

To: Bayer Properties, LLC (docketing@mwzb.com)
Subject: U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 86103952 - THE PIZITZ BUILDING - bapro
Sent: 11/6/2015 3:26:40 PM
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**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO)
OFFICE ACTION (OFFICIAL LETTER) ABOUT APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION**

U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 86103952

MARK: THE PIZITZ BUILDING

86103952

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

SCOTT J MAJOR
MILLEN WHITE ZELANO & BRANIGAN PC
2200 CLARENDON BLVD FL 14
ARLINGTON, VA 22201-3379

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<http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response>

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APPLICANT: Bayer Properties, LLC

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO :

bapro

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

docketing@mwzb.com

OFFICE ACTION

STRICT DEADLINE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT OF APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION, THE USPTO MUST RECEIVE APPLICANT'S COMPLETE RESPONSE TO THIS LETTER **WITHIN 6 MONTHS** OF THE ISSUE/MAILING DATE BELOW.

ISSUE/MAILING DATE: 11/6/2015

THIS IS A FINAL ACTION.

This Office action is in response to applicant's communication filed on October 14, 2015. In a previous Office action dated April 14, 2015, applicant was required to respond to an issue regarding the sufficiency of its Section 2(f) claim. The examining attorney also maintained and continued a refusal to register under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(4) that was made final in a previous Office action. Applicant responded by withdrawing the Section 2(f) claim and arguing again in favor of registration of the mark.

The refusal under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(4) is now made FINAL for the reasons set forth below. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(4); 37 C.F.R. §2.63(b).

Refusal to Register: Proposed Mark is Primarily Merely a Surname

In previous Office actions, registration was refused because the proposed mark is primarily merely a surname. Applicant responded to the refusal by providing various arguments in favor of registration. The examining attorney carefully considered applicant's response but was not persuaded to withdraw the refusal based upon the contents contained therein. Therefore, the refusal to register is maintained for the reasons detailed below.

As applicant states in its response the following five factors are used to determine whether a mark is primarily merely a surname:

- (1) Whether the surname is rare;
- (2) Whether anyone connected with applicant uses the term as a surname;
- (3) Whether the term has any recognized meaning other than as a surname;
- (4) Whether the term has the structure and pronunciation of a surname; and
- (5) Whether the term is sufficiently stylized to remove its primary significance from that of a surname.

See In re Binion, 93 USPQ2d 1531, 1537 (TTAB 2009); *In re Benthin Mgmt. GmbH*, 37 USPQ2d 1332, 1333-34 (TTAB 1995); TMEP §1211.01.

While the examining attorney acknowledges that "Pizitz" might be considered a relatively rare surname, the surname significance of this term is not completely diminished. Although "Pizitz" appears to be a relatively rare surname, a rare surname may be unregistrable under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(4) if its primary significance to purchasers is that of a surname. *E.g.*, *In re Etablissements Darty et Fils*, 759 F.2d 15, 16-18, 225 USPQ 652, 653 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Giger*, 78 USPQ2d 1405, 1407-09 (TTAB 2006); *see* TMEP §1211.01(a)(v). There is no minimum number of telephone directory listings needed to prove that a mark is primarily merely a surname. *See In re Petrin Corp.*, 231 USPQ 902, 903 (TTAB 1986); TMEP §1211.02(b)(i).

In this case, "Pizitz" is a surname used by a person connected with applicant, namely, the former owner, of the building applicant leases and manages. Evidence attached to the first Office action establishes this fact. A term that is the surname of an individual applicant or that of an officer, owner, or principal of

applicant's business is probative evidence of the term's surname significance. TMEP §1211.02(b)(iv); *see, e.g., In re Etablissements Darty et Fils*, 759 F.2d 15, 16, 225 USPQ 652, 653 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (holding DARTY primarily merely a surname where "Darty" was the surname of applicant's corporate president); *Mitchell Miller, P.C. v. Miller*, 105 USPQ2d 1615, 1620-21 (TTAB 2013) (holding MILLER LAW GROUP primarily merely a surname where "Miller" was the surname of the applicant and the term "law group" was found generic and disclaimed); *In re Cazes*, 21 USPQ2d 1796, 1796-97 (TTAB 1991) (holding BRASSERIE LIPP primarily merely a surname where "Lipp" was the surname of the restaurant's founder and the term "brasserie" (translated as "brewery") was found merely descriptive and disclaimed). Evidence has been attached to show that many buildings are named after people connected to that place (e.g., founder, owner, etc.), for example Trump Tower (named for Donald Trump), Rockefeller Center (named for John D. Rockefeller, Jr.), Carnegie Hall (named for Andrew Carnegie), and many others. As such, consumers would perceive that the term "Pizitz" in this case is the surname of a person connected in some way with applicant's services.

Evidence that a word has no meaning or significance other than as a surname is relevant to determining whether the word would be perceived as primarily merely a surname. *See In re Petrin Corp.*, 231 USPQ 902, 903 (TTAB 1986); TMEP §1211.02(b)(vi). The attached evidence from Credo Reference, www.onelook.com and *The Columbia Gazetteer* shows that the word "Pizitz" does not appear in the dictionary or the gazetteer. Thus, this word appears to have no meaning or significance other than as a surname.

In its response, applicant presented instances in which it believes the term "Pizitz" has significance other than as a surname, mostly referring to "The Pizitz Building." These other uses of the term in question do not negate the surname significance in this case. Information in "The Leaf" (presented in applicant's response) specifically refers to Louis Pizitz as the owner of the building that applicant now leases and manages. In addition, it is commonly known based upon previously attached evidence provided by the examining attorney that Louis Pizitz was the former owner of this property, thus it bears his name. Nevertheless, the existence of other non-surname meanings of a mark does not preclude the mark from being held primarily merely a surname. *Mitchell Miller, P.C. v. Miller*, 105 USPQ2d 1615, 1620-21 (TTAB 2013); *see In re Harris-Intertype Corp.*, 518 F.2d 629, 631, 186 USPQ2d 238, 239 (C.C.P.A. 1975); *In re Hamilton Pharms. Ltd.*, 27 USPQ2d 1939, 1942 (TTAB 1993). The issue is not whether a mark that has surname significance might also have a non-surname significance, but whether, in the context of an applicant's goods or services, the non-surname significance is the mark's primary significance to the purchasing public. *Mitchell Miller, P.C. v. Miller*, 105 USPQ2d at 1621; *see In re Harris-Intertype Corp.*, 518 F.2d at 631, 186 USPQ2d at 239; *In re Hamilton Pharms. Ltd.*, 27 USPQ2d at 1942.

Applicant argues that the examining attorney's assertion that the term "Pizitz" has the look and feel a surname was not substantiated. Applicant goes on to state that various coined terms that contain the prefix Piz- show that "Pizitz" does not have the look and feel of a surname. The examining attorney acknowledges applicant's assertions and states that this factor is but one that is considered in determining whether a mark is primarily merely a surname. However, this is a subjective factor and not easily proven. In this instance, as the term is in fact a surname, has no other meaning or significance, and is not a coined term, then it follows that it also looks and sounds like a surname.

Combining a surname with the generic name for the services does not overcome a mark's surname significance. *See Mitchell Miller, P.C. v. Miller*, 105 USPQ2d 1615, 1622 (TTAB 2013) (holding MILLER LAW GROUP primarily merely a surname for legal services, noting that LAW GROUP is a generic designation for a law firm); *In re Hamilton Pharms. Ltd.*, 27 USPQ2d 1939, 1944 (TTAB 1993)

(holding HAMILTON PHARMACEUTICALS primarily merely a surname for pharmaceutical products); *In re Cazes*, 21 USPQ2d 1796, 1797 (TTAB 1991) (holding BRASSERIE LIPP primarily merely a surname for restaurant services); TMEP §1211.01(b)(vi). Thus, the inclusion of the term “Building” in this case does not diminish the surname significance of the term “Pizitz” in this case.

Given the characteristics of the mark, the evidence of record and application of the relevant case law, it is clear that the proposed mark THE PIZITZ BUILDING is primarily merely a surname in this case. Therefore, the refusal to register based upon Trademark Act Section 2(e)(4) is maintained and made final.

Response Guidelines

Applicant must respond within six months of the date of issuance of this final Office action or the application will be abandoned. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §2.65(a). Applicant may respond by providing one or both of the following:

- (1) A response that fully satisfies all outstanding requirements and/or resolves all outstanding refusals.
- (2) An appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, with the appeal fee of \$100 per class.

37 C.F.R. §2.63(b)(1)-(2); TMEP §714.04; *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(18); TBMP ch. 1200.

In certain rare circumstances, an applicant may respond by filing a petition to the Director pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §2.63(b)(2) to review procedural issues. TMEP §714.04; *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.146(b); TBMP §1201.05; TMEP §1704 (explaining petitionable matters). The petition fee is \$100. 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(15).

/Pamela Y. Willis/
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All informal e-mail communications relevant to this application will be placed in the official application record.

WHO MUST SIGN THE RESPONSE: It must be personally signed by an individual applicant or someone with legal authority to bind an applicant (i.e., a corporate officer, a general partner, all joint applicants). If an applicant is represented by an attorney, the attorney must sign the response.

PERIODICALLY CHECK THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION: To ensure that applicant does not miss crucial deadlines or official notices, check the status of the application every three to four months using the Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) system at <http://tsdr.uspto.gov/>. Please keep a copy of the TSDR status screen. If the status shows no change for more than six months, contact the Trademark Assistance Center by e-mail at TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov or call 1-800-786-9199. For more information on checking status, see <http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/status/>.

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Donald J. Trump

The Next Generation

Trump Real Estate Portfolio

Trump Hotel Collection

Trump Golf

Trump International Realty

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DONALD J. TRUMP

Chairman and President, The Trump Organization

Donald J. Trump is the very definition of the American success story, continually setting the standards of excellence while expanding his interests in real estate, sports, and entertainment. He is the archetypal businessman – a deal maker without peer.

Mr. Trump started his business career in an office he shared with his father in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, New York. He worked with his father for five years, where they were busy making deals together. Mr. Trump has been quoted as saying, "My father was my mentor, and I learned a tremendous amount about every aspect of the construction industry from him." Likewise, Fred C. Trump often stated that "some of my best deals were made by my son, Donald...everything he touches seems to turn to gold." Mr. Trump then entered the very different world of Manhattan real estate.

In New York City and around the world, the Trump signature is synonymous with the most prestigious of addresses. Among them are the world-renowned Fifth Avenue skyscraper, Trump Tower, and the luxury residential buildings, Trump Parc, Trump Palace, Trump Plaza, 610 Park Avenue, The Trump World Tower (the tallest building on the East Side of Manhattan), and Trump Park Avenue. Mr. Trump was also responsible for the designation and construction of the Jacob Javits Convention Center on land controlled by him, known as the West 34th Street Railroad Yards, and the total exterior restoration of the Grand Central Terminal as part of his conversion of the neighboring Commodore Hotel into the Grand Hyatt Hotel. The development is considered one of the most successful restorations in the City and earned Mr. Trump an award from Manhattan's Community Board Five for the "tasteful and creative recycling of a distinguished hotel." Over the years, Mr. Trump has owned and sold many great buildings in New York including the Plaza Hotel (which he renovated and brought back to its original grandeur, as heralded by the New York Times Magazine), the St. Moritz Hotel (three times and now called the Ritz Carlton on Central Park South) and until 2002, the land under the Empire State Building (which allowed the land and lease to be merged together for the first time in over 50 years).

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Donald J. Trump

The Next Generation

Trump Real Estate Portfolio

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TRUMP TOWER



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Rising 68 stories above 5th Avenue between East 56th and East 57th streets, *Trump Tower* is one of New York's most visited attractions since its completion in 1983. Originally the tallest all-glass structure in Manhattan, *Trump Tower* is still one of the most distinctive buildings in the world, in one of New York City's most prime locations, offering unobstructed views of Central Park and midtown Manhattan.

The first 26 floors are comprised of luxury offices, providing world class services to *Trump Tower's* commercial tenants. Accessible through a private entrance on 56th street, the *residential condominiums* comprise floors 30 through 68 and are considered one of the world's elite luxury residences, catering to public figures, athletes, celebrities and other affluent sophisticates. A magnificent waterfall runs through the *Atrium* of *Trump Tower* further enhancing its beauty, with *Trump Bar* and *Trump Grille* on its entrance and lower level. To complement the refined tastes of our residents, the stunning new Gucci flagship store occupies the 5th Avenue corner of the building.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

Conceived over 100 years ago by John D. Rockefeller Jr. as a "city within a city," Rockefeller Center has long been a hub of remarkable art, style, and entertainment. His inspiring vision continues to this day.

1930
 Although **John D. Rockefeller Jr.** spent most of his life engaged in philanthropy, his single defining business venture was the creation of the "city within a city." Conceived during the Great Depression's worst years, the project eventually employed over 40,000 people. When Rockefeller Center officially opened in May 1931, it led the way in becoming the world's tallest and one of the most grandiose. 30 Rockefeller Plaza housed a grand lobby designed by architect Raymond Hood. The lobby's design was a masterpiece of art deco, the complete finished with vaulting vaults like the French chateaux. Librarians de France and the brand new decorative News Vase (as it was originally called). And with a western edge devoted to architecture, Rockefeller Center has become the heart of the city's cultural life. In 1931, the city's first radio station, WJLB, was established in the building. In 1932, the city's first radio station, WJLB, was established in the building. In 1932, the city's first radio station, WJLB, was established in the building.



1940
 The turbulent decade remembered for World War II, the Great Depression's conclusion, the commencement of the television era, the launch of the "rock" and the atomic completion of all of Rockefeller Center's 14 six-story buildings. World war's spread led — in the beginning of the 1940s, over 50% of the city's population was fully occupied with war efforts. Also, Rockefeller Center was now established as a community social hub. New Yorkers congregated in the Channel Gardens, situated between the British Empire Building and 14th Street. In 1940, an ornate tree was erected in the Channel Gardens. The tree was made of metal, representing the Rockefeller Center's commitment to greenable coverage, transporting cast-iron trees in full and over 2000 sq. ft. trees and plants in metropolitan blocks in celebration of their autumn festival. On Navy Day in 1945, over 8,000 people visited the Observation Deck to view the return of the fleet on the Hudson River. Rockefeller Center was also a destination for dog shows, holiday gatherings, art exhibitions and other anticipated social events.



1950
 The 1950's spike in television and movie culture was greatly reflected in Rockefeller Center's development. Between the 1940s and 1950s, the broadcast from 30 Rock, a "Snokeek Supercenter" Club (as it was originally called) was established in the building. Rockefeller Center's commitment to greenable development, dedication by Martin Luther King and from the entertainment level of Rockefeller Center was also making a name for itself. The decade also brought new attention to the beloved Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree. This tree made its first television appearance on the Holiday Shop Show and Christmas Tree decorations were growing more and more suburban yearly. In 1950, the garden and early garden opened the effect of being a conference and program. In 1951, 6,000 Christmas tree lights and giant Rudolph illuminated the tree. Then in 1954, very early, early trumpeters were the latest addition to herald the holidays.



1960
 Although the decade began with the death of Rockefeller Center founder John D. Rockefeller Jr., his legacy philanthropic ways endured. With the rise of the Civil War, Rockefeller Center entered a major program, making their investments with success. Also, after the 1950s program, the building spent three weeks on holiday display. In 1960, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop. Rockefeller's vision of philanthropic continued to provide through the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1960, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop. Rockefeller's vision of philanthropic continued to provide through the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1960, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop.



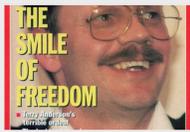
1970
 Starting with a New York City real estate slump that left Rockefeller Center with many vacant buildings, the developer brought along some tough times to Rockefeller's premier "city within a city." Even the restaurant Radio City Music had experienced some setbacks as rapidly changing culture shifted the music and entertainment landscape of many. However, Rockefeller Center made its mark with the mid-century modern art collection, including notable works by the artist Robert Rauschenberg. Rockefeller Center's commitment to greenable development, dedication by Martin Luther King and from the entertainment level of Rockefeller Center was also making a name for itself. The decade also brought new attention to the beloved Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree. This tree made its first television appearance on the Holiday Shop Show and Christmas Tree decorations were growing more and more suburban yearly. In 1970, the garden and early garden opened the effect of being a conference and program. In 1971, 6,000 Christmas tree lights and giant Rudolph illuminated the tree. Then in 1974, very early, early trumpeters were the latest addition to herald the holidays.



1980
 After some challenges in the seventies, Rockefeller Center made a comeback with the progressive economy of the 1980s. And although it was the 1980s, it seemed to be the recovery period of the decade. In 1980, the Christmas Tree opened with a record 200,000 lights and in 1987, the Radio City Rocket reopened following a 100,000 Rockefeller holiday in the city. In 1988, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop. Rockefeller's vision of philanthropic continued to provide through the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1980, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop.



1990
 The beginning of the 1990s came in like a lamb for Rockefeller Center. Frank Sinatra led the charge when at Radio City Music Hall. The Rainbow Room passed over 200,000 glasses of champagne and The Today Show began its last broadcast on the building. In 1990, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop. Rockefeller's vision of philanthropic continued to provide through the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1990, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop.



2000
 Recognizing that an estimated million people walk through Rockefeller Center every year, current co-owners continue to strive to make John D. Rockefeller's original vision for the complex as much as possible. In 2000, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop. Rockefeller's vision of philanthropic continued to provide through the Rockefeller Foundation. In 2000, the Rockefeller Center was donated to a Blue Scout troop.



“ I believe that love is the greatest thing in the world; that it alone can overcome hate; that right can and will triumph over might.”

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

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- Food or beverages of any kind
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- Razors and box cutters

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10:00 am Finance & Revenue: Catholic University of America Revenue Bonds Project Approval Resolution of 2015 Room 120

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RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING



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Overview

The Rayburn House Office Building, completed in early 1965, is the third of three office buildings constructed for the United States House of Representatives. It occupies a site southwest of the Capitol bounded by Independence Avenue, South Capitol Street, C Street S.W., and First Street S.W.

Earlier efforts to provide space for the House of Representatives had included the construction of the Cannon House Office Building and the Longworth House Office Building. In March 1955 Speaker Sam Rayburn introduced an amendment for a third House office building, although no site had been identified, no architectural study had been done, and no plans prepared. Architect of the Capitol J. George Stewart, with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, selected the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson of Philadelphia to design a simplified, classical building in architectural harmony with other Capitol Hill structures. The area west of the Longworth Building on Squares 635 and 636 was chosen, with the main entrance on Independence Avenue and garage and pedestrian entrances on South Capitol Street, C Street, and First Street SW. The cornerstone was laid in May 1962, and full occupancy of the building began in February 1965. [Read more about the history of the Rayburn House Office Building.](#)

The design of the building is a modified H plan with four stories above ground, two basements, and three levels of underground garage space. A white marble facade above a pink granite base covers a concrete and steel frame. One hundred sixty-nine Representatives were accommodated in three-room suites, with modern-for-the-time features such as toilets, kitchens, and built-in file cabinets; nine committees were also moved to this building. Amenities include a cafeteria, first aid room, Library of Congress book station, telephone and telegraph room, recording studio, gymnasium, and facilities for press and television. A subway tunnel with two cars connects the building to the Capitol, and pedestrian tunnels join it to the Longworth Building.

On either side of the main entrance to the building stand two ten-foot marble statues by C. Paul Jennewein, Spirit of Justice and Majesty of Law. On the east and west walls are eight marble rhytons, drinking horns formed of mythical figures known as chimeras. **Speaker Sam Rayburn, for whom the building was named** in 1962, is represented in the building in an oil portrait by Tom Lea, a marble relief by Paul Manship, and a six-foot bronze statue by Felix de Weldon.

Location:

Southwest of the U.S. Capitol, bounded by Independence Ave., South Capitol St., First St., and C St., S.W.

Date Occupied: February 1965

Area: 2,395,914 square feet

Last Updated: July 30, 2015



AOC FACTS

Was The Capitol Used As A Prison During The Civil War?

No. However, a building known as the "old brick Capitol" was. The old brick Capitol was built for... [More »](#)

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History FAQ

When did Carnegie Hall open?

Although Andrew Carnegie's Music Hall officially opened on May 5, 1891, the very first notes played within its four walls emanated from a piano played by Franz Rummel, who performed in the lower-level Recital Hall (located where Zankel Hall sits today) a little more than a month earlier, on April 1.

How much did it cost to build Carnegie Hall and how long did it take?

The total cost of the land and construction was \$1 million. Excavation began in June 1889, and the cornerstone was laid on May 13, 1890.

Who was the architect that designed Carnegie Hall? Did he build other concert halls?

William Burnet Tuthill was the architect for Carnegie Hall, the first and only concert hall he designed.

What makes the acoustics of Carnegie Hall so special, so different from other halls?

Carnegie Hall's architect William Burnet Tuthill, an amateur cellist, studied European concert halls famous for their acoustics, and consulted with architect Daniel Adler of the Chicago firm Adler and Sullivan, a noted acoustical authority. Drawing on his findings (and in some cases his own intuition), he eliminated common theatrical features like heavy curtains, frescoed walls, and chandeliers that could impair good sound distribution. Carnegie Hall's smooth interior, elliptical shape, slightly elevated stage, and domed ceiling help project soft and loud tones alike to any location in the hall with equal clarity and richness.

How many performances have taken place at Carnegie Hall?

More than 46,000 events have taken place in Carnegie Hall's three auditoriums since 1891.

Who are the youngest and oldest people to have performed at Carnegie Hall?

Since our records are not 100% complete, and we do not always have access to accurate biographical data on performers, the question of youngest or oldest to appear at Carnegie Hall will most likely remain forever unanswered. Drawing upon the information we do have, we can say that on April 19, 1900, four-year-old Lolita Val de Cabrera Gainsborg played piano in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall (today's Weill Recital Hall). On May 21, 1991, five-year-old David Gil played piano on the *Cavalcade of Stars* benefit concert in the main hall (today's Stern Auditorium / Perelman Stage). On April 20, 2014, five-year-old Jivan Ramesh played cello in Weill Recital Hall as part of a student's competition winners recital. Pianist Eubie Blake was just weeks shy of his 98th birthday when he performed on the January 20, 1981, event *One Night Stand: A Keyboard Concert*. These performers are among the youngest and oldest that we know of.

Who has appeared at Carnegie Hall the most times?

The New York Philharmonic has given more than 5,000 concerts at Carnegie Hall. The individual artist with the most performances is conductor Walter Damrosch, who appeared on nearly 850 concerts.

Who created the "How do you get to Carnegie Hall?" joke?

The origin of the joke will probably always remain a mystery, but the best explanation we've heard comes from the wife of violinist Mischa Elman. One day, after a rehearsal that hadn't pleased Elman, the couple was leaving Carnegie Hall by the backstage entrance when they were approached by two tourists looking for the hall's entrance. Seeing his violin case, they asked, "How do you get to Carnegie Hall?" Without looking up and continuing on his way, Elman simply replied, "Practice."

Is it pronounced CARnegie Hall or CarNEGie Hall?

Although the Carnegie family pronounces their name CarNEGie (as befits their Scottish roots), the concert hall has always been known as CARnegie Hall.

What was the first rock 'n' roll group to play Carnegie Hall?

Bill Haley and his Comets appeared in a variety benefit concert on May 6, 1955.

What was the first jazz concert at Carnegie Hall?

Jazz in its earliest form came to Carnegie Hall on May 2, 1912, with a performance by James Reese Europe and his Clef Club Orchestra. W. C. Handy presented an important early concert on April 27, 1928, featuring Fats Waller on piano and organ.

Who was the first African American to perform at Carnegie Hall?

On February 13, 1893, African American soprano Sissieretta Jones performed in the main hall (today's Stern Auditorium / Perelman Stage), having previously appeared in the lower-level Recital Hall (today's Zankel Hall) on June 15, 1892. In April and May 1892, pianist WT Talbert gave two recitals in the Chamber Music Hall (today's Weill Recital Hall). While little is known about Talbert, we believe he may have been Thad Talbert, brother-in-law to Mary Burnett Talbert, a founder of the NAACP. Sharing his recital programs were Tillie Jones Thomas, soprano, Deseria Plato, mezzo-soprano, George Boardley, tenor, Walter Craig, violinist, and Henry T. Burleigh, noted composer, pianist, and baritone.

Who was the first hip-hop artist to perform at Carnegie Hall?

Hip-hop pioneers Atrika Bambaataa and Grandmaster Melle Mel performed on a benefit concert on October 31, 1985, for the political documentary film, *A Matter of Struggle*.



Digital Archives Project

Digital Archives Project
Carnegie Hall's Archives has embarked upon a multi-year initiative that will preserve and digitize most of the Hall's historic collections.
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Rose Museum

Rose Museum
Explore our history through displays of artifacts and memorabilia.
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