

moved from the Great House and deposited in other repositories and when they were moved back to Economy after 1940. One of the last trustees, John S. Duss, restricted access to the papers. There were several attempts to arrange the papers and disagreements between archivists and historians about whether the proper archival arrangement had been achieved. There was one previous attempt to microfilm the records.

The guide lists materials in the following groups: Administrative File, Legal File, and Business File. The Business File is divided into Letter Books and Correspondence, Account Volumes, Domestic and Handicraft Industries, and records of factories like the Economy Lumber Company. There are also microfilms of the books published by the Harmony Society Press, a General File, and a Public Records File.

The guide is complete. It lists the entire contents of each roll. The index adds to its usefulness. The compiler and editor have produced a useful reference tool for the historian interested in the history and activities of the Harmony Society. ■

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*Isaac W. Frank: Industrialist and Civic Leader, 1855-1930.* By Corinne Azen Krause.

(Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1984. Pp. vi, 201. Introduction, preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$15.95.)

This splendid study carefully chronicles the multifaceted career of a prominent Pittsburgh Jewish industrial leader. Consisting of five topically arranged chapters, this fascinating biography concentrates on three realms of Frank's life: his industrial achievements; his civic leadership; and his commitment to Pittsburgh Jewry and his family. The book is based on extensive primary sources from family papers and from business records. Its chapters are extremely well organized and vividly portray the life of Frank within the context of his beloved Pittsburgh.

Two major chapters focus on the family, boyhood, and early engineering career of Frank. The book contains interesting and detailed

accounts concerning the settlement and business activities of the Frank family in the Pittsburgh vicinity. Krause well recounts how William Frank (the father of Isaac) came to America, peddled dry goods throughout Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and in 1843 married Pauline Wormser. Four years later, the Franks settled in Pittsburgh. There are fine sections regarding William's success in the glass industry and his role in the newly established Rodef Shalom Congregation. Considerable attention, too, is devoted to the rearing and schooling of Isaac — the fifth of the Frank children. Isaac Frank, who was born in 1855, graduated from Newell Institute, briefly attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, and received his civil engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1876. The author persuasively describes the activities and behavior of the enterprising Frank: his work experiences with the Keystone Bridge Company and the J. L. Lewis Company, the meticulous mechanical drawings in his leather notebook, his marriage to Tinnie Klee in June 1883, his investments and loans found in his detailed business ledger, and his qualities of astuteness and decisiveness in the creation of the Frank-Kneeland Machine Company.

There are perceptive chapters relating to Frank's industrial and civic accomplishments. Motivated by the slogan "It Can Be Done," Frank did do many worthy things for Pittsburgh. The author demonstrates that the belief of merger for profit was at the core of Frank's business strategy. He succeeded in consolidating four companies in 1901 into the United Engineering and Foundry Company. With Frank as its president until 1919, United became a leader in the production of rolling mills, heavy castings, and forging presses. Frank also offered to United employees health insurance and profit incentive programs and took a vehement stand against producing "machinery for destruction" after the start of World War I. Krause explains the central role of Frank in the creation of the Weirton Steel Company. He provided Ernest T. Weir with assistance in finding investors for the company, helped to determine the site of the mill in Hancock County, and offered suggestions as to how the new steel town should be laid out. The author, as well, presents illuminating accounts about Frank's contributions to Pittsburgh. He was active in the Red Cross and in the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. Frank, more importantly, assumed a major part in raising funds for the building of the Cathedral of Learning at the University of Pittsburgh.

There is extensive treatment of Frank's involvement in Pittsburgh Jewry. He indeed was endowed with the spirit of philanthropy. He

served for approximately thirty years as a director for the Gusky Hebrew Home and Orphanage. For almost twenty years, he was vice-president of both the Montefiore Hospital and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. Frank served on the board of directors of the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association. In 1912, he helped to organize the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in Pittsburgh. The dedicated and energetic Frank actively participated in the affairs of Congregation Rodef Shalom, serving as a trustee from 1902 until 1930 and on many of its major committees.

This biography is impressive and masterfully done. The book is lucidly written, and its themes are cogently explained. The biography is skillfully researched and reveals the author's complete mastery of her subject. Moreover, Krause suggests much about Jews of German extraction in the Pittsburgh setting. The book contains an extensive bibliography and index, but regrettably lacks footnotes. Nevertheless, this substantive work is a significant contribution to the history of American business and Jewry. ■

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