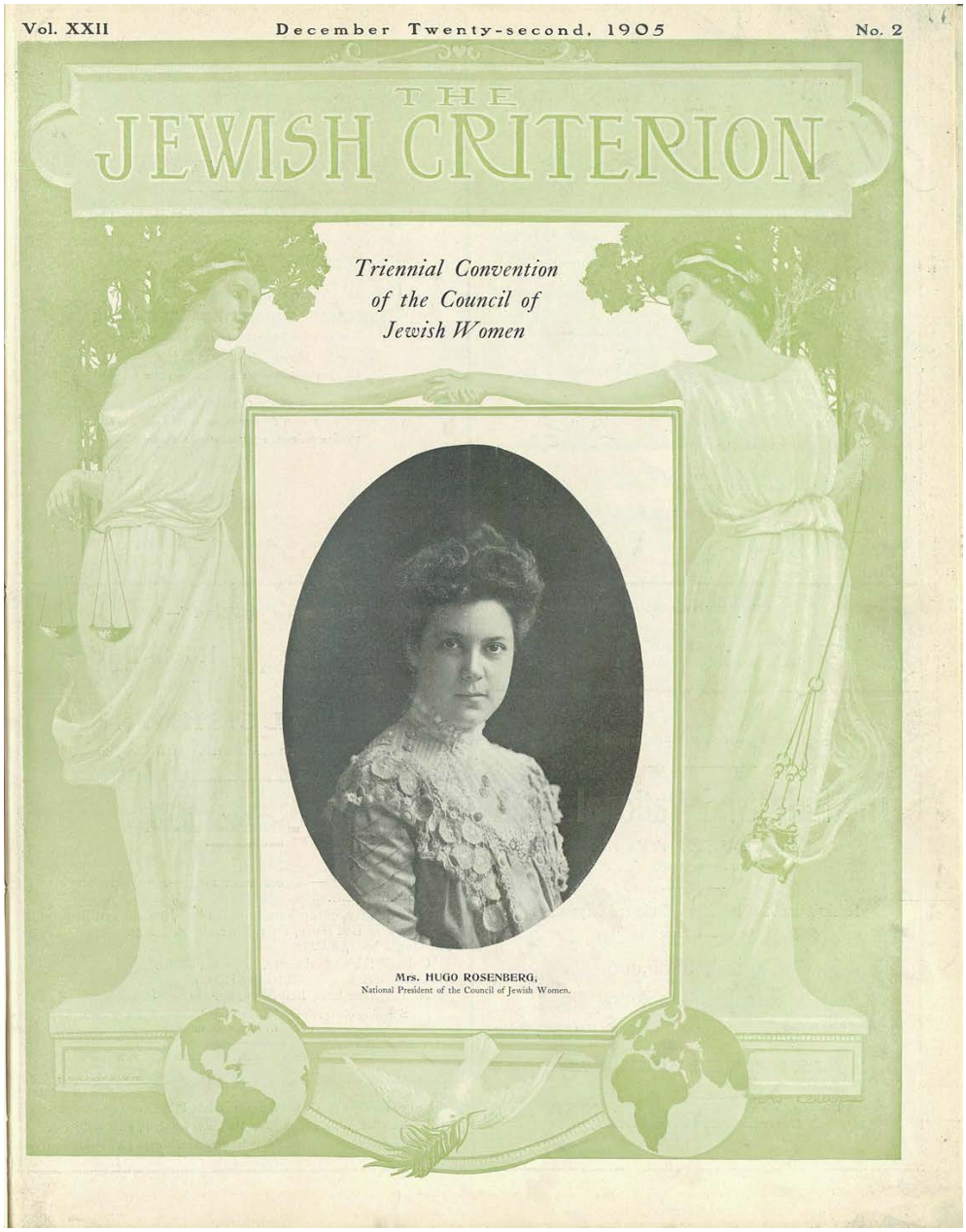


Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

City of Pittsburgh Historic Landmark Nomination

Prepared by Preservation Pittsburgh

PRESERVATION PITTSBURGH

412.256.8755
1501 Reedsdale St., Suite 5003
Pittsburgh, PA 15233
www.preservationpgh.org

May, 2020.

HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION
Division of Development Administration and Review
City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning
200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIC NOMINATION FORM

HRC Staff Use Only

Date Received:.....
Parcel No.: .....
Ward: .....
Zoning Classification:.....
Bldg. Inspector:.....
Council District:.....

Fee Schedule

Please make check payable to *Treasurer, City of Pittsburgh*

Individual Landmark Nomination:	$100.00
District Nomination:	$250.00

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY:

Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

2. CURRENT NAME OF PROPERTY:
Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

3. LOCATION

a. Street: 417 Lockhart Street

b. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212

c. Neighborhood: Deutschtown

4. OWNERSHIP

d. Owner(s): Matthew & Adam Falcone

e. Street: 417 Lockhart Street

f. City, State, Zip Code: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212 Phone: (412) 417-5910

5. CLASSIFICATION AND USE – Check all that apply

Type	Ownership	Current Use:
☒ Structure	☒ Private – home	Domestic
☐ District	☐ Private – other	
☐ Site	☐ Public – government	
☐ Object	☐ Public - other	
	☐ Place of religious worship	

6. NOMINATED BY:

- **a.** Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone
- **b.** Street: 417 Lockhart Street
- **c.** City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212
- **d.** Phone: (412) 417-5910 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

7. DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative description of the structure, district, site, or object. If it has been altered over time, indicate the date(s) and nature of the alteration(s). (Attach additional pages as needed)

If Known:

- **a.** Year Built: 1888
- **b.** Architectural Style: Richardsonian Romanesque
- **c.** Architect/Builder: Unknown

Narrative: See attached.

8. HISTORY

Provide a history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include a bibliography of sources consulted. (Attach additional pages as needed.) Include copies of relevant source materials with the nomination form (see Number 11).

Narrative: See attached.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

The *Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11, Historic Preservation, Chapter 1: Historic Structures, Districts, Sites and Objects* lists ten criteria, at least one of which must be met for Historic Designation. Describe how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of these criteria and complete a narrative discussing in detail each area of significance. (Attach additional pages as needed)

The structure, building, site, district, object is significant because of (check all that apply):

1. ☐ Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;

2. ☒ Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

3. ☐ Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;

4. ☐ Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

5. ☐ Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

6. ☐ Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;

7. ☐ Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

8. ☐ Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;

9. ☐ Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or

10. ☐ Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

Narrative: See attached.

10. INTEGRITY

In addition, the ordinance specifies that "Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration". (Attach additional pages as needed)

Narrative:

11. NOTIFICATION/CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S)

1.3(a)(2) *Community information process.*
Preceding submission of a nomination form for a District, the Historic Review Commission shall conduct at least one (1) public information meeting within or near the boundaries of the proposed district, which shall include at least one (1) member of the Department of City Planning and one (1) Commission member, to discuss the possible effects of designation. Notice shall be given to the owners of property in the proposed district in accordance with Section 1.3(b) below. The final public information meeting shall be held no more than six months before the nomination form is submitted.

1.3(a)(1)(a) *Subsection F.*
In the case of a nomination as a Historic District, by community-based organizations or by any individual, but in either event the nomination shall be accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of record of twenty-five (25) percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed District.

- Please attach documentation of your efforts to gain property owner's consent.-

** The nomination of any religious property shall be accompanied by a signed letter of consent from the property's owner.

12. PHOTO LOGS: *Please Attach*

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Please Attach*

14. NOMINATION FORM PREPARED BY:

a. Name: Matthew W.C. Falcone

b. Street: 417 Lockhart Street

c. City, State, Zip: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212

d. Phone: (412) 417-5910 Email: mfalcone@preservationpgh.org

e. Signature: _____

HISTORIC REVIEW COMMISSION
Division of Development Administration and Review
City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning
200 Ross Street, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

HISTORIC NOMINATION – INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOMINATION FORM

1. Indicate the original name of the property if it is currently known by a different name; e.g. Union Station.

2. Indicate the current name of the property

3. Indicate the street address for the property. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the street address of each property included in the nomination and a clear street map of the area showing the boundaries of the proposed district.

4. Indicate the owner of the property and his or her mailing address. For districts, attach a separate sheet listing the owner of each property and his or her mailing address.

5. Check the classification as indicated.

a. **"Historic Structure"** means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires directly or indirectly, a permanent location on the land, including walks, fences, signs, steps and sidewalks at which events that made a significant contribution to national, state or local history occurred or which involved a close association with the lives of people of nations, state or local significance; or an outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or method of construction; or one of the last surviving works of a pioneer architect, builder or designer; or one of the last survivors of a particular style or period of construction.

b. **"Historic District"** means a defined territorial division of land which shall include more than one (1) contiguous or related parcels of property, specifically identified by separate resolution, at which events occurred that made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history, or which contains more than one historic structure or historic landmarks, or which contains groups, rows or sets of structures or landmarks, or which contains an aggregate example of a period, style, architectural movements or method of construction, providing distinguishing characteristics of the architectural type or architectural period it represents.

c. **"Historic Site"** means the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

d. **"Historic Object"** means a material thing of historic significance for functional, aesthetic cultural or scientific reasons that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

6. Indicate the person(s) responsible for the nomination. Please note: According to the Historic Preservation Ordinance:

"Nomination of an area, property, site, or object for consideration and designation as a Historic Structure, Historic District, Historic Site, or Historic Object may be submitted to the Historic Review Commission by any of the following:

- **a.** The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh
- **b.** A Member of the Historic Review Commission
- **c.** A Member of the City Planning Commission
- **d.** A Member of the Pittsburgh City Council
- **e.** The Owner of Record or any person residing in the City of Pittsburgh for at least one year (for the nomination of a Historic Structure, Site or Object)
- **f.** A signed petition of 25% of the owners of record (for the nomination of a Historic District)

7. Write a physical description of the nominated property or district. Include the following information as applicable:

- architectural style(s)
- arrangement of architectural elements
- building materials
- method(s) of construction
- visual character
- street pattern
- density
- type and arrangement of buildings
- topography
- history of the development of the area

8. Provide a narrative history of the structure, district, site, or object. Include the following information when available:

- History of the development of the area;
- Circumstances which brought the structure, district, site, or object into being;
- Biographical information on architects, builders, developers, artisans, planners, or others who created or contributed to the structure, district, site, or object;
- Contextual background on building type(s) and/or style(s);
- Importance of the structure, district, site, or object in the larger community over the course of its existence.
- Include a bibliography of all sources consulted at the end. Where historical information is uncertain or disputed, reference sources in the text.

9. Listed below are the categories and criteria for historic designation as set forth in the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance. Describe in detail how the structure, district, site, or object meets one or more of the criteria. According to that legislation in Section 1.4 of the Pittsburgh Historic Preservation Ordinance, *Criteria for Designation*, a building must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be designated:

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity;

2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship;

4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;

6. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;

7. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;

8. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction;

9. Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous; or

10. Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh.

10. In addition, the ordinance specifies that "Any area, property, site, structure or object that meets any one or more of the criteria listed above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration."

11. The nomination must be accompanied by evidence that the nominator has made a good-faith effort to communicate his or her interest in the historic designation of this landmark or district to the owner(s) of these properties. Describe how this was done, and attach evidence that the owner(s) of the nominated landmark or of the properties within the nominated district have been informed of the nomination. This may include a copy of a notification letter with a mailing list, a letter confirming phone calls, or a petition signed by affected property owners.

12. Clear photographs of the nominated buildings or districts should accompany the nomination form. The applicant shall include photographs of all elevations of an individual building and its setting, or the front elevation of each building in a district. In the case of closely spaced buildings or rowhouses, several buildings may be included in one photograph. Each photograph must be labeled with the street address of the building(s) and the month and year the photograph was taken.

13. Copies of major supporting documents should accompany the nomination form. Such documents may include, but are not limited to:

- historic photographs;
- historic and contemporary maps;
- historic or contemporary texts describing the subject property or district;
- historic or contemporary texts describing people, places, or events that comprise the historic context of the subject property or district.
- Oversized materials (such as architectural drawings) and materials too fragile to copy may be accepted.

PLEASE NOTE: It is the responsibility of the nominator to provide the Historic Review Commission and its Staff with information sufficient to fairly evaluate the nomination. **Incomplete nomination forms will not be accepted. Fee must be included. Nominations must be submitted in both electronic and hard-copy format.**

☒ **#1-6 Nomination Form:** Address, Ownership, Classification, Nominator Info.

- ☒ #7: Description
- ☒ #8: History
- ☒ #9: Significance

☒ **#10 Integrity**

☒ **#11 Consent of Property Owners**

☒ **#12 Photographs of Property:** numbered and labeled

☒ **#13 List of Supporting Documents**

☒ **Fee**

☒ **Hard-Copy nomination**

☒ **Electronic nomination (Word Format for text).**

Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

Historic Nomination Form

Addendum

Individual Property Historic Nomination Form

Historic Name(s): Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence/16 Liberty Avenue
Current Name: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence/417 Lockhart Street
Location: 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Neighborhood: Deutschtown
Parcel ID 0008-D-00149-0000-00
Ownership: Matthew & Adam Falcone
Type: Structure
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence

Descriptive Narrative

Year Built: 1888
Architectural Style: Richardsonian Romanesque
Builder: Unknown

Photo. 1. *417 Lockhart Street, Primary Façade*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

7. Description

Introduction: 417 Lockhart Street is a brick, three story, Richardsonian rowhouse that serves as a private residence.

Photo. 2. *423-415 Lockhart Street*. Note the Rosenberg Residence is the second house from the right. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Setting: 417 Lockhart Street sits in a dense, urban, and largely residential street in Pittsburgh's historic Deutschtown neighborhood (listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well a City of Pittsburgh historic district). Most buildings in the neighborhood date from between 1860-1920 and are largely comprised of two-to-three story brick row homes interrupted by several brick churches.

Photo. 3. *417 Lockhart Street, Primary Façade, scroll engraving & transom stained glass with original house numbering*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Exterior Materials: 417 Lockhart St. is a three (3) story, brick rowhouse with a flat rubber roof, parapet, and metal corbelling at the cornice. The 3rd floor windows are (1/1) with stained glass transoms, continuous stone lintels, and continuous stone sills. The 2nd story has two, (1/1) windows with stone voussoirs above them and stone lug sills. Cartouches separate 417 & 415 Lockhart St. and scroll engraving exists above the doorway. The entryway is comprised of eight-paneled double doors with stained glass door lites and a stained glass transom that prominently features the number "16" (the house number when constructed). A small wooden porch is shared between 415 Lockhart and 417 Lockhart. Windows on this floor are (1/1) with stained glass transoms, segmental arches above them, and stone lug sills below. The raised basement is delineated from the rest of the house by its sandstone composition, which is interrupted by a rectangular, three-paned stained glass window.

417 Lockhart St. was built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which is shown in its rough-cut stone ornamentation and raised basement, terra cotta entrance ornamentation, medallions, belt course, the brick archway above the first floor window, rounded bricks that create columns flanking third floor windows, and rounded bricks at the front entrance.

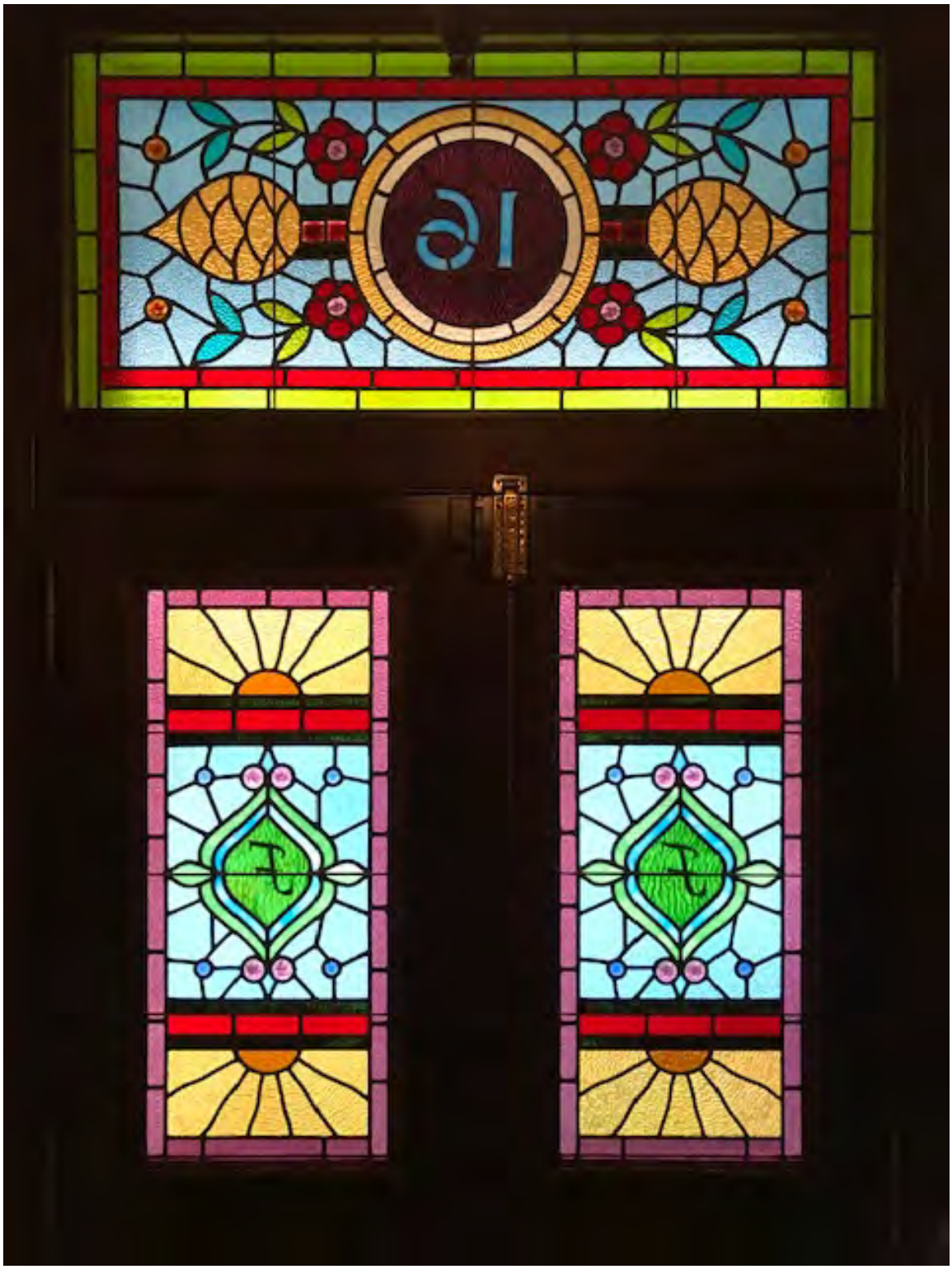


Photo. 4. *417 Lockhart Street, Main Entry Door Lites and Transom (photo. Taken inside of the entryway)*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Interior Materials: The interior floor plan corresponds directly to exterior elevations of the primary façade. The third floor consists of four rooms that are laid out along a central hallway that runs the length of the building. From the front of the house to the rear, a large room (office) adjoins a room used a nursery. The rear of the house is comprised of a bathroom and another nursery. All have working fireplaces and wooden mantels at the center of each room. The second floor mirrors the third with the exception that all mantels are marbleized slate. A servant staircase to the rear of the house connects to the kitchen on the first floor. The first floor consists of a parlor in the front of the house (separated form the entryway by two pocket doors), a dining room in the middle (separated from the parlor by two pocket doors), and a butler's pantry and kitchen in the rear. A staircase from the kitchen leads to the cellar, which is finished. A grand staircase with ornately carved newel posts on each landing leads directly from the entryway of the house to the 3rd floor.

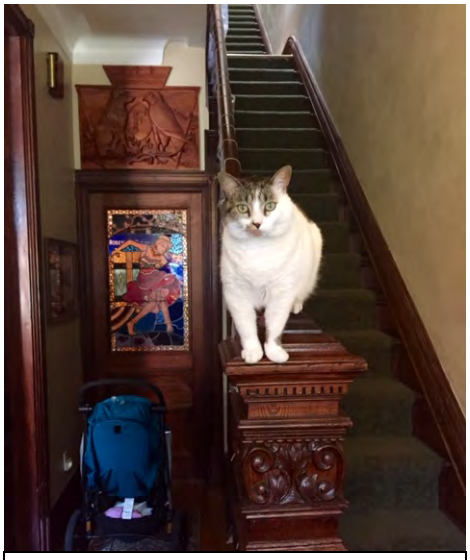


Photo 5. *Entryway*. December 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Wooden floors exist throughout the house and wooden surrounds adorn each doorway. All doors are five panel with the exception of the doors to the bathrooms whose top half is occupied with a leaded glass door lite. The doors between front and middle rooms on the 2nd and 3rd floor, and the door between the entryway and the dining room also contain stained glass. As do the door exiting the kitchen to the back patio.

Photo. 6. *417 Lockhart Street, Rear of structure from Moravian Way*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

8. History

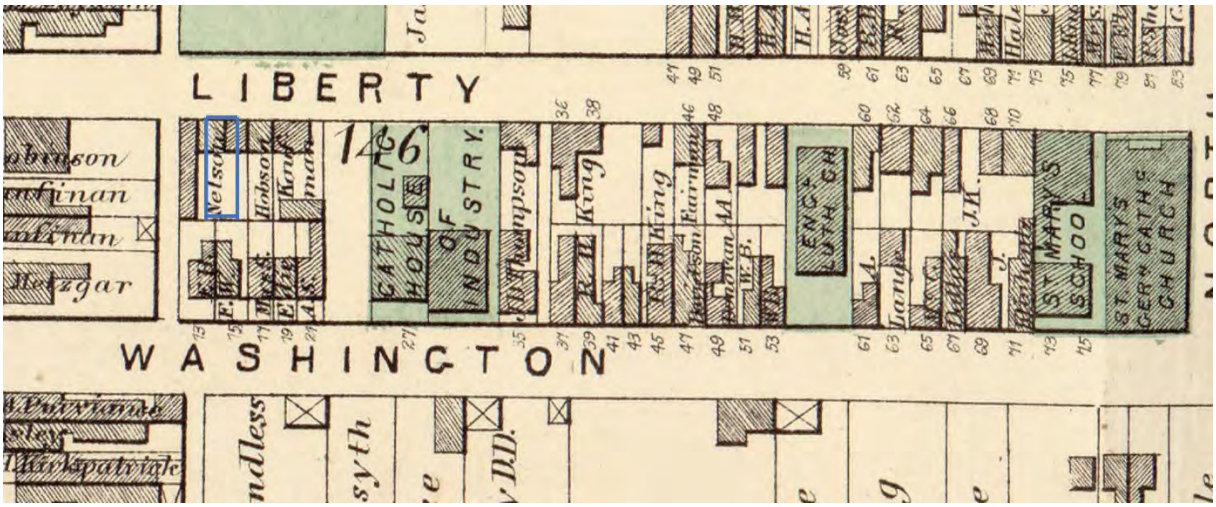


Plate 82. *4th Ward, Allegheny City*. 1872. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A1872p082. Resource outlined in blue.

The lot on which the current house at 417 Lockhart Street was constructed previously contained a much smaller dwelling. Deed records from August 21, 1858 indicate that Allegheny County Sheriff Rody Patterson conveyed a 27'9.5 by 75' parcel on the south side of Lockhart Street (then Liberty Street) to Caroline Nelson for $200. Deed entries from 1868, 1870, and 1880 indicate that other, adjacent parcels that contained parts of the sites of 417 and 419 Lockhart Street were conveyed to Caroline Nelson. This information is collaborated by the 1872 G.H. Hopkins & Co. map of Allegheny City's 4th Ward, which shows the properties at the future site of 417 Lockhart Street belonging to "Nelson". The colorized 1882 G.M. Hopkins & Co. map of Allegheny City's Ward 4 indicates these were wooden structures.

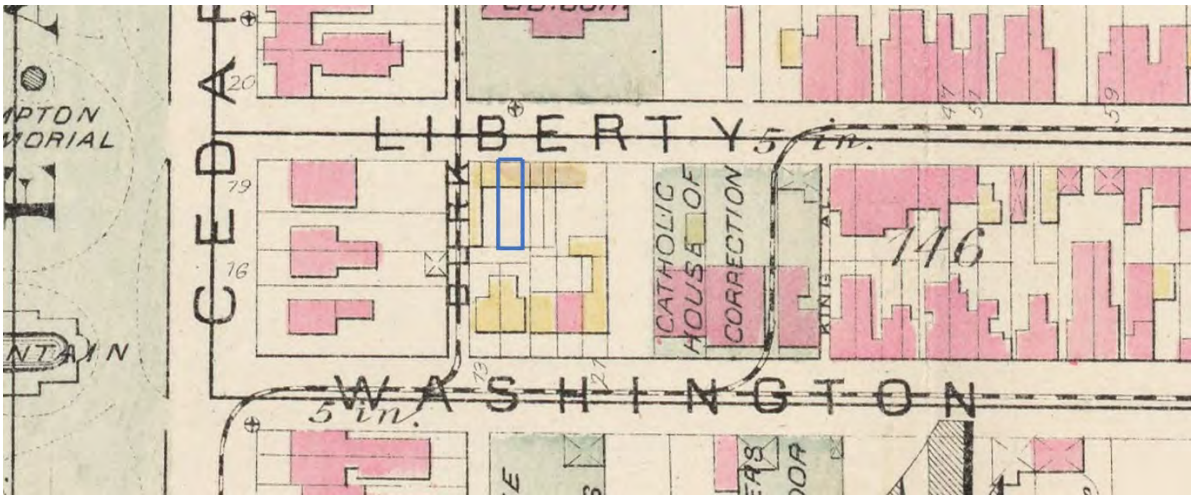


Plate 31. *Ward 4 & Parts of Wards 1-3, 7&8, Allegheny City*. 1882. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090330-hopkins-0034. Resource outlined in blue.

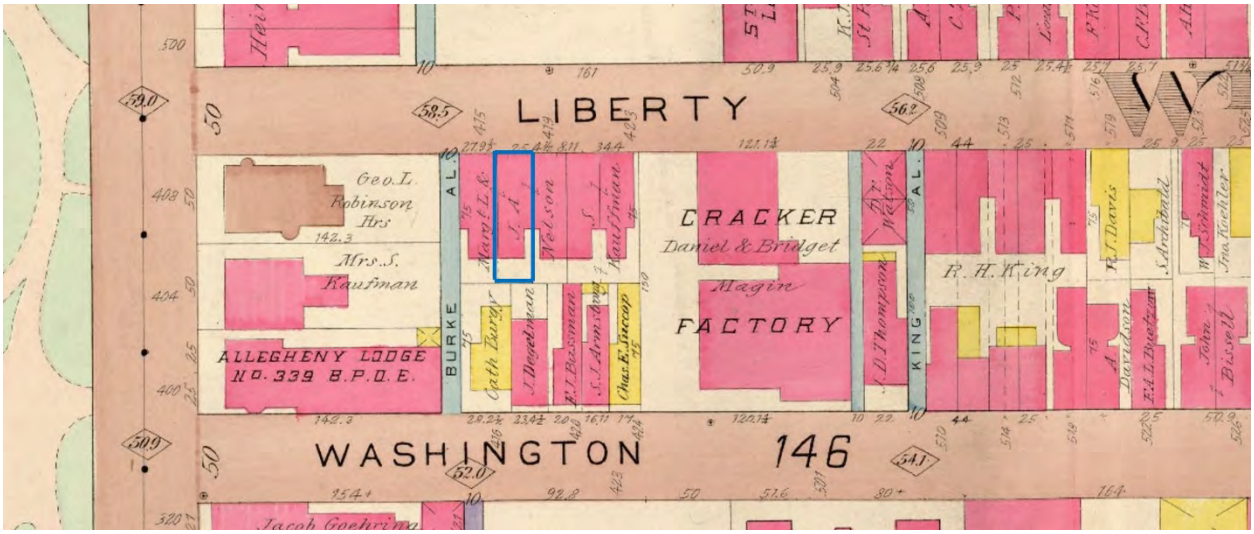


Plate 5. *Allegheny Center, East Allegheny*. 1907. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:20090925-hopkins-0007. Resource outlined in blue.

Caroline Nelson had 415 through 419 Lockhart Street built between 1888 and 1889 while members of the Kaufman family of Cedar Avenue had 421 and 423 Lockhart Street built at the same time. Caroline Nelson was the wife of William Nelson, Pittsburgh's first stained glass manufacturer. William Nelson made stained glass in Pittsburgh between 1852 and 1892 and worked in an era from which little construction documentation remains. His stained glass that remains in at least two houses in the row is his only known surviving work in Pittsburgh. The Nelson family lived in the Woods Run section of Allegheny City, and rented 417 Lockhart Street to tenants. The earliest occupants of the house were Hugo Rosenberg, a merchant, and Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg, who founded the National Council of Jewish Women, its Pittsburgh section, and other Pennsylvania sections while living in the house. The Rosenbergs were socially prominent, and Pittsburgh social directories noted that Pauline Rosenberg received guests at 417 Lockhart Street on the first and second Wednesdays of each month. Rosenberg also hosted meetings of the Pittsburgh Women's Club at the house and frequently had out-of-town guests at the house who were prominent state and national members of progressive causes particularly related to education, immigration, women's rights, and the Jewish community. Notably, Rosenberg's Columbian Council (the National Council of Jewish Women – Pittsburgh Section) letterhead lists her home at "16 Liberty Street, Allegheny, Pa." as her official contact for correspondence related to organization business (letter included in supplementary material).

The house at 417 Lockhart Street was used as a rooming house in the early 20th century, as middle-class families moved out of its immediate neighborhood. The house may have been at its most crowded in 1940, when it was home to 12 people. The house was then owned and occupied by Joseph and Helen Seifert, who had bought it from the Nelson family for $7000 in 1921.

The house at 417 Lockhart Street was originally known as 16 Liberty Street. The house was re-numbered 417 when the North Side's modern street numbering system was put in place in 1899. Liberty Street became Lockhart Street in about 1909, when Pittsburgh city government changed a number of street named to avoid duplication that resulted from Pittsburgh's 1907 annexation of Allegheny City (now the North Side).

9. Significance

1. *Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

2. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural, archaeological, or related aspects of the development of the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States;*

Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg. Undated. From Rauh Jewish Archives at the Heinz History Center. Source: http://www.jewishfamilieshistory.org/photo/pauline-rosenberg/?post_id=5751

417 Lockhart Street is directly associated with Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg.

Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania in 1863 to prominent proponent of education Henrietta (Lehrberger) and Meyer Hanauer. She was educated at Pittsburgh's Central High School, belonged to Rodef Shalom Congregation (Western Pennsylvania's oldest Jewish congregation and one instrumental in shaping the national Reform Judaism movement), and married Hugo Rosenberg.

In Allegheny City & Pittsburgh Rosenberg served on the Boards of Allegheny General Hospital Ladies Auxiliary, Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, was president of Pittsburgh's Woman's Club, Civic Club, Needlework Guild, Free Kindergarten Association, Tenement House and Public Bath Committee, Personal Service Society among many other organizations. In 1896, Rosenberg played a leading role in founding the Columbian School & Settlement (later known as the Irene Kauffman Settlement House whose work is continued on through the Hill House Association and the Jewish Community Center of Greater Pittsburgh), which advanced the civic, intellectual, and social welfare of the surrounding community. She was also involved in the local women’s suffrage movement. Rosenberg attended Barnard College and Columbia University and upon her return to Pittsburgh played an instrumental role in advocating for Pennsylvania's 1903 Juvenile Court Act, created a local branch, and brought the first parole officer to Pittsburgh.

Although Rosenberg's involvement and leadership had a considerable impact on Pittsburgh, it was her efforts founding, shaping, and leading the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW) that had a state, national, and international impact. Prior to the founding of the NCJW, no such organization existed on a national level for Jewish women. Indeed, at this time Jewish women were barred from taking a lay or religious leadership position at temple, were excluded from clubs and organizations, were denied a formal Jewish education, and were confined to the household as their purview.

Without the existence of a national organization, Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago was asked to organize the participation of Jewish women in the Chicago World’s Fair in 1893. When it was discovered that participation would consist of pouring coffee and other hostess duties, Solomon and her recruits (which included Rosenberg) walked out. During the course of the Exposition the women founded the NCJW, the first such national organization of its kind to exist in the world. It was at the convention that Rosenberg delivered her notable speech that called into question the passive role that women were permitted to play in addressing contemporary social issues and advocated for a stark change. As Rogow notes, the speech was not only exceptional in its content

but that it was delivered at all. As Jewish women were not permitted to address their communities, scant few had experience in public speaking.

After the Exposition, Rosenberg played an instrumental role in establishing NCJW's national presence as well as helped mold how the organization functioned. Referred to as the "Pennsylvania State President" she was responsible for organizing every section in the Commonwealth (Pittsburgh, where she served as president; Oil City; Altoona; Scranton; Philadelphia; Bradford; as well as Youngstown and Washington, D.C.). Rosenberg also served as the NCJW's first vice president and chaired several of NCJW's national committees, including a pivotal chairpersonship of the constitutional committee, which established the framework by which the organization functioned. The first constitution of its kind in the world, it would serve as a model internationally for other Jewish women's organizations (specifically, the Union of Jewish Women Workers founded in 1902, the Juedischer Frauenbund founded in 1904, the International Council of Jewish Women & its affiliates, founded in 1923). Rosenberg also had a hand in forming NCJW's Immigrant Aid Society and the Committee for Jewish and Non-Jewish Blind (today known as the Pennsylvania Association of the Blind), both of which still exist today, in different forms, providing benefits statewide.

In 1905, Rosenberg assumed the presidency of NCJW and oversaw one of the most difficult transitional periods of the organization's history. Prior to her presidency the organization was primarily a coalition of local sections each independently focused on a variety of self-directed initiatives. Under Rosenberg's presidency the NCJW became centralized (fees on sections were levied to support nationally-important work) and its immigrant aide work, for which the Council was to be nationally and internationally known, rose to prominence. Because of this, the NCJW established itself as the undisputed leader in efforts to address the 'white slave trade' (sex trafficking) so much so that the Federal Government sought their help in addressing this issue. To facilitate this growing work, the NCJW founded the Department of Immigrant Aid and upon invitation, established a permanent office at Ellis Island as well as every other entry point for immigrants throughout the country.

The NCJW model to address sex trafficking was distinguished for the breadth and comprehensiveness of its approach. Leaflets distributed throughout Eastern Europe warning of the dangers of sex trafficking, the NCJW contact information was provided, and then they met immigrants dockside to escort them to family, or settlement house, in America. These efforts were so successful at addressing sex trafficking that the NCJW were granted a personal audience by the King & Queen of Spain for commendation. Similarly, in 1907 the NCJW won a gold medal at the Jamestown International

Exposition and also won the Grand Prix at the Paris International Exhibition for their immigrant aide work. At the latter, Rosenberg was awarded a special diploma (which at the time was equivalent to the Legion of Honor for women) in recognition for her work and accomplishments. Rosenberg's work and that of the National Council of Jewish Women (particularly the Pittsburgh Section) have been repeatedly recognized and honored since.

City of Pittsburgh

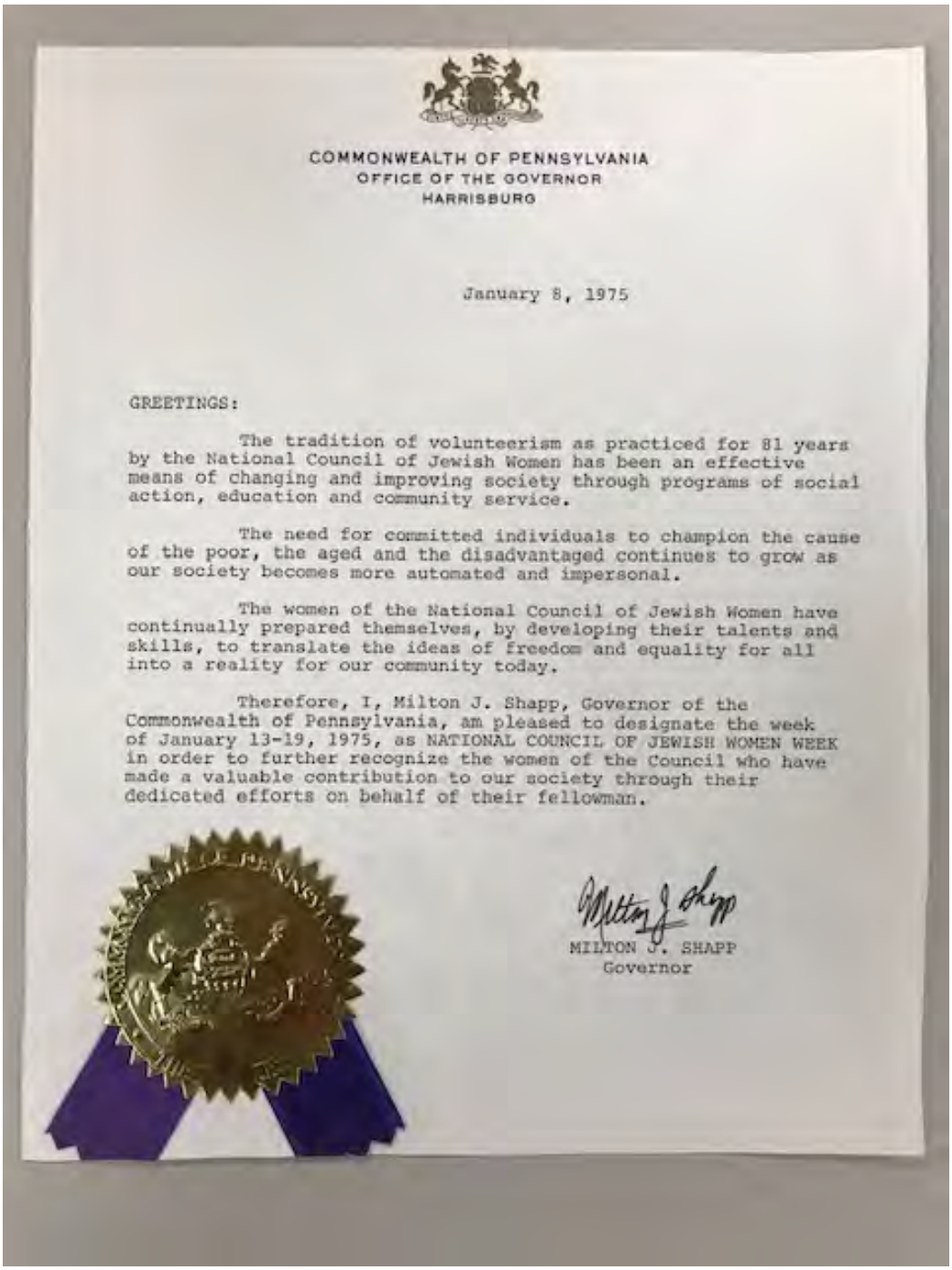
By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor, I do hereby proclaim January 9 to 15, 1989 as NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN WEEK in the City of Pittsburgh in recognition of the 95th Anniversary of this renowned organization and its commitment to advocacy and human welfare through pioneering programs of service, education and social action; to reflect on the NCJW's development of priorities and programs which meet social needs in areas as diverse as children and youth, aging, Jewish life, women's issues, constitutional rights and Israel -- some of which have become model programs for the nation and to commend the National Council of Jewish Women which, through its volunteer effort, is serving scores of communities in the Pittsburgh area and throughout the United States and to wish it continued growth and success in the years ahead.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Pittsburgh to be affixed.

January 17, 1989

Sophie Masloff
MAYOR

City of Pittsburgh Proclamation, National Council of Jewish Women. January 1989.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

January 8, 1975

GREETINGS:

The tradition of volunteerism as practiced for 81 years by the National Council of Jewish Women has been an effective means of changing and improving society through programs of social action, education and community service.

The need for committed individuals to champion the cause of the poor, the aged and the disadvantaged continues to grow as our society becomes more automated and impersonal.

The women of the National Council of Jewish Women have continually prepared themselves, by developing their talents and skills, to translate the ideas of freedom and equality for all into a reality for our community today.

Therefore, I, Milton J. Shapp, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, am pleased to designate the week of January 13-19, 1975, as NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN WEEK in order to further recognize the women of the Council who have made a valuable contribution to our society through their dedicated efforts on behalf of their fellowman.

Milton J. Shapp
MILTON J. SHAPP
Governor

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Proclamation, National Council of Jewish Women. January 1975.

417 Lockhart Street is located in Pittsburgh's Deutschtown neighborhood, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well as an established local historic district with the City of Pittsburgh. It is identified as a contributing building to both of those districts. 415, 419, 421, and 423 Lockhart Street are all identical buildings to 417 Lockhart Street, having been built at the same time and today hold differing degrees of integrity. The public school immediately across the street that existed during Rosenberg's residency at 417 Lockhart Street. no longer exists and has been replaced with a small rowhouse development. Other houses within the neighborhood are largely row homes, 2-3 stories tall, and are made of brick or wood. Allegheny Commons, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as a City of Pittsburgh historic district, remains at the end of the Lockhart St.

Unfortunately very few, if any, other buildings that have a connection to Rosenberg's life, work, and the National Council of Jewish Women remain today. The other most likely candidates would be the second Rodef Shalom Temple (formerly located on 8th Street, in downtown Pittsburgh), where the NCJW-Pittsburgh Section regularly met and held meetings (demolished in the 1960s, currently a parking lot), 707 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. which was the first Council Headquarters building (demolished, currently a parking lot). Other buildings that were associated with the NCJW-Pittsburgh Section's work also no longer remain. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement House (1835 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.) was demolished and replaced in 1972 with a late modernist building and the Home for Working Girls (4815 Center Ave.) has also been demolished and replaced with a contemporary shopping plaza.

The other two known residences of Rosenberg were 1123 Western Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (demolished, currently a parking lot) which belonged to her brother and where she briefly stayed when she was elected to be president of the NCJW. The other is the former Schenley Hotel in Oakland, where Rosenberg regularly stayed after returning to Pittsburgh.

In March 2020 the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission awarded a State Historic Marker recognizing Rosenberg's work and accomplishments. On April 24, 2020 the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office determined the Hanauer-Rosenberg residence eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places also because of its association with Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg.

3. *Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history of development of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

5. *Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail;*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

6. *Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

7. *Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the Mid-Atlantic region, or the United States*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

8. *Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

9. *Its representation of a cultural, historic, architectural, archeological, or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, sites, structures, or objects that may or may not be contiguous*
   This building does not meet this Criterion.

10. *Its unique location and distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pittsburgh*
    This building does not meet this Criterion.

10. Integrity

417 Lockhart Street contains a high degree of integrity, particularly on the exterior facades. Some interior features were modified over time, particularly during the period when it was used as a boarding house. These modifications largely include painting over the interior woodwork and replacing or modernizing ancillary areas of the house (e.g. cellar, bathrooms) and its mechanical systems. Despite these modifications, the house still conveys a feeling of the late 19th century in that the exterior remains intact as do the interior floor plans and features, particularly the first floor which would have been the only area of the house accessible to visitors during Rosenberg's lifetime.

Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

Historic Nomination Form

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• “The meeting of club women…” The Pittsburgh Press. October 21, 1894.

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• Pauline Rosenberg to Ms. Fleishman, Allegheny, PA, April 29, 1895.

• “Pittsburgh Woman Honored.” Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. July 9, 1910.

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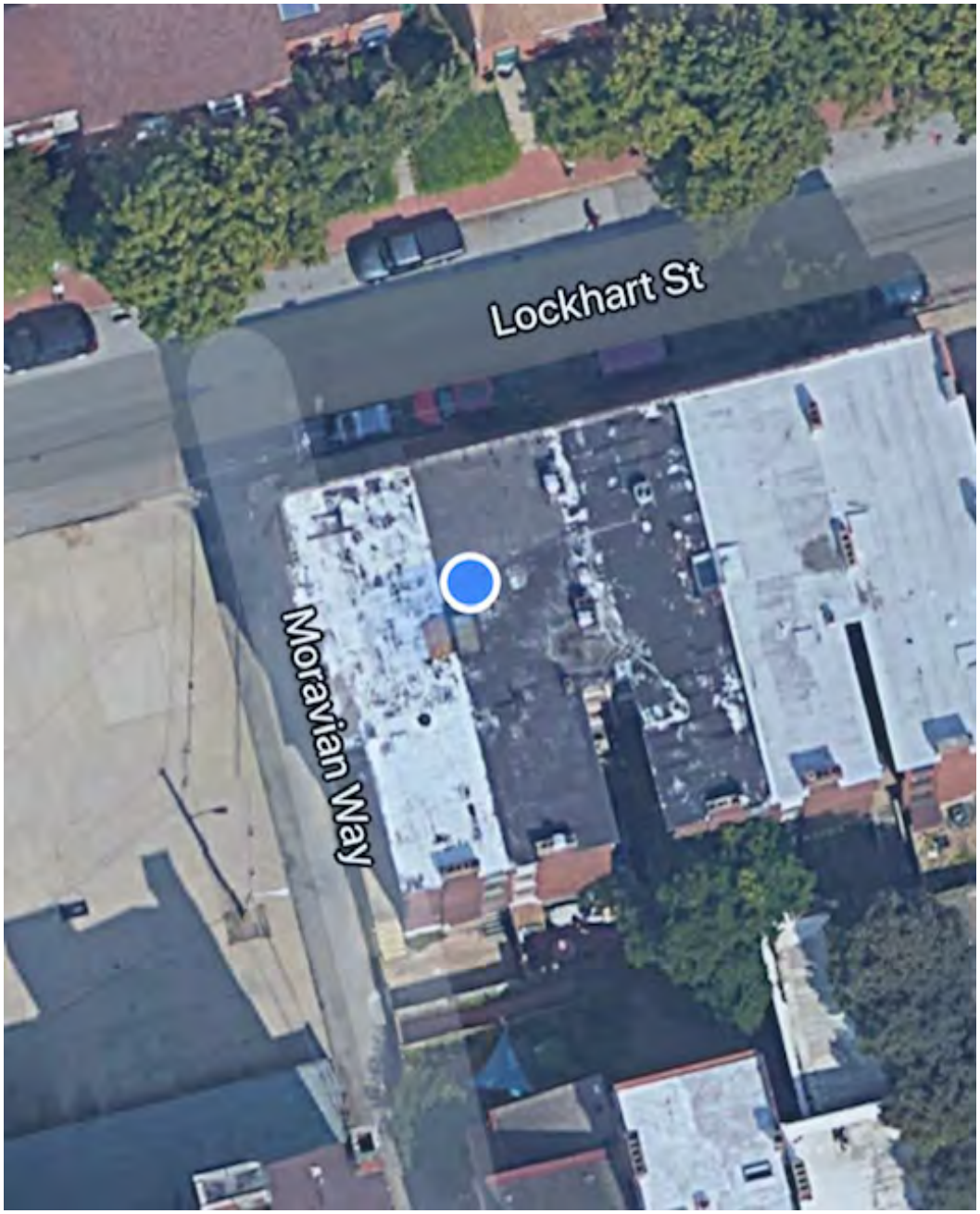
Hanauer-Rosenberg House

Historic Nomination Form

Photo Log

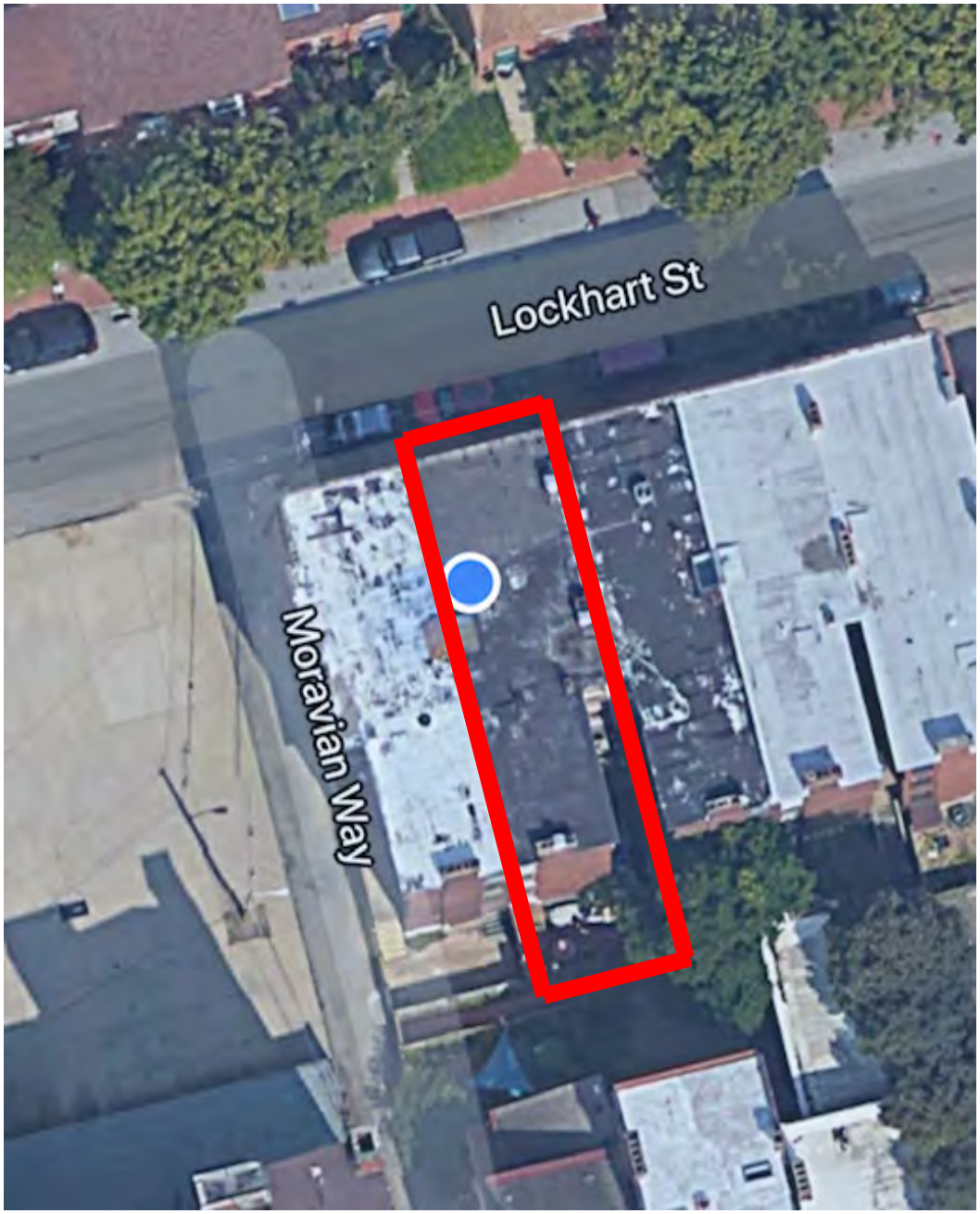
Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Areal



Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Boundaries



Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Site Photo Key

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Photo. 1. *417 Lockhart Street, Primary Façade*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 2. *423-415 Lockhart Street*. Note the Rosenberg Residence is the second house from the right. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 3. *417 Lockhart Street, Primary Façade, scroll engraving & transom stained glass with original house numbering*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

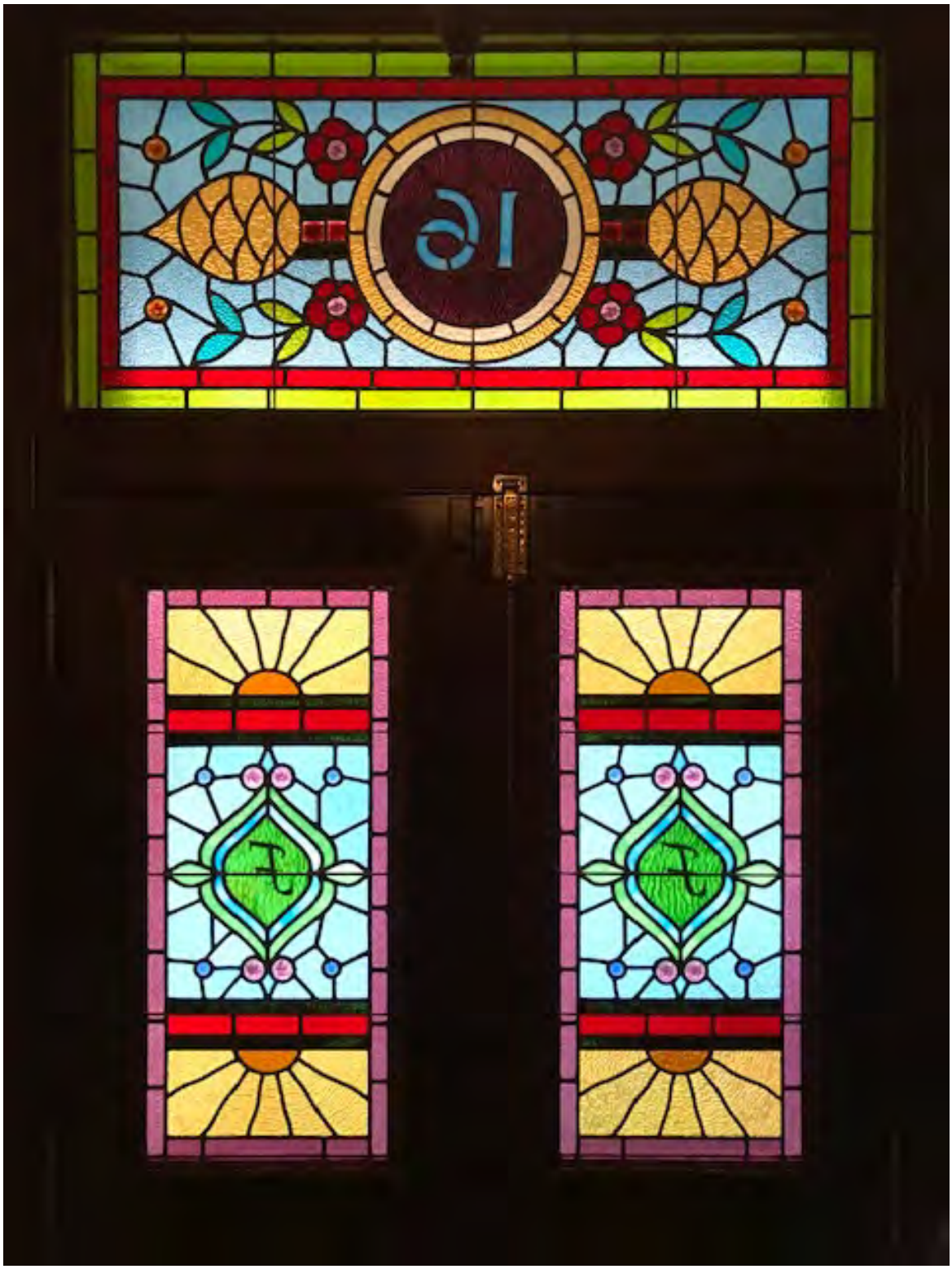


Photo. 4. *417 Lockhart Street, Main Entry Door Lites and Transom (photo. Taken inside of the entryway)*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo 5. *Entryway*. December 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Photo. 6. *417 Lockhart Street, Rear of structure (2nd from left) from Moravian Way*. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence

Historic Nomination Form

Supporting Documents

Individual Property Historic Nomination, Attachment to Form: Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

Supporting Materials:

- Section A: Maps
    - Copies of parts of plat maps of the area around 417 Lockhart Street, published in 1872, 1882, and 1907.
- Section B: Historic Photographs
- Section C: Correspondence

Section A - Maps

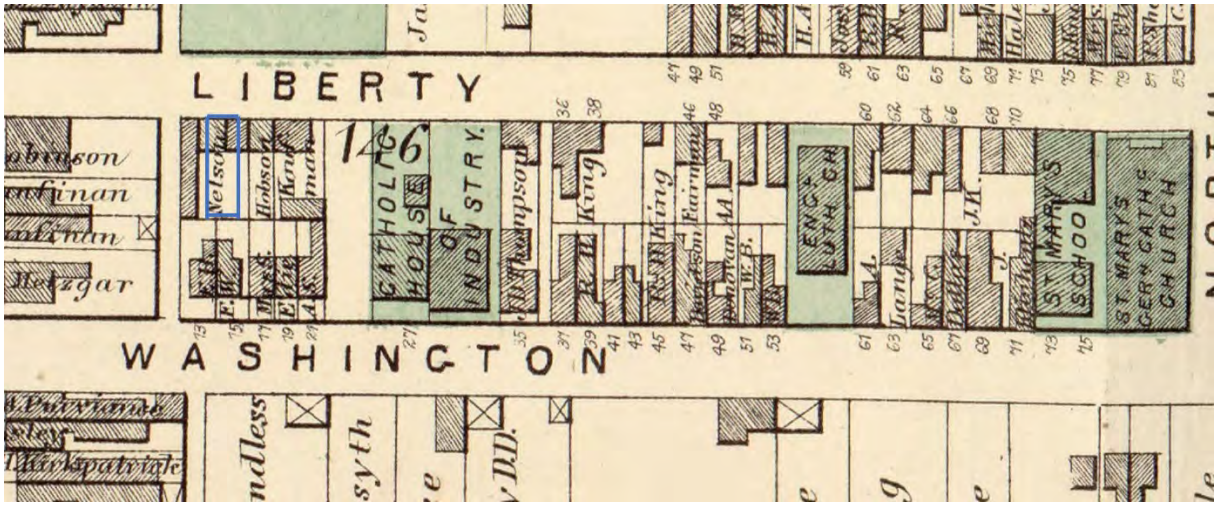


Plate 82. *4th Ward, Allegheny City*. 1872. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A1872p082. Resource outlined in blue.

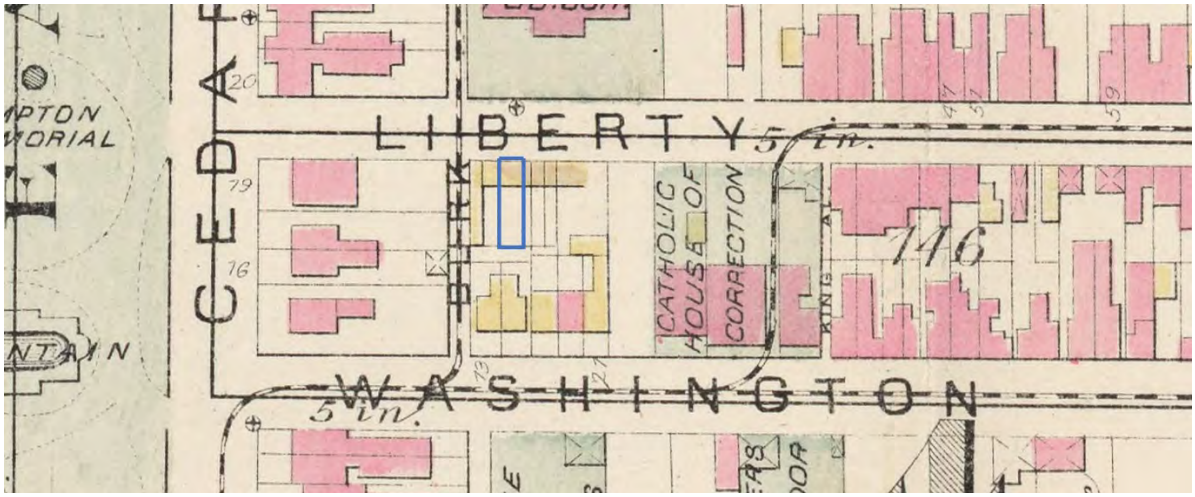


Plate 31. *Ward 4 & Parts of Wards 1-3, 7&8, Allegheny City*. 1882. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090330-hopkins-0034. Resource outlined in blue.

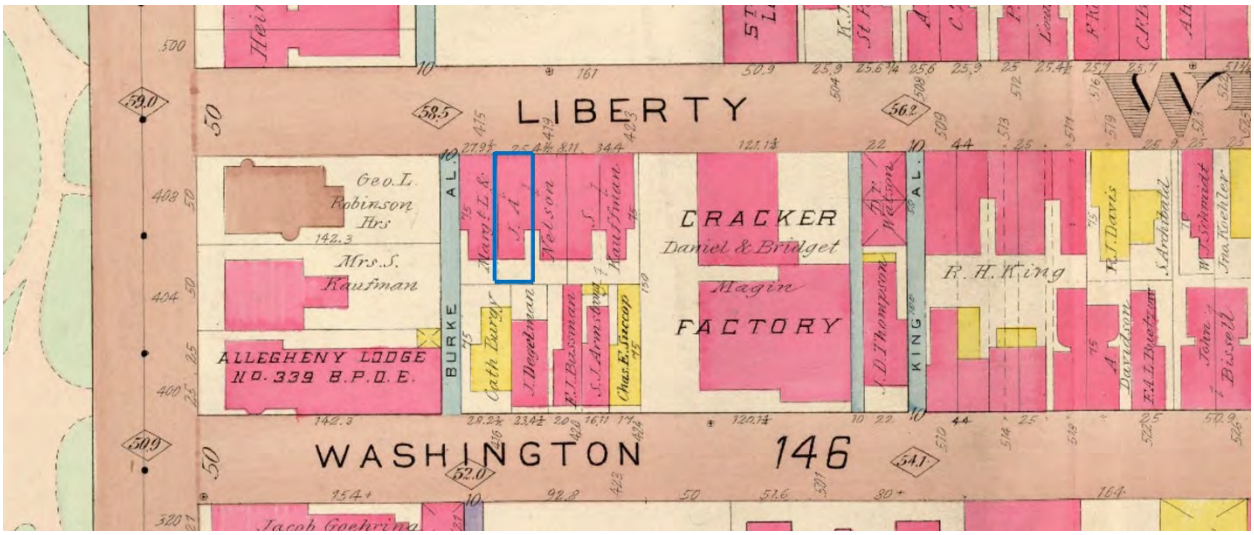
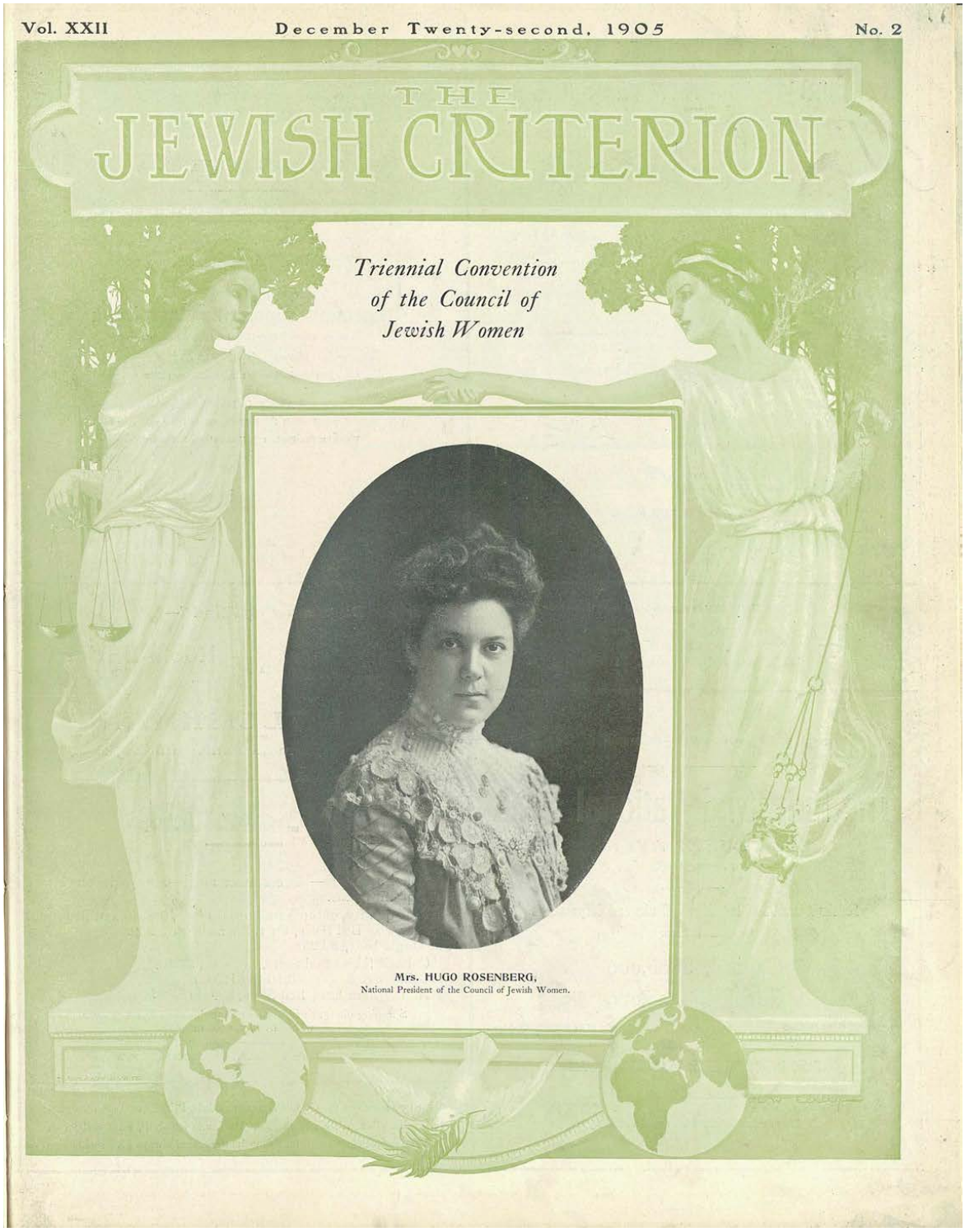


Plate 5. *Allegheny Center, East Allegheny*. 1907. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source: https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:20090925-hopkins-0007. Resource outlined in blue.

Section B – Historic Photographs

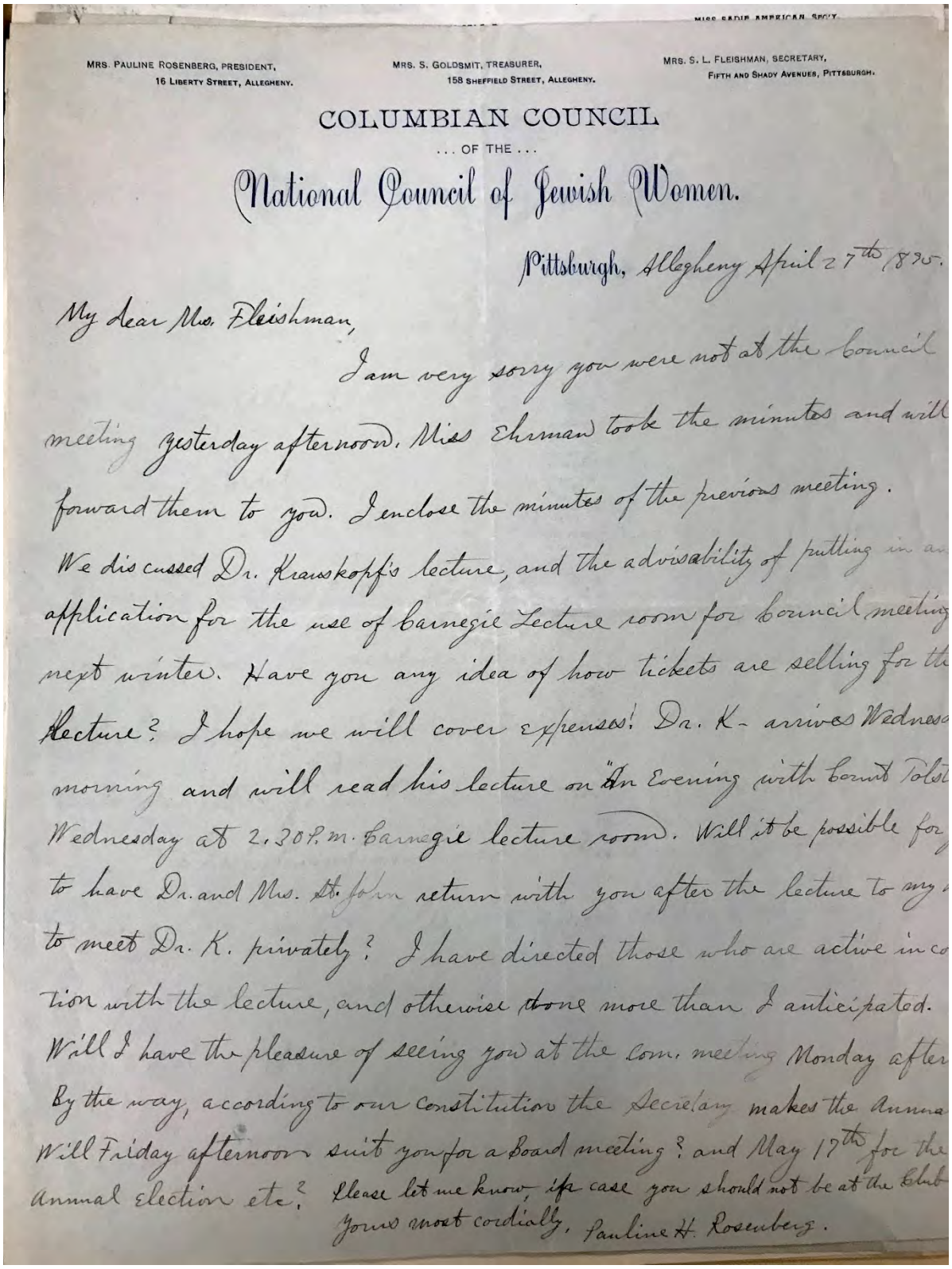
Pauline Hanauer Rosenberg. Undated. From Rauh Jewish Archives at the Heinz History Center. Source: http://www.jewishfamilieshistory.org/photo/pauline-rosenberg/?post_id=5751

Section C – Correspondence & Documents



Front Page of the Jewish Criterion featuring "Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg", December, 1905.

"Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg", *Pittsburgh Daily Sun*. January 4, 1903.



MRS. PAULINE ROSENBERG, PRESIDENT, 16 LIBERTY STREET, ALLEGHENY.
MRS. S. GOLDSMIT, TREASURER, 158 SHEFFIELD STREET, ALLEGHENY.
MRS. S. L. FLEISHMAN, SECRETARY, FIFTH AND SHADY AVENUES, PITTSBURGH.

COLUMBIAN COUNCIL
... OF THE ...
National Council of Jewish Women.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny April 27th 1895.

My dear Mrs. Fleishman,

I am very sorry you were not at the Council meeting yesterday afternoon. Miss Ehrman took the minutes and will forward them to you. I enclose the minutes of the previous meeting. We discussed Dr. Krauskopf's lecture, and the advisability of putting in an application for the use of Carnegie Lecture room for Council meeting next winter. Have you any idea of how tickets are selling for the lecture? I hope we will cover expenses! Dr. K- arrives Wednesday morning and will read his lecture on "An Evening with Count Tolst Wednesday at 2.30 P.M. Carnegie lecture room. Will it be possible for to have Dr. and Mrs. St. John return with you after the lecture to my to meet Dr. K. privately? I have directed those who are active in co tion with the lecture, and otherwise done more than I anticipated. Will I have the pleasure of seeing you at the Com. meeting Monday after By the way, according to our Constitution the Secretary makes the Annua Will Friday afternoon suit you for a Board meeting? and May 17th for the annual election etc? Please let me know, in case you should not be at the Club

Yours most cordially, Pauline H. Rosenberg.

Letter to Ms. Fleishman from Pauline H. Rosenberg. April 27, 1895. Note the "16 Liberty Street" address of Mrs. Rosenberg in the upper left corner of the letter.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE
MAYOR

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, - the Pittsburgh Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, dedicated to the purpose of advancing human welfare and the democratic way of life, has been in existence for 60 years; and

WHEREAS, - the women of this organization, during these years, have contributed to the civic and public welfare of the citizens of Pittsburgh through non-sectarian community services; and

WHEREAS, - this agency established Council Settlement School now known as the Irene Kaufmann Settlement and conducted Vacation Schools until the City's Bureau of Recreation assumed responsibility; and

WHEREAS, - it has aided immeasurably in citizenship training through education and social action, providing English classes for foreign born at two city high schools during summer vacation; and

WHEREAS, - it organized Council Lounge, Pittsburgh's only full-time recreation center for older people, and is sponsoring the Nursery School for the Deaf, the newest pilot demonstration, in cooperation with the Arsenal Public Health Center and the Audiology Department of the University of Pittsburgh; NOW,

THEREFORE, I, DAVID L. LAWRENCE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, in recognition of these outstanding contributions for the betterment of our community, do hereby proclaim the week of November 15, 1954, to be NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN WEEK in Pittsburgh.

DONE THIS DAY, November 15, 1954, at the Office of the Mayor, in witness whereof I hereunto set my signature and cause the Seal of the City of Pittsburgh to be affixed.

David L. Lawrence
MAYOR

City of Pittsburgh Proclamation, National Council of Jewish Women. November 15, 1954.

City of Pittsburgh

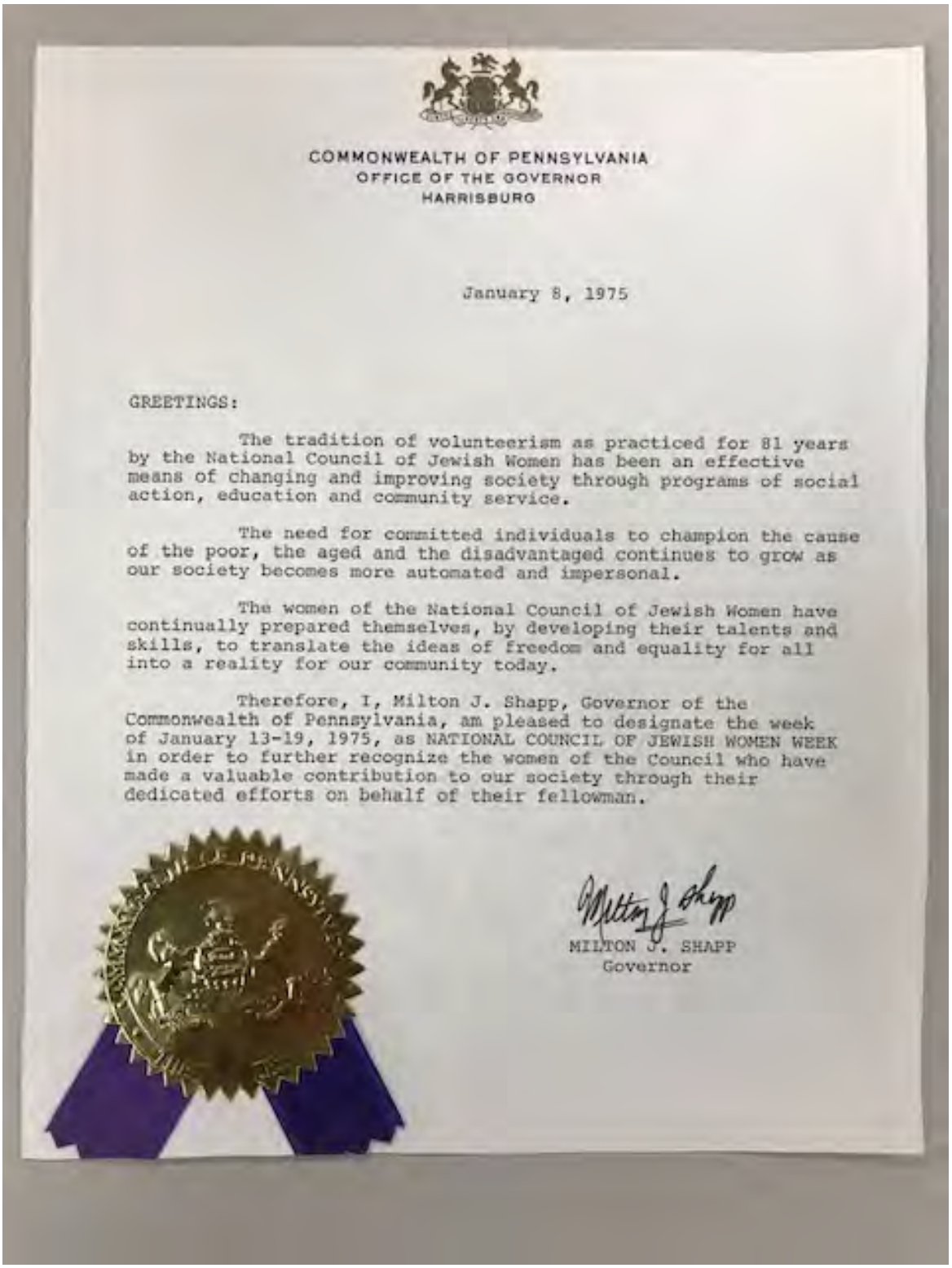
By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor, I do hereby proclaim January 9 to 15, 1989 as NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN WEEK in the City of Pittsburgh in recognition of the 95th Anniversary of this renowned organization and its commitment to advocacy and human welfare through pioneering programs of service, education and social action; to reflect on the NCJW's development of priorities and programs which meet social needs in areas as diverse as children and youth, aging, Jewish life, women's issues, constitutional rights and Israel -- some of which have become model programs for the nation and to commend the National Council of Jewish Women which, through its volunteer effort, is serving scores of communities in the Pittsburgh area and throughout the United States and to wish it continued growth and success in the years ahead.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Pittsburgh to be affixed.

January 17, 1989

Sophie Masloff
MAYOR

City of Pittsburgh Proclamation, National Council of Jewish Women. January 1989.



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