**Online Appendix**

This Appendix addresses three points related to the argument presented in the paper. First, Appendix Table A shows the counties brought together to measure Indiana’s rural regions, as classified by the government. The remaining two points relate to mechanisms, beyond those considered in text (pandemic deaths, tenant farming, and the Black and Catholic populations), that may have stimulated Klan membership.

Second, some might question whether World War I played a role, specifically troop deployments. Perhaps the Klan found an audience among deployed troops once they returned home. However, the percentage of a state’s population serving in the war, derived from Malcolm (1922, p. 304), is not correlated with Klan membership (-.09) or the pandemic death rate (.07). Thus, we find no systemic evidence of a relationship between World War I deployments and the Klan.

Third—and particularly in light of contemporary politics—others might question whether government regulations to stop the spread of influenza may have radicalized citizens, creating an environment conducive to the Klan. However, comparisons of the various legal frameworks established in the states (Feezer, 1920, pp. 2156-2157), death rates, and Klan membership reveal no connection. For example, percent Klan membership was highest in Indiana (no quarantine or isolation policy), Oregon (state quarantine rule, with local standards), Colorado (state isolation rule, for two weeks after normal temperature), Louisiana (local policies only), and Ohio (isolation). Pandemic death rates were below average (577.8) in Indiana (408.1) and Oregon (334.5), above average in Colorado (766.5), and below average in Louisiana (537.2) and Ohio (494.3). In contrast, Minnesota and Massachusetts had the lowest percent Klan memberships, with both under .5% of the native white male population. The former state was quite active in terms of stopping the spread of influenza—the state’s public health officials had the authority to close down public places and suspend public meetings—while Massachusetts essentially deferred decision-making to the local-level. Minnesota had a below average death rate (390.5) that is close to Indiana’s rate, and Massachusetts’ was above average (726.7). Thus, there is no evidence that state-level government policies to stop the spread of influenza led to stronger or weaker state Klans.

**Additional References**

Feezer, L.W. (1920). A comparative study of state regulations for the control of influenza. *Public Health Reports, 35*(37), 2155-2161.

Malcolm, J., ed. (1922). *The New York red book.* Albany, NY: J.P. Lyon Company, Publishers.

**Appendix Table A**

*List of Counties in Each Rural Pandemic Region of Indiana*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Region | Counties |
| 1 | Benton, Jasper, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Warren, White |
| 2 | Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Wabash |
| 3 | De Kalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Whitley |
| 4 | Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Vermillion |
| 5 | Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Hamilton, Tipton |
| 6 | Adams, Blackford, Jay, Randolph, Wells |
| 7 | Clay, Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, Putnam |
| 8 | Hancock, Henry, Johnson, Rush, Shelby |
| 9 | Daviess, Greene, Martin, Sullivan |
| 10 | Bartholomew, Brown, Decatur, Jackson, Jennings, Monroe, Scott |
| 11 | Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland, Union |
| 12 | Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Warrick |
| 13 | Crawford, Dubois, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Washington |