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1. In 1831, which pair came to America with the intention to study the newly minted prison system?
a. Bentham and Beccaria
b. Howard and Penn
*c. Beaumont and Tocqueville
d. Dix and Maconochie
Answer location: p. 22

2. Which of the following was a benefit when examining the extent of punishment among tribal groups?
a. Gender
b. Wealth
c. Status
d. Both a and c
*e. Both b and c
Answer location: p. 24

3. What was the first type of correctional facility to develop?
a. Day reporting centers
b. Prisons
*c. Jails
d. Bridewells
Answer location: p. 25

4. In Ancient Greece and Rome, citizens who broke the law might be subjected to:
a. Fines
b. Exile
c. Imprisonment
d. Death
*e. All of the above
Answer location: p. 25-26

5. King Henry II required that gaols be built for the purpose of:
a. Extorting fine money from citizens
b. Removing the poor from the streets
*c. Holding the accused for trial
d. All of the above
Answer location: p.26

6. The Catholic church had their greatest influence on punishment during:
*a. The Middle Ages
b. Elizabethan England
c. The Reform Era
d. None of the above
Answer location: p. 26

7. Galley slavery was used more regularly:
a. By the ancient Greeks and Romans
*b. By the late Middle Ages
c. In the American colonies

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d. In Norfolk Island, Australia
Answer location: p. 26

8. After the disintegration of feudalism, what sparked government entities to increasingly respond in a more severe fashion in the demand for resources?
a. Crime
b. Prostitution
*c. Poverty
d. War
Answer location: p. 27

9. Early workhouses that were built to hold and whip “beggars, prostitutes, and nightwalkers”, were known as:
a. Gaols
b. Reformatories
c. Prisons
*d. Bridewells
Answer location: p. 27

10. The removal of those deemed as criminal to other locations such as the American colonies or Australia is known as:
a. The Marks System
b. Galley slavery
*c. Transportation
d. Corporal punishment
Answer location: p. 27-28

11. Which of the following is a benefit associated with the practice of transportation?
a. The removal of criminal classes
b. Exploitation of labor to satisfy a growing need
c. Humane treatment of criminals
*d. Both a and b
e. Both a and c
Answer location: p. 27-28

12. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer personally experienced incarceration while he was a prisoner of war?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
*c. John Howard
d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 29

13. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer wrote in his book On Crimes and Punishment that “it is essential that [punishment] be public, speedy, necessary, the minimum possible in the given circumstances, proportionate to the crime, and determined by law”?
a. Jeremy Bentham
*b. Cesare Beccaria

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c. John Howard
d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 31

14. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was the Sheriff of Bedford, in England?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
*c. John Howard
d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 29

15. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer created the panopticon?
*a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard
d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 31

16. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer sought reform in every gaol throughout England and Europe?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
*c. John Howard
d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 29-30

17. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was also influenced by his Quaker religious principles?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard
*d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 32-33

18. Who developed the “mark’s system” that later was the basis of “good time” to rewards inmates behavior?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard
*d. Alexander Maconochie
e. None of the above
Answer location: p. 28

19. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer instituted his Great Law which deemphasized the use of corporal and capital punishment for all but the most serious crimes?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard

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*d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 32

20. Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was imprisoned in the Great Tower of London for his promotion of his religion and defiance of the English Crown?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard
*d. William Penn
Answer location: p. 32

21. The influence of religion on early prison operations in the United States is due primarily to:
a. The Shakers
*b. The Quakers
c. Enlightenment thinkers
d. Presbyterians
Answer location: p. 33

22. The first jail in America, built around 1606, was located in:
*a. Jamestown, Virginia
b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
c. Ossining, New York
d. Barnstable, Massachusetts
Answer location: p. 33

23. One of the earliest American makeshift prisons known as Newgate prison in Simsbury, Connecticut started as a:
a. Well
b. Cave
c. Dungeon
*d. Mine
Answer location: p. 34

24. Derelict Naval Vessels that were transformed into prisons were known as:
*a. Hulks
b. Bridewells
c. Cuttleships
d. Galleys
Answer location: p. 36

25. It is believed that about _____ convicts were deposited on American shores from English gaols.
a. 100,000
*b. 50,000
c. 25,000
d. 2,000
Answer location: p. 28

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26. Who is known for their reform efforts on the labor colony that was 1000 miles off the coast of Austraila?
a. Jeremy Bentham
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. John Howard
*d. Alexander Maconochie
Answer location: p. 28

27. What was the name of the penal labor colony established in 1788 of the coast of Australia?
*a. Norfolk Island
b. Madagascar
c. New Zealand
d. Garcia's Island
Answer location: p. 28

28. In the text the Enlightenment period is compared to what occurrence in Star Trek?
a. Waking up from a dream
b. Eating forbidden fruit
*c. Breathing in magical spore
d. Hypnotized by a cult
Answer location: p. 29

29. Jails that did exist in the eighteenth century were run on a _____ model with the jailer and his family residing on the premises. The inmates were free to dress as they liked, to walk around freely and to provide their own food and other necessities.
*a. Household
b. Institution
c. Religious
d. Education
Answer location: p. 33

30. The Tower of London was used as a prison as far back as:
*a. 1100
b. 1425
c. 1680
d. 1820
Answer location: p. 25

31. True or False? Beaumont and Tocqueville came to the United States but did not observe anything wrong with the systems that they studied.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 22-23

32. True or False? One of the constant themes in corrections is that money, or a lack thereof is a factor that exerts over virtually all correctional policy decisions.
*a. True
b. False

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Answer location: p. 23

33. True or False? Prisons and other such institutions serve as a social control mechanism.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p.23

34. True or False? Religious influence is not one of the themes that are apparent in corrections history.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 24

35. True or False? Among tribal groups, the wealthy and poor were treated equally under the eyes of punishment.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 24

36. True or False? The use of imprisonment can be traced as far back as the Old Testament in the Bible.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 25

37. True or False? The Protestant church had its greatest influence on punishment in the Middle Ages.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 26

38. True or False? Galley Slavery was only used to get the poor off the streets.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 26

39. True or False? Under 18th century England, a person could receive the death penalty for rioting over wages or food.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 27

40. True or False? Brideswells provided a location to send poor people in order to remove them from the streets.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 27

41. True or False? The practice of transportation was short-lived in the correctional system.
a. True
*b. False

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Answer location: p. 27-28

42. True or False? The English continued to transport their prisoners to America well after the Revolutionary War.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 28

43. True or False? The Progressive period was the era that spelled out major changes in correctional reform and gave rise to such great thinkers as Cesare Beccaria.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 31

44. True or False? John Howard believed that English gaols treated inmates inhumanely and needed to be reformed.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 29-30

45. True or False? William Penn is credited with creating the panopticon, which was the first prison ever to be constructed.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p.31

46. True or False? William Penn proposed the Great Law, which deemphasized the use of corporal punishment and capital punishment for all crimes, but the most serious.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 32

47. True or False? One of the oldest American prisons was a copper mine.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 34

48. True or False? The first jail built in America was in Philadelphia Pennsylvania in 1790.
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 33

49. True or False? Rotary jails were like squirrel cages that were segmented into small “pie-shaped cells”, were secured to the floor, and could be spun at will by the sheriff.
*a. True
b. False
Answer location: p. 34

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50. True or False? The Tower of London was used as a prison for over 1000 years?
a. True
*b. False
Answer location: p. 25

Type: E
51. What are constant themes that have been seen throughout the history of corrections?
*a. The influence of money, political sentiments, the desire to make change, and an evolving sense of compassion.
Answer location: p. 23

Type: E
52. According to the text, along with widespread use in England, who else maintained a form of jails and prisons during the middle ages?
*a. The Catholic Church
Answer location: p. 26

Type: E
53. According to the text the Riot Act, created during 18th century England, allowed the use of capital punishment for what behavior?
*a. Rioting over food or wages
Answer location: p. 18

Type: E
54. Where did Brideswells get their name?
*a. Bishop Ridley's place at St. Bridget's Well
Answer location: p. 27

Type: E
55. Why did transportation from England to the American colonies end?
*a. The Revolutionary War
Answer location: p. 28

Type: E
56. John Howard's genius was his main insight regarding corrections. What was this insight?
*a. Corrections should not be privatized in the sense that jailers were "paid" by inmates a fee for their food, clothing and housing.
Answer location: p. 29-30

Type: E
57. Though they created separate deterrence theories, on what specifics did both Bentham and Beccaria agree?
*a. They agreed that punishments should be proportional and certain over fast and severe.
Answer location: p. 31

Type: E
58. Bentham believed that his creation, the panopticon, would greatly enhance management of inmates by melding which two ideas?

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*a. Improved supervision and architecture
Answer location: p. 31

Type: E
59. What did William Penn's Great law seek to achieve?
*a. To de-emphasize the use of corporal and capital punishment except in only the most extreme instances.
Answer location: p. 32

Type: E
60. The reforms instituted by Alexander Maconochie, were such a success that upon release his prisoners became known as?
*a. Maconochie's Gentleman
Answer location:

Type: E
61. Discuss ALL of the themes noted in the text that underlie correctional practice.
*a. There are some themes that have been almost eerily constant, vis-à-vis corrections, over the decades and even centuries. Some such themes are obvious, such as the influence that money, or its lack, exerts over virtually all correctional policy decisions. Political sentiments and the desire to make changes also have had tremendous influence over the shape of corrections in the past. Other themes are less apparent, but no less potent in their effect on correctional operation. For instance, there appears to be an evolving sense of compassion or humanity that, though not always clear in the short term, in practice, or in policy or statute, has underpinned reform- based decisions about corrections and its operation, at least in theory, throughout its history in the United States. The creation of the prison, with a philosophy of penitence (hence the penitentiary), was a grand reform itself, and as such it represented in theory, at least, a major improvement over the brutality of punishment that characterized early English and European law and practice (Orland, 1995). Some social critics do note, however, that the prison and the expanded use of other such social institutions also served as a "social control" mechanism to remove punishment from public view, while making the state appear more just (Foucault, 1979; M. Welch, 2004). Therefore, this is not to argue that such grand reforms in their idealistic form, such as prisons, were not primarily constructed out of the need to control, but rather that there were philanthropic, religious, and other forces aligned that also influenced their creation and design, if not so much their eventual and practical operation (Hirsch, 1992). Also of note, the social control function becomes most apparent when less powerful populations such as the poor, the minority, the young, or the female are involved, as will be dis- cussed in the following chapters. Other than the influence of money and politics and a sense of greater compassion/humanity in correctional operation, the following themes are also apparent in corrections history: the question of how to use labor and technology (which are hard to decouple from monetary considerations); a decided religious influence; the intersection of class, race, age, and gender in shaping one's experience in corrections; architecture as it is intermingled with supervision; methods of control; over- crowding; and finally the fact that good intentions do not always translate into effective practice. Though far from exhaustive, this list contains some of the most salient issues that become apparent streams of influence as one reviews the history of corrections. As was discussed in Chapter 1, some of the larger philosophical (and political) issues, such as conceptions of right and wrong and whether it is best to engage in retribution or rehabilitation (or both, or neither, along with incapacitation, deterrence, and reintegration) using correctional sanctions, are also obviously associated with correctional change and operation.
Answer location: p. 23-24

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Type: E
62. What key events as described in the text facilitated the widespread use of gaols in England?
*a. Early versions of gaols (or jails) and prisons existed in English castle keeps and dungeons and Catholic monasteries. The use of these early forms of jails was reportedly widespread in England, even a thousand years ago. By the 9th century, Alfred the Great had legally mandated that imprisonment might be used to punish (Irwin, 1985). King Henry II in 1166 required that where no gaol existed in English counties, one should be built (Zupan, 1991) "[i]n walled towns and royal castles," but only for the purpose of holding the accused for trial (Orland, 1975, pp. 15–16). In Elizabethan England, innkeepers made a profit by using their facility as a gaol. The Catholic Church's influence on the development of westernized corrections was intense in the Middle Ages (medieval Europe from the 5th to the 15th centuries) and might be felt even today. As a means of shoring up its power base vis-à-vis feudal and medieval lords and kings, the Catholic Church maintained not only its own forms of prisons and jails, but also its own ecclesiastical courts (Garland, 1990). Though proscribed from drawing blood, except during the Inquisition, the Church often turned its charges over to secular authorities for physical punishment. But while in their care and in their monasteries for punishment, the Catholic Church required "solitude, reduced diet, and reflection, sometimes for extended periods of time" (Johnston, 2009, p. 14S).
Answer location: p. 26

Type: E
63. Discuss the history of gallery slavery from its first uses to its end as well as the rationale behind it.
*a. Galley slavery, was used sparingly by the ancient Greeks and Romans, but more regularly in the late Middle Ages in Europe and England, and stayed in use until roughly the 1700s. Under Elizabeth I, in 1602, a sentence to galley servitude was decreed as an alternative to the death sentence (Orland, 1975). Pope Pius VI (who was pope from 1775–1799) also reportedly employed it (Johnston, 2009, p. 12S). Galley slavery was used as a sentence for crimes or as a means of removing the poor from the streets. It also served the twin purpose of providing the requisite labor—rowing—needed to propel ships for seafaring nations interested in engagement in trade and warfare. For instance, these galley slaves were reportedly used by Columbus (Johnston, 2009). The "slaves" were required to row the boat until they collapsed from exhaustion, hunger, or disease; often they sat in their own excrement (M. Welch, 2004). Under Pope Pius, galley slaves were entitled to bread each day, and their sentences ranged from 3 years to life (Johnston, 2009). Though we do not have detailed records of how such a sentence was carried out, and we can be sure that its implementation varied to some degree from vessel to vessel, the reports that do exist indicate that galley slavery was essentially a sentence to death. Galley slavery ended when the labor was no longer needed on ships because of the technological development of sails.
Answer location: p. 26

Type: E
64. Discuss Bridewells, what lead to their creation, and why they prospered.
*a. Poor began to congregate in towns and cities in the Middle Ages. Feudalism, and the order it imposed, was disintegrating; wars (particularly the Crusades prosecuted by the Catholic Church) and intermittent plagues did claim thousands of lives, but populations were stabilizing and increasing and there were not enough jobs, housing, or food for the poor. As the cities became more urbanized and as more and more poor people congregated in them, governmental entities responded in an increasingly severe fashion to the poor's demands for resources (Irwin, 1985). These responses were manifested in the harsh repression of dissent, increased use of death sentences and other punishments as deterrence and spectacle, the increased use of jailing to guarantee the appearance of the accused at trial, the development of poorhouses or bridewells and debtors' prisons, and the use of "transportation,"

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(Foucault, 1979; Irwin, 1985). Bridewells, or buildings constructed to hold and whip "beggars, prostitutes, and nightwalkers" (Orland, 1975, p. 16) and later as places of detention, filled this need; their use began in London in 1553 (Kerle, 2003; Orland, 1975) The name came from the first such institution, which was developed at Bishop Ridley's place at St. Bridget's Well; all subsequent similar facilities were known as bridewells. Bridewells were also workhouses, used as leverage to extract fines or repayment of debt or the labor to replace them. Such facilities did not separate people by gender or age or criminal and noncriminal status, nor were their inmates fed and clothed properly, and sanitary conditions were not maintained. As a consequence of these circumstances, bridewells were dangerous and diseased places where if one could not pay a "fee" for food, clothing, or release, the inmate, and possibly his or her family, might be doomed (Orland, 1975; Pugh, 1968). The use of bridewells spread through- out Europe and the British colonies, as it provided a means of removing the poor and displaced from the streets while also making a profit (Kerle, 2003). Such a profit was made by the wardens, keepers, and gaolers, the administrators of bridewells, houses of correction (each county in England was authorized to build one in 1609), and gaols, who, though unpaid, lobbied for the job as it was so lucrative. They made money by extracting it from their inmates. If an inmate could not pay, he or she might be left to starve in filth or be tortured or murdered by the keeper for nonpayment (Orland, 1975, p. 17).
Answer location: p. 27

Type: E
65. Discuss the history of transportation from its first uses to its end, as well as the rationale behind it.
*a. Another means of "corrections" that was in use by Europeans for roughly 350 years, from the founding of the Virginia Colony in 1607, was transportation (Feeley, 1991). Also used to rid cities and towns of the chronically poor or the criminally inclined, transportation, as with bridewells and gaols, involved a form of privatized corrections, whereby those sentenced to transportation were sold to a ship's captain. He would in turn sell their labor as indentured servants, usually to do agricultural work, to colonials in America (Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia were partially populated through this method) and to white settlers in Australia. Transportation ended in the American colonies with the Revolutionary War, but was practiced by France to populate Devil's Island in French Guiana until 1953 (M. Welch, 2004). In America, transportation provided needed labor to colonies desperate for it. "Following a 1718 law in England, all felons with sentences of 3 years or more were eligible for transport to America. Some were given a choice between hanging or transport" (Johnston, 2009, p. 13S). It is believed that about 50,000 convicts were deposited on American shores from English gaols. If they survived their servitude, which ranged from 1 to 5 years, they became free and might be given tools or even land to make their way in the new world (Orland, 1975, p. 18). Once the American Revolution started, such prisoners from England were transported to Australia, and when settlers there protested the number of entering offenders, the prisoners were sent to penal colonies in that country as well as in New Zealand and Gibraltar (Johnston, 2009).
Answer location: p. 27-28

Type: E
66. What was the significance of the enlightenment on correctional thinking?
*a. The Enlightenment period, lasting roughly from the 17th through the 18th century in England, Europe, and America, spelled major changes in thought about crime and corrections. But then, it was a time of paradigmatic shifts in many aspects of the Western experience as societies became more secular and open. Becoming a more secular culture meant that there was more focus on humans on earth, rather than in the afterlife, and, as a consequence, the arts, sciences, and philosophy flourished. In such periods of human history, creativity manifests itself in innovations in all areas of experience; the

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orthodoxy in thought and practice is often challenged and sometimes overthrown in favor of new ideas and even radical ways of doing things (Davis, 2008). Additionally, the writings of John Locke (1632–1704) and his conception of liberty and human rights provided the philosophical underpinnings for the Declaration of Independence as penned by Thomas Jefferson. As a result of the Enlightenment, the French Revolution beginning in 1789 was also about rejecting one form of government—the absolute monarchy—for something that was to be more democratic and liberty based. Those who experienced the Enlightenment period, much like reformers and activists of the Progressive (1880s to the 1920s) and Civil Rights (1960s and 1970s) Eras in the United States that were to follow centuries later, experienced a paradigm shift regarding crime and justice. Suddenly, as if magic spores had fundamentally reshaped thought and suffused it with kind regard, if not love for others, humans seemed to realize that change in crime policy and practice was called for, and they set about devising ways to accomplish it.
Answer location: p. 19

Type: E
67. Discuss the impact Maconochie had on Norfolk Island.
*a. One of the most well-documented such penal colonies was Norfolk Island, 1,000 miles off the Australian coast. Established in 1788 as a place designated for prisoners from England and Australia, it was regarded as a brutal and violent island prison where inmates were poorly fed, clothed, and housed and were mistreated by staff and their fellow inmates (Morris, 2002). Morris, in his semi- fictional account of Alexander Maconochie's effort to reform Norfolk, notes that Machonochie, an ex-naval captain, asked to be transferred to Norfolk, usually an undesirable placement, so that he could put into practice some ideas he had about prison reform. He served as the warden there from 1840 to 1844. What was true in this story was that "in four years, Maconochie transformed what was one of the most brutal convict settlements in history into a controlled, stable, and productive environment that achieved such success that upon release his prisoners came to be called 'Maconochie's Gentlemen'" (Morris, 2002, book jacket). Maconochie's ideas included the belief that inmates should be rewarded for good behavior through a system of marks, which could lead to privileges and early release; that they should be treated with respect; and that they should be adequately fed and housed. Such revolutionary ideas, for their time, elicited alarm from Maconochie's superiors, and he was removed from his position after only 4 years. His ideas, however, were adopted decades later when the concepts of "good time" and parole were developed in Ireland and the United States. In addition, his ideas about adequately feeding and clothing inmates were held in common by such reformers, who came before him, as John Howard and William Penn and those who came after him, such as Dorothea Dix.
Answer location: p. 28

Type: E
68. Pick one of the four Enlightenment Period reformers discussed in detail from the text. What did they believe in regards to reforming corrections? How did they propose to promote such reform?
*a. Answer will vary depending on individual chosen. Please reference text.
Answer location: p. 29-33

Type: E
69. Discuss the history and significance of the Tower of London in regards to corrections.
*a. There are few international iconic prison images as prominent as that of the Tower of London, located on the River Thames in the center of London, England. Begun after 1066 when William the Conqueror captured the Roman city of Saxon London in the Norman invasion, the centerpiece of this castle complex, the White Tower, was completed in roughly 1080 (Impey & Parnell, 2011). The Tower of

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London today has a number of buildings, including the White Tower, along with several towers and gates on its double walls. At one time it included a moat, which has since been filled in. Sited in old London, today it is surrounded by modern buildings and near ancient structures alike. Over the centuries it has been added to by various kings and used to defend the city, as a royal palace and a symbol of power for royalty, as a mint for royal coinage, as an armoury, as a treasury for the royal jewels, as a conservator of the King's Court's records, as a kind of zoo for exotic animals gifted to the royalty, as a tourist attraction for centuries, and for our purposes, as a prison and a place of execution. Its role as a prison began early in 1100 and lasted until the 1820s and then again during World War II (Impey & Parnell, 2011). For the most part there were no separate prison quarters for its mostly exalted prisoners, other than a shed constructed in 1687 for prison soldiers. Therefore, political and other prisoners were just accommodated in whatever quarters were available. For instance, Ann Boleyn who was Henry the VIII's second wife was both married at the Tower, executed there three years later in 1526 and buried there too. The young Princess Elizabeth (Anne's daughter) was also held at the Tower by her half-sister Queen Mary I until Elizabeth seceded to the throne as Elizabeth I. Sir Thomas Moore (1534) spent a year imprisoned in the Tower before his execution and Sir Walter Raleigh (1603) spent 15 years imprisoned in the Tower, both allegedly for treason. Notably, William Penn, discussed in other parts of this book, was imprisoned at the Tower for seven months in 1668–1669 for pamphleteering his Quaker religion. Their incarceration in the Tower, as well as many others of rank and wealth, was not as hard as it would have been if they had been sent to public prisons of the time and sometimes included luxurious accommodations and servants. Torture did happen at the Tower (the use of the rack and manacles, etc.), but its use was relatively rare as it had to be sanctioned by a special council. Executions occurred inside the walls of the Tower of London, but most occurred on nearby Tower Hill or someplace else near the complex.
Answer location: p. 25

Type: E
70. Discuss the colonial jails and prisons; highlight how they differed from English or European institutions.
*a. The first jail in America was built in Jamestown, Virginia, soon after the colony's founding in 1606 (Burns, 1975; Zupan, 1991). Massachusetts built a jail in Boston in 1635, and Maryland built a jail for the colony in 1662 (Roberts, 1997). The oldest standing jail in the United States was built in the late 1600s and is located in Barnstable, Massachusetts (Library of Congress, 2010). It was used by the sheriff to hold both males and females, along with his family, in upstairs, basement, and barn rooms. Both men and women were held in this and other jails like it, mostly before they were tried for both serious and minor offenses, as punishment for offenses, or to ensure they were present for their own execution. Such an arrangement as this—holding people in homes, inns, or other structures, that were not originally designated or constructed as "jails"—was not uncommon in early colonial towns (Goldfarb, 1975; Irwin, 1985; Kerle, 2003). As in England, inmates of these early and colonial jails were required to pay a "fee" for their upkeep (the same fee system that John Howard opposed). Those who were wealthier could more easily buy their way out of incarceration, or if that was not possible because of the nature of the offense, they could at least ensure that they had more luxurious accommodations (Zupan, 1991). Even when jailers were paid a certain amount to feed and clothe inmates, they might be disinclined to do so, being that what they saved by not taking care of their charges they were able to keep (Zupan, 1991). As a result, inmates of early American jails were sometimes malnourished or starving. Moreover, in the larger facilities they were crammed into unsanitary rooms, often without regard to separation by age, gender, or offense, conditions that also led to early death and disease. Though, Irwin (1985) does remark that generally Americans fared better in colonial jails than their English and European cousins did in their own, as the arrangements were less formal and restrictive in

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the American jails and were more like rooming houses. Relatedly, Goldfarb (1975) remarks, Jails that did exist in the eighteenth century were run on a household model with the jailer and his family residing on the premises. The inmates were free to dress as they liked, to walk around freely and to provide their own food and other necessities. (p. 9). As white people migrated across the continent of North America, the early western jails were much like their earlier eastern and colonial cousins, with makeshift structures and cobbled together supervision serving as a means of holding the accused over for trial (Moynihan, 2002). In post–Civil War midwestern cities, disconnected outlaw gangs (such as the Jesse James Gang) were responded to in a harsh manner. Some communities even built rotary jails, which were like human squirrel cages. Inside a secure building, these rotating steel cages, segmented into small "pie-shaped cells" were secured to the floor and could be spun at will by the sheriff (Goldfarb, 1975, p. 11). Of course, without prisons in existence per se (we will discuss the versions of such institutions that did exist shortly), most punishments for crimes constituted relatively short terms in jails, or public shaming (as in the stocks), or physical punishments such as flogging or the pillory, or banishment. Executions were also carried out, usually but not always for the most horrific of crimes such as murder or rape, though in colonial America, many more crimes qualified for this punishment (Zupan, 1991). As in Europe and England at this time, those who were poorer or enslaved were more likely to experience the harshest of punishments (Irwin, 1985; Zupan, 1991). Similar to Europe and England in this era, jails also held the mentally ill, along with debtors, drifters, transients, the inebriated, runaway slaves or servants, and the criminally involved (usually pretrial) (Cornelius, 2007).
Answer location: p. 33-34

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