Student’s Name

Professor’s Name

Course Number

Date

Woolworth Building

**INTRODUCTION**

#### Established across the World's highest building since its 1913 completion, Woolworth Block is around 60 stories 772 feet across Broadway, linking Park Place to Barclay Street in downtown Manhattan. The cash-financed house, engineered by Frank W. Woolworth, has been well established for its revolutionary support beams and its beautiful aesthetic and functional design, as well as five millionaire Cass Gilbert. For ages, the Woolworth Building has been a design, but its height doesn't equal the later skyscrapers, along with the Empire State Building (1930), which is still the favoured sight on the New York City skyline.

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.

**DESIGNER -**[**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)

#### **USE OF MATERIAL**

• Design high-rise buildings: structural steel resists natural strengths such as wind and earthquakes. It's a lightweight metal, so the building's steel part doesn't crash but bend in case of a hurricane or earthquake.

• Structural sections: they provide a robust, stiff building frame and constitute 25% of building steel use.

• Solidation bar: adds strength and stiffness to concrete tensile and represented 44 per cent of the building use of steel. Steel has a similar thermal expansion coefficient, solid, and comparatively cost-effective because it bonds well to concrete. In addition to providing deep foundations and basements, reinforced concrete is currently the World's primary building material.

• Board material: 31% for sheet items, such as roofs, springs, interior walls, foundations, roofs, and insulation sheets, for exterior walls.

• non-stainless steel: in many non-structural applications, steel can also be used in buildings, such as heating and cooling devices and internal pipes.

• Internal fittings and fittings are also made of steel, for example, rails, rails, and staircases.

**DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

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.

## Gilbert also gained national acclaim for his construction of the Minnesota state capital, St. Paul. He has a graduate in Engineering from the Institute of Massachusetts, MIT, and a short-term from a prominent New York business named McKim, Rye, and White. With Woolworth, he decides to an exquisite layout representing his belief that he's been an ancestor of elegant Gothic imagery of the most important medieval traders. The architecture of high skyscrapers and records and forecast details from the early 1930s were completed by 1913, including the Skyscraper. The huge foundation of Woolworth Building has become a street down Sunset boulevard from Park Place to Barclay Lane, next to City Hall Park. The slim, steel-framed tower was almost unanimously accepted, and skyscrapers constructed the whole theme. The Woolworth Structure has received depredations due to the luxuriant architectural design and its beautiful white, terracotta facade with discreet, vivid highlights such as the Cathedral lobby with mosaics and sculptures gold-covered beams. The hall has been open to the general public for years and has been lined with lively Woolworth cartoons that count his dimes.

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 marvellous: 792 metres 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 unparalleled speed.

**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.

## A landmark in Manhattan

## In the wake of the Eiffel Tower, the Woolworth Structure has been the 2nd biggest structure globally, 792 feet down. The Chrysler Construction (19,30), like the Emperor Capitol Building, was earlier demolished (1931). It was 17 years before the adjacent Wall Street Tower was constructed, the tallest buildings in Eden. The Woolworth Building has been one of America's top Fifty buildings and NYC City's top 20 buildings in 1966. The Woolworth Building has become a project for many years, but its elevation does not match the subsequent skyscrapers, including the Emperor STA Tower (1930), still an ideal vision of NYC's skyline. The skyline appears emblematic of New York City, while the observatory floor, once publicly accessible, was demolished in the middle of the 20th century.

## In September 1910, ruining teams dismantled the fifth and sixth-story constructions that once inhabited the property. Officially started work on November 4 1910, using a contract signed directly by Frank Woolworth, with The Foundation Firm's excavation. The valuation of the site in the first phase was increased around $2.25 million immediately. The $1 million deal was listed as the largest fundraiser contract in the World. The decision on a general building firm took Woolworth months. Horowitz was locally in New York; Horowitz worked before for Fuller, but he possessed a similar knowledge base despite its younger existence. The Skyscraper Company of George A. Fuller was well-established and had invented built skyscrapers building. The contract for design and structural parts for the assured infrastructure value of $4,308,500 was signed with Thompson-Starrett on April 20, 1911. Because of Woolworth's effort to persuade the corporation to do this free because of its reputation, it received 300,000 dollars for its administrative and operational operations. Hundreds of employees were employed during the building period and per day salaries for skilled labourers ranged from $1.50 ($39 comparable) to 4.50 dollars (the equivalent of $116 in 2019). By August 1911, prior to September 15, the pillars of the structure were accomplished; production of the steel frame began on August 15. There are so many utilization concrete blocks and roller straps that a group of investigators looked at the roads to avoid cleaning the paths. Steel was delivered to its factories in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for further than 45 weeks either by American Bridge Company.

## The first underground stainless steel was constructed in October 1911, and on February 1, 1912, a terracotta system was built. The building expanded at 1 1/2 processing a week and was installed in six straight 8 hours, at 1.153 tons of stainless steel. On February 18, 1912, the stainless steel frame touched the 18th floor. The steel structure at the organization's 30th floor surpassed the top by April 6, 1912, and the started construction. By May 30, steel reached the 47th level, and two weeks ahead of time of the timetable, an official ceremony took place on July 1, 1912. By the end of the year, the skyscrapers were significantly finished.

**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.

**“Cathedral of Commerce”**

The neo-gothic 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.

**Indoor**

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.



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.

**Future**

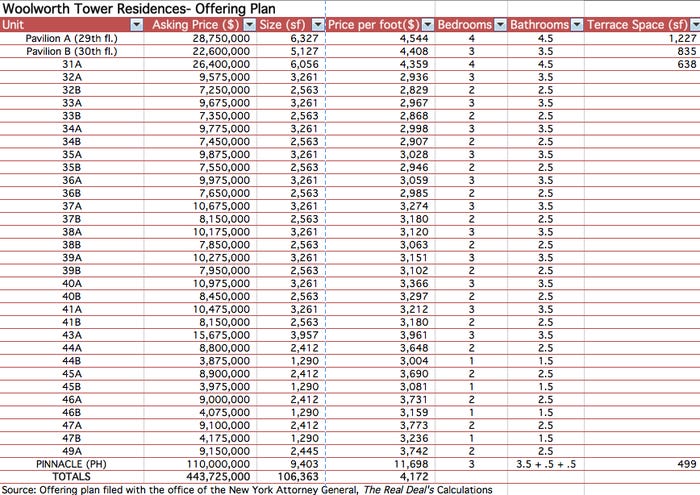
The outline of a New York skyscraper is quickly going to change under a 1916 zoning amendment. The rule used the "footprint" for a house to make sure sunlight and brisks reached down the narrow streets. The "Rule of the Setback of 1916" brought the Chrysler Building in 1930 and the RCA building of the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

## Floor Plans: The Woolworth Building



The plan shows that the 110 million dollars building on top of the landmark tower – a Pinnacle unit – occupies 9,400 cubic feet and just under 500 cubic feet outside. So Alchemy is calling for an airport at the top of the tower at about 11700 dollars per square foot, by far a record for Downtown and one of the city's priestly listings.

In general, the average price for the Woolworth Tour Residences with 34 condo units is 4,172 dollars per foot, with the total prices of 443.7 million dollars. Prices begin at 3.9 million dollars, and the 44th floor is equivalent to a 1.290 square foot pad, which suggests that the revenue outlook in Alchemy is much more optimistic than it had been in June when The news announced that $3.5 million was being demanded.

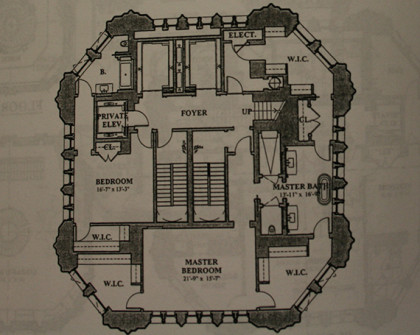
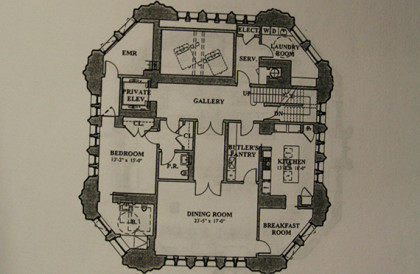
THE REAL DEAL

According to the floor plan for the Pinnacle, the building will consist of three suites, three bathrooms and three powder rooms, and a private lift. The largest living and dining areas will be on the 50th and 51st floors, with more than 4,700 square meters between them.

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.

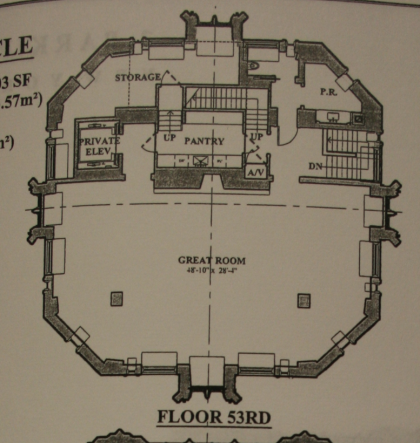
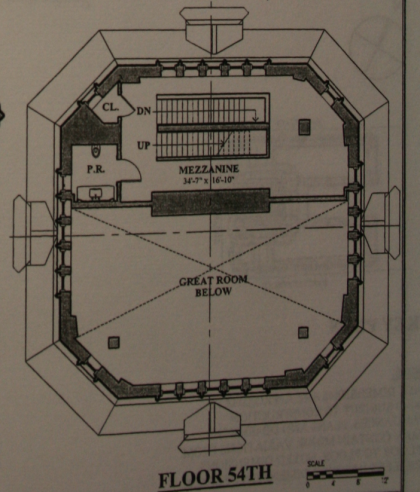
The Royal Deal looked at the bid proposal to change Woolworth Building's top from the Alchemy properties. As one would have it, it was based on the building plan: "The plan revealed that the 110 million dollars building on the iconic tower – a unit named the Pinnacle – would cover 9,400 square feet with just under 500 square feet of open space. This means that Alchemy asks the eyrie for $11,700 a square foot." Lovers of Crossword recognize the last word as aerie more.

50th floor:

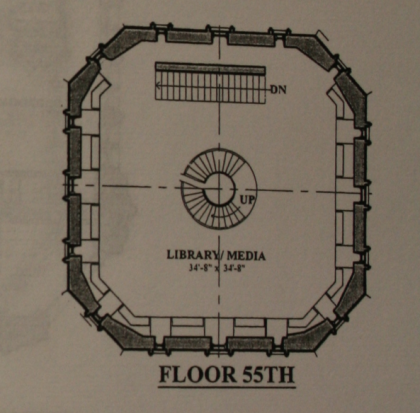
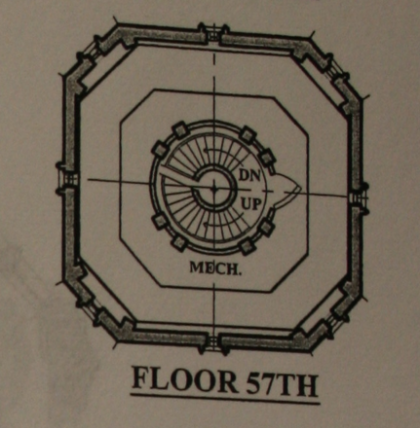
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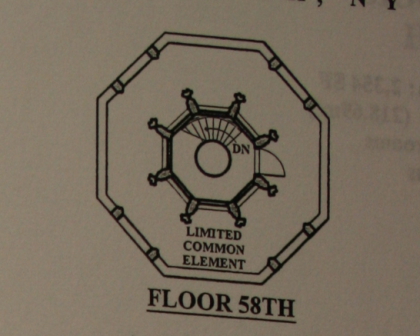
51st floor:

53rd floor:

[](https://tribecacitizen.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pinnacle53.png)[](https://tribecacitizen.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pinnacle54.png)

55th floor: 57th floor:

[](https://tribecacitizen.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pinnacle55.png)[](https://tribecacitizen.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pinnacle57.png)

[](https://tribecacitizen.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pinnacle58.png)

58th floor:

**Work cited:**

*View of Woolworth Building and surrounding buildings, New York City*. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2001695058/>.

History.com Editors. “Woolworth Building.” *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, August 21 2018, [www.history.com/topics/landmarks/woolworth-building](http://www.history.com/topics/landmarks/woolworth-building).

Cass Gilbert. *Woolworth Building*. *JSTOR*, jstor.org/stable/10.2307/community.14643228. Accessed March 30 2021.