found opportunity for vengeance and demands for reparations in the form of
land cessions, and as a result, "confronted by this menace from the American
frontier, the Indians naturally turned to their British allies for protection."
The red man, knowing not where to turn and not trusting any party over-
much, appealed to the British, who, he thought, might unite with him in re-
sisting further encroachment. He felt, too, that the English might assist him
in developing a confederacy of the western tribes as a means of resisting the
Americans. The influence of Sir William Johnson and of Joseph Brant in de-
veloping the confederation is recognized by the author, who states that the
Indians were unable to get a full guarantee from the British, who, though they
lent support to the confederation in the end, "let the tribesmen fight the mat-
ter out alone at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794."

Brant in describing the series of events which had placed the Indians in a
serious predicament, and having in mind the terms of the Jay treaty, ex-
claimed: "This is the second time the poor Indians have been left in the
lurch"; and the author of this present work asks, "but was it to be the last?"

The book ends with the story of the treaty of Greenville in 1795 and of it
the author says; "The treaty of Greenville marked the end of the contest for
the control of the upper Ohio. Never again were the Indians to menace the
white man's supremacy in that region. Never again was the cry of 'Indian!' to
spread terror and panic among the frontier inhabitants. The land that the In-
dians had vainly fought to retain became the basis for a new civilization."

A seven-page bibliography of source and secondary materials adds greatly to
the usefulness of the book.

_Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences_  
_Arthur C. Parker_

_John Alfred Brashear, Scientist and Humanitarian, 1840–1920 (Penn-
sylvania Lives Series). By Harriet A. Gaul and Ruby Eiseman._


_John Alfred Brashear, one of Pittsburgh's great men, typified the best
of Pittsburgh life. It is fitting, therefore, that the story of his life should be
written by two Pittsburgh authors, Harriet A. Gaul and Ruby Eiseman. Their
work is a credit to them.

With woman's lighter touch, they have shown forth Brashear's human
qualities so that we recall vividly the attractive personality we knew when he
walked our streets. In so doing, they have woven, by giving us his movements
and the details of his daily life, a tapestry of Pittsburgh from 1860 to 1920.
The shuttle of the authors carried the bright as well as the dark threads, and the result is a lively, entertaining narrative.

But the authors have done more. Acquainted as we all were with the fact of Brashear's advances in astronomical work, it has remained for them to translate for us, in language that even a layman can understand, just how far and how high Brashear climbed in his life work. The wide spread of this work, its effect on the researches and advances of others, and its acceptance by astronomers all over the world are made most plain to us in this book. Experts in this abstruse science have joined us in admiration for the way in which the authors have succeeded in this part of their study and have acknowledged its accuracy.

Such an advance as Brashear made, under handicaps of meager formal education, and without advantage of family fortune or backing, is a drama typical of Pittsburgh, and one that only those who know Pittsburghers could write so well as these two authors have done. It is a great credit to Pittsburgh industrialists such as William Thaw, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Henry C. Frick, Charles M. Schwab, Henry W. Oliver, and others that they held up Brashear's hands as fully as they did, with the result that, in spite of temporary reverses, he was able to carry on his great work to the end.

The authors have traced with penetration the way in which, and the reasons why, important civic and educational work was placed in Brashear's hands in the cases of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Frick Educational Commission, and other agencies through which Brashear rendered signal service to his adopted city. In thus rendering this public service, Brashear again typifies Pittsburgh's best.

In the short space of the 220 pages of this important biography, we see clearly an attractive, human personality who advanced the limits of scientific knowledge and repaid, full measure and heaping over, all that Pittsburgh had given him.

Not the least effective and appealing work of the authors has been their portrayal of his wife, Phoebe Brashear, effective co-worker and affectionate supporter, to whom so much of Brashear's success was due.

Harriet A. Gaul and Ruby Eiseman have a right to take pride in this book. It is unusual in its sense of movement, of a man shown in action against a solid background historically correct and fully documented. It should be bought and cherished by all everywhere who would be interested in a succinct, lively, authoritative biography of a great man who rose, by his own efforts, from little to a deservedly high place in the world's eyes.

Pittsburgh

Henry O. Evans