



THE COURIER



Northeast Ohio Civil War Round Table



Tuesday October 9th, 2012 Meeting #129

Dino's Restaurant at I90 & State Rt. 306 Willoughby, Ohio

Canteen at 6:00 Dinner at 7:00 Guests are Welcome

Speaker: Dr. Robert Stabile

Topic: "Bloody Kansas, the Little Civil War before the Big Civil War"

Reservations required Please call: Mike Sears

Phone 440 257 3956 e-Mail: mikeanddonnas@roadrunner.com

Robert G. Stabile is a 1998 Charter Member of the Northeast Ohio Civil War Round Table and has presented a number of talks to our club including: "The Cause was Just," and "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain." Dr. Stabile was born in Rayland, Ohio and moved to Hubbard after the death of his father when he was just seven years old. He and his wife Rebecca spend their weekends and summers at their home at Lake Chautauqua, New York where they enjoy the many stimulating programs offered at the Chautauqua Institute.

Dr. Stabile is a 1956 graduate of Hubbard High School and in 1960, earned his Undergraduate Degree at Miami of Ohio University. He received his **Masters Degree in 1965 and his Doctorate (Ph.D.) in 1968 from Kent State University**. His teaching career began at Bedford High School, where he taught Biology, typing and Science. Mr. Stabile was the head track & cross country coach and the assistant football coach at Bedford from 1960 – 1965. From 1965 – 1966, he joined the faculty at Kent State University as a research assistant in the Division of Academic Centers. His career path took him to the Cuyahoga Falls City Schools where he was Assistant to the Superintendent from 1966 -1968. In 1968 he was appointed Superintendent of the Manchester Local Schools and in 1971 he held the same position, as **head of the Mayfield City Schools**. From 1991 – 1993, Dr. Stabile was named Superintendent of the Berea City Schools. In 1993 – 1995, he was a Portfolio Manager for Star Bank and an Adjunct professor for Ashland University. He was a Professor of Graduate Education at Franciscan University in Steubenville, Ohio from 1995 -2005.

He is a **past president of the Greater Cleveland Schools' Council of Governments**, Greater Cleveland School Superintendents' Association and the Mid American Association of School Superintendents. He is the author of many books and publications including: *Teach Your Way to Wealth*, Powerhouse Press, LLC, Cleveland; *Ohio School Finance* Blue Book 2006 – 2007 Edition; *The Handbook of Collective Bargaining in Ohio Schools*.

Dr. Robert Stabile is a gifted public speaker who is sure to provide a new and different perspective on *Bloody Kansas, The Little Civil War before the Big Civil War*. Please call Mike Sears at **440 257 3956** for reservations to this special presentation.

CIVIL WAR JOURNAL of Franco M Sperrazzo Program Coordinator

September 11th Meeting, Jerry Holsworth: Our 15th President Steve Abbey, Arlan Byrne and this writer spent an enjoyable afternoon at James A. Garfield National Historic Site upon greeting our celebrity guest historian Jerry Holsworth. Ranger Scott Longert, executed a guided tour of lovely Lawnfield and Mr. Holsworth appeared pleasantly satisfied with his experience. His 2 books “Civil War Winchester” and “Stonewall Jackson and Winchester, VA” were so well received, Jerry proclaimed our modest sized round table purchased more copies of his publications per man that groups he visits more than twice the size. If the NEOCWRT considers a future trip in the Winchester vicinity, Jerry Holsworth should be a strong candidate to command our troops on the battlefield. His demeanor, expressions and persona were quite evident and appreciated by our attentive audience during his presentation.



Gen. Byrne's Black Sheep Brigade at the bridge over Bull Run Creek.

John & Allen conclude that you need horses to move this!

WRHS Organizational Membership: The NEOCWRT has continued our commitment to Western Reserve Historical Society. During the 150th Sesquicentennial, we have renewed our membership effective now through September 30th, 2013. In my possession are 4 permanent cards and possible guest passes for larger groups. Simply ask me for them with advance notice when you plan to attend this fabulous place. The wonderful WRHS staff has always been gracious in extending their professionalism to our members guest authors/historians and group tours when we call upon them.



Joe Abazzio, Franco Sperrazzo, Allen Byrne, Tom Horvath & John Sandy



National Park Service Ranger Hank Elliott and our group at Chinn Ridge.

Mentor Library: Weds October 10th the next chapter of “Great Battles of the Civil War” continues. The time is noon until 1:15pm. This collaboration with the National Park Service rangers at Lawnfield will take place in the downstairs James A. Garfield room at Mentor Library. Phone 440-255-8811 to confirm. You may bring a box lunch if you desire. The “Battle of Perryville” will be the featured topic this month.

NEOCWRT Cards: Attention all concerned members!!! President Steve Abbey will bring along our club identification cards for your usage. They make effective handouts when you meet someone who will be a good contact to prospect for future speaker programs. Maybe you will encounter a docent from a historic place we may want to visit. Kindly ask Steve for cards to distribute for these important matters.

Book & 50/50 raffles October 9th: Next Tuesday night we will conduct both raffles for your choice. You may participate as you wish. We ask you to bring books to replenish the overly re-cycled ones we have been circulating. Your generous contributions help to build our treasury for future programs and donations to historical societies, museums and restored buildings and monuments.

Dr. Robert Stabile October speaker: Bob Stabile is a longtime Mayfield area resident and 22 year retired Superintendent of Mayfield City Schools. Our October 9th keynote speaker and member will present the topic “Kansas, the Little Civil War within the Civil War”. Editor John Sandy will expound on his illustrious career of achievements. We look forward to his 3rd talk to his fellow members and guests.
Manassas Field Trip photographs from Tom Horvath



Allen Byrne & George Deutsch are in awe of Stonewall on steroids. The Henry House is pictured above center. Above right: The grist mill at Thoroughfare Gap

Arlan Byrne's assault on Antietam & Manassas September 27-30th: When Arlan Byrne decided to assemble his Black Sheep Brigade, Tom Horvath, John Sandy, Joe Abazzio, son Alan Byrne and yours truly came forward to support his wishes to travel to Manassas National Military Park. This year 2nd Manassas “Battle of Bull Run” celebrates the 150th Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the August 28th battle that started at the Brawner Farm. We departed on September 27th, in a 6 man passenger van. Our first interlude was a side bar detour in late afternoon to Antietam Battlefield in Sharpsburg, MD. That evening we were guests of the **Hagerstown Civil War Round Table**, thanks to **George E. Deutsch**. Renowned member **Dennis E. Frye** was their featured speaker. He was showcasing his new publication titled “September Suspense, Lincoln’s Union in Peril”. Dennis grew up on the Antietam Battlefield grounds and was our tour site commander when we studied the Shenandoah Valley Campaign in 1999.

On Friday September 28th, we met with Henry P. “Hank” Elliott, at the Manassas Park Visitor Center. Hank is a rising star in his mid 30’s cut from the similar charismatic mould of veteran savant Edwin C. Bearss. He projects the confidence and enthusiasm of Ethan S. Rafuse. Ranger Elliott simplified our understanding of 2nd Manassas, with exuberant voice inflection and excellent eye contact. Saturday September 29th, honorary member George E. Deutsch, guided our Band of Brothers back to July 21st, 1861 for the “First Battle of Bull Run”. Steady George, shared his astute insight into re-creating the events that caused the “green” Federal Army to clash with the also “green” troops of the Southern Confederacy in the critical areas surrounding Henry Hill.

On Saturday evening, our Richmond Correspondent and his lovely wife, **Brent and Sharon Morgan** met our group for dinner and conversation. Brent has the distinction of not only being a member of the NEOCWRT; he is also a valued member of the Richmond Civil War Round Table. It is certainly good to have friends in high places! It was real pleasure to see them both and we wish them good health and happiness.

Sunday September 30th, Arlan Byrne commanded a frontal attack at Thoroughfare Gap. The divided terrain exposed a railroad passage that was an instrumental supply and troop transport line for the Confederates. John Chapman’s family mill originally built in the 1740’s, was compromised and became a strategic location for soldiers to occupy. The Confederates turned the limestone plaster producing mill into a meat processing and storage facility. Mill property changed hands over the next century but kept the mill working until 1951, when a government disputed case forced it to close for poor sanitary conditions. General A. Byrne achieved his goal when he halted and rested upon a bed of limestone and quartz rocks atop a vast ditch where soldiers had erected earthworks. We determined this vast crevice was referred to as **MOTHER LEATHER COAT MOUNTAIN**. We shared good camaraderie and the special privilege of exploring at least 5 battlefields with their own stories of American History. We encamped at the spacious Hyatt Place, Chantilly, VA about 10 miles from Manassas. A small neighborhood park we searched for proved to be the hallowed grounds of the “Battle of Chantilly” September 1, 1862. Our due diligence by team effort produced a worthy and memorable trip. Regards to all and RSVP to Mike Sears for Tuesday. Franco

Special Thanks to Tom Horvath for his photographs of the Manassas Field Trip: General Byrne's Black Sheep Brigade

The Road to Rebellion, a Short History

The Constitution of the United States was established in 1789 and created a centralized federal government, in order to provide a uniform system of laws and guaranteed protections for all citizens. The thirteen original states gave up their individual sovereignty in order to form a stronger central government. The Constitution became the bedrock of the new nation and it outlined its goals and objectives in the Preamble: Establish Justice, Insure Domestic Tranquility, Provide for the common defense, Promote the General Welfare and Secure the Blessings of Liberty. This applied to every citizen except for those African Slaves held in bondage.

On August 7, 1789, President George Washington signed into law the *Northwest Ordinance*. This ordinance was originally introduced by the Congress of the Confederation in 1787 and was intended to establish the Northwest Territory for settlement. The ordinance prohibited slavery in the territory and established the Ohio River as the boundary between slave and free territory.

The first major crisis of the new nation also occurred in 1789 when the individual states had to deal with the cost of the War for Independence. The individual states had amassed a debt of \$54 million and had no means of paying it off. Veterans of the Continental Army were promised pensions for their years of service but could not collect a cent. Many veterans and their families were living in poverty and were forced to sell their property just to survive. One of the very *first "Deals on Wall Street,"* was the speculation on the pensions and bonuses of the veterans of the War for Independence. The speculators bought the pensions from the veterans for pennies on the dollar and later collected millions when Congress agreed to fund the debt.



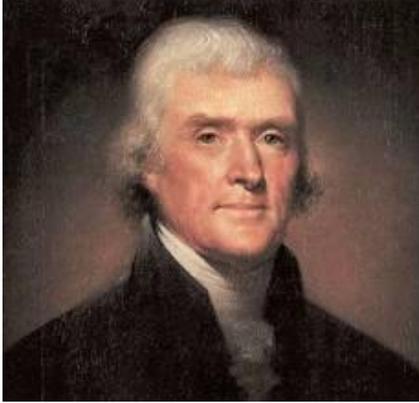
The citizens of southern states resented that the Capital of the United States was located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They wanted a more centralized location, away from the influence of northern bankers and private business interests. *The Compromise of 1790* was proposed by Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton and had the support of Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson and House of Representatives leader, James Madison. Compromise was not a bad thing in those early years of the Republic, so the Southern states agreed to ratify the new Constitution in exchange for the Federal government assuming the debt of the individual states and for the capital of the nation to be moved to a new location along the Potomac River not far from George Washington's plantation home at Mount Vernon, Virginia. By the mid- 19th Century, the new Capital, Washington, D. C. would have the largest slave trade market in the nation.

The United States Constitution guaranteed the right of individuals to own slaves. Many of our nation's Founding Fathers, including our First President, George Washington, owned slaves. John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin bought and sold slaves. African slaves provided a source of cheap labor for the cultivation of tobacco, rice, sugar beets and cotton in the southland. While slavery was present in the north and Middle Atlantic States prior to the Revolution, it began to die out as the Abolitionist Movement gained a footing in northern society.

The Second Great Awakening, a Protestant Revival movement began in the late 18th Century among Baptist and Methodist congregations and spread to all parts of the nation. The movement was based on the teachings of Jacobus Arminius, a Dutch theologian who held that every individual could be saved by revival and repentance. All were preparing for the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Redemption required the purging of a sinful life. This in turn led to progressive reform movements and new ideas like Women's Rights, Temperance and the Abolition of Slavery. Local churches sought to bring salvation to the world by purifying the individual. The Second Great Awakening had a great impact on the Anti – Slavery movement. Christians were to strive for spiritual Perfectionism. Slavery was viewed as sin and an abomination to God's Law.

Baptist, Presbyterian and other congregations of the south also participated in the Second Great Awakening. Southern churches defended the institution of slavery as an order preordained by God. Southern Christians and their ministers could recite passages from the Bible in defense of the plantation system. "Slaves were to obey their masters. " "Masters were to show kindness to their slaves." Slavery was a positive good and was part of God's Devine Plan. Some church leaders resorted to attacking Abolitionists as sinners who defied the word of God as stated in the Bible. They defended slavery by painting the Anti-Slavery Movement as an attack on the Bible itself. The Roman Catholic Church in the south was not immune to the paradox of goodness and a sinful life. Priests and their bishops refused to condemn the institution of slavery for fear that church members would stop attending Mass and contributions would decline.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was an attempt by Congress to settle a dispute between pro-slave men and the anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress. Southern, pro-slavery Congressmen wanted the Louisiana Purchase lands to be open to settlement to slave holders. Anti-slavery northern Congressmen wanted to prohibit slavery in the territories. Congress agreed to allow Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state but to prohibit slavery north of the latitude 36degrees 30'.



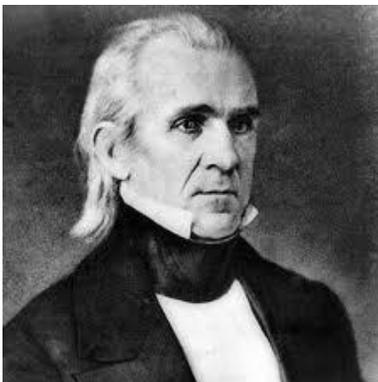
In April of 1820, Thomas Jefferson wrote: ***“This momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror; I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment, but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper.”*** **Thomas Jefferson**

South Carolina declared that the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional and therefore, null and void. South Carolina’s John C. Calhoun, who happened to be the vice president, argued that the federal government lacked the constitutional authority to impose tariffs and that South Carolina would leave the Union unless the tariffs were removed. The concept of Nullification was espoused by Thomas Jefferson and held that a state was a sovereign entity and held the right to nullify any law or act of a federal authority it deemed to be unconstitutional.

President Andrew Jackson threatened to call out the U. S. Army to enforce the measure and collect the tariffs. Meanwhile the South Carolina legislature voted to accept federal jurisdiction after Congress introduced a new and much smaller tariff, thus ending the ***Crisis of Nullification.***

On April 21, 1836, military forces of the Republic of Texas, led by General Sam Huston, defeated the forces of Mexican president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at the Battle of Jacinto. Santa Anna was forced to sign the Treaty of Velasco, which established the Rio Grande as the southern border of the Republic of Texas. The Mexican government refused to approve of the treaty and insisted that the southern border of Texas should be the Nueces River.

On December 29, 1845, the Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States and became the 28th state. The Federal government agreed to the territorial claims of Texas including the southern boundary along the Rio Grande. This ultimately led to the Mexican – American War in 1846 -1848 after U. S. Cavalry troops provoked an incident with Mexican forces on the north bank of the Rio Grande.



Photograph above of James Polk

The Mexican War would be the first expansionist war in American history. Abraham Lincoln in his only term as a Congressman from Illinois opposed the war and voted against it. He called it “Polk’s War.” Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote in his journals: ***“the United States will conquer Mexico but it will be as a man who swallows arsenic, it will poison us!”***

On August 8, 1846, Pennsylvania Congressman, David Wilmot introduced a rider or Proviso to a \$2 million appropriations bill. The bill had been requested by President James Polk, as a means to resolve the Mexican War. The rider passed the House of Representatives but was voted down in the Senate. ***The Wilmot Proviso*** was reintroduced in February of 1848 but again it passed the House but failed to receive a majority in the Senate. The proviso sought to exclude slavery from all of the territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War. Although the proviso failed to become part of the appropriations bill it created a firestorm of resentment among southern Congressmen. Southerners viewed the Wilmot Proviso as just another attempt to fan the fires of disunion.

The U.S. defeated the Mexican army and Mexico was forced to cede a territorial area that would include California, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. The U. S government agreed to forgive all private debts of the Mexican government owed to United States citizens. In addition, the U S agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the territory. President James Polk and pro-slavery, southern Congressmen promoted the war with Mexico as a means of expanding U. S. territory and increasing the number of slave states. President Polk and the southern Congressional leaders hoped to create several slave states from the land of the Mexican Cession but Anti-slavery Congressmen maneuvered to prevent this from happening.

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California Territory on January 24, 1848. The news compelled more than 300,000 fortune seekers to risk it all in hopes of striking it rich. San Francisco was a village of 200 people in 1846 but grew to 25,000 by 1850. The exclusion of slavery from the Mexican Cession fomented another sectional crisis that once again threatened to split the Union.



Henry Clay from the Library of Congress

By 1849, California's population exploded with the discovery of gold and the migration of new settlers from east of the Mississippi River and other parts of the globe. California's territorial legislature petitioned Congress to join the Union as a free state. Southern political leaders wanted to divide California into two states with the southern half entering the Union as a slave state and the northern half as a free state. This would maintain the balance of Congressional influence and power between slave states and Free states. In order to avert a new sectional crisis, Kentucky Senator Henry Clay proposed a compromise bill that would include all the new territory the United States acquired from Mexican:

1. California was to be admitted to the Union as a Free State.
2. There would be no Federal restrictions on slavery in the New Mexico and Utah territories. Popular Sovereignty would determine if slavery was to be permitted.
3. Texas would relinquish its claim to part of the New Mexico territory in establishing its western border. The Federal government would assume \$ 10 million of Texas 'debt in compensation.
4. The Federal Government would enact and enforce a more stringent Fugitive Slave Law that would require northerners to help return runaway slave or face fines and imprisonment.

Congress failed to pass Henry Clay's Compromise. The seventy year old senator was in failing health so Illinois Democrat, Stephen Douglas arranged to submit the compromise as five separate bills. Douglas's five separate bills were passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law. Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster added his support to the compromise in a speech on March 7, 1850, that brought a storm of protest from Abolitionists among the northern press: Horace Mann described Webster "as a fallen star! Lucifer, descending from Heaven." James Russell Lowell called Webster: "the most meanly and foolishly treacherous man I ever heard of." Webster's reputation suffered dearly for his stand in support of the compromise.

The Nebraska Territory was the northern section of the original Louisiana Purchase. Sectional strife continued to be a problem in the territories as more free land was opened for settlement. Southerners believed that since the territories were owned and controlled by the nation, everyone had the right to settle there and to bring their "property" with them. Thousands of pro- slavery settlers streamed into Kansas Territory from Missouri and from the southern states. The promise of free land also brought thousands of Free Soil settlers from the northern states. As the population of the territory grew the separate factions sought to control the territorial government and influence its laws. Violence supplanted reason among the settlers and the phrase "Bleeding Kansas" was born.

The 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act was the direct cause of violence and conflict between the anti slavery and pro-slavery factions in Kansas Territory. The U. S. Congress had tried to maintain the balance between pro -slave and abolitionist factions. Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas believed that if the concept of popular sovereignty was implemented, the citizens of the territory would decide if they wanted to have slavery or to be a free state. Congress passed the Kansas Nebraska Act in May of 1854. Senator Douglas stated that: "It will triumph and impart peace to the country and stability to the Union." Bleeding Kansas was the opening act for a much larger event that would engulf the entire nation in a bloody War of Rebellion.

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David Blight, Yale University on Line History Lectures #7, *The Civil War and Reconstruction* , YouTube

THE LIEBER CODE OF APRIL 24, 1863

Compiled by Carl Dodaro

The Lieber Code of April 24, 1863, also known as the “Instructions for the Government of the United States in the field, General Order No. 100”, or *Lieber Instructions* was an order signed by President Abraham Lincoln to the Union Forces of the United States that dictated how soldiers should conduct themselves in wartime. It was named after the German-American jurist and political philosopher Francis Lieber. The main sections were concerned with martial laws, military jurisdiction, and the treatment of spies, deserters and prisoners of war. The document insisted upon the humane, ethical treatment of populations in occupied areas. It was the first expressly codified law that expressly forbade giving “no quarter” to the enemy (i.e., killing prisoners of war), except in such cases when the survival of the unit that held the prisoners was threatened. It forbade the use of poisons, stating that use of such puts any force who uses them entirely outside the pale of the civilized nations and it’s peoples; it forbade the use of torture to extract confessions; it described the rights and duties of prisoners of war and of capturing forces. It described the state of war, the state of occupied territories, the ends of war, and discusses permissible and impermissible means to attain those ends; it discussed the nature of states and sovereignties, and insurrections, rebellions, and wars. As such, it is widely considered to be the first written recital of the customary law of war, in force between the civilized nations and peoples since time immemorial, and the precursor to the Hague Regulations of 1907, the treaty-based restatement of the customary of law.

The Lieber Code of 1863 consists of 157 articles, broken into ten sections.

Section I – Martial law – Military jurisdiction – Military necessity – Retaliation.

Section II – Public and private property of the enemy – Protection of persons, and especially of women, of religion, the arts and sciences – Punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries.

Section III – Deserters – Prisoners of war – Hostages – Booty on the battle-field.

Section IV – Partisans – Armed enemies not belonging to the hostile army – Scouts – Armed prowlers – War-rebels

Section V – Safe-conduct – Spies – War traitors – Captured messengers – Abuse of the flag of truce.

Section VI – Exchange of prisoners – Flags of truce – Flags of protection

Section VII – The parole

Section VIII – Armistice – Capitulation

Section IX – Assassination

Section X – Insurrection – Civil war – Rebellion

As you can see, it instructs on how to handle most anything that an invading army may have to deal with, and how the U.S. military could re-act during the latter half of the American Civil War.

Curious if Sherman followed the Lieber Code during his march thru Georgia? Go to ecclesia.org/forum/library/Lieber_Code.pdf and print out a copy and see.

The Courier is the monthly newsletter of the Northeast Ohio Civil War Round Table

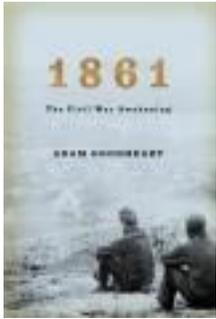
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***1861: The Civil War Awakening* by Adam Goodheart – a book review by Tom Horvath**



Despite the title, this book begins its stories in the latter part of 1860 and ends in July of 1861. As you can tell from the timeframe, it is not about battles. It is about people. Some you probably know: Major Robert Anderson, James A. Garfield, Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, John J. Crittenden, and Major General Ben Butler, to name a few. Others are not as familiar, such as Jessie Fremont, Lucy Bagby, and Charles King Mallory. Yet the information is new, even about people you already know.

Colonel Elmer Ellsworth was killed removing a Confederate flag that hung in Virginia within sight of the White House. That you probably know. But did you know that he was also the 19th century equivalent of a rock star – without the associated immorality? Leading by example, Ellsworth convinced a number of young men to live morally, become physically fit, and join a paramilitary group that marched and performed tumbling and other physical feats. The group toured the north, drew large crowds, and became a sensation. Ellsworth's death triggered mourning throughout the north at a level not seen again until Lincoln's death, not only because his was an early death in the war, but also because he was well known.

The author found similar interesting and new material about all of the better known individuals.

Ben Butler was not much of a general, and his time in New Orleans was controversial, at best. Yet, early in the war, Butler was something of a hero – not because of any military capabilities, but because of his dealings with southern slave holders.

The author begins his examination of Garfield early in the volume and comes back to his life several times. What I learned explains why so many people had very high hopes for him as president, and I tend to agree with that assessment.

The lesser-known people were obviously chosen for the roles they played.

It was not a given that California would stay in the Union. John C. and Jessie Fremont lived in California before the war. It was Jessie Fremont who did far more to keep California in the Union than her "Pathfinder" husband or, for that matter, anyone else.

Lucy Bagby, an escaped slave, was a pawn in a last minute, futile attempt to demonstrate to the south that the north would not interfere with their "peculiar institution". We should know more about her, because Cleveland was an important part in her life.

These are a few of the many people whose stories weave their way through this period.

The writing flows well within each story, and the author manages to spend enough time with each person that, when they reappear later, we remember them. Yet, with all the positives this book has to offer, it took me a long time to complete it. And my brother, who lent me the volume, had the same experience. The book does not draw the reader back, perhaps because there is no single thread to maintain interest. But, if you are persistent, there are a number of interesting new people to meet and some new information to be gained about people you already know. I found it very much worth the effort.

Published in 2011 by Alfred A. Knopf, the hard cover edition contains 481 pages, an extensive notes section, a bibliography organized by chapter (which is a nice touch for anyone wishing to learn more), an index, and a list of the few illustrations. The author also includes a Postscripts chapter that summarizes the subsequent life of each significant individual covered in the volume. I, personally, feel it is a necessary part of any book that touches on the lives of a number of people in a slice of time.

Amazon has a paperback version available for \$10.88 and a Kindle electronic version for \$11.99. Barnes and Noble has the paperback edition available for \$12.98 and the Nook electronic version for \$11.99. Mentor Public Library has one copy. The ClevNet System has 34 copies, one electronic copy, six audio books, and two copies of the paperback edition published by Vintage Books in 2012.