

Suggested Reading

??Pete Earley, *The Hot House: Life Inside Leavenworth Prison* (New York: Bantam, 1992)

??Joe Jackson, *Leavenworth Train: A Fugitive's Search for Justice in the Vanishing West* (New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, 2001)

??J.H. Johnston III, *Leavenworth Penitentiary: A History of America's Oldest Federal Prison* (Leavenworth, KS: 2005)

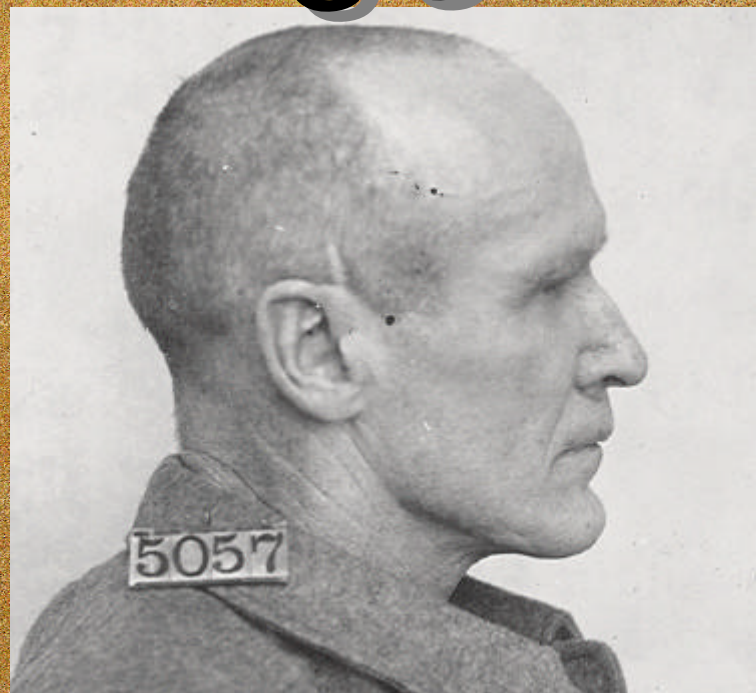
??Paul Keve, *Prisons and the American Conscience: A History of US Federal Corrections* (Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1991)

??Leonard Peltier, *Prison Writings: My Life is My Sun Dance* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999)

??Donald Powell Wilson, *My Six Convicts: A Psychologist's Three Years in Fort Leavenworth* (New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc., 1951)



Mugged!



About the National Archives



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Phone: 816-268-8000

www.archives.gov/central-plains/kansas-city

Leavenworth

United States Federal Penitentiary

A Photographic Exhibit by the National Archives-
Central Plains Region

the exhibit

A Rogue's Gallery of Leavenworth Penitentiary Mug Shots

Mugged! is a photographic exhibit of inmate mug shots taken from the early records of the famed Leavenworth prison. Featuring murderers, thieves, con men, bootleggers, gangsters, white-collar criminals and others, this captivating collection of photographs gives us a window into prison life in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

For viewing hours please contact the host institution.

Mugged! was developed by the National Archives—Central Plains Region. For more information about traveling exhibits please contact National Archives Central Plains Region at 816-268-8000.

the Bureau of Prisons

Responsibility for Federal prisoners was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the newly created Department of Justice by congressional acts passed on June 22, 1870, and March 5, 1872. The Bureau of Prisons was established within the Justice Department by a congressional act in May 14, 1930. The Bureau administers federal penal and correctional institutions and exercises responsibility for Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions. The "Three Prisons Act" of March 3, 1891, provided for the acquisition of three prison sites, the first of which was in Leavenworth, Kansas. The former military prison at the site was replaced by the present structure. Construction was authorized in 1896 and finished in 1906 when all the prisoners were transferred to the new facility.



Did you know ?

??For violating prison rules, guards punished the prisoner through taking away certain privileges. These included library access, writing and receiving letters to and from friends, close confinement in the cells where only bread and water were served once a day. In extreme cases, prisoners were placed in the "blind cell" where bread was served once a day. (Cope)

??The total number of deaths in the prison during the first fifteen and one half years of the prison was 57, or less than 1/9 of the prison population. (Cope)

??Prison guards in 1909 were paid \$70 a month. He had to buy his own uniform and pay \$3 trolley fee to commute to the prison. There were no taxes paid out of the paycheck, but there were no benefits either. If a guard died on the job, his family received nothing. (Jackson)

Taken from:

Cope, Jack. *A History of The United States Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas* and Jackson, Joe. *Leavenworth Train*

Answers

- 1. Coon Boutwell 1178-** Mr. Boutwell was convicted of Arson. While Boutwell was imprisoned, the prosecuting attorney from his trial reached out to the Warden arguing his innocence and asking for leniency on his sentence because of his poor health. Boutwell was only 23 upon arrival at Leavenworth, but was diagnosed with heart disease. He survived long enough to be paroled in 1900.
- 2. Andrew Tillman-** Mr. Tillman was sentenced to one year and one day for "Theft from an Interstate Shipment." His parents were "anxious" for his return home and sought help from the local sheriff of Saginaw County, Michigan to arrange his release.
- 3. Harry Noordzy-** Mr. Noordzy was sentenced to two years and six months for Grand Larceny. He was certified insane and transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington D.C.
- 4. Bob Henderson 3661-** Bob Henderson was sentenced to ten years and a \$500 fine for manslaughter in Indian Territory District Court. He was a railroad man and 26 years of age. According to the court documents, the victim drew a gun on Henderson during a poker game and Henderson shot him. He served until his "Good Time" sentence expired, approximately seven years later.
- 5. Jose Gonzales 9319-** Jose Gonzales was sentenced to two years for Passing Counterfeit Money. During his stay at Leavenworth he was under investigation by the Secret Service. Correspondence exists between the Warden and a Secret Service agent attempting to determine his relationships with other known counterfeiters. One letter states "I am enclosing you herewith phone of a Mexican counterfeiter who gave the name Pedro Bugin; you have in your prison a Mexican by the name of Jose Gonzales, also a coiner and I would like to know if they are brothers." Mr. Gonzales denied the family ties.
- 6. G.W. Stubblefield 4606-** Reverend Stubblefield was sentenced one year and one day for Adultery. He was a disgraced Baptist minister from Alabama, who was caught having an affair with a married woman in his ministry.

Famous Prisoners

Robert Stroud- "The Birdman of Alcatraz" got his criminal start at Leavenworth serving a sentence for murder in 1912. Despite his nickname, "Birdman of Alcatraz," he never owned birds while at Alcatraz. Stroud was given an additional cell at Leavenworth to store his famed birds. According to prison historians, Stroud served the longest solitary confinement in federal prison history. 1916-1959. He was released from isolation in 1959, ending his forty-three year solitary confinement. (pictured at right)



Ricardo Flores Magon- Mexican Revolutionist, noted anarchist. He was convicted in 1918 for obstructing the war effort in violation of the Espionage Act of 1917.

Al Jennings- A prosecuting attorney turned train robber. It is alleged that he was the leader of a train robbing gang in Kansas City between 1895-1897. He was sentenced to life in prison, but soon paroled in 1902. Theodore Roosevelt granted Jennings a Presidential pardon. (pictured at right and left)

Jack Johnson- Johnson became the first African-American heavyweight boxing champion in 1908 by defeating former heavyweight champion Tommy Burns. He was convicted of violating the Mann Act for transporting a woman across state lines for immoral purpose. While making his documentary *Unforgivable Blackness*, filmmaker Ken Burns concluded that Johnson was wrongly convicted due to racial tensions of the time. Burns petitioned for a Presidential pardon in 2004 posthumously.

William "Big Bill" Haywood- Leader of the Western Federation of Miners and founding member and leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). He assembled unionists, and intimidated company bosses for improved labor conditions. He was also known for his distinct physical features. As a young child, he was whittling a slingshot and accidentally punctured his eye. (pictured above)

about Leavenworth

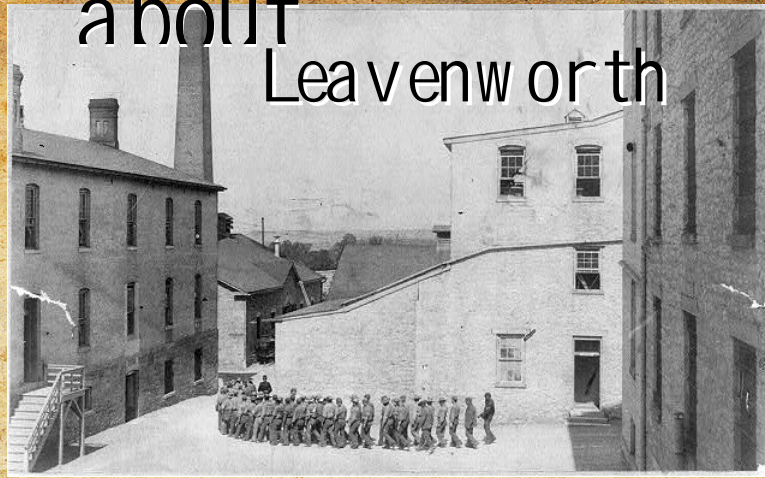


Photo located at the Library of Congress

Federal Penitentiary

Located twenty five miles north of Kansas City, Kansas, the United States Penitentiary (USP) in Leavenworth, Kansas opened its doors in 1895. It is the nation's first Federal Penitentiary.

Today, it is a medium security facility housing male inmates. An adjacent satellite prison camp houses minimum security male offenders.

Source: Bureau of Prisons, www.bop.gov

Timeline of events

- ??1827- Colonel Henry Leavenworth chose site for new military fort.
- ??June 10, 1896- Congress authorized a new federal penitentiary near the site of the Leavenworth military prison.
- ??March 1897- Warden French marched prisoners every morning two and one-half miles from Ft. Leavenworth to the new site of the federal penitentiary. (Work went on for two and one-half decades).
- ??July 1, 1899- Robert W. McClaughry was appointed Leavenworth's second Warden.
- ??November 10, 1901- Joseph Waldrup was the first correctional officer to be killed (records dating back to 1901) in the line of duty at Leavenworth.
- ??1903- Enough space was under roof to permit the first 418 prisoners to move into the new federal penitentiary.
- ??1904- First cell-house completed
- ??February 1, 1906- All prisoners had been transferred to the new facility, and the War Department appreciatively accepted the return of its military prison.
- ??May 1910- The Attorney General approved construction of a separate cellblock for females on the penitentiary grounds- the plan was later abandoned.
- ??June 1910- T. W. Morgan, editor of a newspaper in the small Kansas town of Ottawa, was appointed Leavenworth's third Warden.
- ??1919- Construction of the cellblocks completed.

Source: Leavenworth County Development Corporation: <http://www.lvarea.com/>

Who Dunnit?

Crime

Match the inmate with the crime he was charged with

1



2



4



3



5



Adultery

Consensual sexual relations when one of the participants is legally married to another.

Theft From Interstate Shipments
Stealing an item that is being shipped across state lines.

Passing Counterfeit Money

The use of an imitation of monies intended to be passed off fraudulently or deceptively as genuine; forgery.

Manslaughter

The unlawful killing of another person without premeditation or so-called "malice aforethought" (an evil intent prior to the killing)

Grand Larceny

The crime of theft of another person's property, usually over a certain amount.

Arson

The felony crime of intentionally burning a house or other building

Answers on following page