loyalty" and other weeks, Liberty Choruses, and a multitude of other groups of inspirational and educative character.¹¹

The Tennessee State Council of Defense under Smith's direction was praised in Washington for its highly efficient operation. The only other councils in the South that approached it in this respect were those in South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana.¹²

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Edwin P. Conklin, "The World War" in Tennessee: A History, 1673-1932, 4 vols. ed. Philip Hamer (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1933), 2:905.

¹¹Ibid., pp. 905-906.

¹²William J. Breen, Uncle Sam at Home; Civilian Mobilization, Wartime Federalism, and the Council of National Defense, 1917-1919, (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1984), p. 99.

Volunteers and Draftees

America's entry into the war had the support of the populace and initially volunteers were numerous. Nevertheless, authorities realized that volunteers could not supply the adequate manpower needed to help rebuild the crumbling Allied lines. Therefore, for the first time in United States history, conscription was used at the beginning of an armed conflict.¹³

To avoid internal conflict such as the country had witnessed during the Civil War, the federal government launched a patriotic publicity campaign immediately upon the signing of the Selective Service Act of May 18. According to Fred Baldwin, a positive propaganda campaign was utilized to sell the idea of registration and the draft. Fourth of July type parades and patriotic speeches throughout the country made registration an overwhelming success. The small amount of resistance to the war or to the draft was handled quietly and effectively.¹⁴ In Tennessee as probably was the case in other states, Folmsbee writes that those few who refused to conform to public opinion regarding the war risked legal penalties and "public disapproval."¹⁵ Many registered to avoid the embarrassment of being referred to as a "slacker."

In Tennessee as in other parts of the country, volunteering was considered a more noble and patriotic act than being drafted. One high

¹³Hanson Baldwin, World War I: An Outline History (New York: Harper and Row, 1962), p.111.

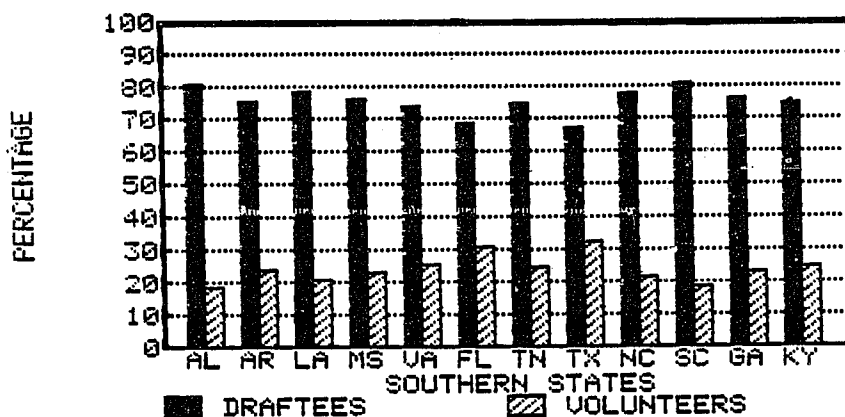
¹⁴Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I" (Ph.D. dissertation, Princeton University, 1964), p. 13.

¹⁵Folmsbee et. al., Tennessee A Short History, p. 478.

spirited young man reflected the thoughts of many Tennesseans when he wrote in 1918:

We didn't let them draft us boys,
we jumped right in and gave the cry;
Three cheers for proud old glory,
May it ever wave on high.¹⁶

With such excitement and enthusiasm engendered by the war there were many volunteers but these made up less than 50 percent of the men needed for massive mobilization. Approximately 66 percent of all men who came into the army during World War I were inducted by the Selective Service.¹⁷ In the Southern states the percentages of draftees compared to volunteers tended to be higher than in other parts of the



Graph 1. Percentages of inductees and volunteers from the Southern States.¹⁸

¹⁶Falvious Merrow, undated newspaper clipping, 1918, "World War I Gold Star Records," Record Group 53, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. Hereafter referred to as WWI G.S.R.

¹⁷U.S. War Department, Second Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War, (Washington 1919), p. 468.

¹⁸All graphs in this paper are computer generated.

country. Of the nearly 80,000 who served in the war from Tennessee only about 19,000 or 24 percent volunteered.¹⁹ However, 66.10 percent of all men were drafted and in only two states (Massachusetts and Oregon) were there more volunteers than draftees.²⁰

Perhaps many from the South shared the attitude of Huey Pierce Long of Louisiana who received a deferment because of dependents. He stated "if they'd come and got me I would have grabbed a flag and yelled 'Hurray' and 'Lets go!' but they didn't come around so I didn't go. I wasn't mad at anybody."²¹ Or, perhaps many felt as inductee Harry Matthews, a black Tennessee veteran, who said in 1984 that he really had not wanted to go, that he had no dislike for Germans and never actually understood why he was fighting.²²

The Southern males did not avoid the draft but were less anxious to volunteer to fight in a struggle that many knew little about. Perhaps this is one reason why they comprised one-fourth of all the nation's draftees but only 15 percent of all volunteers for the army and still fewer for other services.²³

¹⁹Folmsbee et. al., Tennessee A Short History, p. 479.

²⁰U.S. War Department, Provost Marshal, Second Report to the Secretary of War, p. 468.

²¹Stan Opotowsky, The Longs of Louisiana, (New York; Dutton 1960, pp.37-38; quoted by Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 19

²²Interview with Harry Matthews by Robert Bullen, Middle Tennessee State University, 7 May 1984.

²³Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 61.

Another reason for the disproportionate number of draftees from the South, according to Baldwin, was apparently the effects on that region of particular mandates of the Selective Service System. The government in classifying men drew up a "nonproductive" job list which included such jobs as waiters, ushers, and sales clerks.²⁴ Men were classified according to their "availability" and the "need of the social and economic well being of the nation." The unskilled were called first; then the skilled; then those in supervisory positions. It was inevitable that men with the least money and education, who had less valuable skills, would be drafted first.²⁵ Affected most, therefore, were Southern states with large black populations that fit the above criteria and a larger than usual white population with the same characteristics. Another factor that contributed to the large number of draftees as compared to the small number of volunteers was that these individuals were also less likely to volunteer compared to the more educated and sophisticated.

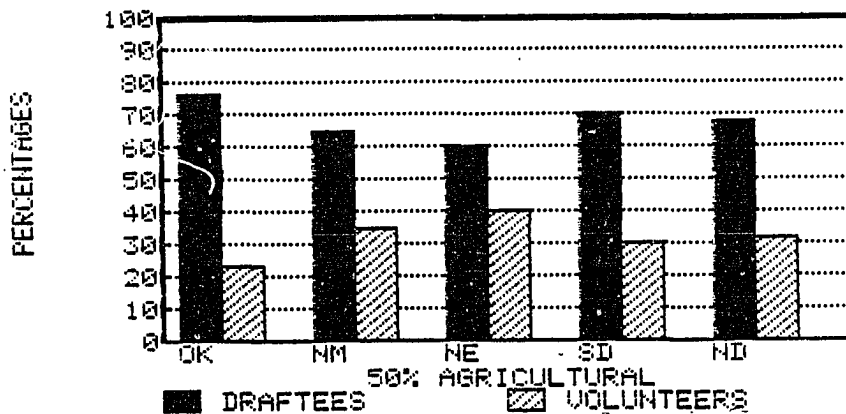
The South was predominantly a poor agricultural region of the country and no matter how fair the members of the draft boards were, young single farmers with little education were most likely to be drafted. In Tennessee out of the 1,265 files of the Gold Star Records in which occupation was listed, 743 or 59 percent were listed as farmers. This was only slightly less than the 59.5 percent of the total male population of the state over 10 years of age engaged in agriculture.²⁶

²⁴Ibid., p.17. ²⁵Ibid., p.52.

²⁶U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States; 1910 Population 4:46.

Nationwide over fifty percent of all the draftees came from farms.²⁷ However, only about 36 percent of the male population was engaged in agriculture at that time. Though the percentages of draftees in other agricultural states did not exceed those of the Southern states, the former had larger percentages of draftees compared to states where less than 50 percent of the male population had agricultural occupations.²⁸

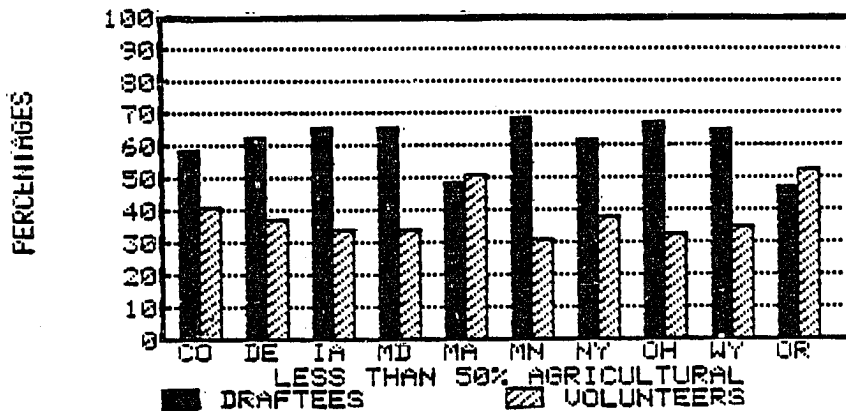
With a disproportionate number of those defined as unskilled drafted throughout the country it is not surprising that a large number of these individuals were black and from the South. Approximately 51.65 percent of all blacks were placed in Class 1-A, that class most likely to



Graph 2. Percentages of enlistments and inductions in states outside the South with at least 50 percent of the male population occupied in agriculture.

²⁷Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p.62.

²⁸U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population 1910, 4:46.



Graph 3. Percentages of enlistments and inductions in selected states outside the South with less than 50 percent of the male population occupied in agriculture.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population, 1910, 4:46; and U.S Army Second Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War, (Washington: 1919), p. 468.

be drafted, as compared to 32.53 percent of all whites in this class.²⁹ In addition, many blacks were placed in this class as a result of not responding to draft notices. They were considered deserters and automatically placed in Class I. It was not that there was a higher number of black deserters than white. The Provost Marshal reported that "almost all" blacks classified as deserters had failed to receive the draft notice. One Southern draft board discovered that landlords were withholding mail to tenants to ensure themselves a constant labor supply.³⁰ In Tennessee out of 61,069 inducted through the draft 17,339

²⁹Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 53.

³⁰U.S. War Department, Provost Marshal General, Second Report to the Secretary of War 1919, cited by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 54.

or 28 percent were black although blacks made up only 21.7 percent of the state's population.³¹

Tennessee was representative of the nation in its willingness to support the Allies. The nation's leadership, made wiser by the miscalculations of the German foreign policy relative to the United States, made it clear that the country would not remain neutral. Mobilization was greeted enthusiastically and any other sentiments were considered unpatriotic. The state's newspapers supported Wilson and when war came were of the opinion that it was now up to the people, both civilians and servicemen alike, to be willing to do "their bit." For most civilians this meant a few personal sacrifices such as buying war bonds and assisting the Red Cross or the YMCA. For the young serviceman, however, who was typically an inducted farmer or an individual employed in an area considered nonproductive by the Selective Service, more sacrifice would be required. Doing one's bit for these young men meant responding to the call of duty which took them from small towns and farms to actively participate in the first modern war of the twentieth century.

³¹Folmsbee, Corlew, and Mitchell, Tennessee A Short History, p. 479; and U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Population, 1910, 2:739.

CHAPTER II

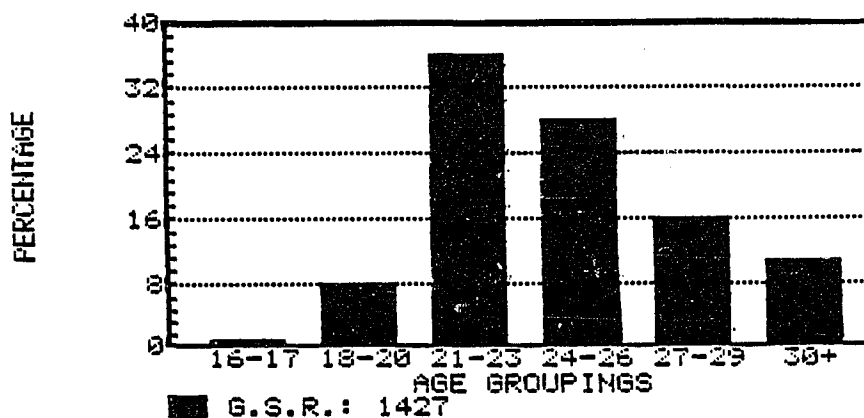
THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF SERVICEMEN FROM TENNESSEE

The Age, Race, and Economic Status

Supposedly, the American Expeditionary Force of World War I represented a cross section of young American manhood. However, those in charge of carrying out the mandates of the Selective Service Act, the method by which the majority of soldiers entered military service, attempted to avoid questions of fairness in the selection of young men and at the same time preserve the economic and industrial capacity of the nation. As a result of the latter criterion, men with low skills whose jobs were not considered vital to the economy made up a disproportionate number of those drafted. As mentioned in the preceding chapter, an excessive percentage of these draftees came from less industrialized Southern states such as Tennessee where 74.7 percent of all men who went to war entered through the Selective Service System. The fact that such a large number of Tennessee's young men fit the criteria which made them eligible for the draft is significant relative to their social and economic background. With reference to those who volunteered, this study accepts Baldwin's conclusions concerning this group. He said that since most enlisted men were drafted, and since those who volunteered and remained enlisted men were much like the draftees, generalizations made about the latter probably apply to the "average soldier."¹

¹Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 87.

Although it is difficult to paint a complete portrait of the "average soldier" from Tennessee, some characteristics can be determined by looking at a profile. First the average age of those individuals whose files are a part of the Gold Star Records was 24.13 which was higher than the national average age of about 22 years.² The difference here is probably due to the fact that the average ages in the Gold Star Records represents only an unscientific sampling. When the ages, however, were categorized into various age groupings, about 40 percent of the servicemen were found to be between the ages of 21 and 23 which is closer to the national average of 22. Among all servicemen, enlisted men and officers alike, the average age was 25.1 a closer comparison to the national average of just under 25.³



Graph 4. Age Groupings of 1427 World War I Tennessee Servicemen in the Gold Star Records.

²The average age for all servicemen is based on the 1403 G.S.R. files where age was given. The average for enlisted men is based on 1310 files where both rank and age were given. Among this number, 97 officers are listed with an average age of 30.5.

³Ibid., pp. 64, 87.

There was a higher percentage of farmers and blacks from among these young men from Tennessee compared to the national average. Nationally at least 50 percent of the servicemen were from farms although only 36 percent of the male work force was engaged in farming as an occupation. However, in southern agricultural states such as Tennessee at least 59 percent of the soldiers were not only reared on farms but still resided on them. Among these farmers was a large percentage of blacks. They constituted 28 percent of the servicemen from Tennessee compared to the national percentage of 11.11 percent. It is probable that this 28 percent also represented the percentage of farmers in Tennessee, but it is difficult to determine because the occupational statistics for the 1910 census does not list numbers of people working in the various occupations by race.

The Tennessee servicemen, both black and white, were generally poorer than their counterparts from outside the South. Personal income for Tennesseans in 1919, which had slightly increased because of the war, was only \$390 annually or 56.4 percent of the mean per capita income in the United States of \$691.⁴ The low income was primarily a result of the state's agrarian economy. During the war, 59.5 percent of the population was engaged in agriculturally-oriented occupations as compared to only 20.4 percent of the national population.⁵ Moreover, agriculture

⁴Maurice Leven, Income in the Various States: Its Sources and Distribution 1919, 1920, and 1921, (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1925), pp. 249-253, cited by Clarence Heer, Income and Wages in the South, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press 1930), p. 10; and Frank Hanna, State Income Differentials 1919-1954, (Durham: Duke University Press, 1959), p. 38.

⁵Clarence Heer, Income and Wages in the South, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), p.12.

in Tennessee, as in other Southern states, yielded less income than that earned nationally in this occupational area. Nationally male workers in agriculture earned at least \$2,993 annually compared to only \$1,556 for males working in agriculture throughout the South. Heer found that low wages also existed for Southern factory workers who earned 30 to 40 percent less than factory workers throughout the United States.⁶

The relatively low earnings of males in Tennessee is a significant factor in understanding why so many were placed in the Class I-A, the group most likely to be drafted by the Selective Service. As discussed in the previous chapter, 25 percent of the nation's draftees came from the South because a large percentage of the male population was employed in jobs that the Selective Service considered low skilled and not critical to the national economy. For small Southern farmers and laborers, especially blacks, military income was equal to or surpassed the income that many had earned as civilians. A farm laborer's income of less than thirty-one dollars a month, which was the national average, was lower than the thirty-six dollars a month base pay for privates. Adding also the thirty to seventy dollars a month that could be received for dependents made the service an economic improvement for many families of servicemen in Tennessee.

Family Relationships and Religious Views
As Reflected in Correspondence

Some families of Tennessee servicemen may not have suffered financially because of the war, but their correspondence reveals that the

⁶Ibid., p. 15.

pain of absence was a burden to both servicemen and families alike. One theme that runs throughout the letters of the young men called away was a strong desire to hear from home. Letters were the only link to families, and for many an acknowledgement that "home" with all its warm images was still there waiting for them. Not to receive mail from home on a regular basis was to feel forgotten as expressed by private John Wix of Crestview who complained to his mother

. . . I gess you have forgot me I don't care if you do forget me I will never forget you . . . I want to hear from you every week.⁷

Another asked his family: "Why don't you write I haven't heard from home since August."⁸ Surely those who read James Pleasant's letter of April 1918 did not fail to understand his not so subtle message. He wrote:

It must be awful hard work for some folks to write letters judging by the few that I get from some folks that I write to.⁹

Even when relatives wrote regularly the elapsed time before letters reached their destination was a source of irritation and concern for both family members and servicemen. One soldier made the point that this was not as great a problem as it seemed, for no news was good news since family members would be notified immediately if

⁷John Wix to Lucinda Wix Warren, 22 January 1918; Leo Green to Mrs. W. J. Green, 28 August 1918, World War I Gold Star Records, Record Group 53, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee; hereafter referred to as WWI G.S.R. Obviously there are grammatical and spelling mistakes in this quotation. The policy of this dissertation is not to alter the quotation of servicemen from Tennessee in order to preserve the flavor of their experiences.

⁸Isaac Massengill to Home Folks, 29 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁹James Pleasant to Family, April 1918, WWI G.S.R.

anything happened to him.¹⁰ More servicemen, however, probably were in closer agreement with Sergeant Harold Goodwin of Nashville who wrote in his last letter to his sister:

Sure hope that mail going out makes a more direct travel than incoming mail for if it don't, writing is a useless waste of paper, ink, and time. Haven't had a letter or anything else since leaving God's country, but keep writing, just the same: maybe Uncle Sam will find out that I'm in his little game some day and maybe I'll get a small portion of the oodles of mail that I know is somewhere en route. It's the greatest hardship of all I have, and don't think, from that, that life here is a bed of roses--not by a long shot¹¹

When soldiers wrote to family members the mundane, but sorely missed, subjects of everyday life at home were often addressed. To maintain the tie to family and home there was a desire to be kept informed. Inquiries were made about the relatives, the status of the farm, the condition of the livestock, the weather and of course the crops.¹²

Officers encouraged servicemen to write often as a way of putting their relatives, usually parents, at ease concerning their welfare. Generally the relatives were told "I'll be alright," or "Don't worry about me," or other statements to this effect.¹³ However, one might

¹⁰Victor Koger to Belle Koger, 5 January 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹¹Harold Goodwin to Mary Goodwin, 4 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹²John Wix to Lucinda Wix Warren, 10 November 1917; Horace Williams to Rachael Williams, 19 September 1918; Robert Turbeville to Brother, 6 September 1917; Taylor Hester to J. R. and Ida Hester, 13 August 1918; and Luther Gilchrist to C. J. Gilchrist, 11 October 1917, WWI G.S.R.

¹³See Horace Williams to Rachael Williams, 19 September 1918; Dillard Sellers to Mrs. Alex Sellers, 25 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

wonder to what degree Private Wix's mother's fears were alleviated after she was admonished to:

. . . quite werring about me for I will make it all write. if I go across and get killed that want be no more than the Rest of the Boys has Done. thire are Lots of mothers Just Like you waiting for thire sons to Return But I think they are out of Luck Just Like Me¹⁴

Some letters, written by the servicemen, reflect an aura of innocence and emotional dependency which seemed incongruous with the men's chronological age. For example, Wix asked his mother to "keep my Puppy Dog for I Don't Know when I will come Home" ¹⁵ Private David Wilson of Franklin County explained to his mother that although he had been on guard duty for six hours in the rain he had not gotten wet. ¹⁶ Other letters reflect an attempt to follow their home training.

Robert Wilsford, a young farmer from Lawrence County wrote:

Tell Mother not to worry about me getting wild, for the rougher the ones that I am thrown with the better I try to be. when the boys get to shooting craps and playing cards, and I have nothing to do, I read my testament. ¹⁷

In this same vein Herman Agnew, a twenty-three year old farmer from Marshall County, wrote to his father:

. . . I do something here that I never do at Home that is drink coffee for breakfast as they do not have water and I do not think it will hurt me as it is mighty weak. if you would rather I would not drink it I guess I can get along someway. We have ice water or lemonade for dinner and supper. ¹⁸

¹⁴John Wix to Lucinda Wix Warren, April 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁵John Wix to Lucinda Wix Warren, 11 October 1917, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁶David Wilson to Sarah Wilson, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

¹⁷Robert Wilsford to Homefolks, 29 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁸Herman Grady Agnew to Benjamin Agnew, 10 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

Another example of a boy's wish to follow home teachings involved what might have been considered an unusual attitude in not accepting liquor even for medicinal purposes. A Red Cross nurse wrote to a grieving mother:

. . . He was weak and failing and they wanted to give him a swallow of whiskey to revive and stimulate him a little. He resolutely and calmly refused to take it merely saying that he had promised his mother he would not, and would keep his promise.¹⁹

Another aspect of the family life of these young men, reflected in the correspondence, was an attempt to maintain home responsibilities. Some were providing needed monetary assistance to parents and some had their own small crops and livestock which had to be maintained. Parents were sometimes sent money to use as they "saw best" or deposit what they didn't need.²⁰ Grant Shockley's letter to his father exemplifies this willingness to assist those at home and to maintain his own responsibilities. He wrote:

. . . I will send you some money and you can pay all of my expencies and use it to the best advantage for I am going to do just what I said I would. I am going to send all I have to spair every month an what you dont need to spend I know you will save it for me[.] so I will send you \$20.00 this month. so at anytime anything I have there that if it gets to where it want pay its way sell it and get . . . it out of the way so don't keep nothing I have if it won't pay its way. so I know you will look for that so all of this money you need you can deposite it.²¹

¹⁹Mary R. Cate to Mrs. L. A. Stegall, 31 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²⁰Samuel Smith to Nora Gartrell, 10 November 1917; Thomas Mitchell to Parents, 26 September 1918; Claud Poston to Will and Vinola Poston, 15 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²¹Grant Shockley to Matt Shockley, 9 June 1918, WWI G.S.R.

It is not surprising to find references to religious training in the letters of some of the same young men who were attempting to abide by the teachings of their parents. This was not just a local phenomenon. In his study of American war narratives of World War I, Charles Genthe found many examples of the impact of religious ideology on soldiers and how they were used to interpret the conflict of which they were a part.²²

Genthe found that to many narrators religion was influential in defining the cause of the conflict. Not only was the war to end all war, but according to one minister, "that the world should know Christ's peace."²³ Lieutenant Ferni Stanley of Perry County, Tennessee, echoed this characterization of the war when he wrote to a friend that:

[many] . . . don't yet realize the great task before us, the great sacrifices we men are making over here who have given up our loved ones, our homes and are staking our lives on the outcome that Christianity shall still reign supreme on earth.²⁴

Another narrative theme of the war was the conversion of men to Christianity as a result of the conflict.²⁵ When the correspondence of Tennessee servicemen is analyzed, it is also evident that it helped to reemphasize previously held Christian beliefs and practices that were a part of the cultural life of Southern rural America. Douglas Lyons of Stewart County wrote his mother of his religious conversion and that he

²²Charles V. Genthe, American War Narratives 1917-1918; A Study and Bibliography, (New York: David Lewis, 1969), pp. 63-74.

²³Ibid., p. 66.

²⁴Ferni Stanley to Joe Jennings, 20 May 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²⁵R. Douglas Pinkerton, Ladies from Hell, (New York, Century, 1918), p. 63; cited by Charles V. Genthe, American War Narratives 1917-1918, p. 64.

was living a different life. He said that he read his Testament every night and that she "would be surprised" at how many other boys did the same.²⁶ He continued:

. . . I saw a boy last night after he had gone to bed reach under his pillow and get his Bible and read a chapter. I thought he had never seen a Bible²⁷

Often, at the request of mothers, boys joined the church either before leaving home for training camp or while in camp just prior to being shipped overseas.²⁸ This was the case of Thomas Jordan of Cumberland County who told his mother, in one of his last letters from camp ". . . I am trying to do right. I joined the 'congregation church'."²⁹ Samuel Smith of Humphreys County was also converted at camp. He wrote his sister:

. . . Nora I never thought how I must live till I came here. It has come to me that I must live right. I no I have been a rough Boy But you May tell the world I have changed now

. . . You know Sister the tears roll down my cheeks when I read your letters. I am going to take your advice there never no never a night that I don't kneel By my Bed side and pray. I shure will no how to live if I Ever get Back home.³⁰

To reassure his mother he wrote, ". . . Now mother dont you worry about me In the least. I have give my heart to god."³¹

²⁶Douglas Lyons to Ida Lyons, 14 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.
²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Horace Williams to Rachael Williams, 20 September 1918; Joseph Cooper to Robert and Henrietta Cooper, 4 October 1917; Herman Agnew to Benjamin F. Agnew, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

²⁹Thomas Jordan to Martha Jordan, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

³⁰Samuel Smith to Nora Gartrell, 10 November 1917, WWI G.S.R.

³¹Samuel Smith to Emily Smith, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

The subject of death or the possibility of it during combat engendered various "christian metaphors" in many narratives that were the subject of Genthe's study.³² Since the cause was morally right it was a certainty that those who sacrificed their lives would receive a heavenly reward. The young servicemen who mentioned the possibility of death or of not coming back spoke of returning if it were the will of God. However, if that were not His will, they spoke of a personal desire to prepare themselves to meet God in hopes of seeing family members again in Heaven.³³ Sometimes these solemn thoughts arrived as farewell letters. In this vein, the Poston family of Weakley County was probably disturbed at the tone of their son Claud's last letter from Camp Merritt as he was about to sail for France. He wrote:

. . . So be prepared to meet me in Heaven for I know that I shall never see you all again. May God bless you. Remember me in your daily prayer & that I am bravely facing this old world till the end.³⁴

If doing one's duty for God and country were not enough the young serviceman could also be assured that it was the manly thing to do. Genthe found a close relationship between religion and manliness in War Narratives and cites one narrator who said:

The time has come when before God every single man that boasts of being an American, squarely, honestly, before

³²Charles V. Genthe, American War Narratives 1917-1918, p. 64.

³³See Ernest Ricketts to Homefolks, 3 October 1918; Charles S. Lacy to Mary Lacy, 1 September 1918; Benjamin Hinkle to Martha Hinkle, 20 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

³⁴Claud Poston to Will and Vinola Poston and Family, 15 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

his God, says to Him, 'I want to do my bit for my home, for my country, for myself, and for my God.'³⁵

This was a theme underscored by Luther Gilchrist, a farmer from Wayne County, who wrote that he would give his life to God and give the Kaiser hell, "and when I come home I will be a man."³⁶

Some of the correspondence of Tennessee servicemen concerning religious beliefs, did not conform to Genthe's themes. This was because the overwhelming majority of those who wrote and published narrations of the war were more educated and sophisticated men and women compared to the average servicemen from rural Tennessee. The latter's exemplification of religious beliefs was more closely related to maintaining and upholding the basic teachings of the church: such as remaining "morally clean," attending Sunday School, and regular reading of the Bible.³⁷

Frequent declarations of individual beliefs in prayer and faith were evident in the correspondence of Tennessee servicemen. Both Grant Shockley of White County and Andrew Johnson of Greene County were very appreciative of their fathers' prayers. Johnson related to his father (a minister) that not only was he praying to come back, but that he knew that his father was praying for him also "for Papa I can feel your

³⁵Charles W. Whitehair, Out There, (New York: Appleton, 1918), p. 249; quoted by Genthe, American War Narratives 1917-1918, p. 66.

³⁶Luther Gilchrist to Family, 11 October 1917, WWI G.S.R.

³⁷Robert Wilsford to Family, 29 September 1918; Robert Reese to Margaret Reese, 24 December 1917; Paul Rice to Mr. J. S. Rice, 28 May 1918; Robert Gilbert to Mary Gilbert, n.d.; Joseph Cooper to Robert and Henrietta Cooper, 4 October 1918; Herman Agnew to Mrs. B. F. Agnew, n.d.; Sidney Barry to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barry, 24 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

Prayers even if I am across the great sea.".³⁸ Along similar lines, Shockley wrote:

. . . Well Papa I feal that you are praying for me to return home if it is the lords will. I feal that I have been spared through the mursey of the lord and I know he hath ben with me up untell now. while thousands have been cut [off] from the privilege wich I now in joy.³⁹

After surviving a frightful experience of "going over the top," John Tune of Obion County also solicited his father's prayers, feeling that he had survived only because "I know the lord was with me."⁴⁰ These and others expressed faith that they would return when they wrote of relying on family prayers and the will of their God.⁴¹

Degrees of Literacy Among Various
Groups of Servicemen

The men whose correspondence provides much of the primary source material for this study, were among the 89.7 percent of the Tennessee populace considered literate as of 1920. The remaining 10.3 percent of the population that was considered illiterate was considerably higher than the national rate of 6 percent.⁴²

³⁸Andrew Johnson to Reverend W. H. Johnson, 25 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

³⁹Grant Shockley to Matt Shockley, 3 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁴⁰John R. Tune to Thomas Tune, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

⁴¹See Clifton Jones to Ophelia Jones, n.d. 1918; Benjamin Hinkle to Marth Hinkle, 30 June 1918; James Hindman to Family, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

⁴²U.S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population 1920, 3:958 and Tennessee, Report of the Tennessee Education Commission, (Nashville, 1935), p. 31.

Illiteracy, a condition defined by the Census Bureau as a person ten years or older who could not write regardless of the ability to read, was at a higher rate in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The overall rate of illiteracy among males in urban areas was 6.8 percent compared to 12.8 percent in rural areas.⁴³

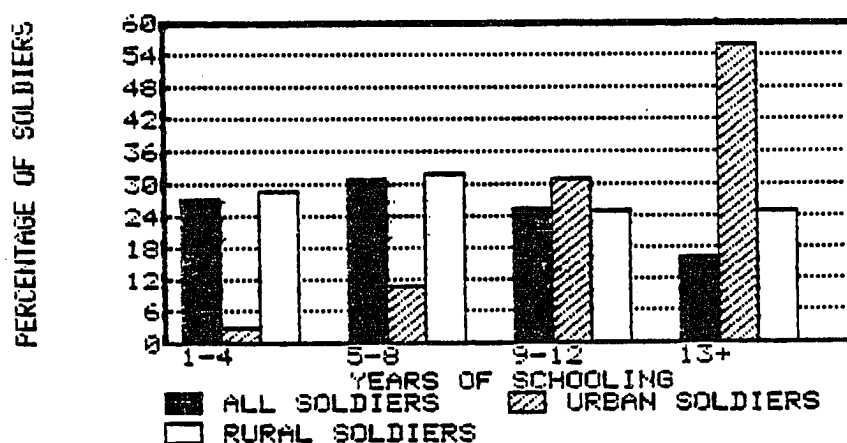
Among the 1,553 files of the Gold Star Records, it can be determined that 791 or 51 percent of the servicemen with records in these files had some degree of literacy.⁴⁴ Literacy was indicated for 55 percent of the servicemen from rural Tennessee and for 48 percent of the servicemen from the four urban areas of Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. As a result of these findings, it can be concluded that families in which there was some degree of literacy were more likely to respond to the questionnaire regardless of whether they were from urban or rural areas. Otherwise one might expect that a higher percentage of responses would have been from the urban population, where the population's literacy rate was higher than that of the rural.⁴⁵

⁴³U.S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Population 1910, 2:737, and U.S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Population 1920, 3:958.

⁴⁴Although the completed individual record of each soldier was to have indicated the extent of "schooling," this item was generally left blank. This was a result of the fact that the questionnaire sent to survivors failed to include any inquiry with reference to education or literacy. Literacy was, therefore, determined from what could be gleaned from such items as letters, newspaper clippings, obituaries, or other written statements in the individual's file.

⁴⁵The number of responses represents an unscientific sampling. From among the 1,553 responses, 1,291 could be designated as rural and 159 as urban. From the rural population, 714 could be designated as literate compared to only 77 of the urban.

The Records, relative to the extent of schooling among the urban and rural population, reflect an expected disparity between the urban and rural population relative to education. A higher percentage of the servicemen from urban areas attended high school and college, whereas either grammar school or primary school was the extent of education for the largest percentage of rural servicemen.



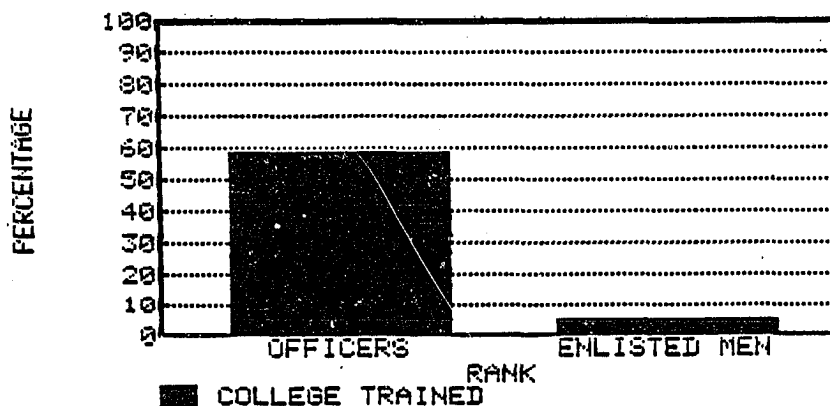
Graph 5. The extent of education among servicemen in the Gold Star Records from urban and rural Tennessee based on 714 files of men from rural areas and 77 files of men from urban areas.

Although the psychological testing of draftees during World War I yielded little valid data relative to the intelligence of the subjects much was discovered concerning the extent of their education.⁴⁶ The testing program administered by Robert Yerkes of the National Research Council found that over 37 percent of the native born white draftees had no more than six years of schooling and usually less. A little under 18 percent had been to high school for one to two years; 5.5 percent

⁴⁶Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 67.

had started to college, but most dropped out after 1 to 2 years. The median number of years of schooling for native whites was 6.9 years, 4.9 years for Northern blacks, and 2.6 years for Southern blacks.⁴⁷ Although the extent of schooling was not compared by states, it was found that the rate of illiteracy among Southern recruits was higher compared to recruits from other sections of the country.

The officers of the American Expeditionary Force of World War I were in general a well educated group. Nationally the average number of years of schooling for commissioned officers was 14.7 years. An overwhelming number of the officers had college training, a fact which was also true for the officers from Tennessee whose files in the Gold Star Records indicate the extent of their education. The percentages below are based on a total of 87 officers and 666 enlisted men.



Graph 6. Percentatges of officers and enlisted men with college training in the Gold Star Records.

⁴⁷Robert M. Yerkes, ed. Psychological Examining in the United States Army, vol. 15 of Memoirs National Academy of Sciences, (Washington, 1921), pp. 758, 761; cited by Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 78.

A comparison of the extent of education among the various ranks represented in the Gold Star Records indicates a direct correlation between rank and education. The percentages are based on the educational attainment of: 1 general, 2 majors, 11 captains, 51 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 32 corporals, 375 privates, and 17 noncommissioned naval personnel.

TABLE 1.--Extent of Education Among the Various Ranks of the Tennessee Servicemen with Files in the Gold Star Records

	College		High School		Grammar School		Primary School	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
General	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Captain	10	91	1	9	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	38	75	13	25	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	9	18	23	46	10	20	8	16
Corporal	6	19	7	22	11	34	8	25
Private	17	5	86	23	142	38	130	35
Navy	3	18	8	47	5	29	1	6
Totals	86		138		168		147	

Occupational Pursuits of Various Groups of Servicemen

At the turn of the twentieth century Tennessee's economy was primarily agricultural. The early years of the new century, however, witnessed the beginning of industrial growth in the state that would eventually decrease the state's dependence on agriculture. Between 1910 and 1920, the size of farms in the state decreased from an average of

81.5 acres to 77.2 acres. In the first three decades of the twentieth century the state's economy was not only characterized by the decreasing size of farms, but also by the increase in urban population and growth in industries such as knitted goods, lumber, timber, and flour and mill products.⁴⁸ A majority of Tennesseans continued to pursue their livelihoods in agriculture but by World War I it was obvious that the growth of industry and trade was providing more of a variety of occupational pursuits.

In examining the occupations of World War I servicemen from across the country, Baldwin found of limited use a special census taken in 1919 of 529,854 of those who had served with the American Expeditionary Force. Approximately 133,523 or about 25 percent of these men listed farming as either a primary or secondary occupation, followed by over forty-thousand horsemen, thirty-eight thousand laborers, forty-thousand clerical workers, twenty-six thousand mechanics and machinists, and about the same number of chauffeurs. These represented the largest of the occupational groupings. Baldwin found this study of limited use due to the difficulty in comparing these occupational categories used by the military to those used by the census. He concluded:

It seems impossible to make any significant comparisons with occupational censuses for the nation as a whole. In 1920, according to the Census Bureau statisticians, the "economically active" (apparently about ages eighteen to sixty-five) male population was 30.4 percent farm workers, 48.2 percent manual and service workers, and 21.4 percent white collar workers. But neither these figures nor the more detailed census figures offer much basis for comparison with reports of the Army.

⁴⁸Tennessee, State Planning Commission, An Economic History of Tennessee, by Thomas H. Freedman, (Nashville: 1965), p. 36.

The Army's figures for "laborers" do not necessarily exclude farm laborers. Did most "horsemen" have agricultural backgrounds, or did they drive teams at the head of delivery wagons? The large number of men listed as "chauffeurs" for their main occupational skill--just what did they do in civilian life?⁴⁹

The civilian occupations of servicemen from Tennessee are easier to determine. Among the 1,553 files in the Gold Star Records, civilian occupations were included for 1,247 or 80 percent of the servicemen.

To categorize the occupations, the Census Bureau's classifications initiated in 1910 will be used in this paper. At that time nine broad categories, with numerous subdivisions, were established as follows: Agriculture, including forestry and animal husbandry; Extraction of minerals; Manufacturing and mechanical industries; Transportation; Trade; Public service; Professional service; Domestic and personal service; and Clerical occupations.⁵⁰ These categories are used here to examine the civilian occupations of Tennessee Servicemen based on their geographic origins (whether urban or rural), race, and military rank.

The comparison of occupations between urban and rural servicemen offers little if any new material. Although the number of urban respondents was small, the occupational pattern that one would expect from an urban area compared to a rural area is evident. The percentages of urbanites engaged in occupations under the headings of Manufacturing, Trade, Professional, and Clerical are two to three times larger than the percentages from rural areas. Moreover, the large percentage of

⁴⁹Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," pp. 82-83.

⁵⁰U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population, 1910, 4:53

students from the four urban areas is indicative of the fact that most of the few high schools and colleges in Tennessee at this time were in urban areas.⁵¹

TABLE 2.--Occupational Categories of World War I Servicemen from Tennessee Based on 1,247 Files or 80 Percent of the Gold Star Records

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture	738	65	9	8*	60
Mining	21	2	1	1	2
Manufacturing and Mechanical	113	10	26	22	11
Transportation	45	4	4	3	4
Trade	60	5	22	18	7
Public Service	17	2	2	2	2
Professional	48	4	15	13	5
Domestic and Personal Service	11	1	1	1	1
Clerical	45	4	19	16	5
Students	29	3	21	18	4
Total	1,127	100	120	100	100

*Counties in Tennessee with large urban populations included rural areas where farming was a common occupation.

⁵¹Although some high schools were present in Tennessee in 1914, apparently very few, if any, were public. Public education reports submitted by the state superintendent of public instruction did not list high schools in 1914. The number of elementary schools given was 7,313. The first yearly report that included the number of public high schools was that of 1922, which listed the number as 576. This

The contrast in occupational pursuits between blacks and whites is typical of the South for that period. The small number of files of black servicemen indicate that the overwhelming number, approximately 70 percent, were farmers. A great majority of the remainder can be classified as laborers under the categories of Manufacturing, Domestic Service, or Transportation. Unlike their white counterparts, the files of black servicemen did not indicate civilian employment under the categories of Public Service, Mining, Clerical, or Trade. A Nashville teacher was the only black whose occupation fell under the category of Professional.

As an officer, the black Nashville teacher was among the 32 percent of all officers with professional occupations in civilian life compared to only 2 percent of the enlisted men. These officers, who were better educated as a group, led civilian lives as doctors, lawyers, or teachers at both the secondary and collegiate level.

The Census Bureau's classification of civilian occupations shows that over 50 percent of the Tennessee officers were employed as either professional men or made their living in some type of trade.⁵² Compared to the 60 percent of all enlisted men who were farmers, one can clearly see the obvious social and economic contrast between these two groups. Occupations of officers under Trade would be classified today as "white

information is attributed to a work written by Andrew Holt, The Struggle for a State System of Public Schools in Tennessee 1903-1936, (New York: Columbia University, 1938), p. 263.

⁵²The Bureau listed under trade a number of occupations from Banker to Deliveryman. It was found that officers in general occupied positions in the upper echelons of this occupations category, which included merchants, salesmen, and insurancemen in addition to bankers.

collar" positions as opposed to the "blue collar" jobs of 14 percent of the enlisted men. These civilian occupations of enlisted men, categorized under Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, included such jobs as painters, mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, carpenters, machinists, and factory laborers; this was a wide variety of occupational pursuits, but the total numbers were very small when compared to the number of farmers among enlisted servicemen.

TABLE 3.--Civilian Occupations of World War I Officers and Enlisted Men Based on 1,070 Files or 69 Percent of the Gold Star Records

Occupation	Officers		Enlisted Men		Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture	7	8	589	60	56
Mining	0	0	20	2	2
Manufacturing and Mechanical	6	7	136	14	13
Transportation	1	1	47	5	5
Trade	19	21	50	5	6
Public Service	5	6	13	1	2
Professional	29	32	24	2	5
Domestic and Personal Service	0	0	10	1	1
Clerical	8	9	57	6	6
Students	15	17	34	4	5
Total	90	*100	980	100	*100

*Total rounded to 100.

A Summary of Findings

To a great extent, the Tennesseans who marched off to World War I were representative of the social and economic composition of the state's population. The majority of these men were young farmers and manual laborers whose army pay was more often than not equivalent to their earnings as civilians. This was especially true of black servicemen whose civilian earnings were historically lower than those of their white counterparts.

The soldiers were young, averaged approximately twenty-two years of age, had resided with parents, and attempted to maintain traditional family and religious teachings. Their letters revealed efforts to assure parents and other relatives that even as soldiers or trainees attempts were being made to live a good life. Their religious teachings played a significant role in this respect; expressions of faith in God to assure a safe return often characterized their letters.

The ability to write letters was a characteristic that set many servicemen apart from their comrades. The level of education among enlisted men was generally lower than that of the officers; a factor that was quite a significant distinction between the two groups. Primary or grammar school was generally the extent of education among enlisted men, whereas most officers had at least attended college.

The contrast in educational attainment between officers and enlisted men was related to the contrast in occupational pursuits between the two groups. Enlisted men came generally from farming and blue collar backgrounds, whereas officers had worked as professionals or held white collar jobs as civilians.

The attempts made by the government to ensure an army composed of a cross section of America's male youth met with mixed success in Tennessee. Due to the mandates of the Selective Service, the economic condition of the state's male population played a greater role in determining the composition of the military units more than any other factor. From the Southern states, such as Tennessee, the result was not only a cross section of the youth, but also a reflection of the social and economic gaps among the various classes of youth.

CHAPTER III

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND DATA RELATIVE TO THE MILITARY LIVES OF TENNESSEE SERVICEMEN

Training Camp

"This is the largest camp I have seen since I have been in the army and the most business place I ever saw," wrote Corporal Rennis Roberts from Camp Hustis, Virginia. He continued:

It is a sight to see a whole regiment drilling in the same field but each morning when they all take their morning exercises all in this regiment go through the same movements at the same time. We had a singing last night and this morning and every battery in this regiment was there, so you can probably imagine what a noise they all make. There is an aviation field here and the aeroplanes are over us most of the time.¹

In training camps throughout the country, the military's objective was to run inexperienced young men into a well-disciplined fighting force as soon as possible. The army selected sixteen camps for the training of the National Army; they were: Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Upton, New York; Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Gordon, Georgia; Camp Pike, Arkansas; Camp Sherman, Ohio; Camp Taylor, Kentucky; Camp Custer, Michigan; Camp Grant, Illinois; Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Travis, Texas; and Camp Lewis, Washington. National Guard training camps were located primarily in the South; they were: Camp Green, North Carolina; Camps Wadsworth and Sevier, South Carolina; Camps Hancock and Wheeler, Georgia; Camps McClelland and Sheridan, Alabama; Camp Shelby,

¹Rennis Roberts to Sister, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

Mississippi; Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; Camps MacArthur, Logan, and Bowie, Texas; Camp Cody, New Mexico; Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma; and Camps Kearney and Fremont, California.² Recruits from Tennessee were trained throughout the eastern United States but primarily in Camps Pike in Arkansas, Gordon in Georgia, and Sevier in South Carolina.

The National Guard units, which were among the first to be sent to France, found their southern camps in the winter of 1917-1918 to be rather crude affairs. Baldwin wrote that:

On reaching their new homes, they generally found camp to be a few wooden halls and row upon row of large tents set up in former cotton patches or stumpy land only barely reclaimed from piney woods. The army had decided to take advantage of the Southern climate by putting the Guardsmen in tents, thus saving time on construction work. As it happened, the winter was one of the coldest on record.³

Flavious Merrow and John Wix attested to these conditions. From Camp Gordan, Wix wrote:

Mamma we Got orders to Day to write Home and Get some Covire [or] we will freeze to Death Please send my quilt for it is Cold here Send me a Pillow By Parcel Post Be sure and Send one 2 or 3 quilt for Christ sake⁴

From Camp Sevier, Flavious Merrow wrote:

. . . We sure are in the wilderness . . . the supply boys had our ground cleared and tents up but we have to dig stumps there is not anything but pine trees here and the ground is so poor that a rabbit has to carry a lunch with

²U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, War Expenditures: Abstract of Testimony Before Subcommittee No. 2 (Camps), Washington, 1920; cited by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," pp. 93-94.

³Baldwin, "The Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 94.

⁴John Wix to Lucinda Wix Warren, 11 October 1917, WWI G.S.R.

him there are tents as far as the eyes can see . . . it is just like winter here every one running around with his blankets wrapped around them⁵

In the training camps that received the new army recruits in 1918, living conditions according to Baldwin were better than most recruits had been accustomed. Draftees arriving at camps where construction had been completed saw hundreds of two story "box-like barracks" with sanitary sewage disposal and hot and cold showers. These camps, designed for 48,000 men, exemplified the army's emphasis on personal hygiene and a healthy environment which served as an example not only for new recruits but for the civilian communities surrounding the camps.⁶

In camps with completed barracks, servicemen from Tennessee had few complaints about their new environment. In writing to their sisters, Dillard Sells and John Temple of Overton and Shelby Counties, respectively, made positive comments in reference to what they considered to be the "fine housing" of their barracks.⁷ Not only was the lodging sufficient the board was found to be more than satisfactory; so much so that menus were often shared with relatives as indicative of how well these men were being treated at camp. A typical dinner menu included pork chops, "spuds," celery, apple pie, butter, cherry preserves, syrup,

⁵Flavious Merrow to Josephine G. Merrow, 12 September 1917, WWI G.S.R.

⁶Ibid., p. 95.

⁷Dillard Sells to Floy Sells, 25 September 1918; John Temple to Mrs. Bertha Arnold, 25 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

coffee, and bread.⁸ The letters of Tennessee servicemen made no allusions to Friedel's assertion that Southern men had to adjust to a different diet; that they longed for hot biscuits to "sop" molasses and cold sweet milk.⁹

One aspect of their new home that elicited several Tennessee comments was the inoculations. Before receiving their shots the impending "long needle" was the cause of much dread and consternation among recruits. Those who had had the inoculations often humorously exaggerated the pain at the expense of the newer recruits.¹⁰ The effects, however, were usually mild, usually described as a sore arm, back or a temporary illness.¹¹ At times young men fainted after receiving the shots. This may or may not have been the case when recruit Ozro Spivey reported witnessing a death after a fellow recruit received an inoculation. He wrote:

I have taken my second shot and made it all right but it sure did make me sick. there was a boy died close to me from the shot. I had to be brought in from the drill ground after the shot and put to bed they had to pull my clothes off for I could not move.¹²

⁸James Pleasant to Family, 25 November 1917; Horace Williams to Rachael Williams, 20 September 1918; Earl Stennett to Luch Stennett; 11 November 1917; Cayce Brann to Reuben Brann, 25 August 1918; Arthur Dickey to Sister, 1 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁹Frank Friedel, Over There: The Story of America's First Great Overseas Crusade, (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1964), p. 22.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 20.

¹¹See Isaac Massingill to Roxie Terry, 11 August 1918; Taylor Hester to Ida Hester, 11 April 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹²Ozro Spivey to S.E. Spivey, 11 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

The daily drills probably caused more sore arms and backs than inoculations. The typical daily routine had the recruits up at 5:45 a.m. and dressed by 5:50 a.m.; breakfast at 6:00 a.m. and drill from 6:45 a.m. until 11:45 a.m. Dinner was at 12:15 p.m., followed by lectures on army rules, war materials, and the cleaning of rifles. The time designated for retreat and inspection of arms and uniforms was 5:30 p.m.¹³ The most difficult part of the daily routine was the drilling as described by James Ruffin of Tipton County:

It certainly is a hard life . . . We certainly are put through here, have to drill with a rifle, pack, sword, shovel, pick, dishes and water jug. When we were vaccinated we had to drill. Some boys were falling out like dead men in the army. All they did was to pick them up and keep on drilling . . .¹⁴

A similar scene was related by Hugh Stuart of Cheatham County when he wrote to his brother from Camp Gordon:

They fall out every day here when they drill. When They stand at attention some of them fall as if They were shot. We have to pick them up tote them in. It is The same way on hikes. I don't know but I Think I can stand it all right.¹⁵

Grant Shockley found that in addition to standing up to the physical demands of drill, one also had to be aware of the unexpected movements of comrades. Pertaining to what he termed "skirmish drilling," Shockley wrote from Camp Meade, Maryland:

¹³Friedel, Over There, pp. 16-17.

¹⁴James Ruffin to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ruffin, 15 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁵Hugh Stuart to Norman Stuart, 30 November 1917, WWI G.S.R.

. . . it sure would make you kip your eyes open. for there is so many carless people that could do much with a gun with the bayonet on it. for we were going through woods and over fences and through briars. and when the officer give the cormand to lay down you must lay down it don't make no diference where you are at nor how many briars you are in you must lay down.¹⁶

An unseen peril of camp that was more difficult to avoid than a comrade's carelessly placed bayonet was that of contagious diseases such as measles and influenza. The latter was greatly responsible for the pneumonia epidemic of 1917-1918 which took a high toll in training camps. Although precautions were taken by the army in emphasizing personal and environmental cleanliness, the large numbers of men occupying the barracks made outbreaks worse. From Camp Jackson, South Carolina, Pleasant James wrote his family in Obion County:

We have quiet a lot of sickness here in the camp mostly measles & pneumonia, had 76 deaths at the base hospital last week.

Cerebro spinal menegitis is in two companies of the regiment that I am in, they have quarantined also one other case in the camp, I think in the supply company.

I dont have any idea what will be the result of the desease they are ta[k]ing every precaution to prevent it spreading any farther. If it becomes serious I will write you about it.¹⁷

It would seem that the situation was already serious with 76 deaths occurring in a week. In any case, recruits in camp frequently reported

¹⁶Grant Shockley to Matt T. Shockley, 9 June 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁷Pleasant James to T. H. and Sarah James, 25 November 1917, WWI G.S.R.

the presence of measles, spinal meningitis, and pneumonia in their letters.¹⁸

Though not as serious as the more debilitating maladies, homesickness made training camp difficult to bear for some new recruits. Others simply did not like the army and wanted out. After arriving by recruit train at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, James Ruffin wrote his parents in Tipton County that several boys on board wished to fail the examinations in order to return home. A week later he wrote that the group he was with was often sad; "They cry every time they get a letter from home, or talk about home."¹⁹ From Camp Pike, Shelby Johnson of Wilson County expressed a profound dissatisfaction with training camp when he wrote "I don't like army life much it takes a horse to stand it and I ain't no horse."²⁰

The correspondence of most new recruits, however, revealed that they found training camp to be an exciting and sometimes even an enjoyable experience. Their morale was high although some missed home and often complained about the rigorous daily training schedule. Friedel has written that the army planned and encouraged wholesome recreational activities and, as reported by recruits from Tennessee, allowed the YMCA

¹⁸Horace Williams to Rachael Williams, 19 September 1918; Lyford Sims to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sims, 3 January 1918; Phillip Pack to Ida Pack, 15 September 1918; and Errol Lineberger to Vada Lineberger, 16 February 1918, WWI G.S.R.

¹⁹James Ruffin to Mr. and Mrs. David Ruffin, 8 September 1918, 15 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²⁰Shelby Johnson to Mose Johnson, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

to sponsor "picture shows" and other recreational gatherings.²¹ Games were a regular part of camp life. Clarence Morgan of Shelby County wrote that as the third best shot on the rifle range he received a two pound box of candy; the second best, a five pound box of candy; and the best shot received five dollars and a ride back to camp.²² After a site-seeing tour of New York, Philip Pack was the recipient of a ride back to Camp Merritt that was also a morale booster. He related the following:

When we got back to the ferry a big Chandler Bus drove off the boat. There were two women on the rear seat, and a man chauffeur. They waved for me to come and ride with them and I held up three fingers saying that there were three of us and they said, "come on." They brought us lots of cigarettes and candy, and anything we wanted to eat or drink. I think one of th women had a son in France and I guess she had plenty of money and wanted to give it away. and of course you know I felt proud.²³

Generally army life in the training camp was considered arduous by several new recruits, who expressed comments about it, but most believed it to be a worthwhile experience. They probably would have agreed with Philip Pack's appraisal. He said, "This army is a great life. a boy learns things here that he won't learn anywhere else. It is pretty hard at times, but I like it."²⁴

²¹Frank Friedel, Over There, p. 27; John Wall to Beulah Wall, 4 September 1918; Taylor Hester to Ida Hester, 11 April 1918, WWI G.S.R.; and Fred Baldwin "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 110.

²²Clarence Morgan to Mary Morgan, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

²³Philip Pack to Ida Pack, 18 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²⁴Philip Pack to Ida Pack, 2 September 1918; See also Rennie Roberts to Coleman and Mary Roberts, n.d.; Grant Shockley to Matt Shockley, 9 June 1918; James Mitchell to M. L. Beard, 4 March 1918; Willie Phebus to Mollie Phebus, n.d.; James Londen to Jona and Hes Londen, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

Some Personal Thoughts About "Going Over"

When basic training ended recruits gave more thought to the imminent voyage to France. Their letters home revealed an eagerness to cross "the pond" or the "creek," as well as some anxiety.²⁵ ". . . we are all anxious to go," wrote Rennie Roberts, "and I am sure we will be still more anxious to get back."²⁶ Baldwin concluded that the impending voyage was the most exciting thing that had yet happened to these young men. They were ready to go and morale was high. "American training," he wrote, "short by the pre-war standards of any nation, had keyed officers and men up to a high pitch."²⁷ Pleasant James wrote to his father, "All the boys are optimistic about going over, never hear any complaint at all. For my part, I wouldn't take a small fortune for my opportunity to go over in the capacity that I am going in."²⁸

Although Pleasant James missed much of the excitement because of his early embarkation, many of the soldiers who came after him experienced a great morale boost as troop trains moved eastward toward embarkation camps amidst the cheering of crowds along the way. Baldwin quotes one soldier's description of his journey from Georgia to New York:

Every whistle and bell within miles was playing tunes,
people crowded the windows of houses and factories,

²⁵See George Tripp to Sally Tripp, 28 July 1918; William Ivey to Betty Ivey, 14 September 1918; John W. Wall to Beulah B. Wall, 24 September 1918; Dillard Sells to Mary Sells, 25 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

²⁶Rennie Roberts to Zora Roberts, n.d., WWI G.S.R.

²⁷Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 144.

²⁸Pleasant James to T. H. James, 27 January 1918, WWI G.S.R.

everybody's hat was off, everybody was yelling himself hoarse; Red Cross ladies at every station with apples and cigarettes, pretty girls shaking hands with us through the car windows--I am still quite drunk with the excitement of it²⁹

Pleasant James experienced a more subdued trip as a result of the policy of keeping knowledge of troop movements to a minimum in early 1918. Nevertheless, he had a good trip and wrote to his father:

I enjoyed the trip up here fine we came over the "Atlantic Coast" line R.R. Came through Richmond Washington and Philidelphia and lots of other places of interest. I saw the Capitol bldg. at Washington by night it sure looks nice by electric light.

We would have enjoyed the trip much better if we could have put our heads out of the car windows and yelled as much as we wanted to but they wouldn't let us even raise the windows to look out.

We were moved secretly it seems³⁰

This memorable train ride east moved most enlisted men toward two embarkation camps, Camp Merritt near Tenafly, New Jersey or Camp Mills on Long Island. At these camps they were issued new clothing and equipment, and given a final physical examination to screen out those with contagious diseases. They also attended orientation seminars on life aboard ship. After they had been prepared as well as possible for the trip, they boarded transports at various ports. From Hoboken, New Jersey, 1,650,000 servicemen embarked for France; from Newport News, Virginia,

²⁹Frederick A. Pottle, Stretchers (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1929), p. 65; quoted by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 145.

³⁰Pleasant James to T. H. James, 27 January 1918, WWI G.S.R.

about 288,000; and fewer than 150,000 from Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, and other Canadian port cities.³¹

Aboard the transport ships to France life could be uncomfortable, tedious, and for many, boring. The crowded ships, traveling in convoys for security, crossed the Atlantic in approximately fourteen days. During that time, soldiers, who were still under strict discipline, amused themselves by watching boxing and wrestling matches, playing cards, and attending band concerts.³²

An eventful trip across the Atlantic, however, was very desirable when traveling through submarine infested waters.³³ Lieutenant Ferni Stanley observed while enroute to France that everyone seemed happy and somewhat relaxed until the eighth day when they entered the waters where submarines possibly lurked. He wrote that:

We have been in the danger zone since yesterday, and are now wearing our ofie belts constantly. eat with them on and sleep with our clothes on. When you hit the submarine war zone like we are in now, you sure begin to realize that there is a war going on.³⁴

Captain Edie Wade wrote that those on board had a feeling of having made it as they approached the French coast; they had eluded the submarines.³⁵ Troops on board ship were constantly drilled on procedures for abandoning ship but fortunately never had to use their

³¹Baldwin, "The Enlisted Man in World War I," pp. 146, 148-149.

³²Ibid., pp. 158-159; Friedel, Over There, p. 53.

³³Friedel, Over There, p. 47.

³⁴Ferni Stanley to Addie Stanley, 20 May 1918, WWI G.S.R.

³⁵Edie Wade to Josephine Wade, 10 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

training. No troop transport was ever lost on an eastward voyage due to the effectiveness of the convoy system, although some were torpedoed empty on return trips. "During the entire war, only a few submarines (three or four) attacked United States troop transports on the way to France."³⁶

Troop transports escaped German submarines, but the problems brought on by shipboard sickness was another matter. Seasickness was the most common ailment and it engendered numerous remarks to relatives from servicemen concerning the suffering of the latter.³⁷ By far, the most lethal of shipboard sickness was the epidemic of Spanish Influenza of 1918 which swept the United States and Europe causing the deaths of thousands. The transport ships with their close quartered environments, according to Alfred Crosby, provided ideal places for the Influenza virus to breed, causing death and sickness on the crossings.³⁸ The voyage of the Leviathan, which left port at Hoboken September 29, 1918, with many servicemen from Tennessee aboard, exemplifies the tragedy of several of the crossings that year. A ship medical officer related that the men, primarily from the mountain regions of Tennessee were in poor physical condition and poorly educated. "Many of them had been in the

³⁶W. S. Sims, "Transporting Two Million Americans to France," World's Work, XL (July, 1920), 306-309; quoted by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 158.

³⁷See Andrew Johnson to W. H. Johnson, 25 August 1918; Ed Koger to Bettie Koger, 1 May 1918; Leon Greene to W. J. Greene, July 1918; Taylor Hester to J. R. and Ida Hester, 27 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

³⁸Alfred Crosby Jr., Epidemic and Peace 1918, (Wesport: Greenwood Press, 1976), p. 132.

service not more than three or four weeks and knew nothing of discipline; and the meaning of personal cleanliness and the methods of self-protection from disease was as a closed book to them."³⁹ On October 1, the medical officer wrote:

The conditions during this night cannot be visualized by any one who has not actually seen them. Men in upper bunks would lean over the edge and spit or vomit without restraint, the ejected matter usually covering the men in bunks below. Pools of blood from severe nasal hemorrhages of many patients were scattered through the compartments and the attendants were powerless to escape tracking through the mess, because of the narrow passages between the bunks. . . . The decks became wet and slippery, groans and cries of the terrified added to the confusion of the applicants clamoring for treatment and altogether a true inferno reigned supreme.⁴⁰

By the time the ship reached its destination of Brest, France, on 7 October 1918, approximately ninety soldiers had died. Several soldiers, such as James Garland of Davidson County, arrived sick in Brest and later died. His captain wrote:

. . . Influenza broke out on our way over and fifty-four of my men were struck with it. Upon my arrival at Brest, France I had these sick men transferred to the best hospital in the city and made comfortable as possible⁴¹

Some were able to walk ashore but eventually hospitalized. Boyd Worley recounted to a friend's mother the events that led up to her son Horace's

³⁹Washington, D.C., Naval Records Collection, National Archives RG 45, Subject File, 1911-1927, Os-United States Naval Vessels, Box 165, Report dated October 11, 1918; quoted by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 162.

⁴⁰Crosby, Epidemic and Peace 1918, p. 132.

⁴¹O. S. S. Smith, Jr., to Margaret K. Garland, 23 January 1919, WWI G.S.R.

hospitalization and eventual death of pneumonia. After arriving on the Northern Pacific, which had a severe influenza outbreak at sea, he wrote on 4 October 1918:

. . . We were all sick worn out. We went up to Brest and had to sleep in the rain and mud. Horace was sick with an awful cold and went to the hospital I believe Oct the 8. I never saw him any more⁴²

The outbreak of influenza on board ship may have dimmed the morale of many doughboys, but their spirits were lifted by the tumultuous welcome given by the British and French people upon their arrival in Europe. They looked to the Americans to breathe new life into their exhausted armies.

Telling the Folks at Home About France

The reaction of American servicemen to France and its people was initially one of excitement engendered by a sense of noble purpose. The "Yanks" were finally "over there" to set things right and the rousing welcomes they received as they marched off the gangplanks made them even more confident that their mission would make a difference in the struggle. Alva Hudiburgh of Hardin County wrote:

. . . The people are fine. They do everything they can for us. They think the americans are it and it is well that they should for without Them over here no one can say what the result would have been, but now they know that deliverance is at hand⁴³

After the signing of the armistice, however, soldiers' letters were not as positive and sympathetic to their host country. This was due

⁴²Boyd Worley to Rachael Williams, 12 May 1919, WWI G.S.R.

⁴³Alva Hudiburgh to Alvalena Hudiburgh, 23 August, WWI G.S.R.

primarily to two reasons. First, during the war they were kept too busy to complain, and second, censors did not allow criticism of allies. When fighting ceased, however, the protracted delays of the army in getting back home created a "post-armistice disgust relative to France."⁴⁴ The following reactions and impressions came before they grew weary of the country they had come to save.

One of the most frequently mentioned initial reactions to their tour in France, after their joyous welcome, concerned the crude and filthy, lice infested billets to which they were assigned. These were in stark contrast to the barracks at home that had been constantly inspected for cleanliness. Jesse Hunt, one of many soldiers who was initially billeted in barns and hay lofts, related this uncomfortable experience to his father but without complaint; he wrote:

. . . Since my arrival over here we take our hardships more of a joke now than anything else. Laugh and talk about what we go through with instead of getting mad and fussing. We were billeted in old barns when we first came over that were so full of lice you couldn't be comfortable in any position you'd get in I've been full of them several times.⁴⁵

After leaving the barracks to investigate their new surroundings, many servicemen were struck by what they considered to be the primitive and "backwards" conditions of the country as compared to their homeland. They considered farming techniques, plumbing, and sanitation methods as

⁴⁴Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," pp. 165, 185.

⁴⁵Jesse Hunt to Willie Hunt, 16 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

being both perplexing and "behind the times."⁴⁶ Hudiburgh remarked that the countryside was pretty, but:

. . . they are years behind us in modern improvements. The most modern thing I have seen is electric lights and McCormic binders. but I have seen them using the old sicle right in the same field with the binder and they still use the old tread wheel power for threshing.⁴⁷

Others made shocked observations concerning the use of roadsides for latrines due to the lack of a proper sewerage disposal system.⁴⁸

Despite having to adjust to what were at times perplexing customs and habits the servicemen's correspondence yielded some interesting insights relative to France, its people, and their experiences there.

Upon arriving, Ferni Stanley wrote to his wife:

We landed yesterday and are now in a rest camp What I have seen of France is very picturesque and beautiful but the people have a sad look on their faces. . . . They certainly try to treat us good, but gee! the cussed garlic that they put in everything but wine. I never did like the stuff but am getting so I can gulp it down like a hero.⁴⁹

The active role of the women in the work force due to the shortage of civilian males and as Red Cross volunteers often drew the soldier's attention. Women, they wrote, were operating street cars and filling

⁴⁶Eddie Wade to Folks, 17 July 1918; and Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 185.

⁴⁷Alva Hudiburgh to Alvalena Hudiburgh, 23 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁴⁸Benjamin Hinkle to Thomas and Martha Hinkle, n.d., 1918; Eddie Wade to Mother, 25 August 1918; Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 190; and Lawrence Stallings, *The Doughboys The Story of the AEF*, (New York: Harper and Row, 1963), p. 35.

⁴⁹Ferni Stanley to Adie Stanley, 29 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

various other occupations in the absence of men.⁵⁰ Their activities in the Red Cross, especially at the front, were considered heroic. Wade wrote that he had seen them driving ambulances and supply trucks, helping refugees, and doing everything possible to comfort the soldiers.⁵¹ In this regard, Lieutenant Stanley pointed out to his wife:

. . . I have seen Red Cross ladies and Y.M.C.A. ladies over hear working under shell fire right up in the front and have seen them have to evacuate their stations which were soon destroyed by shell fire, and they would establish another station and go right on with their duty sticking to their posts when the destruction of human life was going on all around them. How they stand the strain I can not imagine. I have seen the Y.M.C.A. put on a moving picture show in a dugout with an artillery duel going on above them.⁵²

Another experience shared with the folks at home was the beauty and significance of the historical monuments in France. Lieutenant Witherspoon, like others, used some of his spare time to view some of these sites. After visiting Paris, he wrote:

. . . I saw Napoleon's tomb, the Madeline, the statues in the Louvre, the famous old Notre Dame Cathedral and another about 1200 years old in which I believe Louis XIV worshipped.⁵³

Ferni Stanley, another officer, wrote:

. . . I have stayed in quarters erected by Napoleon, also in one place which was partly built before Christ. It is wonderful to go thru through these castles built and

⁵⁰Alva Hudiburgh to Alvalena Hudiburgh, 23 August 1918; Edie Wade to Folks, 17 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵¹Edie Wade to George, 17 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵²Ferni Stanley to Addie Stanley, 16 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵³Edwin Witherspoon to Sam Witherspoon, 7 May 1919, WWI G.S.R.

occupied by dukes and kings hundreds of years ago, even before our country was discovered.⁵⁴

After having seen some of the monumental treasures of the world, one serviceman concluded that his life would never be the same. To a friend, Private Pleasant James emphatically stated:

I know now, that if I am fortunate enough to get back from France I will never stop in the old dead section that I have lived in practically all my life. I have learned other than that now. I could never be satisfied with Tenn as a state again. I don't know just what I will do or where I will go. It will be time enough to plan when I know for sure that I will get to carry out said plans.⁵⁵

Unfortunately James succumbed to pneumonia as so many others did during the influenza epidemic of 1918. The horizons of all servicemen were no doubt broadened but most were probably more in agreement with Private Lineberger who wrote to his sister:

I hope it will not be long until I can come back again and when I do I will be satisfied never more to roam. But will stay in Dear Old Tenn The Garden spot of the world.⁵⁶

The excerpts of the above letters are illustrative of the primary desire of the servicemen, which was to return home. It did not matter whether it was to be an old familiar place or some place that was more exciting, the intent was to survive as they did their duty and then to resume their lives which had been interrupted by war. This sentiment is even more evident in letters written from the trenches.

⁵⁴Ferni Stanley to Addie Stanley, 23 May 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵⁵Pleasant James to Slim, 22 April 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵⁶Errol Lineberger to Sister, 20 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

The Reality of War: Some Thoughts and Experiences
Concerning the Battlefield

One may easily accept that the average serviceman's thoughts, after experiencing his first shelling attack, were similar to the sober words that Harold Goodwin penned to his sister:

This old story book stuff of men chaffing at the bits to get in action is just true of fellows like me who have never been in action, and from what little I saw, I'm not half as blood thirsty as I was. Men are not crazy to go up there into an earthly hell and all that kind of thing. Don't go misunderstanding me, however, they are ready to do their duty and do it cheerfully, but they don't lay awake at night to go forward⁵⁷

The thoughts penned by servicemen concerning their impressions of the front were often filtered through censors. Their letters reveal that at times they desired to elaborate on the experiences and the conditions surrounding them but stopped short with such statements as "I would like to tell lots more but can't at the present," or "I wish I could write and tell you everything but impossible you see."⁵⁸ Thomas Mitchell of Campbell County added after describing shelling he had undergone that he "could write a lot of what has happened in the past few days but the censor would object."⁵⁹ Perhaps Clarence Fry also had much to tell, but instead sadly remarked "It is hard to write an interesting letter as I do not want to be called up for violating any of the rules."⁶⁰

⁵⁷Harold Goodwin to Mary L. Goodwin, n.d. 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁵⁸Tonnie Murray to Nellie Murray, 3 August 1918, 24 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.; and William R. Majors, "Letters from the AEF," Tennessee Historical Quarterly 36, (Fall 1977):366.

⁵⁹Thomas Mitchell to Mont Mitchell, 26 September 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶⁰Clarence Fry to John W. Fry, 8 February 1918, WWI G.S.R.

One war related topic that was beyond censorship from the front was the necessity for family members and others to support the war effort in every way possible. There was a need for Americans to be in France, Alva Hudiburgh explained to his sister, in order to save a country threatened by those who would commit atrocities; for he had:

[seen] first hand the awful tales of suffering that those people have undergone, have seen children with a hand cut of so they would never be able to fight. What if we do have to sacrifice a lot of lives isn't it better that we should than to have the same thing happen to our own Country.⁶¹

Ferni Stanley urged support along the same lines. A draft would not be needed he wrote if people could be aware of the events in France; and, instead of a five billion dollar liberty loan, the government would get twenty-five billion. He added that American support of the war was necessary "so that Christianity will reign on Earth."⁶² Dewey Ledford of McMinn County was proud that the American people were "exerting every effort in our behalf and have entered whole heart and soul into the one great task that of winning the War."⁶³

The ideas of supporting the war effort as a way of helping to bring about an earlier victory, and thus save additional lives, was a clear necessity to those families that read letters about the carnage at the front. Despite censorship, many of these letters left no doubt as to the danger that these young men were facing so far from home. Going "over the top" was a topic often mentioned in the correspondence.

⁶¹Alva Hudiburgh to Janie Carpenter, 23 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶²Ferni Stanley to Addie Stanley, 25 May 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶³Dewey Ledford to J. V. Ledford, 11 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

After surviving two such experiences at the Hindenburg Line, Jesse Hunt explained to his father:

. . . papa you can't imagine one's thoughts just before he goes over the top, and while he is in no man's land, under a barrage of artillery of all kind, rifle, machine gun fire and all kinds of gasses. All these things come at one time It was 14 dead Germans in the dugout with Wills H. & myself. You can't imagine how hard it is to pass your friends that are wounded or to see them lying dead all around. The only consolation we have is to leave more dead Germans than we do our comrades.⁶⁴

Jesse added that his experiences made him realize that when people said they were not afraid of anything, ". . . its a lie."⁶⁵

After thirty days in the trenches, surely Benjamin Hinkle knew the meaning of fear as he tried to explain his situation to his father. He told him that a third of his platoon had been either killed or wounded, a sixth were sick in the hospital and he had lost one half of his officers. He continued:

. . . don't know why I have been spared hope for some extra good reason but have been where it seemed there would be no chance of surviving My men have been picked off at my elbow and blown into pieces by big shells at my front and rear but I'm still here doing my best to help win this great victory which shall be ours regardless of the cost I could never picture this life to you, much less in writing.⁶⁶

Hinkle was later severely wounded at the front and died on the day of the Armistice.

⁶⁴Jesse Hunt to Willis Hunt, n.d. 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶Benjamin Hinkle to Thomas Hinkle, 27 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶⁷Benjamin Hinkle to Thomas and Martha Hinkle, 30 June 1918, WWI G.S.R.

A soldier's first exposure to the reality of the carnage occurring at the front often came in his first exposure to high explosives behind the lines.⁶⁷ Sergeant Goodwin described his experience:

I found out how it feels to see the wicked stuff burst, see my pals fall, smell the fumes of it, and know the sensation of the first fire. One broke uncomfortably close to me. It got four boys who were much farther from it. The shock knocked me down and it scared me horrible. My first sensation was one of wonder at being alive, my next was a feeling of disgust at being shell shocked on my first shell, for I was so shaky and nervous that I could hardly pick up my helmet and then I decided that I had better get in a dug out. but my plans to take cover were ruined by the calls for help from the fellows hit.⁶⁸

When soldiers described their existence at the front, they wrote of the hardships and deprivations they suffered for weeks at a time in the filthy trenches. Their letters told of jumping in and out of dugouts, knowing that death was ever present at the front, described by one soldier as "the worst part of the world."⁶⁹ When there was time to write home a simple but reassuring phrase was often written soon after the greeting: I've been lucky; I haven't been scratched; I made it ok; or, as one aptly put it, "the noose I have is I am well."⁷⁰ These words were, perhaps, as reassuring to those who wrote them as to the recipients.

⁶⁸Harold Goodwin to Mary Goodwin, 4 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁶⁹Flavious Merrow to Mrs. J. D. Merrow, 12 August 1918; Tonnie Murray to Nellie Murray, 28 July 1918; Thomas Mitchell to Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Mitchell, 26 September 1918; and Benjamin Hinkle to Martha Hinkle, 20 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷⁰Grant Shockley to Matt Schockley, 3 October 1918; and Benjamin Robinson to Nancy Robinson, 23 May 1918; Marion Marlin to T. S. Marlin, 11 July 1918; and Charles Lacy to Mary Lacy, 17 October 1918, WWI G.S.R.

Throughout the war, morale remained high among American soldiers. Two servicemen from Tennessee referred to the deadly clashes as "games" that had to be played well as a way of assuring survival.⁷¹ Although souvenirs weren't sold at these "games" it is not surprising that some young men were eager to take them back to let others know they had been there. Mark Hambright asked his mother to inquire about the postal regulations for sending home such souvenirs as bayonets, field glasses, and German revolvers; and Lieutenant Hinkle wrote of sending a few souvenirs home, one of which was the envelope he picked off a "jerry" which was used to send his letter.⁷² Apparently souvenir hunting was also common in Jesse Hunt's area. After battle, he wrote his father that he did not get one as he was too weak to carry anything else. He added, however, "I think I make the best one if I can get out alive." Relative to souvenir hunting, Baldwin found that:

From the very first--in or out of the trenches-- Americans showed a craving for souvenirs. One man wrote that when anyone shot a German the victim's buttons were off before he hit the ground.⁷⁴

Perhaps some mementos became reminders of the efforts that some servicemen took to provide themselves with hot meals while in the

⁷¹Benjamin Hinkle to Thomas Hinkle, 9 August 1918; and Harold Goodwin to Mary Goodwin, 4 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷²Benjamin Hinkle to Martha Hinkle; 23 October 1918; Mark Hambright to Mary Hambright, 24 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷³Jesse Hunt to Willis Hunt, n.d. 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷⁴Quincy Sharpe Mills, One Who Gave His Life: War Letters of Quincy Sharpe Mills, (New York: Putnam 1923), p. 349; quoted by Fred Baldwin, "The American Enlisted Man in World War I," p. 180-181.

trenches. Sometimes when there was little to do, according to Flavious Merrow, men cooked and ate to pass the time away. He described the construction of a makeshift stove as follows:

. . . Well to start out with we take a candle and cut it in half and then get [an] old can wrap the candle in a piece of burlap sock and place it in the can. the stove is then Ready. We then make our coffee and oatmeal and try to have it ready by the time we get the rest of our rations and so by doing we have 3 hot meals a day.⁷⁵

When the armistice was signed and soldiers attempted to put into context all they had seen and done while in France, they no doubt readily agreed with William Bushong of Hamblen County; he had earlier stated that he "wouldn't take a million for the experiences in France but wouldn't give a nickel to have it repeated."⁷⁶

Casualties from War and Disease

The casualty statistics for World War I were astounding. Approximately 50,000 Americans soldiers lost their lives in battle and another 75,000 died of other causes, especially influenza.⁷⁷ From Tennessee, there were 1,836 battle deaths and approximately 2,164 deaths from influenza and other causes.⁷⁸

⁷⁵Flavious Merrow to Mrs. J. D. Merrow, 12 August 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷⁶William Bushong to William Bushong, Sr., 16 July 1918, WWI G.S.R.

⁷⁷David Shannon, Twentieth Century America: The Progressive Era, 1:178.

⁷⁸Folmsbee et al. in Tennessee: A Short History, p. 479, give the figure as 1,836 who "lost their lives," and Conklin in Hamer's Tennessee--A History, 1673-1932, 2:919 states that approximately 4,000 "lost their lives." Obviously the latter number includes all deaths from battle and other causes as a list proceeding it includes names of servicemen who died of disease. The number 2,164 is the difference between 1,836 and 4,000.

People across the country and indeed the world were shocked at the high mortality rate of the influenza epidemic which killed about ten million people throughout the world and five-hundred thousand in the United States.⁷⁹ The mortality rate was highest among the twenty-one to twenty-nine year old age bracket compared to the very young and the very old.⁸⁰ The epidemic swept through army camps, U.S. transport ships, and the battlefields and cities of Europe.

Although the mortality rate relative to disease was high, this was the first war in which American battle deaths came close to exceeding disease deaths. If one compares the total number of deaths due to combat to the total number attributed to disease, one will find that for every American soldier who died in battle or as a result of wounds or gas in World War I, 1.02 died of disease.⁸¹ Forty-three thousand of the deaths from disease were the result of influenza and pneumonia, which was 80 percent of the total number killed in battle.⁸² Using Crosby's findings, the battle deaths would then number 53,750, leaving a total of 28,250 deaths from other diseases and miscellaneous causes such as accidents. When the causes of death among the 125,000 are described in percentages, 43 percent died of battle related causes, 34.4 percent from influenza and pneumonia, and 23 percent from other diseases and miscellaneous causes.

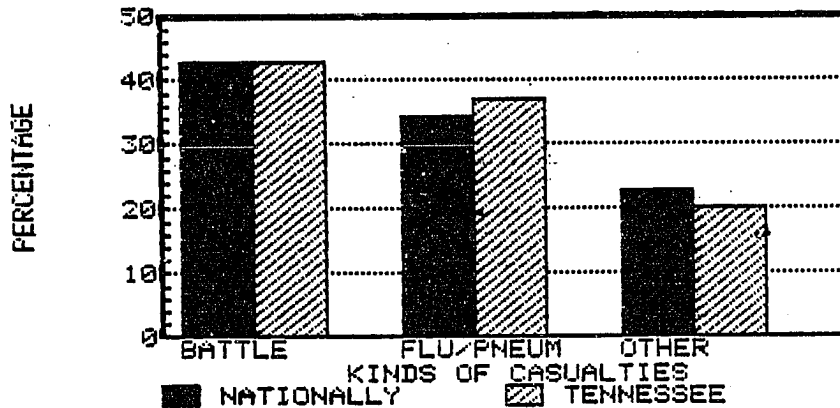
⁷⁹David Shannon, Twentieth Century America: The Progressive Era, 1:178; Hanson W. Baldwin, World War I: An Outline History, p. 156.

⁸⁰Alfred Crosby Jr., Epidemic and Peace, 1918, p. 21.

⁸¹U.S. Army, Medical Department, Preventive Medicine in World War II, (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1958), 4:11; cited by Crosby, Epidemic and Peace, 1918, p. 206.

⁸²Ibid.

The various casualty rates for Tennesseans was similar to those of the nation as a whole. Among the 4,000 deaths of Tennesseans, 43 percent were battlefield related, 37 percent from influenza and pneumonia, and 20 percent from other diseases and miscellaneous causes, including accidents.⁸³



Graph 7. The causes of death among Tennessee servicemen compared to the causes among servicemen nationally.

Crowell and Wilson found that the mortality rate for influenza was higher in the training camps than on the transports due to the rule of quarantining and screening soldiers just prior to embarkation for the detection of diseases. The number of deaths on board transports would otherwise probably have been higher.⁸⁴

⁸³These figures based on the WWI G.S.R., which provide definite causes of death for 992 or 24.8 percent of the approximately 4,000 casualties from Tennessee.

⁸⁴Benedict Crowell and Robert Forrest Wilson, How America Went to War: An Account From Official Sources of the National War Activities 1917-1920, (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1921), 2:445.

Ayres concluded that the reasons for the overall low disease death rate among all American servicemen throughout the war included: well trained medical personnel, compulsory vaccinations against typhoid, good sanitation conditions in camps, sanitary drinking water, and adequate hospital facilities. Conditions had not been as healthy twenty years earlier in the Spanish American War. Typhoid fever from poor sanitation caused 85 percent of the total number of deaths.⁸⁵

The casualty statistics are a necessary adjunct to the letters of these servicemen in understanding their thoughts and actions. One becomes more aware of the frequency in which these individuals were exposed to sickness and death in 1918, thus adding another human element to the war. Letters from training camps, which often revealed concerns with mundane occurrences that made life better or worse away from home, were followed by those from the trenches expressing a fear of losing life but not an unwillingness to sacrifice it for what was considered a noble and just cause.

⁸⁵U.S. Department of the Army, The War with Germany: A Statistical Study, by Leonard Ayres, (Washington: Government Publication), p. 138.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Tennesseans were basically no different from the citizens of other states in the country who came to support American entry into the European conflict. Initially there was little serious concern surrounding the events in 1914 which followed what most considered as just another political assassination. Before the sinking of the Lusitania, the newspapers were more concerned with the economic and social aspects of the struggle than with the prospect of the United States entering it.

In 1917, the state supported President Wilson's decision to enter the war and mobilization proceeded with great enthusiasm. The Tennessee State Council of Defense, headed by Rutledge Smith, coordinated the state's effort and was praised from Washington for a job well done, especially in its operation of the Selective Service Program at the state level.

From throughout the country, the Selective Service brought in 66 percent of all the men that would serve their country during World War I. From Tennessee the percentage of draftees was 74.7 percent, reflecting the higher percentage of draftees from the Southern states. This was basically due to two reasons: one, Southern males were less likely to volunteer; and two, these states contained a large number of unskilled blacks and whites who became primary candidates for the draft

as the Selective Service placed men with "nonproductive" jobs in the Class I-A category. In comparing the small number of volunteers to the response of the state's newspapers and legislators who unanimously supported American entry into the war, one can see a distinction between the committed minority who actively supported the War and the majority who would do so only if pressed.

The Tennessee servicemen represented the social and economic composition of the state's population. They were basically farmers and laborers whose army pay was more often than not equivalent to their earning as civilians, a fact especially true of black servicemen. This study confirmed for Tennessee some economic facts that were probably true of all the Southern states. There still remained in 1918 a great degree of agriculture-related poverty as a heritage of the post-Civil War period. The large number of tenant farmers and low yielding small farms, in addition to the small amount of industry, contributed to the poverty of the state compared to the national per capita income.

The new young servicemen, who recently had been farmers, averaged 22 years of age and generally had resided with their parents. The fact that they were generally single and without dependents probably says more about the criteria used by the Selective Service in calling up registrants to the draft than about the constitution of the average family or the length of time in which the average young man lived at home with his parents.

Living at home, however, probably encouraged many to still consider themselves under the guidance of parents. Their letters revealed efforts to assure parents and other relatives that though they

were now soldiers, they were still attempting to live a good life and to follow the mandates taught at home. Often expressed in their letters was religious faith which indicated that religious teachings were part of the upbringing of these young men raised in a mostly Southern rural background at the turn of the twentieth century.

The ability to write letters, among young men from such a background, was a characteristic that set many apart from their comrades in arms. Among enlisted men, the level of education was generally low, with primary and grammar school being the extent of formal learning among most. On the other hand, officers were better educated as a group, with most having had some college training.

The contrast between enlisted men and officers from Tennessee was also reflected in the occupational pursuits of these two groups. Enlisted men came primarily from farming and blue collar backgrounds; whereas, officers had occupied professional and white collar positions as civilians.

It would seem that the attempts made by the government to ensure an army composed of a cross section of America's male youth met with mixed success in Tennessee as it did across the country. Due to the criteria of the Selective Service System, the economic and social condition of a state's male population played a greater role in determining the composition of the military units than any other factor.

The first exposure to military life for the future AEF was that of training camp. In general, to most servicemen from Tennessee, who had never been so far from home, it was a hard life. However, the army made it almost enjoyable by its objective of maintaining high morale

among the new recruits. For many, living conditions at camps were far better than those to which they had been accustomed at home. By the time training was completed, morale was so high that they were often eager to get to France to put what they had learned into action.

Thoughts about "going over" were mixed with both enthusiasm and anxiety. Excitement lay ahead of them; but also, their knowledge of casualties was a reminder that many young men were not coming back alive. The public, however, helped to maintain their morale through the visible and audible support produced by the loud cheering along the tracks as the troop trains moved east toward the ports of embarkation.

The sea voyage, though long and tedious and potentially dangerous because of German submarines lurking in the ocean, turned out to be mostly uneventful with the exception of the effect of the outbreak of influenza in 1918. The "flu trip," as some referred to it, took more lives than submarines; the only transports that were ever successfully attacked were empty and on the return trip.

At the end of the trans-Atlantic trip, the doughboys were greeted enthusiastically by the French and British which helped to maintain the idea that the latter was there for a noble purpose which only they could accomplish. They appreciated the hospitality of their French hosts, but were quick to remark about the "backwardness" of the country, especially relative to its farming methods. This again illustrates the background of most of the enlisted men. On the other hand, officers were more likely to remark favorably about the historical monuments, perhaps owing to their advanced education. It is not surprising that after seeing some of the world there would be a desire among a few to

see more of it, while most probably desired only to get back to Tennessee to a more familiar environment.

The desire to return home was even more evident in the correspondence of servicemen from the trenches. They wrote of severe hardships, deprivations, and the anguish of seeing friends killed and wounded. But they still managed to maintain a relatively high morale throughout the war. This was due primarily to the fact that they accepted the official explanation that this was not just another war. The correspondence seems to imply that in their innocence they believed that when German militarism was defeated it would remove the evil which threatened their own homeland and democracy. As a result, the civilized way of life would continue to thrive in a safe environment.

Among the 125,000 American servicemen who gave their lives for the above ideas during World War I, approximately 4,000 were Tennesseans. The Tennessee percentages of deaths from battle, disease, and other causes were similar to the national percentages of deaths from these same causes. This was the first war in which deaths related to battle outnumbered those caused by disease, if one compares only those deaths from battle and disease which took place in Europe. However, even when comparisons are made of disease and battle deaths on both sides of the ocean, deaths due to disease were only 2 percent higher than those from battle. If it had not been for the influenza epidemic of 1918, which killed the overwhelming proportion of the servicemen who died from disease, it is quite likely that battlefield deaths would have outnumbered disease deaths in an overall comparison of the two causes.

The similarity in the percentages of the various causes of death points out a not unexpected conclusion to this study. The most significant difference in servicemen from Tennessee and those from other states was the contrast in their social backgrounds. Tennesseans were generally poorer, not as well educated, and a larger percentage of them were farmers and blacks. At this point, the difference ends. Most soldiers from all over the country shared the same experiences in the military both at home and abroad. In general, the majority believed in the cause for which they were fighting. They believed that an Allied victory was necessary to protect the innocent people of Europe and their own homeland from the evils of German militarism.

Since the dawn of time, mankind has found reasons for belligerent actions against his neighbors that seldom accomplished the aforesaid purpose for any great length of time. Taken in its historical context, World War I was the twentieth century epitome of such an action. Few would argue with the contention that it was a great waste of human life which primarily resulted in the near destruction of an entire generation of young European males. The estimated casualty figure of 6,510,000 probably means little to most people. It is difficult to conceive that such great numbers represent the lives of men who were sons, husbands, and brothers--men whose existence during a particular time in history destined them to become casualties in yet another war fought for what all believed were the best of reasons. This paper has attempted to cast a more human identity on a small number of these men from the state of Tennessee that they may be remembered as people more so than as statistics to just another war.

CHAPTER V

THE APPLICATION OF THIS STUDY TO CLASSROOM TEACHING

In the western world, we have failed too often to appreciate the study of history and other social sciences, which is a necessity if we are serious about addressing world problems. To propose meaningful solutions, such problems must first be put into the proper context which demands a knowledge of history. Today there is a tendency to ignore both the study of history as a valuable problem solving tool and to overemphasize high technology as a panacea for all problems of the modern world. A viable alternative to choosing one or the other is to bring them together in the classroom to illustrate to students that traditional and modern approaches to problem solving, when used together, can and do work well.

History teachers today realize that computer skills in the near future will not be limited to just a few bright students. In naming the computer its "Machine of the Year" for 1982, Time magazine aptly focused on the growing use of this new technology in American society.¹ In the field of education, the computer is accepted as a component of the future-oriented curricula, as illustrated by states such as Tennessee where all students will eventually be taught the fundamentals of computer operation. Most educators believe that skills

¹Otto Friedrich, "The Computer Moves In," Time, January 3, 1983, p. 14.

for the retrieval and analysis of computerized data will be a must in preparing students for jobs in what Arters terms "the knowledge industry," a business based on the distribution and consumption of knowledge.²

History students at the collegiate level can be exposed to the utility of this new tool in its application to historical research and perhaps gain a new appreciation of history and technology. For the past two decades, historians have used quantitative methodology for more in-depth research and analysis of Social History. The groundwork for teaching these skills to students has already been laid. Burton described a course he designed to "foster an appreciation of history and its relation to personal growth and to the search for meaningful solutions to society's current problems."³ His students' evaluation of the course point out exactly what one would hope to accomplish in using this approach to social science research. The students stated that "the projects provided three unique benefits--a sense of history, a sense of accomplishment, and a sense of overcoming fear of computers and statistics."⁴ Other professors are bringing together historical research and high technology by utilizing computer instructional packages such as The American Frontier: Iowa 1850 by John G. Kolp

²Jack D. Arters, "Educating For the Space Age," paper presented at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Southern Futures Society, Mobile, Alabama, 1-3 April, 1982.

³Orville Vernon Burton, "Using the Computer and Manuscript Census Return to Teach American Social History," The History Teacher, (November 1979):74.

⁴Ibid., p. 84.

(University of Iowa, 1975); and The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Computer Instructional Package for Afro-American History by Bobby L. Lovett (Tennessee State University, 1980).

The present study brings together traditional historical research and the new technology in its utilization of micro-computer hardware and software to establish a database for the 1,523 files in the Gold Star Records, all of which are now on microfilm.⁵ With a database management system, it is now possible for students to categorize and analyze the relationships between such variables as name, occupation, date of birth, county, town, literacy, extent of schooling, race, cause of death, marital status, rural or urban origin, files with photographs, diaries and letters, rank, and date of death. This can be done for all files where such information is available. After the student selects particular files from the database for further study, research continues using the microfilm. However, an enormous amount of time is saved in the search for the particular files of interest to the student.

The use of databased research in the teaching of history and other social sciences will not replace traditional approaches, nor should it. The computer only saves time and allows for the more efficient management of research data. As a matter of fact, according to Kolp, a computer is not even a necessity when the use of a database is seen as "no more than a conscious effort to bring course-relevant

⁵See Preface for explanation of Gold Star Records.

data into the classroom so that students may examine for themselves the raw material of the particular discipline."⁶

The primary research on which this study was based provides such raw materials in the form of the letters and diaries which can be more easily located by students with particular interests. The primary benefit of the computer is that it will allow more data to be analyzed in a shorter period of time. The student will find that the traditional approach to research relative to the analysis and interpretation of written materials will be just as important, if not more so, as interpreting what can be learned from the database. Therefore, it can be concluded that insofar as the classroom is concerned, this study provides a good example of how both the traditional and the high-tech approaches can be used together to facilitate learning. The following unit exemplifies this approach.

A Unit in Databased Research Utilizing the Computerized
Files of the Tennessee Gold Star Records of
World War I

This unit is primarily designed for use with students between the high school sophomore level to the college sophomore level. The time required for the unit is from two to three weeks depending on the level of the students. If necessary, other aspects of it can be modified for younger and older students. The unit will give students a basic

⁶John G. Kolp, "Databased Teaching in the Social Sciences," in Expanding Learning Through New Communication Technologies, ed. Christopher K. Knapper, Jossey-Bass Series in Higher Education, eds. Kenneth Eble and John F. Noonan, (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers, 1982), p. 41.

knowledge of the use of the microcomputer in historical research. It will also bring about an added dimension to the social history of both Tennessee and World War I.

The primary materials needed for instruction are: one Apple IIe micro-computer and one micro-film reader for every three students; at least two copies each of the data-management software called PFS File and PFS Report, and the micro-film of the Gold Star Records. In addition to verbal instructions and demonstrations on the use of these materials, students should receive instructional hand-outs relative to these materials.

The objectives of this unit will foster an understanding of how new technology can be utilized to enhance traditional historical research, as well as improve the basic skills necessary for such research. The student objectives are:

1. The student will gain confidence in using the computer and be able to appreciate the added efficiency that results when this machine is used as a research tool
2. The student will demonstrate a knowledge of the use of a micro-computer and data management software by completing an assigned project utilizing these materials
3. The student will illustrate the ability to utilize primary resource materials by using the Gold Star Records to reserach a selected aspect of the socio-economic background of Tennessee servicemen of World War I
4. The student will analyze the primary resource materials in one serviceman's file in an effort to discover as many aspects of the individual's social environment and/or war experiences as possible

To achieve the objectives, students will be required to complete the first of the following projects and one more of their own selection. Students are to include the name, county, and race of the individual in each file. The projects are:

1. Select one serviceman's file that includes a letter(s) and other primary resources; in a short paper (3-5 pages) describe your findings concerning the individual and his time relative to his social environment and/or war experiences
2. Locate the file of a serviceman with a diary and summarize the various experiences of the writer during World War I
3. Locate three files that contain biographies and compare and contrast the backgrounds of the three servicemen
4. Locate the files of three black servicemen that contain letters; compare and contrast the content of these letters with those found in the files of three white servicemen
5. Select ten files from one or two counties that contain primary resource materials other than or in addition to letters, diaries and biographies; describe the contents of each file excluding letters, diaries, and biographies
6. Locate twenty files with photograph(s) from one to three counties; prepare a list describing the photograph(s) in each file
7. Locate the files of ten literate officers and the files of ten literate enlisted men; compare the extent of schooling between each group
8. Locate the files of ten married servicemen and twenty unmarried servicemen; compare the average ages of these two groups

Student evaluation will be based on the students' skills in utilizing the computer software and hardware and the overall quality of the completed project. Each student must demonstrate, in the presence of the instructor, the ability to use the machine and the specified programs to obtain the data needed for the project. The completed project is to be submitted to the instructor. Evaluation of it will be based on the accuracy of the collected data and the scholarly content and appearance of the written work.

APPENDIX A

OCCUPATIONS OF SERVICEMEN IN THE GOLD STAR RECORDS
FROM URBAN AREAS

Chattanooga

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Anderson, Daniel	Merchant
Atlee, Frank	Journalist
Boyd, Lake	not given ¹
Brown, Walter	n.g.
Buchanan, Robert	Lawyer
Camp, Lionel L.	Farmer
Clark, Charles	Student
Colville, Osborne	Student
Cooper, Frank	Druggist
Dayton, John	Student
Dillard, George	n.g.
Dudderar, Marshall	n.g.
Elbon, Benjamin	n.g.
Evans, Luther	Farmer
Freeman, James	Factory
Fritts, Fred	Wholesale Druggist
Gafney, Joseph	n.g.
George, William	Saleman
Grayson, Clifford	n.g.
Hale, Edwin	Clerk
Hazelhurst, James	Engineer
Holdham, August	Light Company Employee
Hunt, Jesse	Theology Student
Johnson, Eskar	Clerk
Johnson, James	Student
Kennedy, Abe	n.g.
Kuss, Xavier	Salesman
Leamon, George	n.g.
Littleton, Augustine	Lawyer
Loder, James	n.g.
McCullum, Clyde	Student
McIsaac, James	Southern Express Company
Meroney, Clyde	Factory Employee
Mishler, John	n.g.
Okin, S.	High School Student
Pricer, James C.	Bookkeeper

¹Information not given in file; hereafter referred to as n.g.

APPENDIX A Continued

Chattanooga

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Smith, John P.	Auto Maker
Spruiger, John	Carpenter
Timothy, Christopher	Lawyer
Vickerey, Earl W.	Marble Works
Wamble, John	Stage Employee
Wheelock, William N.	Student
Wilson, Ray	n.g.

Knoxville

Cain, Thomas	Machinist
Chenoweth, Wesley	Collector
Cochran, Lawrence	n.g.
Ginn, Robert E.	Lawyer
Good, John	Hotel Clerk
Knapp, Tracy F.	Bookkeeper
Moody, Rolfe	College Student
Nichols, Claud S.	Bookkeeper
Wikins, John E.	Cashier

Memphis

Armstrong, Henry	Cotton
Ashe, John B.	Farmer
Bush, Joel	Blacksmith
Chord, Alton	Copper
Cohen, Albert	Student
Finley, Neal	Insurance
Gailor, Frank	Lawyer
Garrett, William	Bookkeeper
Norris, Norwin B.	Physics
Reilly, Geary E.	College Student
Richards, Samuel K.	Machinist

Nashville

Alexander, Horace	Salesman
Anderson, Edgar	Banker
Bailey, Oliver	Tenn. Inspection Bureau
Baker, Robert	Military
Banks, Willie	Union Station Laborer
Bracey, Walter	n.g.
Bradley, Ernest	n.g.
Branch, Leslie	n.g.
Burke, Frank	n.g.
Bush, Alexander	n.g.
Caldwell, Drandridge	Insurance and Banking

APPENDIX A Continued

Nashville

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Calhoun, Paul	Salesman
Cameron, Alvin H.	Teacher
Carter, Milam	Bank Employee
Carter, Overton	n.g.
Casey, John	n.g.
Chest, William	Mechanic
Chilson, Carl	n.g.
Cleghorn, William	n.g.
Cochran, Frank	Fireman
Cudworth, Joseph	n.g.
Davis, Will L.	n.g.
Davis, Willie	n.g.
Dixon, George	n.g.
Donohue, William	n.g.
Dotson, Emanuel	n.g.
Douglas, Abner	n.g.
Dowell, Carlos	n.g.
Duncan, Charles	West Point Student
Earls, Eugene	n.g.
Elliot, Holice	Apprentice
Everett, James	Clerk
Ferguson, Charles	n.g.
Filson, William	Jitney Driver
Frazier, Hilary	Clerk
Journey, James B.	Bell Telephone Traffic Chief
Frierson, Meade Jr.	Newspaperman
Frith, Thomas	n.g.
Gatlin, Joshua	Laborer
Gilliam, Arthur	n.g.
Gilliam, Ernest P.	Merchant
Goll, Marshall	Salesman
Goodwin, Harold	Lumber Mining
Grant, Aubry	u.g.
Hackthorn, Clarence	n.g.
Hart, John	n.g.
Hart, Leonard	n.g.
Hass, Doss	n.g.
Hathaway, Fred	Bookbinder
Head, John	Insurance Salesman
Hill, Richard	Gardner
Hindman, Thomas	Engraver
Hinds, Arthur	Railroad Brakeman
Hinkle, James	n.g.
Hodges, Leighton	Brick Yard
Horton, Henry	n.g.
Houston, Raymond	Furniture Store Sec./Treasurer
Hudson, Harvey	n.g.

APPENDIX A Continued

Nashville

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Jackson, Buford	n.g.
Johnson, Robert	Flour Packer
Keeling, Joseph	Porter
Kirwin, Thomas	Lumberman
Lambert, Henry	n.g.
Lanier, William	Student
Layne, Owen B.	Box Maker
Long, George W.	Credit Manager
Lovelace, Abey	Clerk
Maddux, Ernest	Salesman
Manier, Emmett M.	Law Student
McCarthy, Marshall	Broker
Milam, Carter	Bank Employee
Mocker, Lambert H.	Lumber Business
Monk, Charles E.	n.g.
Nollner, John	Printer
Olney, Guy	Plasterer
Overton, John W.	Student
Parker, Elias H.	Farmer Teamster
Pigue, James	n.g.
Ray, Leroy L.	Student
Ricketts, Ernest F.	Custom House Clerk
Shores, William L.	Student
Silverman, Angelo	Traveling Salesman
Spire, William J. Jr.	n.g.
Turbeville, James W.	Printer
Turner, Hearne M.	Electrician
Webb, Robert	n.g.
White, Alpheus N.	Clerk
Wilbur, Charles	College Teacher
Yarbrough, Walter S.	College Student

APPENDIX B

SERVICEMEN WITH FILES IN THE GOLDSTAR RECORDS
FROM RURAL AREAS WITH OCCUPATIONS
OTHER THAN FARMING

Name	County	Town	Occupation
Adams, Clark	Tipton	Covington	Railroad
Adams, Reese	McMinn	Englewood	Cotton Mill
Albertson, Charles	Carter	Elizabethton	not given ¹
Allen, Charlie	Henry	Paris	Tiller
Allen, James M.	Weakley	Sharon	Plant Manager
Allen, Jesse	Gibson	Yorkville	n.g.
Allen, Obey	Cocke	Sevier	Laborer
Allen, Tip M.	Hamblen	Morristown	Mechanic
Anderson, Charles	Haywood	Brownsville	n.g.
Anderson, Ollie	Bedford	Unionville	Electrician
Archer, Sam	Cocke	Newport	n.g.
Austin, Amos	Bledsoe	Mt. Airy	Student
Austin, Jesse	Henderson	Scotts Hill	Blacksmith
Austin, William	Cocke	Newport	n.g.
Bailey, Samuel	Cannon	Woodbury	n.g.
Ball, Evan	Hawkins	St. Clair	n.g.
Ballard, William	Smith	New Middleton	Student
Barger, John	Gibson	Milan	Machinist
Barnes, James	Bradley	Cleveland	Lumberman
Barnett, John	Crockett	Humbolt	Railroader
Barrix, Lakey	Gibson	Trenton	n.g.
Bass, Clark	Smith	Grant	Civil Engineer
Basye, William T.	Dyer	Trimble	Merchant
Baylor, Everett	Houston	Stewart	Accountant
Bear, Joe	Greene	Midway	n.g.
Beckman, Cleon	Coffee	Manchester	Construction
Beeler	Grainger	Washburn	Teacher
Bejach, Lois D.	Fayette	Moscow	Lawyer
Bennett, Leander	Henry	Collage Grove	n.g.
Bennett, Dewitt	Davidson	Joelton	n.g.
Bennett, Samuel	Campbell	Jellico	Miner
Bennett, William	Unicoi	Erwin	Laborer
Bennett, Wyly	Carroll	Huntingdon	Postman
Bingham, James	Hardin	Saltillo	Clerk
Birdsong, Asie	Gibson	Humbolt	Machinist
Bishop, Curtis	Chester	n.g.	n.g.
Blackman, Herchell	Smith	Gordonsville	Food

¹Information not given in file; hereafter referred to as n.g.

APPENDIX B Continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Blackwell, William	Hamblen	Morristown	n.g.
Bohannon, Shirley D.	Overton	Livingston	Student
Boling, James	Hardin	Morris Chapel	Salesman
Boone, Charles E.	McMinn	Etowah	Fireman
Boone, John G.	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Minister
Booth, William	Davidson	Goodlettsville	n.g.
Boyet, Verney	Dyer	Yorkville	Teacher
Brandon, Charles	Cannon	Bradyville	Electrician
Bratten, Clyde	Wilson	Watertown	Bookkeeper
Brison, Leonard	Hardin	Savannah	Teacher
Brooks, Lewis	Hawkins	Rogersville	Machinist
Browder, Hosry	McNairy	Stantonville	Teacher
Brown, George	Greene	Chuckey	n.g.
Brown, Robert	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	College Student
Broyles, Cecil	Greene	Chuckey	Teacher
Broyles, Jesse	Hamilton	East Lake	n.g.
Bryant, Herman	Gibson	Milan	Printer
Burnett, Luther	Henry	Springfield	n.g.
Burns, George	Blount	Maryville	Carpenter
Busey, Henry	Cannon	Woodbury	Laborer
Bush, William F.	Houston	Danville	Telegraph Office
Bushong, William	Hamblen	Morristown	Electrician
Cabbage, Claudins	Grainger	Liberty Hill	Teacher
Cabbage, Cornelius	Grainger	Liberty Hill	Teacher
Cameron, Jesse J.	Grainger	Rutledge	Teacher
Cantrell, John E.	Warren	McMinnville	Salesman
Carkuff, Maurice	Montgomery	Clarksville	n.g.
Carne, John	Gibson	Trenton	n.g.
Carney, Everett	Cheatham	Joelton	Mechanic
Carpenter, Robert	Claiborne	Pruden	Miner
Carson, Joseph	Morgan	Oliver Springs	Miner
Carter, Earnest	Greene	Chuckey	Merchant
Carter, John B.	Williamson	Franklin	n.g.
Carter, Ola K.	Greene	Mosheim	n.g.
Carter, Walter	Greene	Mosheim	n.g.
Carter, William	Hamblen	Morristown	Barber
Carver, Rock	Dyer	Dyersburg	Student
Chitwood, William	Scott	Winfield	Laborer
Christian, Roscoe	Smith	Gordonsville	BANKER
Civils, John	Sumner	Portland	Merchant
Clark, Columbus	Monroe	Sweetwater	n.g.
Clark, Harden E.	Monroe	Sweetwater	Painter
Clark, John W.	Marshall	Chapel Hill	Laborer
Clark, William	Franklin	Winchester	Teacher
Clayton, William	Marshall	Cornersville	Lumberman
Clement, Hugh	Grainger	Idol	Postman
Cole, Cecil	Gibson	Trenton	Teacher
Cooper, Lonzo E.	Fentress	Manson	Miner

APPENDIX B Continued

Name	County	Town	Occupation
Cooper, Stanley	Henry	Paris	Travels
Covington, Richard	Haywood	Brownsville	Salesman
Cowan, Winslow	Marion	Whitwell	n.g.
Cox, Hunt	Henry	Cottage Grove	n.g.
Coyer, Charles	Cocke	Newport	Mechanic
Crittenden, Chester	Wilson	Mt. Juliet	Merchant
Cullen, J. B.	Gibson	Trenton	Salesman
Cummings, William	Roane	Oliver Springs	Miner
Cupps, William	Grainger	Liberty Hill	Textile
Curtis, James	Bledsoe	Pikeville	n.g.
Dailey, Alonzo	Grainger	Morristown	Porter
Darety, John	Gibson	Humbolt	n.g.
Davis, John T.	Wilson	Lebanon	Cropper
Dean, James L.	Perry	Linden	n.g.
Dickey, Arthur W.	Sevier	Sevierville	Merchant
Dismukes, George	Davidson	Goodlettsville	n.g.
Dixon, Henry M.	Haywood	Brownsville	Railroad
Dixon, Lawrence	Haywood	Brownsville	Railroad
Dodd, Connie	Obion	Union City	Carpenter
Donaldson, George	Hamblen	Morristown	Salesman
Duncan, Charlie T.	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Dyer, Robert	Greene	Mohawk	n.g.
Edmondson, John	Montgomery	Clarksville	Student
Elrod, Chester F.	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Student
Erwin, Louis	McNairy	Bethel Springs	Packing House
Estes, Idol	Hamblen	Morristown	Lineman
Evans, Joe	Roane	Rockwood	Laborer
Farlow, Charlie	Marshall	Chapel Hill	n.g.
Ferrell, Glover	Obion	Union City	School Supt.
Finch, Thomas	Dyer	Dyersburg	Pharmacist
Finley, Joseph	Coffee	Manchester	Student
Ford, Charlie	Hawkins	Church Hill	Miner
Foster, James	McMinn	Niota	Saw Milling
Fowlkes, Ben	Dyer	Dyersburg	Clerk
France, Will F.	McMinn	Etowah	Painter
Fry, Clarence	Maury	Columbia	Auto Dealer
Fulkerson, Joe	Washington	Johnson City	Laborer
Furches, Wesley	Washington	Embreeville	Blacksmith
Gardner, Roy	Greene	Baileyton	n.g.
Gentry, Rouda	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Girdner, Curtis	Greene	Greenville	Chair Factory
Glasgow, Herbert	Weakley	Martin	Merchant
Goddard, Cecil F.	Blount	Maryville	Student
Goldsby, Ernest	Weakley	McKenzie	Teacher
Goode, William	Grainger	Ruthledge	Barber
Gosnel, William	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Graham, Richard	Hickman	Pinewood	Cotton Buyer
Granberry, Jim	Maury	Mt. Pleasant	Chauffeur
Graves, Willie	Sumner	Westmoreland	Teacher

APPENDIX B Continued

Name	County	Town	Occupation
Griffith, Alexander	Van Buren	Spencer	Teacher
Guth, Fred	Rhea	Evansville	n.g.
Guthrie, James	Overton	Livingston	Student
Haire, Daniel	Greene	Livingston	Student
Hamilton, Howard	Benton	Big Sandy	Railroad Fireman
Hamilton, William	McNairy	Selmer	Electrician
Haney, Senter	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Hazzard, John	Smith	Riddlet	n.g.
Hester, Taylor	Montgomery	Clarksville	Railroad Clerk
Hice, Benjamin	Greene	Chuckey	Medical Student
Hicks, Tarence	Coffee	Manchester	Cafe Worker
Hightower, George	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Newspaperman
Holmes, James	Lauderdale	Ripley	Insurance
Idol, Jacob	Grainger	Washburn	Physician
Inlow, James	Lake	Ridgely	Mechanic
Isley, Sam	Marshall	Lewisburg	n.g.
Jennings, Odie Falls	Warren	McMinnville	Laborer
Jones, Benuamin	Gibson	Dyer	n.g.
Jones, Herbert	Weakley	Dresden	Lawyer
Jones, Willie	Weakley	Greenville	Laborer
Jordan, Walter	Stewart	Cumberland City	n.g.
Keezle, William A	Washington	Limestone	Laborer
Kerr, Thomas	Hardin	Saltillo	Post Office
Killgore, Felan	Obion	Rives	Student
Kinney, Charles	Tipton	Covington	Teacher
Koger, Victor	Overton	Monroe	Clerk
Kuntz, Joe	Hamilton	Chattanooga	Painter
Kyle, Joseph	Carroll	Hollow Rock	Ticket Agent
Lacey, Charles	Carter	Hobson	Block Setter
Leach, Thurman	Washington	Johnson City	Carpenter
Ledford, Dewey	McMinn	Athens	National Guard
Lee, Herbert	Washington	Jonesboro	Miller
Lefew, Louis	Robertson	Springfield	n.g.
Levi, Claude	Hamilton	Soddy	Miner
Levi, George W.	Hamilton	Soddy	Miner
Lineberger, Erroll	Lincoln	Fayetteville	Student
Little, Alexander	Bedford	Shelbyville	Laborer
Loller, Willie	Greene	Bulls Gap	Switchman
Long, John C.	McMinn	Athens	Clerk
Lowe, Roger Q.	Overton	Oakgrove	Teacher
Lyons, Douglas	Steward	Ft. Henry	Teacher
Malone, Franklin	Lauderdale	Ripley	Medical Student
Marlin, Marion	Obion	Rives	Student
McCathrin, John H.	Sumner	Lebanon	Mechanic
McClanahan, Harvey	Marshall	Lewisburg	Salesman
McDade, John	Carroll	Huntingdon	Salesman
McKay, William	McMinn	Etowah	Railroad
McKissick, George	Maury	Mt. Pleasant	Railroad
Mee, Montvillie	Roane	Harriman	Factory Employee

APPENDIX B Continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Merrow, Flavious	Lawrence	Summertown	Printer
Milligan, William	Monroe	Vonore	Student Teacher
Mitchell, Gallion	Jefferson	Dandridge	Machinist
Mitchell, Orville	Washington	Johnson City	Hardware
Mitchell, Robert F.	Greene	Greenville	Law Student
Mitchell, Thomas	Campbell	Lafollette	Telephone Co.
Montgomery, Claude K.	Henderson	Sardis	Student
Moore, Emmett	Lauderdale	Ripley	Carpenter
Moore, John L.	Cheatham	Ashland City	College Student
Moreland, Thomas	Hamilton	Chattanooga	Machinist
Morgan, Clarence E.	Shelby	Aulon	Dairyman
Nance, Joe G.	Morgan	Oakdale	Railroad
Nash, Charles C.	Fayette	Somerville	Clerk
Nelson, James M.	Gibson	Humbolt	n.g.
Newman, Ralph B.	Roane	Harriman	Taxi Driver
Nichol, Robert	Cannon	Woodbury	n.g.
Oldham, Daney L.	Montgomery	Clarksville	n.g.
Oliver, William	Giles	Pulaski	Government
Park, Anson Jay	Greene	Pilot Knob	Mail Carrier
Parker, Rom V.	Smith	Dixon Springs	Teacher
Parvin, Ordley	Greene	Persia	n.g.
Peterson, Cary	Campbell	Garyville	Carpenter
Phillips, John E.	Washington	Jonesboro	Carpenter
Pirtle, Robert	Hardeman	Toone	Cashier
Price, Charles	Smith	Chestnut Meadows	Law Student
Prichett, Lee	Carter	Elizabethton	Laborer
Pryor, Ivan R.	Stewart	Dover	Carpenter
Qualls, Waco	Perry	Linden	Barber
Raglord, Charles	Cannon	Woodbury	Wholesale Grocer
Reagan, Minis L.	Fentress	Little Crab	Teacher
Ricker, Horace	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Ridley, Robert	Carroll	McKenzie	Bookkeeper
Robins, Victor F.	Benton	Big Sandy	Train Dispatcher
Robinson, Travis	Anderson	Shea	Lumberman
Rochelle, Arthur	Gibson	Bradford	Clerk
Rogers, Andrew A.	Maury	Hampshire	Student
Sain, Charlie F.	Warren	McMinnville	Lineman
Sauceman, Connie	Greene	Mosheim	n.g.
Sharp, John T.	Campbell	Lafollette	n.g.
Sharp, Otis	Anderson	Briceville	n.g.
Sheridan, George	Franklin	Sherwood	Student
Sims, Jessie	McMinn	Athens	Laborer
Slaton, Roscoe M.	Jefferson	Dandridge	Streetcar
Smith, Gilbert W.	McMinn	Niota	n.g.
Smith, Howard B.	Davidson	Goodlettsville	Machinist
Smith, Tillman	Putnam	Algood	Laborer
Speck, Thomas	Davidson	Nashville	Laborer
St. Clair, George F.	Washington	Johnson City	Carpenter
Stanley, Fernie E.	Perry	Linden	Lawyer

APPENDIX B Continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Stephens, Clay G.	Davidson	Nashville	Student
Stephens, John E.	Williamson	Brentwood	Military
Stull, Charles	Wayne	Clifton	Mechanic
Suratt, Oscar	Wayne	Waynesboro	Laborer
Swearengen, James	Dyer	Dyersburg	n.g.
Tarleton, Julius	Greene	Greenville	n.g.
Tate, James	Bedford	Shelbyville	Law Student
Taylor, Barney	Franklin	Winchester	Machinist
Thomas, Wesley N.	Williamson	Franklin	n.g.
Thompson, John W.	Maury	Mt. Pleasant	n.g.
Trew, Bryant S.	McMinn	Riceville	n.g.
Trousdale, Geeorge	Macon	Rd. Boiling Spgs.	Salesman
Turbeville, Robert E.	Humphreys	McEwen	Miner
Turner, Ike	Franklin	Decherd	Brakeman
Wade, Edie B.	Washington	Johnson City	Accountant
Warr, Fair B.	Fayette	Rossville	Salesman
Warren, Joseph	Maury	Spring Hill	n.g.
Watkins, Archie	Montgomery	Clarksville	n.g.
West, George E.	Roane	Oliver Springs	Drugstore Clerk
West, James M.	Hamblen	Morrist	Telephone Expert
West, Tom	Roane	Oliver Springs	Drugstore, Clerk
Wheeler, James M.	Knox	Mascot	Zinc Company
White, Sam L.	Lincoln	Mulberry	Student
Whitworth, John W.	Benton	Big Sandy	Mechanic
Williams, Larnell E.	Montgomery	Clarksville	Porter
Wilson, David L.	Franklin	Winchester	Post Office
Wilson, Gilbert	Montgomery	Clarksville	n.g.
Wilson, James S.	Montgomery	Clarksville	n.g.
Witherspoon, Edwin	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Engineer
Wood, Archie	Montgomery	Clarksville	Grocery Clerk
Wood, Herbert	Lauderdale	Ripley	Cashier
Wood, Joseph T.	Lauderdale	Ripley	Clerical
Wright, Aubrey	Putnam	Cookeville	Mechanic
Yates, Cecil	Gibson	Trenton	Railroad

APPENDIX C

TABLE 4.--FILES IN THE GOLD STAR RECORDS WITH USEFUL PRIMARY SOURCES

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other ¹
Adams, John		X			
Adams, Joseph		X			
Adamson, Bob		X			
Adkison, Barney A.		X			X
Agnew, Herman	X	X			X
Albertson, Charles					X
Alexander, Horace	X				X
*Allen, Charlie	X	X			X
Allen, James M.	X	X			X
Allen, John O.	X	X			
Alsup, Joseph		X			X
Anderson, Dillard	X	X			X
Anderson, Edgar					X
Anderson, Ollie		X			X
Armstrong, Henry					X
Armstrong, John					X
Arnold, Adderson B.					X
Arnold, Jesse					X
Ary, Hubert	X				X
Ashley, Robert					X
Austin, Amos					X
Bacon, Arthur		X			X
Baggett, George	X	X			X
Bailey, Oliver	X	X			X
Baird, Charles R.		X			X
Baker, Wilber					X
*Banks, Willie		X			X
Barber, Robert	X				X
Barnes, James		X			X
Barnes, Raymond					X
Barnett, Fred					X
*Barnhill, Sidney		X			X
Barrett, Cherry					X
Barry, Sidney	X	X			X
Baskin, William		X			X

¹"Other" may include documents such as obituaries, letters of condolence, telegrams, newspaper clippings, awards, and post cards.

*Indicates files of Blacks.

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Baxter, John					X
Beckman, Cleon	X	X			X
Bell, Charles E.	X	X			X
*Bennett, Leander		X			X
*Bennett, Charlie		X			
Bennett, Samuel					X
Beshears, James		X			X
Bewley, Jesse		X			X
Bishop, Robert T.		X			
Bivens, James E.		X			X
Blair, Charlie		X			X
Bohannan, Shirley		X			
*Booker, Howard		X			
Boone, Charles E.		X			X
*Boren, Samuel					X
Bowan, Elbert		X			
Bradshaw, John		X			
Brandon, Carl		X			X
Brann, Cayce	X	X			X
Brewer, Jesse		X			
Brewer, Robert		X			X
Britt, William	X	X			
Brooks, Lewis		X			
*Brown, Bud					X
Brown, Charles					X
Brown, Ezra A.		X			
Brown, Robert		X			
Brown, Robert T.	X	X			X
Browning, John		X			X
Broyles, Cecil		X		X	X
Burchfield, William		X			
Burkey, Edgar	X	X			X
Burks, Etherl		X			
Burnette, Luther	X	X			X
Burnette, Thomas		X			X
Burns, George		X		X	X
Bush, Albert		X			X
Bush, William		X			X
Bush, William F.		X			X
Bushong, William	X	X			
Butler, Clare		X			X
Butler, Tilman		X			
Byrd, Ed M.		X			
Caker, Joe W.		X			X
Calhoun, Gus		X			X
Calhoun, Paul		X			X
Calvert, Cecil	X	X			X

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Campbell, William		X			X
Campton, Oscar		X			
Canada, Thomas					X
Caney, James		X			
Cannon, Walter	X	X			X
Cantrell, John		X			
Carney, Andrew					X
Carney, Everett	X	X			X
Carpenter, Robert	X	X			X
Carr, Elisha		X			X
Carson, Joseph		X			
Carter, Earnest	X	X		X	X
Carter, James		X			
Carter, John		X			
Carter, Ola K.		X			X
Carver, Rock		X			X
Cate, Thomas		X			X
Chaney, Elder		X			X
Cheatham, Kirby		X			X
*Cheers, Esaw	X	X			
Chenoweth, Wesley		X			X
Cherry, Lexie	X				
Chest, William		X			X
Chitwood, William		X			X
Christian, Roscoe		X			X
Clark, Columbus		X			X
Clark, Harden	X	X			X
Clark, John W.		X			
Clark, William	X	X			
Claxton, William		X			
Clayton, Levert		X			X
Clemens, Edward		X			X
Clement, Hugh		X			
Clifton, Fred		X			
Clymer, Calvin		X			
Clinton, Clinnie		X			
Cochran, Frank		X			
Cohen, Albert				X	
Colbock, Bruce		X			
Cole, Emmett		X			X
Colson, Elmer	X		X		
Cones, Clifton	X	X			X
Connell, Claud		X			X
Cook, Charles					X
Cooper, Joseph	X			X	
Corbin, Samuel		X			X
Corrum, Don		X			
Cowan, Winslow		X	X		

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Coyer, Charles	X	X			
Crisp, Samuel		X			
Crittenden, Chester		X			
Crumley, William	X	X			
Cummings, William		X			X
Cupp, Oscar		X			
Curtis, James	X	X			X
Daugherty, Robert		X		X	
Davis, Frank H.		X			X
Day, Norman		X			
Dean, James L.	X	X			X
Dennis, Joseph		X			
Denton, John L.		X			
Dickey, Arthur	X	X			
Dockins, Mental	X	X			
Dodson, Ed		X			
*Doggett, Ahmid					X
Donaldson, George		X			
*Dubose, Will	X				
Dunaway, Fred		X			X
Duncan, Charley					X
Dunmon, James					X
Dunnagan, Sam		X			
Dunnavant, Robert		X			X
Dyer, Glenn	X	X			X
Dyer, John		X			
Dyer, Robert		X			
Eaves, Eldee					X
Edmonds, Marrion		X			
Edmondson, John		X			X
Elliot, Holice		X			
Elliot, Richard		X			
Elrod, Chester F.	X	X			X
Escue, Maynard		X			X
Estes, Idol		X			
Evans, Joe		X			X
Evans, Lester		X			
Everett, James		X		X	
Everett, Raymond	X				
Fansler, Claude	X	X			
Farlow, Charlie		X			
Fasio, Lewis					X
Fender, Hubert		X			
Fergus, Ernest		X			X
Ferguson, James		X			
Field, Millard	X				
Field, Thomas		X			
Filson, William	X	X			

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Finley, Joseph		X			
Fish, William		X			
*Flemins, Robert		X			
Fletcher, John		X			
*Fly, Richard		X			
Fogg, James	X	X			
Ford, Charlie	X	X			
*Fort, Daniel		X			
Foster, Jack		X			
Foster, James		X			
Fowlkes, Ben					X
France, Will F.		X			
Frazier, Hilary	X	X			X
Freeze, Lawrence		X			
Frierson, Meade Jr.		X			X
Fry, Clarence	X	X		X	X
Fulkerson, Joe		X			
Fuqua, Clyde		X			X
Garland, James		X			X
Gatlin, Joshua		X			
Gentry, Audie		X			X
Gerald, Jasper	X	X			
*Gilbert, Robert	X	X			
Gilbreath, Robert		X			X
Gilchrist, Luther	X	X			
Gillespie, Guy					X
Gilliam, Ernest P.	X	X			
Glasgow, Herbert		X			X
Goddard, Cecil F.					X
Goldsby, Ernest		X			
Goll, Marshall		X			
Goodwin, Harold	X	X			X
Goodwin, Virgil		X			
Gordon, George		X			X
Gower, Leslie	X	X			X
Graham, Richard		X			X
*Granberry, Jim		X			
Graves, Willie		X			
Gray, Daniel		X			
Green, Leo	X	X			
Green, Johnathan		X			
Green, Mack		X			X
Grindstaff, John		X			
Grooms, Wallace		X			
*Gurley, Nathan		X			
Guth, Fred	X	X			X
Guthrie, James					X
Hale, Cyrus					X

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Hall, James		X			
Halton, Amos		X			
Hambright, Mark	X	X			
Hamilton, Burrett	X		X		
Hamilton, Charles		X			X
Hamilton, Dan		X			
Hamilton, George	X		X		
Hamilton, Howard	X				X
Hamilton, William		X			X
Hancock, Robert				X	
Hansard, Mckinley		X			
Harbison, Ellet		X			
Harder, Noah		X			
Hargett, Ellie		X			
Harrison, Oscar				X	
*Hart, John	X				
Hart, Leonard				X	
Hart, Porter		X			
Hasting, James		X			
Hawks, Closie		X			
Hayes, Robert		X			X
Hazzard, John		X			
Head, Martin	X	X			
*Hellem, Ben	X				
Hendricks, Roby		X			
Henning, Samuel		X			
Hestand, Clyde A.		X			
Hester, Taylor	X	X			X
Hice, Benjamin		X			
Hickey, David		X			
Hickman, Horace		X			
Hickman, William		X			X
Hicks, Terence		X			
Hicks, William		X			
Higginbotham, Jesse		X			X
Hightower, George		X			
Hill, Samuel		X			X
Hindman, James		X			
Hinds, Arthur		X			
Hinkle, Benjamin	X	X			
Hipps, Noah	X				
Hodge, George		X			
Hodge, Herbert		X			
Hodge, Johnnie		X			
*Hodges, Leighton		X			
Holden, Elbert		X			
Holloman, Chester		X			
Holt, Holbart		X			X

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Hoover, Walter					X
Hopkins, Noah		X			
Houston, Raymond		X			X
Huckaby, Eugene		X			X
Hudgens, Holbart		X			
Hudiburg, Alva	X	X			
Huff, James		X			
Hunt, Jesse	X				
Hunt, Willie		X			
Hunter, Conrad		X			
Hurst, Miles	X	X			
Hurst, Oscar		X			
Inlow, James					X
Ivie, William	X	X			X
James, Pleasant	X	X			
Janes, Johnnie		X			X
*Jarrett, Matt		X			X
Jean, Lonnie		X			
Jean, Robert		X			
Jenkins, William		X			X
*Jennings, Odie Falls		X			
Johnson, Andrew J.	X	X			
Johnson, Perry		X			X
*Johnson, Robert		X			
Johnson, Roy		X			
Johnson, Shelby	X		X		
Johnson, Victor		X			
Johnson, Wheeler G.		X			
Jones, Herbert	X	X		X	X
Jones, Waller		X			X
Jones, Willie		X			X
Jordan, Thomas	X	X			
*Jordan, Walter		X		X	
Keezle, William A.		X			
Kelly, John		X			
Kendall, William		X			
Kennedy, Floyd		X			
Kennedy, Lester		X			
Kibert, Arthur		X			
Killgore, Felan	X	X			
*King, Ed	X				
King, Joe		X			
King, Oscar		X			X
Kinney, Charles		X			X
Kirby, AlviS		X			
Kirwin, Thomas		X			
Koger, Victor	X				
Kyle, Joseph		X			

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Kyle, Seth		X			X
Lacey, Charles	X	X			
Lacy, Charlie		X			
Lance, Luther		X			
Lanier, William		X			X
Lasater, Woodford		X			
Lashley, William		X			X
Lay, William J.	X				
Layne, Owen B.		X			
Leach, Thurman, J.		X			
Leach, William		X			
Ledbetter, John H.		X			
Ledford, Dewey	X	X			
Lee, Bishop	X	X			X
Lefew, Louis		X			X
Lemert, Milo		X			X
Levi, Claude		X			
Linch, Ballard		X			
Lineberger, Erroll	X	X	X		X
Little, James		X			X
Little, Leroy		X			
Livingston, Ralph		X		X	
Lockhart, Ed		X			
Loden, James	X	X			
Logan, Doles		X			
Long, Claude		X			
Long, John C.					X
Love, Presley	X	X		X	
Lovelace, Abaey		X			X
Lusk, Harvey		X			
Lyons, Douglas	X	X			X
Maddux, Ernest		X			
Mann, Howard		X			X
Manning, Jacob		X			
Manus, Edgar		X			X
Marlin, Marion	X	X			X
Mason, Joseph		X			
Massengill, Isaac	X	X			X
Maynard, Thomas		X			
Maynor, Arvel		X			
Mcbride, Hershel		X			
McCarthy, Marshall		X		X	X
McClanahan, Harvey		X		X	X
NcClary, Ben		X			
McCollow, George		X			
McCormick, Lee T.				X	
McCourry, Lina		X			
McCown, Charlie G.		X			

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
McDade, John					X
McIntyre, William		X			X
McKay, William		X			
McKissick, George		X			
McMahan, Henry		X			
McNatt, Lynney		X			
McNease, Wallen	X	X			
McNelly, William	X	X			
McWhirter, Howard		X			
Mee, Montvillie					X
MeGhee, Joe		X			X
Merrow, Flavious	X	X			X
Milam, Cartaer		X			
Milligan, William		X			
Mills, Clegie		X			
*Mitchell, Gallion		X			X
Mitchell, James	X	X			X
Mitchell, Orville					X
Mitchell, Robert F.				X	X
Mocker, Lamberet H.		X			X
Moffit, Luther		X			
Moffitt, Milburn		X			
Monk, Charles E.					X
Montgomery, Claude K.		X			X
Moody, Rolfe		X			
Moore, Emmett				X	X
Moore, George L.		X			
Moore, Homer					X
Moore, James C.		X			X
Moore, John L.		X		X	X
Morgan, Clarence	X	X			
Morris, Matthew		X			
Moser, Anan L.		X			
Mottern, Virgil	X				X
Murphy, John M.		X			
Murray, Tonnie	X	X		X	
Myers, David R.	X				
Nance, Joe G.	X	X			X
Nearn, Alford L.					X
Nesbitt, Athie		X			
Newman, Ralph B.	X	X			X
Nicholas, James	X				X
Nollner, John		X			X
Nunley, Arnett	X	X			
Ohls, William A.					X
Oliver, William					X
*Oneal, Grady		X			
Overall, James E.				X	

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Owen, Willie		X			
Ozment, Clifford		X			
Pack, Philip E.	X	X			X
Park, Anson J.		X			X
Parker, Elias, H.	X	X			
Parker, Ray	X	X			X
Parker, Rom V.		X			
Parks, Theron D.		X			X
Patterson, Albert		X			
Patton, Joseph W.		X			
*Payne, Dewitt					X
Penick, Hylary R.					X
Perry, Bailey		X			X
Peterson, Cary		X			
Phebus, Willie H.	X	X			
Phillips, Irving G.	X	X			X
Phillips, John E.		X			
Phillips, William	X	X			
Pirtle, Robert W.		X			
Plemons, Garret W.		X			
Poston, Claud	X	X			X
Poteet, Johnie W.		X			
Price, Charles		X		X	
Price, Thurlow				X	
Pritchett, Lee		X			
Propes, Grover C.		X			X
Pryor, Ivan R.		X			
Puckett, Alvin W.		X			
Qualls, Waco		X			
Ralph, Thomas E.	X				
Randolph, Bynum	X	X			
Ray, Frank A.				X	
Ray, James		X			
Ray, Leroy		X			X
Ray, Mack H.	X				
Ray, William	X	X			
Reagan, Minis L.		X			
Reagan, Robert		X			
Reese, John V.		X			
Reese, Robert L.	X	X			X
Reilly, Geary E.				X	
Reynolds, Andrew	X	X			
Rice, Paul	X	X			
Richardson, Kinnie L.		X			
Ricker, Horace		X			
Ricketts, Ernest F.	X	X			
Robbins, Isham		X			
Roberts, Rennie	X	X			

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Robinson, Benjamin	X				
Rockwell, Kiffin		X			
Rogers, Austin		X			X
Rollins, William		X			
Roy, Thomas O.		X			
Ruffin, James F.	X	X		X	X
Rushing, Grady E.		X			
Rust, John W.	X	X			X
Sain, Charlie F.		X			X
Sells, Dillar C.	X	X			X
Sewell, James		X			
Sharp, Horace A.		X			
Sharp, John T.					X
Shawl, Dudley R.		X			
Shehane, Alford		X			
Sheridan, George	X	X			
*Shockley, Grant	X				
Shores, William L.					X
Silverman, Angelo		X			
Silvernail, Lou A.		X			
Sims, Jessie		X			
Sims, Lyford	X				
Sircy, Willie		X			
Slaton, Roscoe M.		X			
Smith, Alonzo					X
*Smith, Andrew		X			
Smith, Charles		X			
Smith, Gilbert W.		X			
Smith, Howard B.		X			X
Smith, Hiram					X
Smith, Samuel H.	X	X			
Soard, Henry V.		X			
Spear, Amos		X			
Spitzer, Lee A.		X			
Spitzer, Preston A.		X			X
Spivy, Ozro B.	X	X			
St. Clair, George		X			
Stallings, Thomas K.		X			
Stanfield, George		X			
Stanley, Fernie E.	X	X			X
Stegall, Clifford	X	X		X	
Stennett, Earl	X				
Stephens, John E.				X	
Sterling, Robert		X		X	
Stevens, Robert P.		X			
Stuart, Boyd		X			
Stuart, Hugh A.	X	X			
Studduth, Noonan C.		X			X

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Sumler, Alvin H.		X			
Surratt, Oscar		X			X
Sutton, Raymond					X
Sykes, Robert		X			
Talley, Edward		X			X
Tate, James		X		X	
Taylor, Barney		X			X
Taylor, Willie		X			
Temple, John J.	X	X			X
*Thompson, Harry		X			
Thompson, John W.	X	X			X
Thompson, Levy		X			
Thornton, Dock		X			X
Timothy, James S.		X		X	X
Todd, Ernest R.					X
Todd, Lee		X			
Trainum, Major		X			
Trantham, James C.		X			
Trentham, Richard		X			
Tripp, George W.	X	X			
Trousdale, George		X			X
Tune, John R.	X	X			
Turbeville, James W.		X			
Turbeville, Robert E.	X	X			
Turner, Hearne M.		X			
Uhles, John					X
Vanatta, Jasper		X			
Vaughn, Dock T.		X			
Vaughn, Sterling		X			
Wade, Edie		X	X		
Wagoner, Dallas		X			
Walker, Frederick		X			
Walker, Robert		X			
Wall, John W.	X	X			
Ward, Luther		X			
Ward, William M.		X			
Warden, John T.		X			
Watkins, Archie					X
Watson, Sim		X			X
Webb, Horace		X			
West, George E.	X	X			X
West, James M.	X				X
West, Raleigh	X	X			
West, Roe		X			
West, Tom		X			X
Wheeler, James M.		X			
White, Alpheus N.		X			
Whitfield, Floyd E.		X			

TABLE 4.--Continued

Name	Letter(s)	Photo- graph(s)	Diary	Bio- graphy	Other
Whitson, Lester A.		X			
Whitwell, Peter		X			
Whitworth, John W.		X			
Wikins, John E.		X			
Wilbur, Charles		X			
Williams, Horace	X				
Williams, Rothsey		X			
Wilsford, Robert	X	X			
Wilson, David L.	X	X			
Winkler, Joyce		X			
Witherspoon, Edwin	X	X			
Wix, John M.	X	X			
Wood, Archie	X				X
Woodard, Selikirk		X			
Woods, William N.		X			
Woodyard, Luther		X			
Wright, Aubrey		X			X
Wright, Will W.		X			
Yarbrough, Walter S.		X			X
Young, Edgar L.		X			
Young, Rufus A.		X			
Young, William E.		X			X

APPENDIX D

FILES OF BLACK SERVICEMEN IN THE GOLD STAR RECORDS

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Adams, Clark	Tipton	Covington	Railroad
Allen, Charlie	Henry	Paris	Tiller
Armstrong, Fred	not given ¹	Hamburg	n.g.
Banks, Willie	Davidson	Nashville	Laborer
Barnhill, Sidney	McNairy	Ramer	Farmer
Beard, Frankie L.	Greene	Baileyton	Farmer
Bennett, Leander	Henry	Cottage Grove	n.g.
Bennett, Charlie	Haywood	Brownsville	Farmer
Booker, Howard	Shelby	n.g.	Farmer
Boren, Samuel	Marshall	Farmington	Farmer
Bowers, Luther	Green	n.g.	Laborer
Branch, Leslie	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Brown, Bud	Lake	Wynburg	Farmer
Brown, Walter	Hamilton	Chattanooga	n.g.
Broyles, Jesse	Hamilton	East Lake	n.g.
Bush, Alexander	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Cameron, Alvin H.	Davidson	Nashville	Teacher
Carter, Overton	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Cathey, Elijah	Lincoln	Petersburg	Farmer
Cheers, Esaw	Shelby	Bailey	Farmer
Coffman, Paschel	Giles	n.g.	Farmer
Cole, James	Crockett	Bells	Farmer
Craft, Austin	n.g.	n.g.	n.g.
Dailey, Alonzo	Grainger	Morristown	Porter
Davis, Joseph	n.g.	n.g.	n.g.
Davis, Will L.	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Davis, Willie	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Dixon, George	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Doggett, Ahmid	Tipton	Mason	Farmer
Donahoo, John	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Dotson, Emanuel	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Dubose, Will	Hardeman	Bolivar	Farmer
Edwards, Levi	Crockett	Friendship	Farmer
Eskridge, Chesley	Roane	n.g.	Laborer
Ferguson, Charles	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Flemins, Robert	Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Farmer
Fly, Richard	Williamson	Nolensville	Farmer
Fort, Daniel	Robertson	Adams	Farmer
Freeman, Thomas	n.g.	n.g.	n.g.

¹Information not given in file; hereafter referred to as n.g.

APPENDIX D Continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Gholston, James	n.g.	n.g.	n.g.
Gilbert, Luther	Giles	n.g.	Farmer
Gilbert, Robert	Giles	Minor Hill	Farmer
Gillum, Carl W.	Marshall	n.g.	Farmer
Givens, Curtis	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Goode, Paul	Grainger	n.g.	Cafe
Goode, William	Grainger	Rutledge	Barber
Gordon, Clifton	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Granberry, Jim	Maury	Mt. Pleasant	Chauffeur
Griffith, John	Davidson	n.g.	n.g.
Gurley, Nathan	Hardeman	Bolivar	Farmer
Hart, John	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Hellem, Ben	Wilson	Gainsville	Farmer
Hodges, Leighton	Davidson	Nashville	Brick Yard
Houston, Henry	n.g.	n.g.	n.g.
Jarrett, Matt	Lauderdale	Ripley	Farmer
Jennings, Odie Falls	Warren	McMinnville	Laborer
Johnson, Robert	Davidson	Nashville	Flour Packer
Jones, Humphrey	Haywood	Brownsville	Farmer
Jordan, Walter	Stewart	Cumberland City	n.g.
Keeling, Joseph	Davidson	Nashville	Porter
King, Ed	Hardin	Savannah	Farmer
Lawlah, William	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Little, Alexander	Bedford	Shelbyville	Laborer
Loller, Willie	Greene	Bulls Gap	Switchman
Looney, John	Greene	n.g.	n.g.
Lott, June	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Louallen, Waggoner W.	Cheatham	Ashland City	Farmer
McCullough, Buford	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Martin, Almond	Warren	n.g.	Farmer
Mitchell, Gallion	Jefferson	Dandridge	Machinist
Oneal, Grady	Lake	Tiptonville	Farmer
Payne, Dewitt	Crockett	Alamo	Farmer
Pugh, Monroe	Fayette	n.g.	Farmer
Roberts, Lawrence	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Shockley, Grant	White	Sparta	Farmer
Smith, Andrew	Wayne	Clifton	Farmer
Smith, Martin	Montgomery	n.g.	Farmer
Springer, Earnest	Wayne	n.g.	Laborer
Taylor, Lewis M.	Humphreys	McEwen	Farmer
Thomas, Wesley N.	Williamson	Franklin	n.g.
Thompson, Harry	Maury	n.g.	Farmer
Tucker, Jesse	Hamilton	n.g.	n.g.
Walker, Spurgeon	Grainger	n.g.	Mechanic Auto
Watkins, Tom	Maury	n.g.	Farmer
Webb, Robert	Davidson	Nashville	n.g.
Westmoreland, Aaron	Maury	n.g.	n.g.
Whitson, Uncas	Tipton	n.g.	Farmer
Williams, Larnell E.	Montgomery	Clarksville	Porter
York, Jim	Van Buren	n.g.	Farmer

APPENDIX E

A LIST OF FILES IN THE GOLD STAR RECORDS
SORTED BY COUNTY

Anderson County

Craig, Robert
Edmonds, Marion
Harville, Robert

Robinson, Travis
Sharp, Otis

Bedford County

Anderson, Ollie
Arnold, Jesse
Arnold, Jim
Claxton, William
Clifford, Robert
Gill, Willie J.
Haynes, William
Holden, Ed

Holden, Elbert
Kelton, Fred
Little Alexander
Parker, John T.
Porter, Benjamin
Sutton, John M.
Tate, James

Benton County

Barnes, Raymond
Brewer, Jesse
Hamilton, Howard
Jenkins, William

Lockhart, Ed
Nicholas, James J.
Robins, Victor F.
Whitworth, John W.

Bledsoe County

Austin, Amos
Curtis, James

Hamilton, Burrett
McMillan, David

Blount County

Burns, George
Butler, Tillman
Crisp, Sanuel
Goddard, Cecil F.
Gourley, David
Harper, Milton

Lones, Emerson
Murphy, John M.
Myers, William
Sterling, Robert
Willocks, Herbert

Bradley County

Barnes, James
Climer, Calvin
Caney, James
Daugherty, Robert

Mitchell, James H.
Roy, Thomas O.
Winkler, Joyce

Campbell County

Bennett, Samuel
 Delius, Clinton
 Melton, Millseen
 Mitchell, Thomas

Peterson, Cary
 Sharp, John T.
 Ward, Luther

Cannon County

Bailey, Samuel
 Barrett, Cherry
 Bishop, Cheatham
 Brandon, Charles
 Busey, Henry
 Bush, Eath
 Deberry, Colonel
 Dobbs, Houston
 Fugitt, John

Gunter, Hugh
 Hancock, Cecil
 Keaton, Mathie
 Merritt, Drennan
 Mooneyhan, Floyd
 Nichol, Robert
 Odom, Bethel C.
 Owen, Willie
 Raglord, Charles

Carroll County

Bennett, Wylie
 Brown, James
 Cowan, Guy
 Downing, Roland
 Everett, Raymond
 Grooms, Wallace
 Hall, James
 Johnson, George
 Kyle, Joseph
 Lily, Frank
 McClemore, Lillian Q.
 McDade, John
 McLemore, B. J.

Moore, William
 Myers, David R.
 Neely, Oscar N.
 Pinkston, Clifford
 Ridley, Robert
 Seavers, Fielding
 Smith, William C.
 Taylor, Robert
 Walker, Frederick
 Wall, John W.
 White, Bennie
 Wiggins, William C.

Carter County

Albertson, Charles
 Cook, Charles
 Hendrix, Ray
 Lacey, Charles
 Moffitt, Milburn

Pritchett, Lee
 Ward, William M.
 Williams, rothsey
 Wright, Daniel

Cheatham County

Carney, Everett
 Green, Johnathan
 Louallen, Waggoner W.

Moore, John L.
 Stuart, Hugh A.
 Williams, Louis A.

Chester County

Bishop, Bryant
 Bishop, Curtiss
 Bishop, Travis

Bishop, William T.
 Burkhead, Silas
 Cherry, Claude

Chester County Continued

Dees, Carrie
 Deming, Hardeman
 Denning, Betford
 Eason, Robert
 Gary, James
 Gary, George
 Gillispie, Robert
 Guinn, Clarence
 Haltom, Amos

Hollingsworth, J. P.
 Massengill, Isaac
 Morris, James
 Morris, Robert H.
 Parker, Joe
 Robertson, Henry
 Seaton, Robert
 Spencer, Orba
 Young, Benjamin

Claiborne County

Cupp, Oacar
 Kibert, Arthur

Leach, William

Clay County

Brown, Ezra A.
 Colson, Elmer
 Hestand, Clyde
 Kendall, William

Lashley, William
 McBride, Hershel
 Nivens, John
 Stone, Frank C.

Cocke County

Allen, Obey
 Archer, Sam
 Austin, William
 Barnett, Fred
 Baxter, John
 Black, Everett
 Black, Howard
 Britt, William
 Butler, Clarence
 Clark, George
 Coyer, Charles
 Draper, Ashley
 Dyer, Lloyd
 Eisenhour, Fren
 Ellison, Ernest
 Fish, William
 Free, Charles
 Gillespie, Guy

Hall, William
 Holdway, Ben
 Holt, Hobart
 Johnson, Robert
 McFetures, Carter
 Maloy, Robert
 Nolen, Edward
 Ottinger, Herman
 Reese, Luther
 Rockwell, Kiffin
 Shelton, Burlow
 Smith, James B.
 Sprouse, Jesse J.
 Stansbury, William
 Talley, Larance
 Trantham, James C.
 Turner, Henry R.

Coffee County

Beckman, Cleon
 Blackburn Waldon
 Evans, Thomas
 Finley, Joseph
 Freeze, Lawrence
 Fullerton, Vern
 Harrison, Thomas
 Hasting, Eddie

Hicks, Terence
 Holder, Doak
 Love, Presley
 Lynch, Enoch
 Parker, Charles S.
 Roberts, Rennie
 Tarence, David
 Walker, Robert

Crockett County

Barnett, John
 Chaney, Elder
 Cole, James
 Craiglow, O. D.
 Eaves, Eldee
 Edwards, Levi

Jackson, Carroll
 King, Joe
 Nearn, Alford L.
 Payne, Dewitt
 Spitzer, Lee A.
 Todd, Ernest R.

Cumberland County

Jordan, Thomas
 Lemert, Milo
 Loden, James

Parker, Ray
 Patton, Joseph W.
 Reese, John V.

Davidson County

Alexander, Horace
 Anderson, Edgar
 Bailey, Oliver
 Baker, Robert
 Banks, Willie
 Bennett, Dewitt
 Booth, William
 Bracey, Walter
 Bradley, Ernest
 Branch, Leslie
 Burke, Frank
 Bush, Alexander
 Caldwell, Dandridge
 Calhoun, Paul
 Cameron, Alvin H.
 Carter, Milam
 Carter, Overton
 Casey, John
 Chest, William
 Chilson, Carl
 Cleghorn, William
 Cochran, Frank
 Cudworth, Joseph
 Davis, Will L.
 Davis, Willie
 Dismukes, George
 Dixon, George
 Donohue, William
 Dotson, Emanuel
 Douglas, Abner
 Dowell, Carlos
 Duncan, Charles
 Earls, Eugene
 Elliot, Holice
 Everett, James
 Ferguson, Charles

Filson, Will
 Frazier, Hilary
 Frierson, Meade Jr.
 Frith, Thomas
 Garland, James
 Gatlin, Joshua
 Gilliam, Arthur
 Gilliam, Ernest
 Goll, Marshall
 Goode, Mark
 Goodwin, Harold
 Grant, Aubry
 Griffith, John
 Griffiths, Richard
 Hackthorn, Clarence
 Hart, John
 Hart, Leonard
 Hass, Doss
 Hathaway, Fred
 Head, John
 Hill, Richard
 Hindman, Thomas
 Hinds, Arthur
 Hinkle, James
 Hitner, Fred
 Hodges, Leighton
 Horton, Henry
 Houston, Raymond
 Hudson, Harvey
 Hughes, Otto
 Jackson, Buford
 Johnson, Robert
 Journey, James B.
 Keeling, Joseph
 Kirwin, Thomas
 Lambert, Henry

Davidson County Continued

Lanier, William	Ray, Leroy L.
Layne, Owen B.	Ricketts, Ernest F.
Lee, Louis	Shores, William L.
Long, George W.	Silverman, Angelo
Lovelace, Abey	Smith, Howard B.
Maddux, Ernest	Speck, Thomas
Manier, Emmet M.	Spire, William J. Jr.
McCambell, Arthur	Stephens, Clay G.
McCarthy, Marshall	Stuart, Boyd
Milam, Carter	Timothy, James S.
Mocker, Lambert H.	Turbeville, James W.
Monk, Charles E.	Turner, Hearne M.
Nollner, John	Walter, Greer
Olney, Guy	Webb, Robert
Ottinger, C. Clayton	White, Alpheus N.
Overton, John W.	Wilbur, Charles
Parker, Elias H.	Yarbrough, Walter S.
Pique, James	

Decatur County

Bradley, Herbert	Ledbetter, John H.
Harrington, James	Moore, James C
Ivy, Elbert	Myracle, John
Lacy, Charlie	Sykes, Robert

Dekalb County

Adamson, Bob	Jones, Herod J.
Agee, Arthur	Smith, Robert B.
Beshears, James	Smith, Thomas C.
Foutch, James	Vanatta, Jasper
Hildreth, Robert	Wagoner, Dallas
Johnson, Perry	Wright, Carmel C.

Dickson County

Carter, James	McCollom, George
Dunnagan, Sam	Nesbitt, Athie
Field, Thomas	Pack, Philip E.
Harrison, Ellet	Shawl, Dudley Ray
Knotts, Charley	Woodard, Selikirk

Dyer County

Basye, William	Connell, Claud
Boyet, Verney	Dadridge, John
Brown, Robert T.	Ellis, John
Burns, John W.	Finch, Thomas
Butler, Clarence F.	Fowlkes, Ben
Carver, Rock	Goad, Lesley

Dyer County Continued

Hodge, George
 Hoge, Samuel
 Howard, Flury
 Knowlton, Walter
 McCorkle, Wilmer
 Ozment, Clifford
 Poore, Owen P.

Shelby, Bado
 Stevens, Robert
 Swearengen, James
 Thornton, Bates
 West, Lexie L.
 White, Willie N.
 Woodyard, Luther

Fayette County

Bejach, Lois D.
 Bobbitt, Claudie
 Cowan, Benjamin
 Cowan, William
 Dacus, William
 Finley, William B.
 Franklin, William
 Griffin, Thomas

Johnson, Cecil
 Jones, Robert
 Keough, John
 Nash, Charles C.
 Pugh, Monroe
 Scarbrough, Winfield C.
 Warr, Fair B.

Fentress County

Beaty, Wayne
 Cooper, Lonzo E.
 Green, Mack

Mathews, James
 Reagan, Minis L.
 Turner, Birdie M.

Franklin County

Ashley, Robert
 Clark, William
 Evans, Lester
 Madden, Lynn - DBI
 Russell, Charles L.

Sheridan, George
 Taylor, Barney
 Turner, Ike
 Wilson, David L.

Gibson County

Allen, Jesse
 Allen, Lafayette
 Atchison, Cecil
 Banister, Augusta
 Barger, John
 Barix, William
 Barrett, Claud
 Barrix, Lakey
 Bass, Hearn
 Battle, Ernest
 Belew, Fid
 Birdsong, Asie
 Bradford, James R.
 Bryant, Freddie
 Bryant, Herman
 Buchanan, Elsie

Canada, Thomas
 Carne, John
 Cole, Cecil
 Crank, Guilford
 Crank, Waldow
 Crossnoe, Robert
 Cullen, J. B.
 Cunningham, James
 Daniels, William
 Darety, John
 Davidson, Willie
 Davis, Jacob
 Dement, Cly
 Desmond, John
 Fly, Prentis
 Foster, Robert

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Gibson County Continued

Frazier, Walter	Ohamm, Leslie
Garrett, James	Oliver, R. V.
Garrett, George	Peay, Herman G.
Gill, Theodore	Perry, Ross
Goodwin, Virgil	Phillips, William T.
Goza, Talmadge	Richardson, Claude
Griffin, Vernon	Robinson, John H.
Grimes, Omer	Rochelle, Arthur
Hannah, Alexander	Rowlette, George
Harrison, James	Scruggs, Sam
Hays, Thomas	Seymour, Wilbur J.
Hudson, Hal	Shumate, William D.
Jones, Benjamin	Smith, Carl L.
Jones, George	Smith, Thomas J.
Keenan, Homer	Sparks, Verdie
Kilfer, George	Stockard, Benjamin
Knox, Frank	Thetford, Charles
Lindsey, John	Thomas, Albert
Malugen, Oscar	Townsend, Reno
McIlwain, R.	Udson, Willie
McKnight, Ernest	Vickrey, Earl
Mills, Beverly	Whitter, Ed
Morgan, John	Williams, Luther S.
Neely, John	Wren, John B.
Nelson, James M.	Yandell, Marshall R.
Newberry, Ernest	Yates, Cecil

Giles County

Blackburn, Lonnie	Helton, Lee
Cheatham, Kirby	Lewis, Joe
Coffman, Paschel	Mason, Joseph
Cole, Leroy	McCormick, Joseph
Crumley, William	Oliver, William
Dunnavant, Robert	Orr, Samuel
Gilbert, Luther	Thompson, Levi
Fogg, James	West, Raleigh
Gilbert, Robert	Young, Edgar L.
Gilbert, Robert	
Gordon, George	

Grainger County

Adams, Joseph	Cameron, Jesse J.
Basil, Daniel	Clement, Hugh
Beeler	Collins, James
Bishop, Robert T.	Cupps, William
Brown, John W.	Dailey, Alonzo
Cabbage, Claudins	Dalton, John
Cabbage, Cornelius	Daniel, Ellis
Cabbage, Willis	Goode, Paul
Cameron, Hugh	Gocde, William

Grainger County Continued

Greenlee, Horace
 Harrell, Napoleon
 Harvey, Samuel
 Idol, Jacob
 Jarnigin, William
 Jones, William
 Maples, Charles D.
 McDaniel, William
 Morgan, William A.
 Ownes, Orville L.
 Perrow, Wade H.

Rich, John Henry
 Ritter, Boyd E.
 Samsel, Herbert W.
 Talley, Frank
 Taylor, Henry
 Vineyard, Arthur
 Waldrop, Joseph
 Walker, Spurgeon
 Webster, Robert
 Welch, Robert
 Wright, Frank T.

Greene County

Adams, John W.
 Banks, Ellis
 Bear, Joe
 Beard, Frankie L.
 Blake, Clarence
 Bowers, Luther
 Brandon, Carl D.
 Brown, George
 Burkey, Edgar
 Carter, Earnest
 Carter, Ola K.
 Carter, Walter
 Collins, Charles
 Cutshall, Albert
 Deathrage
 Duncan, Charlie T.
 Dunn, Robert
 Dyer, Robert
 Frye, John W.
 Gardner, Roy
 Gentry, Rouda
 Girdner, Curtis
 Gosnel, William
 Haire, Daniel
 Haney, Senter
 Harrison, Oscar
 Hice, Benjamin
 Hipps, Noah

House, James
 Johnson, Andrew J.
 Kesterson, Vestus
 Lewis, Umbry L.
 Linch, Ballard
 Livingston, Ralph
 Loller, Willie
 Looney, John
 Malone, John A.
 Malone, Samuel
 McAmis, Clarence
 McNease, Wallen
 Mitchell, Robert R.
 Norton, John A.
 Park, Anson Jay
 Parvin, Ordley
 Rhea, George W.
 Ricker, Horace
 Rollins, William
 Sauceman, Connie
 Shelton, Everett L.
 Shepherd, William D.
 Styke, Edward C.
 Tarleton, Julius
 White, James H.
 Wilhoit, George H.
 Yearwood, John Dyke

Hamblen County

Allen, Tip M.
 Bewley, Jesse
 Blackwell, William
 Bushong, William
 Cardwell, Donald

Carter, William
 Cluck, Britt
 Delias, Marcus
 Donaldson, George
 Estes, Idol

Hamblen County Continued

Fasio, Lewis
Hopkins, Wilson
Shakley, Robert

Smith, Charles Ed
Talley, Edward
West, James M.

Hamilton County

Acuff, John F.
Allison, Stephen
Anderson, Daniel
Atlee, Frank
Bell, Leonard
Berry, Phillip
Bogart, Lemuel
Boyd, Lake
Brewer, Nathan
Brown, Walter
Broyles, Jesse
Buchanan, Robert
Burton, Albert
Camp, Lionel L.
Cate, Floyd
Clark, Charles
Cleghorn, Frederick
Collins, James
Colville, Osborne
Cooper, Frank
Cummings, William
Davis, David
Davis, Thurman
Dayton, John
Dempsey, Thomas
Dillard, George
Donahoo, John
Dudderar, Marshall
Elbon, Benjamin
Ellis, Fife
Evans, Luther
Farris, William
Freeman, James
Fritts, Fred
Gafney, Joseph
Garrison, William
George, William
Gerber, George
Givens, Curtis
Goins, Ollie
Gordon, Clifton
Grayson, Clifford
Gregory, Hugh
Hagan, Wallace
Hagler, Angus

Hale, Edwin
Hamilton, William E.
Hancock, Clifford
Harrison, Carl
Haynes, John
Hazelhurst, James
Henderson, Robert
Henley, John
Henning, Samuel
Hicks, John
Hill, Daniel
Holdman, August
Housley, Joseph
Hudson, Jesse
Hunt, George
Hunt, Jesse
Jillson, John Jr.
Johnson, Eskar
Johnson, James A.
Kell, Elmer
Kennedy, Abe
Kuntz, Joe
Kuss, Xavier
Kyle, Levere
Lamenick, Paul
Lane, Ed
Lawlah, William
Lawson, Ira
Leamon, George
Levi, Claude
Levi, George W.
Light, William H.
Littleton, Augustine
Loder, James
Long, Jacob
Losey, Fred
Lott, June
Lyle, Fred
Mason, Francis
McCullough, Buford
McCullum, Clude
McIsaac, James
Meroney, Clyde
Michaels, James
Mishler, John

Hamilton County Continued

Moore, Homer
 Moreland, Thomas
 Ohls, William A.
 Okin, S.
 Picklesimer, Samuel
 Pricer, James C.
 Randall, Carlton
 Reavely, Ed E.
 Reneau, Jesse
 Robb, Joseph P.
 Roberts, Lawrence
 Russell, Frang G.
 Scoggins, James L.
 Sharpe, Eugene
 Smith, Harry
 Smith, John P.

Spruiger, John
 Stegall, Jerry G.
 Summers, Davis
 Taylor, Aretus
 Taylor, Edward
 Timothy, Christopher
 Tucker, Jesse
 Upton, John E.
 Vickerey, Earl W.
 Wagner, Mathis
 Walker, Claude
 Waller, Clifford O.
 Wamble, John
 Wheelock, William N.
 Wilson, Ray
 Wright, Robey G.

Hancock County

Cancock, John
 Garrett, Hiram

Welch, Leslie

Hardeman County

Baker, Wilber
 Dubsoe, Will
 Gurley, Nathan
 Herriman, William
 Huddleston, Corbett
 Jones, Blend

Jones, Henry
 Lambert, Robert
 Pirtle, Robert Wesley
 Trainum, Kennie
 Trainum, Major
 Tudale, Jessie

Hardin County

Bingham, George
 Bingham, James
 Boling, James
 Brison, Leonard
 Calvert, Cecil B.
 Cannon, Walter
 Carr, William
 Cunningham, Edwin
 Cyla, Clarence
 Gant, Alvia
 Garrard, Robert
 Grissan, James
 Grisson, Thomas

Hannah, Alexander
 Hudiburgh, Alva
 Johnson, Richard
 Kerr, Thomas
 King, Ed
 Lane, Herman
 Phillips, William T.
 Rinks, William C.
 Seaton, Charley C.
 Sloan, Warren
 Todd, James
 Warren, Norman C.
 Withers, Leonidas

Hawkins County

Ball, Evan
 Brooks, Alph

Brooks, Lewis
 Christian, Jollie

Hawkins County Continued

Clemens, Edward
 Clifton, Fred
 Compton, Fred
 Davis, Frank
 Fansler, Claude
 Floyd, James
 Ford, Charlie
 Gladson, James
 Hamilton, Dan
 Hudgens, Hobart
 Lawson, Bud

Lawson, William P.
 Light, Harry
 Long, Claude
 Moore, Charley C.
 Mowl, Harold L.
 Park, Ansen J.
 Robinson, Luther
 Rogers, Austin
 Spitzer, Preston A.
 Tunnell, Coy C.
 Vaughn, Sterling

Haywood County

Anderson, Charles
 Bennett, Charlie
 Covington, Richard
 Dixon, Henry M.
 Dixon, Lawrence

Hardy, William
 Jones, Humphrey
 Lay, Thomas
 Wallace, John W.

Henderson County

Austin, Jesse
 Bivens, James E.
 Cason, Charlie
 Greener, Elbert
 Haynes, John
 Kennedy, Floyd
 Kennedy, Lester
 Mays, Walter

McNatt, Lynney
 Montgomery, Claude K.
 Phillips, Ullis E.
 Reeves, J. M.
 Ross, Jessie T.
 Sloan, Alexander
 Taylor, William E.
 Todd, Irwin D.

Henry County

Allen, Charlie
 Bennett, Leander
 Burnett, Luther
 Cooper, Stanley
 Cox, Hunt

Hart, Porter
 Jones, Waller
 Little, James
 McKelvy, Royal F.
 Stanfield, George

Hickman County

Anderson, Henry
 Graham, Richard

Whitson, Lester A.
 Williams, Horace

Houston County

Baylor, Everett
 Bush, Albert F.
 Bush, William F.

Stockard, Paul
 Warden, John T.

Humphreys County

Arnold, Edward
 Cates, John G.
 Field, Millard
 Fuqua, Isom
 Green, Leo
 Phebus, Willie H.

Puckett, Alvin W.
 Smith, Samuel H.
 Taylor, Lewis M.
 Tubbs, Ira
 Turbeville, Robert E.

Jackson County

Burgess, Charlie
 Clinton, Clinnie
 Denton, John L.

Poteet, Johnie W.
 Sircy, Willie

Jefferson County

Colbock, Bruce
 Gray, Emery
 Hickman, William
 Hill, John
 Hill, John H.
 Hopkins, Noah
 Mann, Howard

Manning, Jacob
 Mitchell, Gallion
 Pritchard, Clarence W.
 Rogers, George C.
 Slaton, Roscoe M.
 Williams, Joseph C.

Johnson County

Grindstaff, John
 Hawks, Thurman E.
 Martin, Jade
 McGuire, Samuel

Miller, Lon H.
 Warren, Milliard
 Williams, Don
 Wilson, Ray E.

Knox County

Cain, Thomas
 Chenoweth, Wesley
 Cochran, Lawrence
 Ginn, Robert E.
 Good, John
 Hull, Julius
 Jones, John

Knapp, Tracy F.
 Moody, Rolfe
 Nichols, Claud S.
 Olofsson, Olof
 Wheeler, James M.
 Wilkins, John E.

Lake County

Brown, Bud
 Condrey, Thomas
 Inlow, James

Oneal, Grady
 Thompson, Johnie

Lauderdale County

Escue, Maynard
 Ferguson, Robert
 Holmes, James

Jarrett, Matt
 Jones, Robert
 Malone, Franklin

Lauderdale County Continued

Moore, Emmett
 Silvernail, Lou A.
 Tripp, George W.

Wood, Herbert
 Wood, Joseph T.

Lawrence County

Brewer, Robert
 King, Oscar
 Lay, William J.
 McIntyre, William
 Merrow, Flavious

Plemons, Garrett W.
 Spivy, Ozro B.
 Sudduth, Noonan C.
 Wildes, Earl
 Wilsford, Robert

Lewis County

Johnston, Baxter

Wix, John M.

Lincoln County

Cathey, Elijah
 Clayton, Lebert
 Dunmon, James
 Dyer, Glenn
 Hancock, Robert
 Jean, Lonnie
 Lineberger, Erroll

Luttrell, Louis
 McCown, Charlie G.
 Mills, Clegie
 Thornton, Dock
 White, Sam L.
 Wiseman, William J.
 Young, William E.

Loudon County

Burchfield, William
 Grover, Cleveland

Propes, Grover C.

Macon County

Fuqua, Clyde
 Fuqua, James
 Kirby, Alvis

Sewell, James
 Trousdale, George

Madison County

Deen, William
 Dudney, Charlie
 Dudney, Fred

Fussell, John
 Robison, William
 Sumler, Alvin H.

Marion County

Burnett, Mack
 Cowan, Winslow
 Dennis, Joseph

Harn, William
 Reynolds, Andrew
 Terry, William

Marshall County

Agnew, Herman
 Boren, Samuel
 Carlton, William
 Clark, John W.
 Clayton, William
 Corbin, Samuel
 Farlow, Charlie
 Fergus, Ernest
 Gillum, Car. W.

Gillum, Fred
 Gulley, Albert
 Harrison, Elihu
 Isley, Sam
 Mayfield, Robert
 McClanahan, Harvey
 Murray, Tonnie
 Perkins, Percy

Maury County

Brown, Dalton
 Brown, Sam
 Frost, Oscar
 Fry, Clarence
 Gilbreath, Robert
 Goodwin, Walter
 Granberry, Jim
 Hamilton, Charles
 Hay, Marcus
 Hays, Robert
 Hickman, Horace
 Holman, Wilson
 Huckaby, Eugene

Hutcherson, Clifford
 McKissick, George
 Rogers, Andrew A.
 Thomas, Sidney
 Thompson, Harry
 Thompson, John W.
 Vestal, Rex B.
 Warren, Joseph
 Watkins, Tom
 Watson, Sim
 Westmoreland, Aaron
 White, Melvin E.
 Whitwell, Peter

McMinn County

Adams, Reese
 Bacon, Arthur
 Boone, Charles E.
 Foster, James
 France, Will F.
 Gerald, Jasper
 Johnson, Riy
 Ledford, Dewey

Long, John C.
 Maynor, Arvel
 McKay, William
 Sims, Jessie
 Smith, Gilbert
 Swafford, Washington
 Trew, Bryant S.
 West, Roe

McNairy County

Alexander, Frederick
 Alexander, Frederick
 Barnhill, Sidney
 Browder, Hosry
 Browder, Thomas
 Brown, Charles
 Bullman, George
 Burks, Etherl
 Carothers, William
 Causey, James
 Clayton, Albert
 Clayton, Hugh

Croskery, Robert
 Erwin, Louis
 Fowler, Laney
 Gage, Oscar
 Gage, William
 Gers, George
 Hamilton, William
 Hawkins, James
 Higginbottom, Charlie
 Hollins, Barnie
 Hornbuckle, Lacy
 Hurst, Oliver

McNairy County Continued

Hurst, Oscar	Rankin, Lucas C.
Isbell, Edgar	Robertson, Clyde
Isbell, James	Scott, Leonard
Johnson, Robert M.	Shelton, Albert
Jones, Marvin	Smith, James F.
Keen, Dassie	Smith, McKinley
King, Carl	Spears, Tom
Kinington, Lloyd	Teague, George
Lee, Bishop	Terry, Hubert
Logan, Doles	Terry, James H.
Maness, G. R.	Tucker, George W.
McCary, James	Varnell, Gavin
McCaskell, David	Wharton, Joel E.
Mills, John	Wilkins, William
Mitchell, Arlie	Williams, Ernest
Moore, John	Wilmeth, Joseph
Plunk, Daniel J.	Wilson, William R.
Plunk, Otis	Wisker, R. L.
Putnam, Martin E.	

Meigs County

Hill, Samuel	Huff, James
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Monroe County

Bacon, John	McConkey, Thurber
Clark, Columbus	Meghee, Joe
Clark, Harden E.	Milligan, William
Hickey, David	Moser, Anan L.
Lowry, Charles	Ray, Frank A.
Lowry, William	

Montgomery County

Baggett, George	Mason, Robin
Carkuff, Maurice	Oldham, Daney L.
Chewning, Arthur	Shelby, Roy
Edmondson, John	Smith, Martin
Evans, Richard	Watkins, Archie
Gower, Leslie	Whitfield, Floyd E.
Gray, Daniel	Williams, Larnell E.
Harper, Tim	Wilson, Gilbert
Harvey, Aubrey	Wilson, James S.
Hester, Taylor	Wood, Archie
Hodge, Herbert	

Moore County

Jean, Robert	McNatt, John A.
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Morgan County

Carson, Joseph
 Fletcher, John
 Hambright, Mark
 Klope, William

Nance, Joe G.
 Robbins, Isham
 Schubert, Carl F.

Obion County

Calhoun, Gus
 Cherry, Lexie
 Corum, Don
 Cunningham, Wilbur
 Cyrus, Ardelle
 Dodd, Connie
 Ferrell, Glover
 Hale, Cyrus
 Hamilton, George
 Hargett, Ellie
 Harper, Harry
 Holoman, Chester
 Ivie, William
 James, Pleasant

Janes, Johnnie
 Jones, Wyley
 Killgore, Felan
 Marlin, Marion
 Parks, Theron D.
 Reese, Robert L.
 Smith, Harold N.
 Stennett, Earl
 Taylor, Willie
 Todd, Lee
 Tune, John R.
 Wilkes, David B.
 Williams, Pleasant

Overton County

Bohannon, Shirley D.
 Chandler, Grover
 Cooper, JOseph
 Cunningham, Ben
 Fisk, Alv A.
 Fletcher, Robert
 Fletcher, Willie
 Gibbons, Ed
 Gragg, Walter
 Guthrie, James
 Hammock, Lee
 Hasting, James
 Hastings, Walter
 Hensley, Walter
 Klope, Gordon
 Koger, Victor
 Langford, Stephen

Ledbetter, Oliver
 Ledbetter, Shirley
 Lee, James S.
 Lowe, Roger Q.
 McCormick, Lee T.
 Newman, William R.
 Nivens, Robert
 Randolph, Bynum
 Richardson, Corbit
 Sells, Dillar C.
 Smith, Alonzo
 Smith, Hiram
 Smith, Isham B.
 Stover, Major M.
 Sullivan, Wylie
 Vaughn, Dock T.

Perry County

Ary, Hurbert
 Averett, Roy
 Barber, Robert
 Buckingham, Edgar
 Butler, Elmer
 Campbell, William
 Dean, James L.

Ferguson, James
 Gamblin, James
 Harder, Noah
 Hickerson, Thomas
 Hinson, Egbert
 Lewis, Coleman
 Qualls, Waco

Perry County Continued

Richardson, Kinnie L.
Smith, Charles
Stanley, Fernie E.

Thompson, William C.
Wright, Will W.

Pickett County

Hill, Willis
Little, Leroy

Sydney, George L.

Polk County

Cate, Thomas
McClary, Ben

McNelly, William
Weber, Carl

Putnam County

Bush, William
Latter, Earl
Perry, Bailey
Simcox, Granville

Smith, Tillman
Swack, Walter
Wright, Aubrey

Rhea County

Garrison, John
Guth, Fred

Miller, Clint B.
Morgan, Jerome

Roane County

Ashburn, Toby
Culbert, Charles T.
Cummings, William
Davenport, Edward
Davis, Joseph J.
Dunaway, Fred
Eskridge, Chesley
Evans, Joe
Campton, Oscar

Hamby, Jimmie Lavinia
Mee, Montvillie
Newman, Ralph B.
Price, Thurlow
Smith, Curtis
Stegall, Clifford
West, George E.
West, Tom

Robertson County

Browning, John W.
Elliot, Richard
Fort, Daniel
Head, Martin
Hinkle, Benjamin
Lefew, Louis

McWhirter, Howard
Morris, Matthew
Reagan, Robert
Rust, John W.
Spear, Amos

Rutherford County

Baskin, William
Bell, Charles E.

Boone, John G.
Brown, Robert

Rutherford County Continued

Couch, Emmett
 Deere, Jesse
 Dillon, Harrison
 Dyer, John
 Elrod, Chester F.
 Farley, Robert
 Flemins, Robert
 Hallyburton, Thomas
 Hightower, George
 Holden, Robert
 Hoover, Walter
 Jarrell, John
 Kellow, James

Kelton, Charles
 Lascassart, Joe Jarman
 Lytle, Julian
 Manus, Edgar
 Midgett, James W.
 Moore, George L.
 Overall, James E.
 Patterson, Albert
 Phillips, Irving B.
 Smith, Sam B.
 Sudberry, Clarence E.
 Witherspoon, Edwin

Scott County

Chitwood, William

Strunk, Albert L.

Sequatchie County

Harvey, Mark

Johnson, Victor

Sevier County

Dickey, Arthur W.
 Fox, John
 Gooen, Arlie
 Hurst, Miles

Matthews, Kean
 McMahan, Henry
 Trentham, Richard

Shelby County

Armstrong, Henry
 Ashe, John B.
 Booker, Howard
 Bush, Joel
 Calhoun, E. J.
 Cheers, Esaw
 Chord, Alton
 Cohene, Albert
 Farrell, Cecil
 Ferguson, Harry
 Finley, Neal
 Gailor, Frank
 Garrett, William
 Grider, John
 Hamber, Thos

Hargey, Abraham
 Kyle, Seth
 McClain, George
 Morgan, Clarence E.
 Norris, Norwin B.
 Petrus, Richard H.
 Reilly, Geary E.
 Rhodes, Harty F.
 Richards, Samuel K.
 Salter, Frank
 Taylor, Rufus
 Temple, John J.
 Turner, William S.
 Webb, Frank

Smith County

Baird, Charles R.
 Ballard, William

Bass, Clark
 Bates, Luther

Smith County Continued

Blackman, Herchell
 Christian, Roscoe
 Conaster, J. T.
 Davis, Frank H.
 Denney, Henry
 Hazard, John
 Hunt, Willie
 Jones, James
 Kittrell, Oscar

Parker, Rom V.
 Price, Charles
 Stallings, Thomas K.
 Tyree, Gee
 Uhles, John
 Upton, William J.
 Webb, Horace
 Williams, Jack

Stewart County

Allen, John Q.
 Carney, Andrew
 Dennis, Judson
 Jordan, Walter

Lyons, Douglas
 Pryor, Ivan R.
 Robinson, Benjamin
 Rushing, Grady E.

Sumner County

Alexander, John
 Anderson, Walter C.
 Barry, Sidney
 Burnett, Thomas H.
 Civils, John
 Graves, Willie
 Hodge, Johnnie
 Maynard, Thomas

McCathrion, John H.
 Miller, Moses D.
 Murley, Arnell
 Nunley, Arnett
 Odell, Bruce J.
 Ogment, Olley F.
 Ray, William

Tipton County

Adams, Clark
 Adkison, Barney A.
 Bradshaw, John W.
 Brasfield, Joseph
 Doggett, Ahmid
 Friedman, James
 Goode, Ernest
 Hindman, James
 Hunt, Jesse
 Kinney, Charles
 Lee, Lewis
 McCormick, Clifton

Nelson, Thomas
 Ralph, Thomas E.
 Rice, Paul
 Ruffin, James F
 Sherrill, Earnest
 Simonds, John
 Somerville, William A.
 Sutton, Raymond
 Van Meter, David
 Whitson, Uncas
 Wynn, Clarence R.
 Wynne, Alva M.

Trousdale County

Burford, Sidney
 Carr, Elisha

Ray, Mack H.

Unicoi County

Bennett, William
 Bowan, Elbert

Fender, Hubert
 McCourry, Lina

Union County

Hansard, McKinley

Van Buren County

Griffith, Alexander

York, Jim

Warren County

Blair, Charlie
 Boyd, Harley
 Campbell, Willard
 Cantrell, John W.
 Cooper, Winford
 Crim, William
 Foster, Jack
 Grissom, James
 Higginbotham, Jesse
 Jennings, Odie Falls
 Johnson, Wheeler G.
 Kennedy, Chester

Lance, Luther
 Lusk, Harvey
 Martin, Almond
 Moffit, Luther
 Pace, Robert
 Payne, Charles H.
 Rhea, Henry
 Sain, Charlie F.
 Woods, William N.
 Young, Rufus A.
 Youngblood, Roy

Washington County

Armstrong, John
 Broyles, Cecil
 Cole, Emmett
 Fulkerson, Joe
 Furches, Wesley
 Hendrix, Roby
 Keezle, William A.
 Kelly, John

Leach, Thurman J.
 Lee, Herbert
 Mitchell, Orville
 Phillips, John E.
 Phillips, William
 St. Clair, George F.
 Treadway, Edward
 Wade, Edie, B.

Wayne County

Bailey, Jesse
 Gilchrist, Luther
 Ray, Fred H.
 Ray, James
 Sims, Lyford

Smith, Andrew
 Springer, Earnest
 Stull, Charles
 Surratt, Oscar

Weakley County

Allen, James M.
 Arnold, Adderson B.
 Arnold, John
 Barner, Lundsford
 Brann, Cayce
 Bryan, Arnold A.
 Cantrell, Clarence
 Connell, John
 Crockel, Henry

Glasgow, Herbert
 Goldsby, Ernest
 Hawks, Closie
 Hicks, William
 Higgs, Walter
 Hunter, Conrad
 Johnson, Cletus
 Jones, Herbert
 Jones, Willie

Weakley County Continued

Lasater, Woodford
 Ogden, James C.
 Penick, Hylary R.
 Poston, Claud

Stow, Frizzell
 Vaughn, Thomas
 Vaughn, Thomas M.

White County

Caker, Joe W.
 Day, Norman
 Dodson, Ed

Ramsey, William F.
 Shockley, Grant

Williamson County

Anderson, Dillard
 Byrd, Ed M.
 Carter, John B.
 Fly, Richard
 Goodman, W.
 Johnson, James

Jones, Clifton
 Moran, James W.
 Ring, Frank M.
 Stephens, John E.
 Thomas, Wesley N.

Wilson County

Alsup, Joseph
 Bratten, Clyde
 Cartwright, Clem
 Crittenden, Chester
 Davis, John T.
 Dockins, Mental
 Dunn, William H.
 Ford, Oscar
 Gentry, Audie
 Gentry, Wayne

Hellem, Ben
 Hunt, Sherlie
 Jenkins, Jack
 Johnson, Shelby
 Murphy, James
 Osborne, William B.
 Sanders, Cantrell
 Sharp, Horace A.
 Shehane, Alford
 Wynn, J. A. Gordon

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