

**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

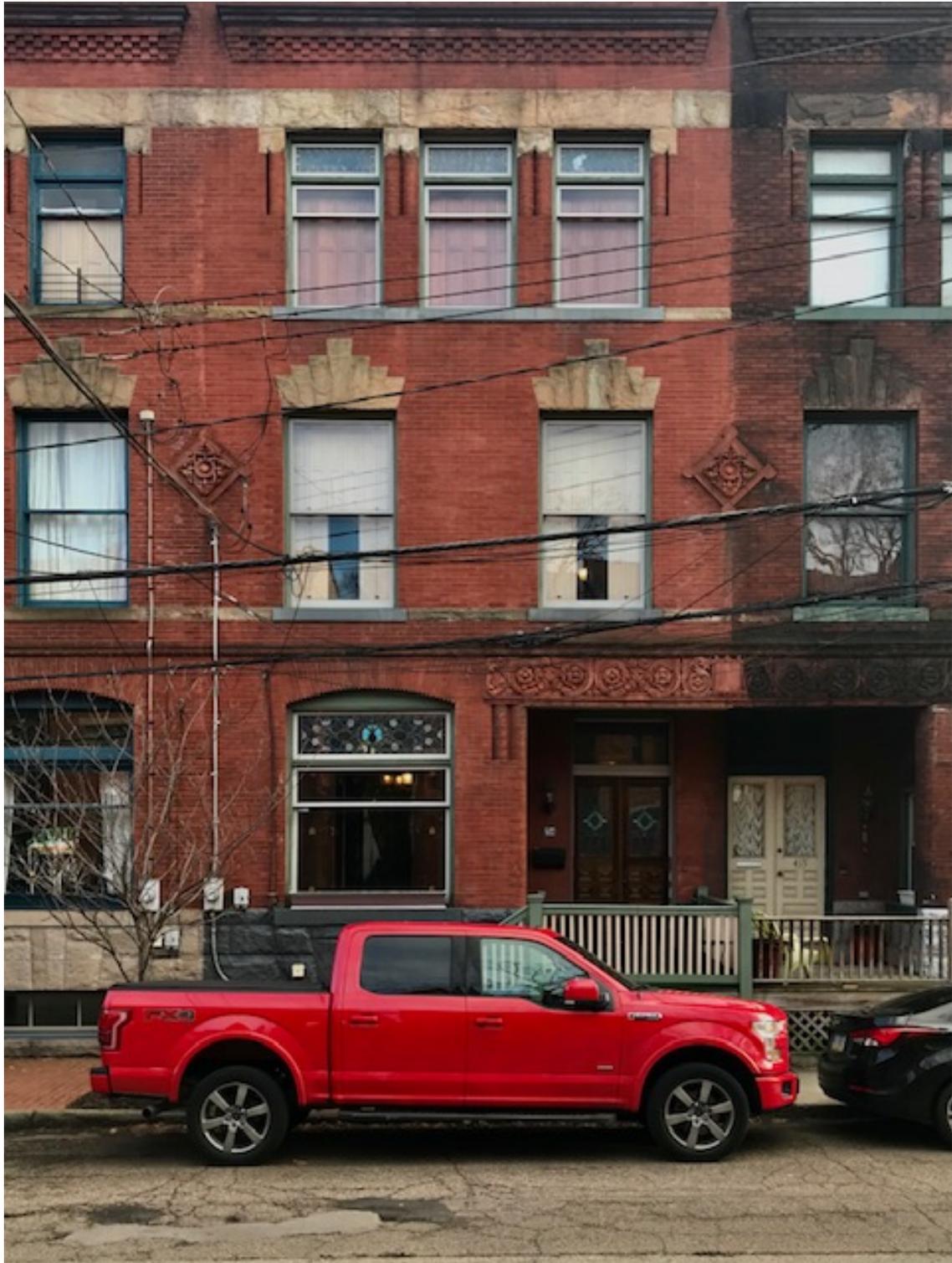


Photo. 1. 417 Lockhart Street, Primary Façade. December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

## 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 3<sup>rd</sup> floor windows are (1/1) with stained glass transoms, continuous stone lintels, and continuous stone sills. The 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

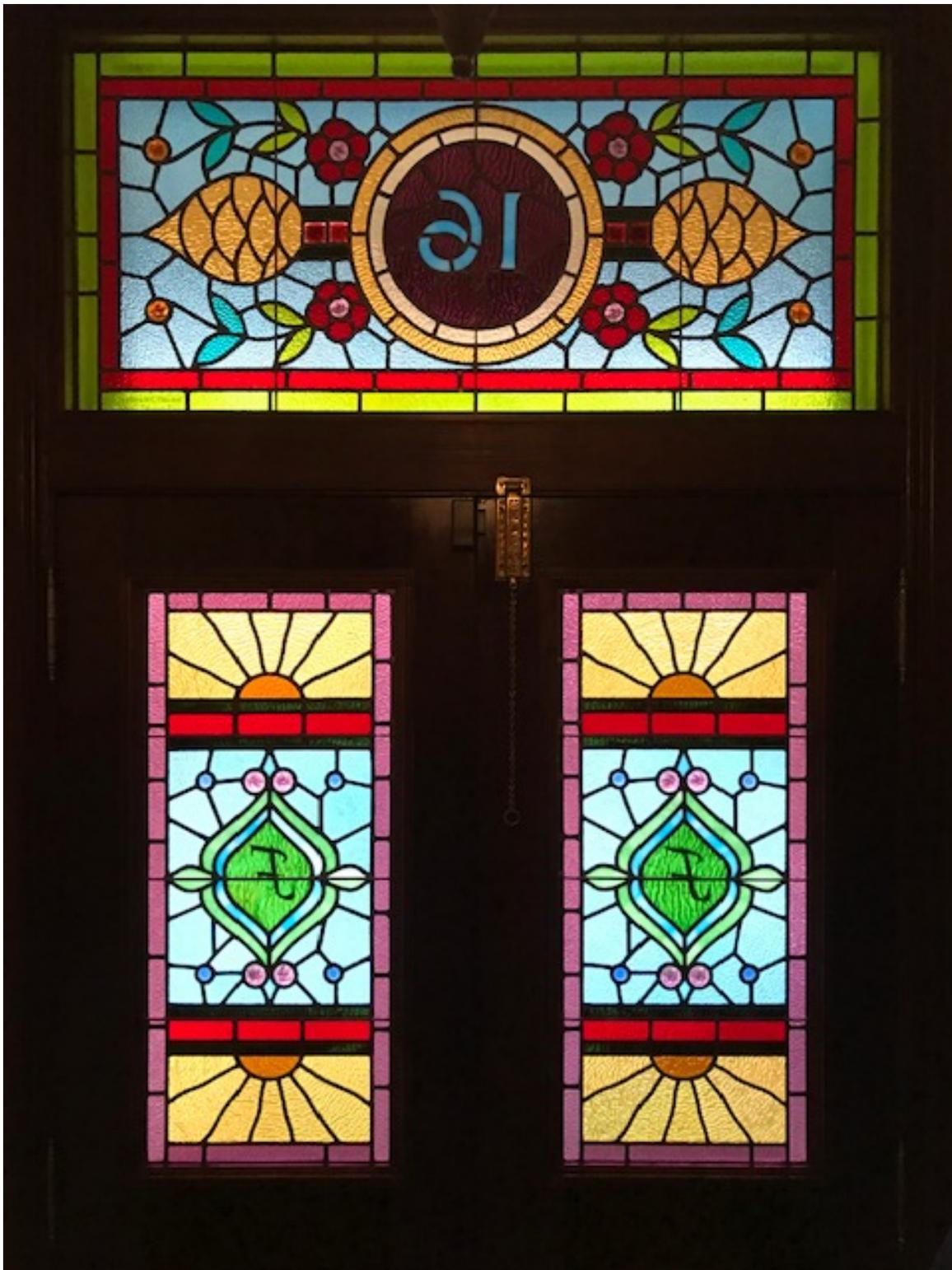


Photo. 4. 417 Lockhart Street, Main Entry Door Lites and Transom (photo. Taken inside of the entryway). December, 2019. Source: Matthew W.C. Falcone.

*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 marbled 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 from 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

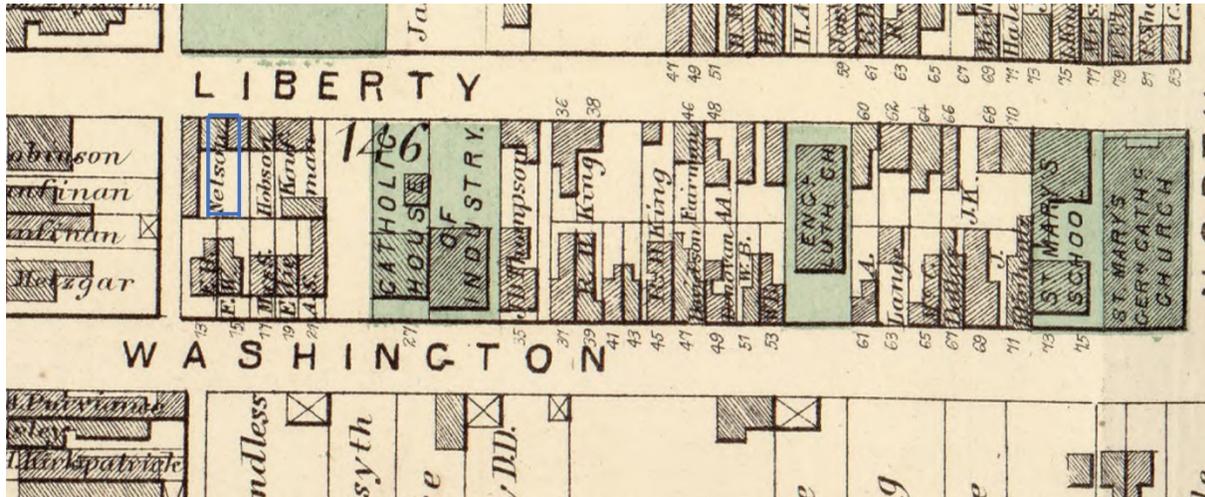


Plate 82. 4th Ward, Allegheny City. 1872. G.M. Hopkins & Co., Source:

<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 corroborated by the 1872 G.H. Hopkins & Co. map of Allegheny City's 4<sup>th</sup> 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).

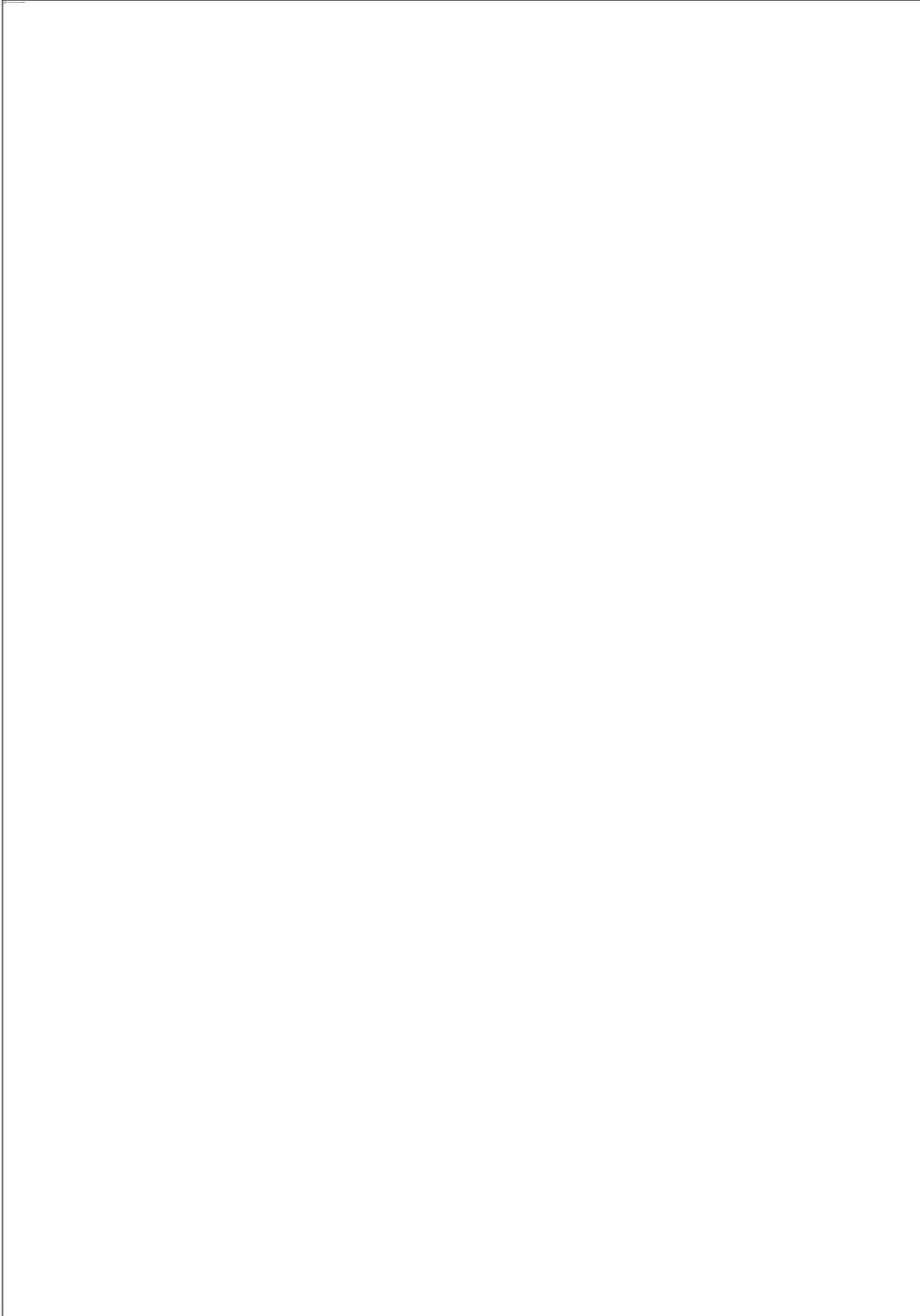
The house at 417 Lockhart Street was used as a rooming house in the early 20th century, as middle-class families moved out of its immediate neighborhood. The house may have been at its most crowded in 1940, when it was home to 12 people. The house was then owned and occupied by Joseph and Helen Seifert, 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.*
  
1. *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](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

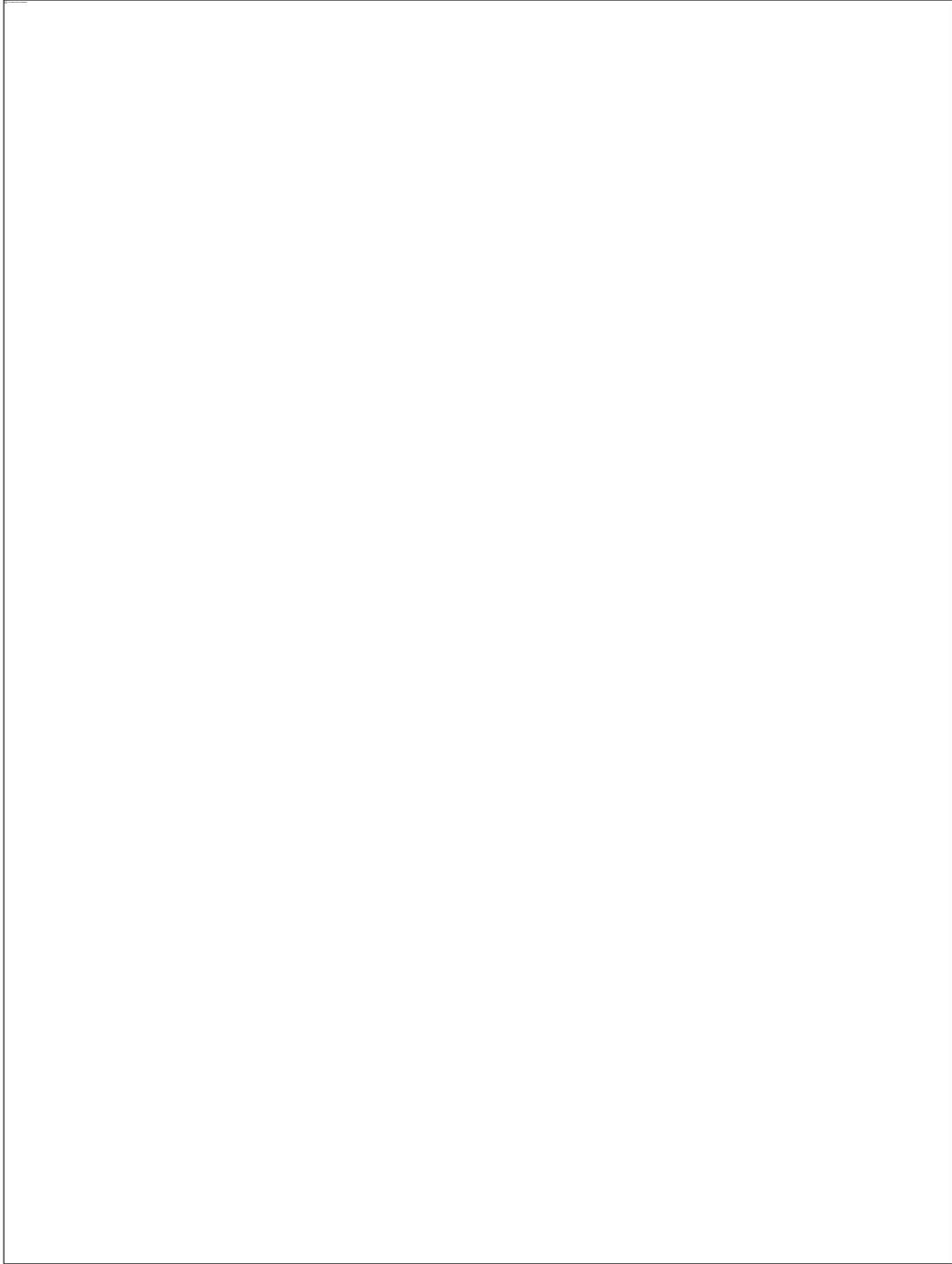
Commonwealth (Pittsburgh, where she served as president; Oil City; Altoona; Scranton; Philadelphia; Bradford; as well as Youngstown and Washington, D.C.). Rosenberg also served as the NCJW's first vice president and chaired several of NCJW's national committees, including a pivotal chairpersonship of 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 Proclamation, National Council of Jewish Women. January 1989.



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

417 Lockhart Street is located in Pittsburgh's DeSoto 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.

1. *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.*
1. *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.*

1. *Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;  
This building does not meet this Criterion.*
1. *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.*
1. *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.*
1. *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.*
1. *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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.