**2nd slide**

Woolworth was completed in 1913 and remained an iconic form on the skyline of New York City. The early sky-cross is elegant and innovative. The sleek steel tower is painted in a historic facade that embodies the new spirit of transformation and the inability to distinguish it completely from tradition. The preferred Architect Cass Gilbert believed the artist would 'twelve into the pattern of our civilization the elegant-ness that is our heritage.' The structure was dubbed "Trade Cathedral" as a tribute to the increased economic dominance of New York City.

**3rd slide**

[Cass Gilbert](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk02OoZPS0LN08abYLUvWdSGAB6x55A:1620380494911&q=Cass+Gilbert&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLQz9U3SIkvL3rEaMwt8PLHPWEprUlrTl5jVOHiCs7IL3fNK8ksqRQS42KDsnikuLjgmngWsfI4JxYXK7hn5iSlFpUAACh23f5RAAAA)

The Woolworth Structure was erected by Cass Gilbert, the native American skyscraper on Broadway 233 in Manhattan, N.Y. It was the World's highest building from 1913 to 1930 at 792 ft (241 m)

**4th slide**

This picture shows Woolworth Construction, Around 1912 and it was from Flickr Commons Project Image Courtesy

**5th slide**

Now let's see some facts based on location

It’s the 625th World's highest building and also North America's Tallest building at #89

Moreover, on 78th United States Tallest record and 34th on New York City Tallest. The World's largest building between 1913 and 1930. The Manhattan Bank and the Metropolitan Life Tower are overcome.

**6th slide**

**About Woolworth Building**

The final plan, although initially the biggest tower, increased from 792 feet to 60 meters and was, therefore, the tallest skyscraper when the building was built, with 45 floors on a height of 625 feet. Woolworth area is situated in Broadway on the bottom of Manhattan City Hall Park and extends from Place Park to Barclay Street across the entire bloc.

**7th slide**

This slide shows an overview of the building structure, the height the tower has occupied, and the architectural point of view. From the tip, it is 241.4 meters long and has occupied a total space of 221.7 meters. Woolworth has 58 floors above the ground and three floors below the ground.

In Neo-Gothic architecture, Cass Gilbert designed the Woolworth Building. The World's largest structure was built in 1930 on 40 Wall Street as Woolworth Building opened in 1913. His Gothic details are too broad to read on the street. A vaulted roof, mosaics, bronze, and stained glass decoration, overlooks the lobby. Since 2014, luxury towers on the upper levels have been.

**8th slide**

**WOOLWORTH BUILDING MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION**

The architecture has gained worldwide acclaim for its groundbreaking construction of a steel structure as well as its stunning interior and exterior appearance, financed by Frank W. Woolworth, the fifth millionaire, and engineered by Cass Gilbert. Capitalized and crafted by designer Cass Gilbert and five-and-a-half millionaire Frank W. Woolworth, the building received universal praise for its pioneering construction, its beautiful skylight.

* **Material**
* Stoneware porcelain. Slabs - instinct. Apavisa.
* Stoneware porcelain. Grespania. - Grespania. Wall tiles – Loire.
* Wall tiles.Pierre. Silestone® Stone Series - Surfaces. Cosentino.

**9th slide**

This picture on the slide show’s a clear comparison on the Woolworth building in 19s and now

**10th slide**

**Woolworth building type**

neo-Gothic

Cass Gilbert has crafted the Woolworth Building inside the neo-Gothic style. In 1917 it was built in a booklet written by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman and was called the Cathedral of Trade. It is similar to the European Gothic Cathedrals.

**11th slide**

**“Cathedral of Commerce”**

• The neogothic architecture of the structure resembled a cathedral. The building was known as the "Commercial Cathedral," the headquarters of many significant companies, including the company of Woolworth.

The current title given in the New York Times (April 27, 1913) was the first recorded instance of the Woolworth building known as the Commercial cathedral.

**12th slide**

This picture shows the multiview on the building both on the inside and outside

1**3th slide**

On the basis of excellent design and structure, some awards were also given in the honor

Awards and Certificates for CTBUH

2021 CTBUH Award for Renovation Award 2021

**14th slide**

**Structural system**

The final structure was a feature of today's architecture industry: 60 floors, 15 hectares, 3000 walls, 24,000 tonnes, 17 million tonnes of bricks, and 7,500 tonnes of soil. The final structure was marvelous: 792 meters in height. There is plenty of progress in the decorated neogothic shell: a higher office-to-lift ratio than every earlier skyscraper, a new lift safety system with air coils on the bottom of every shaft, and building components at unparalleled speed.

**15th slide**

The Woolworth Building was widely praised and amazed when the leaflet said that "the commodities have been removed and flown into the sky due to their elegance." For contemporaries in the year 1916, it was a precedent for a zoning code for the building envelopes and prototype of a series of skyscrapers built in the 1930s. It was considered more than just a way to benefit or to communicate entrepreneurship. The biggest reception was positive: New York's World calls it "the peak of American architecture in the 20th century," and the New York Times compares it to worldwide major architectural marvels.

**16th slide**

The symmetric intersection of the lobby invites tourists with stunning scenery. It is decorated with a mosaic barrel vault, arching glass, bronze walls, and plaster grotesque. This includes Woolworth and Gilbert coins with a building theme. It influences the early Christian. The marble hall is full of bronze and glowing glass mosaics, an enormous vaulted ceiling.

The building consists of 8 sculptures representing people, including the Woolworth!

**17th slide**

This slide shows some engineering drawing from backs in the 19s of the towering wind bracing and the initial grillage plan

**18th slide**

**Future**

The outline of a New York skyscraper is quickly going to change under a 1916 zoning amendment. The rule used the "footprint" for a house to make sure sunlight and brisks reached down the narrow streets. The "Rule of the Setback of 1916" brought the Chrysler Building in 1930 and the RCA building of the Rockefeller Center in 1933 to be massaged and simplified. For firms commissioning them, Skyscrapers prove an important symbol, as with Woolworth.

**19th slide**

**For what is the building used in Woolworth?**

Woolworth Building had a shopping arcade, a workout, a barbershop, a pub, and a social club. After the Eiffel Tower in 191, Woolworth House, 792 feet (60 stories), was the second biggest structure in the World.