former, he taught such "advanced" subjects as English grammar, hitherto reserved for boys. For the latter, he had the utmost compassion and was so convinced of the need for educating them that for twenty years he taught negro children gratuitously in his home at night. In 1770 he was successful in having the Friends set up a school for Negroes, and twelve years later, when it became impossible to find a teacher for this school, he resigned his position in the girls' school to take over the duties in the negro school. He was a pioneer in the abolition movement and was an important factor in persuading the Friends to take a definite stand for abolition. His humanitarian efforts were not confined to the Negroes, however. To the exiled Acadians in Philadelphia, he lent a vigorous helping hand. During the Revolution, he devoted his energies to the cause of peace. He was a friend of the Indian and worked for an equitable solution of the Indian problems that Pennsylvania was forced to meet.

Dr. Brookes's account of these and other phases of Benezet's life occupies the first third of the book, and the remainder consists of letters by and to Benezet, a bibliography, and a list of Benezet's writings. Careful documentation and conscientious weighing of evidence characterize the narrative, though the orthodox historian will find the style a little too eloquent and the author's enthusiasm for Benezet somewhat fulsome. Moreover one feels that Dr. Brookes might well have worked more of his source material into the narrative, welcome, and useful to students of eighteenth-century Pennsylvania, as this material is in its segregated form. Of special interest to western Pennsylvanians is the fact that the biographer, in both narrative and documentary sections, made considerable use of papers and data relating to the Benezet family that had been collected by the late Dr. William J. Holland, himself a direct descendant of a brother of Anthony Benezet.

It is to be hoped that this life of Benezet will find readers among those interested in such present-day social problems as the negro problem, as well as among those whose interest is in history.

MARIAN SILVEUS


It is not surprising that the reception given Dr. Macartney's interesting stories of "places and personalities in the land beyond the Alleghenies," published last year in a volume entitled Not Far from Pittsburgh, has prompted
the production of this sequel, in which are sketched, "with perhaps a few exceptions, the most stirring incidents and the most engaging personalities in the history of Pittsburgh."

The present volume opens appropriately with the old but as yet none-too-generally-known story of "The Point under Three Flags," and then, in a series of stories arranged for contrasts, portrays single dramatic events, outstanding local personalities, distinguished visitors, and local events of national importance. One group of the narratives, singled out here for convenience, deals with stirring incidents, under the titles "Death at Ten Paces," or the story of the duel in which young Tarleton Bates lost his life; "Fire and Flood," which deals with the Great Fire of 1845 and with the St. Patrick's Day Flood of 1936 and its forerunners; "Pittsburgh's Bloodiest Day," or September 17, 1862, when seventy-three persons were killed in an explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal; "The Riots of 1877;" and "The Battle of Homestead," in 1892. Other chapters deal with such interesting and diverse characters as Major Ebenezer Denny, "Johnny Appleseed," the Reverend Francis Herron, Edwin M. Stanton, Colonel Alexander Hays, Andrew Carnegie, John A. Brashear, and many another introduced by the way; two chapters turn upon the visits to Pittsburgh of Charles Dickens in 1842 and Abraham Lincoln in 1861; and one, which appeared also in the June number of this magazine, describes at length the nationally significant Republican convention held in Pittsburgh in 1856.

There are occasional slips, as in the date, four years too early, of the pioneer voyage of the steamboat "New Orleans" down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1811 (p. 63), but in the main the stories are accurately, and certainly engagingly, told, and realization of the author's hope that "these pages shall make Pittsburgh's history more familiar and more interesting to its citizens" is assured. Particularly timely, in connection with a movement recently launched by the historical society, is Dr. Macartney's plea, in concluding his account of "The Point under Three Flags," that Pittsburgh "redeem and reclaim this historic point of land." "With unsightly warehouses and shabby, dilapidated buildings cleared out," continues he in part, "the ground near the Point could be turned into a beautiful park, where the Fort itself could be reproduced on the original plan, to stand as a perpetual memorial of the mighty events of the past."

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania      Franklin F. Holbrook