

Table 1. AGE OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	8	3.3	3.3	3.3
	13	1	.4	.4	3.7
	14	2	.8	.8	4.5
	15	3	1.2	1.2	5.7
	16	8	3.3	3.3	9.0
	17	10	4.1	4.1	13.1
	18	36	14.7	14.8	27.9
	19	48	19.6	19.7	47.5
	20	34	13.9	13.9	61.5
	21	26	10.6	10.7	72.1
	22	21	8.6	8.6	80.7
	23	15	6.1	6.1	86.9
	24	5	2.0	2.0	88.9
	25	5	2.0	2.0	91.0
	26	3	1.2	1.2	92.2
	27	5	2.0	2.0	94.3
	28	3	1.2	1.2	95.5
	29	6	2.4	2.5	98.0
	30	2	.8	.8	98.8
	33	1	.4	.4	99.2
	35	1	.4	.4	99.6
	38	1	.4	.4	100.0
	.	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Tables 1-15. Statistics compiled on the clients from their records, in the Department of Public Welfare, Corrections, Wisconsin Home for Women; Inmate Case History Books, 1921-1925 Case Numbers 1-301, 303-323, Series 1387, Vols. 1 and 2.

Table 2. NATIONALITY OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
USA	1	51	20.8	20.9	20.9
CAN	4	1	.4	.4	21.3
DEN	6	2	.8	.8	22.1
FIN	8	3	1.2	1.2	23.4
FRA	9	13	5.3	5.3	28.7
GER	10	54	22.0	22.1	50.8
GRE	11	1	.4	.4	51.2
HOL	12	8	3.3	3.3	54.5
IRE	14	10	4.1	4.1	58.6
YUG	16	1	.4	.4	59.0
LITH	17	1	.4	.4	59.4
NOR	19	10	4.1	4.1	63.5
POL	20	16	6.5	6.6	70.1
ROM	21	1	.4	.4	70.5
USSR	22	1	.4	.4	70.9
SWE	24	1	.4	.4	71.3
SWI	25	1	.4	.4	71.7
ENG	26	4	1.6	1.6	73.4
AM-FR	30	1	.4	.4	73.8
AM-GER	31	2	.8	.8	74.6
AM-IRE	32	3	1.2	1.2	75.8
GER-POL	33	4	1.6	1.6	77.5
WEL-NOR	34	1	.4	.4	77.9
UNKN	36	8	3.3	3.3	81.1
BOH	40	2	.8	.8	82.0
FR-IRE	42	5	2.0	2.0	84.0
GER-ENG	43	3	1.2	1.2	85.2
GER-SCOT	44	1	.4	.4	85.7
GER-IRE	45	7	2.9	2.9	88.5
FR-ENG	46	1	.4	.4	88.9
SCOT-IRE	47	3	1.2	1.2	90.2
NOR-ENG	48	1	.4	.4	90.6
AM-NOR	49	1	.4	.4	91.0
BEL-FR	50	3	1.2	1.2	92.2
SWI-GER	51	1	.4	.4	92.6
FR-SCOT	52	1	.4	.4	93.0
DUT-IRE	53	2	.8	.8	93.9
ENG-IRE	54	2	.8	.8	94.7
POL-IRE	55	1	.4	.4	95.1
DUTGER	56	1	.4	.4	95.5
GER-FR	57	5	2.0	2.0	97.5
ENG-DUT	58	1	.4	.4	98.0
BEL	59	2	.8	.8	98.8
IRE-BEL	60	1	.4	.4	99.2
NOR-GER	61	1	.4	.4	99.6
.	69	1	.4	.4	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 244 MISSING CASES 1

Table 3. RACE OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CAUCA	1	223	91.0	91.4	91.4
NEG	2	5	2.0	2.0	93.4
NATAM	3	11	4.5	4.5	98.0
MULLAT	5	3	1.2	1.2	99.2
UNKN	6	1	.4	.4	99.6
IN-NEG	7	1	.4	.4	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244				
MISSING CASES		1			

Table 4. HOME COUNTY OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
BAY	1	2	.8	.8	.8
BRN	2	24	9.8	9.8	10.7
COL	3	2	.8	.8	11.5
DANE	4	27	11.0	11.1	22.5
DCOR	5	3	1.2	1.2	23.8
DOUG	6	11	4.5	4.5	28.3
DUNN	7	1	.4	.4	28.7
EC	8	4	1.6	1.6	30.3
FONDL	9	3	1.2	1.2	31.6
GRANT	10	1	.4	.4	32.0
GREEN	11	2	.8	.8	32.8
GRLAKE	12	1	.4	.4	33.2
KEN	14	9	3.7	3.7	36.9
LACX	15	4	1.6	1.6	38.5
LANG	16	1	.4	.4	38.9
LIN	17	1	.4	.4	39.3
MANI	18	2	.8	.8	40.2
MARA	19	6	2.4	2.5	42.6
MARIN	20	7	2.9	2.9	45.5
MILW	21	44	18.0	18.0	63.5
MONR	22	2	.8	.8	64.3
OCONTO	23	4	1.6	1.6	66.0
ONEI	24	7	2.9	2.9	68.9
PORT	25	2	.8	.8	69.7
RAC	26	17	6.9	7.0	76.6
RICH	27	2	.8	.8	77.5
ROCK	28	4	1.6	1.6	79.1
RUSK	29	4	1.6	1.6	80.7
SHAW	30	5	2.0	2.0	82.8
SHEB	31	4	1.6	1.6	84.4
WAL	32	2	.8	.8	85.2
WINNE	33	5	2.0	2.0	87.3
WOOD	34	4	1.6	1.6	88.9
DODGE	35	1	.4	.4	89.3
WAU	36	1	.4	.4	89.8
OTOFST	37	10	4.1	4.1	93.9
UNKN	38	4	1.6	1.6	95.5
WASH	39	1	.4	.4	95.9
OUTGAM	40	3	1.2	1.2	97.1
CLARK	41	1	.4	.4	97.5
JACK	42	1	.4	.4	98.0
SAUK	43	2	.8	.8	98.8
TREMP	44	1	.4	.4	99.2
SAWY	45	1	.4	.4	99.6
ASB	46	1	.4	.4	100.0
.		1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

244

MISSING CASES

1

Table 5. EDUCATION OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FIRSTGR	1	1	.4	.4	.4
SECONGR	2	2	.8	.8	1.2
THIRDGR	3	6	2.4	2.5	3.7
FOURGR	4	8	3.3	3.3	7.0
FIFTGR	5	10	4.1	4.1	11.1
SIXGR	6	41	16.7	16.8	27.9
SEVENGR	7	45	18.4	18.4	46.3
EIGHTGR	8	65	26.5	26.6	73.0
FIRYRHS	9	26	10.6	10.7	83.6
SECYRHS	10	11	4.5	4.5	88.1
THIYRHS	11	1	.4	.4	88.5
FINHS	12	7	2.9	2.9	91.4
UNKN	13	21	8.6	8.6	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 6. OCCUPATION OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHAMB	2	2	.8	.8	.8
CLERK	3	11	4.5	4.5	5.3
COOK	4	1	.4	.4	5.7
DRESS	5	1	.4	.4	6.1
FACT	6	35	14.3	14.3	20.5
HOUWOK	8	28	11.4	11.5	32.0
LAUND	9	3	1.2	1.2	33.2
KITCH	11	1	.4	.4	33.6
OFFICE	12	5	2.0	2.0	35.7
OPER	13	3	1.2	1.2	36.9
NURSE	14	1	.4	.4	37.3
STEN	17	1	.4	.4	37.7
CARNI	19	3	1.2	1.2	38.9
WAIT	21	19	7.8	7.8	46.7
NONE	22	117	47.8	48.0	94.7
INDENT	23	1	.4	.4	95.1
PROST	24	8	3.3	3.3	98.4
MADAME	26	3	1.2	1.2	99.6
BEAUTICIAN	27	1	.4	.4	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 7. REIGION OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
ROMCAT	1	2	.8	.8	.8
LUT	2	52	21.2	21.3	22.1
PROT	3	15	6.1	6.1	28.3
CATH	4	90	36.7	36.9	65.2
METH	5	37	15.1	15.2	80.3
EPISCO	6	10	4.1	4.1	84.4
BAPT	7	11	4.5	4.5	88.9
PRESB	8	4	1.6	1.6	90.6
UNKN	9	13	5.3	5.3	95.9
GRK	10	1	.4	.4	96.3
GRKCATH	11	1	.4	.4	96.7
ADVENT	12	1	.4	.4	97.1
NONE	13	2	.8	.8	98.0
MORAVI	14	1	.4	.4	98.4
CONGREG	15	1	.4	.4	98.8
LATERST	16	1	.4	.4	99.2
CHRISCI	17	1	.4	.4	99.6
UNITBRE	18	1	.4	.4	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 8. MARITAL STATUS OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SINGLE	1	144	58.8	59.0	59.0
MARR	2	59	24.1	24.2	83.2
DIV	3	16	6.5	6.6	89.8
SHEABAN	4	8	3.3	3.3	93.0
MARRDSEN	5	9	3.7	3.7	96.7
HEABAN	6	8	3.3	3.3	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 9. NUMBER OF ILLIGETIMATE KIDS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	80	32.7	32.8	32.8
	2	7	2.9	2.9	35.7
	3	1	.4	.4	36.1
	4	1	.4	.4	36.5
	5	155	63.3	63.5	100.0
	.	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 10. PARENTS MARITAL STATUS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	121	49.4	49.6	49.6
	2	15	6.1	6.1	55.7
	3	3	1.2	1.2	57.0
	4	7	2.9	2.9	59.8
	5	38	15.5	15.6	75.4
	6	29	11.8	11.9	87.3
	7	21	8.6	8.6	95.9
	8	10	4.1	4.1	100.0
	.	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 11. VENEREAL DISEASES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	189	77.1	77.5	77.5
	2	55	22.4	22.5	100.0
	.	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 12. YEAR COMMITTED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	2	53	21.6	21.7	23.4
	3	59	24.1	24.2	47.5
	4	78	31.8	32.0	79.5
	5	50	20.4	20.5	100.0
	.	1	.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 13. OFFENSE OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
ABAND	1	6	2.4	2.5	2.5
ADUL	2	31	12.7	12.7	15.2
ARSON	3	1	.4	.4	15.6
ASSA	4	2	.8	.8	16.4
BUR	6	5	2.0	2.0	18.4
PROS	7	9	3.7	3.7	22.1
DEL	8	5	2.0	2.0	24.2
DISCON	9	10	4.1	4.1	28.3
EMBEZ	10	1	.4	.4	28.7
FALSWER	11	1	.4	.4	29.1
FORG	12	7	2.9	2.9	32.0
FORN	13	23	9.4	9.4	41.4
GRLAR	14	3	1.2	1.2	42.6
INCEST	15	2	.8	.8	43.4
MADAME	16	3	1.2	1.2	44.7
PLAR	17	21	8.6	8.6	53.3
LEWD	18	3	1.2	1.2	54.5
MANS	19	1	.4	.4	54.9
PER	20	2	.8	.8	55.7
PREG	21	45	18.4	18.4	74.2
VAGR	22	14	5.7	5.7	79.9
STD	23	35	14.3	14.3	94.3
VILPRO	24	3	1.2	1.2	95.5
PARD	25	3	1.2	1.2	96.7
CONDEL	26	1	.4	.4	97.1
BRKPAR	27	1	.4	.4	97.5
UNKN	28	1	.4	.4	98.0
INCORR	29	1	.4	.4	98.4
NOTTAB	30	2	.8	.8	99.2
VILPROB	31	1	.4	.4	99.6
JAILBRK	32	1	.4	.4	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 14. INMATES TIME TO SERVE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
6-1	1	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
1	2	50	20.4	20.5	21.7
13	3	4	1.6	1.6	23.4
134	4	1	.4	.4	23.8
2	6	16	6.5	6.6	30.3
2.5	8	3	1.2	1.2	31.6
3	10	2	.8	.8	32.4
1-5	11	19	7.8	7.8	40.2
3M-7	12	1	.4	.4	40.6
UNCUR	13	26	10.6	10.7	51.2
UNTRAN	14	24	9.8	9.8	61.1
UNPAR	15	2	.8	.8	61.9
UNDIS	16	7	2.9	2.9	64.8
6M-3	17	1	.4	.4	65.2
1-3	18	27	11.0	11.1	76.2
UNKN	19	8	3.3	3.3	79.5
1-2	20	4	1.6	1.6	81.1
6M	21	6	2.4	2.5	83.6
6M-2	22	3	1.2	1.2	84.8
INDT	23	27	11.0	11.1	95.9
LIFE	24	1	.4	.4	96.3
-6M	25	1	.4	.4	96.7
2-5	26	1	.4	.4	97.1
1-7	27	4	1.6	1.6	98.8
4	28	1	.4	.4	99.2
5	29	2	.8	.8	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Table 15. PAROLE RECORD OF INMATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
REMPAR	1	58	23.7	23.8	23.8
DISPAR	2	92	37.6	37.7	61.5
ESC	3	11	4.5	4.5	66.0
TRANGIR	6	23	9.4	9.4	75.4
DISRET	8	4	1.6	1.6	77.0
PARRET	9	9	3.7	3.7	80.7
HOSINS	10	2	.8	.8	81.6
FEEBL	11	2	.8	.8	82.4
RETWAW	12	5	2.0	2.0	84.4
UNKN	13	35	14.3	14.3	98.8
COLON	14	3	1.2	1.2	100.0
.	.	1	.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		245	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	244	MISSING CASES	1		

Figure 14.

Name and Age.	19 years Feb 18, 1903
Date of reception, from whom received, at whose expense.	May 6, 1922 Mrs. M. M. Cornick Kane County
When and by what court or authority sentenced to the Home.	May 5, 1922 Hon. A. C. Hoffmann, Judge Superior Court
Term of commitment and cause.	One to five years Noisy, boisterous and disorderly conduct.
History of family.	Father, farmer, rural Madison - Mother, dead Five brothers - one in Industrial School Waukesha, the other in State Prison, Waupun for criminal abuse of his sisters. Four sisters - One home - Madison, Wisconsin.
Previous personal history of inmate.	Born in Cascade Wisconsin, Feb 18, 1903 Upon leaving school at 13 years old received: dining room and cafeteria waiting. Father and Mother abuse started them upon a career of immorality. Brother in prison.
Previous education of inmate.	8 th grade 13 years.
Physical Condition	Just recovering from an operation caused by her wild actions. Dining room. May 11, 1922 (Blood test, neg. 1/21 Am. neg. 12/9 pos. am.)
Personal description and appearance.	Hair dark red dark; eyes blue, complexion fair. Manner; rather bold.
Religion and nationality.	Lutheran German

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY

Figure 15.

May 1922 Escaped by tying her blanket together and was released by the authorities.
Malone's usual behavior was noted and attracted attention.
Nov. 1922 Growing quite capable in her work and improved in deportment.
Apr. 24, 1923 Appeared before the State Board of Control for parole was refused.
July 28, 1924 Appeared before the Board - Parole Granted upon location of suitable
place. 1924 - Paroled to Fond du Lac.
Jan. 1925 - Returned to the Home. Broke her parole agreement. To remain until discharged
by due process of law.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Figure 16.

Name and Age.	Age 21 years Oct. 28, 1901
Date of reception, from whom received, at whose expense.	August 31, 1922 Sheriff Kenosha County
When and by what court or authority sentenced to the Home.	August 30, 1922 Hon. John C. Slater, Judge Municipal Court Kenosha
Term of commitment and cause.	Indeterminate, not more than five years. Common prostitute
History of family.	Father - farmer Mother - Sisters - 19 and 16 Brother - 15 Home Bristol, Kenosha Co. Wisconsin
Previous personal history of inmate.	Born in Town of Paris, Kenosha Co. Since leaving school has done housework, factory and restaurant. Been immoral some times - later, a common street walker.
Previous education of inmate.	7 th grade - "slow in school"
Physical Condition	<p> $\frac{2}{3}$ Blood pos. + + $\frac{1}{6}$ Am. neg. $\frac{3}{5}$ " neg. $\frac{9}{11}$ " neg. </p> <p> Hoop bite on left leg Pediculosis Clothing very dirty also person </p>
Personal description and appearance.	Hair, light + short - eyes, blue - robust build. Untidy appearance - ignorant Weights 132
Religion and nationality.	Lutheran, Russian

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OTHER PRINTED PRIMARY SOURCES

Van Wyck, Katherine. "Reformatory for Women--Wisconsin's Outstanding Need." Wisconsin Conference on Charities and Correction, Proceedings, 1912: 93-98. Mrs. Van Wyck, formerly Katherine Wood of Kenosha, Wisconsin, was the wife of a prominent Milwaukee attorney and was interested in social welfare. She served as General Secretary of Associated Charities and was Secretary of the Central Council of Social Agencies in Milwaukee. Her speech to the Conference on Charities and Correction spurred reformers to press the Wisconsin legislature to pass a bill in 1913 which established the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women.

William, Katherine R. "Need for a Reformatory for Women In Wisconsin." Wisconsin Conference on Charities and Correction, Proceedings, 1912: 99-102. Katherine Williams was one of the people from Wisconsin who went on a scouting mission to the Bedford Hill reformatory in New York, in 1912, for Katherine Van Wyck's philanthropists. In her speech to the Conference on Charities and Correction, she reports what she saw at the institution--how it was built, who ran it, and what the prisoners did while they were there. She, along with Van Wyck, strongly believed that Wisconsin was in dire need of a reformatory because Waupun State Prison did not have facilities adequate to reform women.

SECONDARY SOURCES--BOOKS

Brandt, Allan M. No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States Since 1880. New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 1965. This book is aptly titled, because Brandt does an extremely good job following the course of venereal disease through American history. He emphasizes the role of the American military prior to and during wars, as well as Progressive reformers in their battle to wipe out the threat of venereal diseases. He also includes some excellent illustrative ad campaign materials put out by the military and the reformers.

Colburn, David R. and George E. Pozzetta, ed. Reform and Reformers in the Progressive Era. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983. Aimed at an audience of scholarly historians, Colburn and Pozzetta's book focuses primarily on industrialization as the cause of the emergence of Progressivism. Highlighted is a personal interview with George Mowery, a noted historian on American stages of reform—who perceives the death of Progressivism as a result of reformers who felt they could push reform measures no further.

Everton, George B. Sr. The Handy Book for Geologists. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishing, Inc., 1981. This book was an source of maps. Although I did not have any other need for it aside from attaining a New York state map, I can see how people doing county and state research would be wise to use his clearly drawn maps.

Freedman, Estelle B. Their Sisters' Keepers. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1981. Freedman examines the course taken by nineteenth century female prison reformers and their demise, followed by twentieth century female prison reformers. Specifically, she compares and contrasts both generation's backgrounds, characterizing the first generation of reformers as having a background in marriage, religion, child-rearing, and volunteer work while the second generation was characterized as being typically single or divorced, had less of an interest in religion, had fewer children, and was highly educated.

Gould, Lewis L., ed. The Progressive Era. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1974. Gould's book focuses on explaining the cause of Progressivism in America, as well as describing the many different movements within Progressivism. Emphasis is placed on the 1890s as the beginning of a troublesome period for America due to a nation-wide depression. He also points out the importance of the media in aiding reformers in the creation of a reform constituency.

Marquies, Herbert F. Decline of the Progressive Movement in Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1968. Marquies writes to Wisconsin scholars and historians in order to aid them in understanding why Progressivism in Wisconsin, with America's most Progressive leader—Robert La Follette—declined. He pinpoints anti-La Follette republicans, disagreement as to the nature of Progressivism, and a state-wide money shortage as key factors in the decline of Progressivism in Wisconsin.

Noble, David W. The Progressive Mind, 1870-1917. Chicago, Illinois: Rand, McNally, & Company, 1970. Unlike Colburn and Pozzetta, Noble believes that Progressivism in America came about not only because of industrialization, but also because of urbanization. Speaking primarily to historians, Noble discusses the intellectual history of America as well as the implications of America's preoccupation with slavery as a factor in America's ignorance of the growth of factories, cities, and big businesses.

Odegard, Bernetto, and George M. Keith. A History of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin and the State Institution: 1849-1939. Madison, Wisconsin: State Board of Control, 1939. Written partially to inform historians and partially to educate the general public on the origins and duties of the State Board of Control, Odegard and Keith explain in legal terminology the founding regulations of the Board. It also includes sections on the various institutions it oversaw—such as the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, the Home for the Insane, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, and the State Prison at Waupun.

Rafter, Nicole Hahn. Partial Justice: Women in State Prisons—1800-1935. Boston, Mass.: Northeastern University Press, 1985. A study of the Progressive Movement in general, with brief spotlights on the Eugenics, Social Purity, and Defective-Delinquent Movements and a heavy emphasis on the history and historical significance of the Prison Reform Movement. She uses excellent primary sources and does a brief documentation on five reformatories around the country with special emphasis on the Bedford Hill reformatory in New York.

Rothman, David J. Conscience and Convenience: The Asylum and Its Alternatives in Progressive America. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, and Co., 1980. Although I was unable to use his entire book, Rothman's penchant for detail and excellent use of sources and quotations did much to explain the medical model reformatory. He focused specifically upon reformatories in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin—each having had a reformatory that was extremely interested in the testing and curing of venereal disease.

Stokes, John H. Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention. Washington: US Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, 1919, 105. Although I did not use much of the information within this government pamphlet, and have read others similar to it, I did find Stokes information of women and their relationship to venereal interesting. It goes into great depths as it examines possible solutions to better reporting and curing of venereal diseases.

Thelen, David P. The New Citizenship: Origins of Progressivism In Wisconsin, 1885-1900. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1972. An in-depth study and evaluation of Wisconsin's 1893-1897 depression as the trigger for the creation of Wisconsin's Progressive Reform Movement. Specifically, Thelen looks at the desire of the wealthy to bridge the gap between the poor and themselves as well as the use of politics to bring about social reforms.