

## Submission

ID: 122070

### Awards Program Information

Organization: **The American Institute of Architects**  
Application: **2008 Fellowship**

### Nominee Information

**\* = Required Field**

\*First Name

Paul

Middle Name /  
Initial

W. T.

\*Last Name /  
Surname

Pippin

Firm Name

-

\*City

Old Greenwich

\*State

CT

Province  
(Outside US)

-

\*Country

United States of America

\*Nominee's  
assigned AIA  
Chapter

AIA New York City

\*Date nominee  
became AIA  
member

1957

Nominee's Education is limited to 1000 total characters, including spaces and punctuation. Please list in chronological order. Secondary education first, most recent education last. Please list the Name and Location of the educational institution, the Number of years attended and the Degree received.

**\*Nominee's Education**

Washington College, Chestertown, MD, 4, Bachelor of Arts George Washington University, School of Architecture, Washington, D.C., (elective courses towards Bachelor of Arts) Columbia University, School of Architecture and Planning, New York, NY, 4, Master of Architecture Institute of Design, Chicago, IL, 1 Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, MI, 1

State(s) or territory(ies) where nominee is licensed to practice architecture.

**\*Practice**

New York

\*Nominee is engaged in the profession of architecture as:

Example: Firm owner, designer, educator, government architect, etc.

Project Manager

Work History is limited to 1000 total characters, including spaces and punctuation. Please list in chronological order starting with most recent. Please list the Firm and Number of Years.

\*Work History

Harrison and Abramovitz, New York, NY, 1947-48 (2 years) Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, New York, NY, 1951-78 (27 years)

**Sponsor**

\*Sponsor Name Marilyn Taylor

Sponsor Firm Name Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Sponsor City New York

Sponsor State NY

## Submission

ID: 122070

### Awards Program Information

Organization: **The American Institute of Architects**  
Application: **2008 Fellowship**

### Fellowship Nominee Information

\* = Required Field

\*Nominee Name

### Category of Nomination

Pick only one from the following five objectives of nomination.

1. To promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession

2. To advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training and practice

3. To coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture

4. To ensure the advancement of the living standards of people through their environment

5. To make the profession of ever-increasing service to society

### Section 1: Summary

***Describe how the nominee's work may be considered notable and how it has advanced the profession of architecture.***

Summary Statement is limited to 350 total characters (including spaces and punctuation) and 35 words.

\*Summary statement

Summary of Achievements is limited to 4200 total characters, including spaces and punctuation.

\*Summary of Achievements

Saarinen at Cranbrook Academy of Art (1946) and under Mies van der Rohe at the Illinois Institute's School of Architecture (1946-47). Paul's first professional design work (1947-48) involved model studies for the United Nations Secretariat Building at Harrison & Abramovitz, Architects, the firm coordinating the design of the U.N. complex. Paul recalled this auspicious debut in his book, *A Design Assignment* (1996). *Global Practice of Architecture*// In 1951, Paul joined Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), where he worked continuously for 27 years. His design work helped transform SOM into an international practice. The Air Force Hospital in Morocco, U.S. Consulates in Bremen, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, and the Arabian American Oil Company in Dhahran, show strong formal expression and experimentation in the use of steel, concrete, and glass. *Modern Project Management*// In the 1960s, fascinated by the complexity of global practice and seeking more complete involvement in the building process, Paul took on the role of project manager and quickly became a leader in his field. Concurrent with the new professional business culture emerging in the U.S., Paul helped to redefine project management by insisting on rigorous scheduling, accurate and consistent drawing documentation, and well-crafted contracts. Paul was recognized throughout SOM's offices as the most skilled contract writer; he wrote the contracts for every project he worked on. Within and without SOM, he was a tireless advocate of creativity channeled through structure, of business acumen and best practices, and of fair-dealing in contracts and in relations with clients, contractors, and subconsultants. Pippin achieved success with a demanding client list by blending managerial excellence with a gracious personal style. In a 1981 article, "Project Management: The Third Discipline in Architectural Practice" in *Architectural Record*, he pithily summarized his practical credo: "The mission of a project manager can be seen as having three goals: (1) To assist the office in producing the best possible architecture. (2) To help keep the office out of trouble. (3) To make a profit on every job." *Educational Consulting and Teaching*// A propensity to master, document, and disseminate knowledge runs through Paul's career, both during and after SOM. His widely recognized expertise in project management led him to give 17 seminars on the topic to a wide range of architectural and engineering firms. In 1978 he was appointed Visiting Lecturer in Architectural Management at the Yale School of Architecture. In 1981 he served as Adjunct Associate Professor of Architecture and Planning at Columbia University. Paul had strong relations with educational institutions, where he made important contributions, both as a student and alumnus. While a student at Columbia, he convinced the editor of *Progressive Architecture* to run a full-page, student opinion column entitled "Critical Youth Wields the Flail," which opened student discussion about architecture and had a significant impact on the school. In 1997 he made a major donation to Columbia that included 200 student critique sketches made by Mies van der Rohe, from his time at the Illinois Institute, together with the 1939-1941 archives of "Critical Youth Wields the Flail." In retirement, he gave weekly talks on architecture at Greenwich High School near his home in Connecticut. *Legacy*// It is time to reward one whose fundamental modesty and consideration for others obscured his own important contribution to American architecture. In Paul's case, at 95 years of age, recognition is highly deserved and long overdue.

# SOM

October 19, 2007

Ms. Carol Shen, FAIA, Chair, 2008 Jury of Fellows  
The American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006-5292

Subject: Fellowship Nomination of Paul Pippin, AIA

Dear Ms. Shen and Members of the Jury:

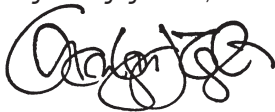
I am very privileged to sponsor Paul Pippin as an unusual and extraordinary candidate for the honor of AIA Fellowship.

Fifty years ago, in 1947, having studied with Saarinen at Cranbrook and van der Rohe at IIT, Paul Pippin entered the practice of architecture and made it his life. Early in his career at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, he excelled at design, accepting assignment on SOM's first commissions in Europe and returning to New York with an informed sense of the refined proportion and intelligent detailing of metal and glass that would contribute strongly to SOM's advancement of American mid-century modernism. In mid-career, his interest in the increasing complexity of global practice and business turned his focus to project management. He became one of the most admired and emulated project managers of his generation and of other generations as well. Every client of Paul's knew he was in capable hands, enjoying the experienced delivery of design.

By the early 70's, when I first joined the firm, Paul had become a legend. But unlike many of those who scale such heights, Paul made himself and his knowledge available to those of us still in the studios and drafting rooms. Paul not only gave us generous and intelligent "on-the-spot" advice; he also prepared extensive seminar materials on management, client relationships, and principle-based practice, which he taught in the New York office, in other offices of SOM, and, as I later learned, in offices of other firms, and at Yale and Columbia. Paul wrote articles and columns for the architectural press. The lessons of those seminars and publications are carried forward today by the many students and colleagues who benefitted from Paul's attention, intelligence and insistence on fairness and excellence in all aspects of architectural practice.

At ninety-five years of age and retired, Paul has truly earned the respect of colleagues across the generations and has given us a lasting legacy. The elevation of Mr. Pippin, always a gentleman architect, will acknowledge his accomplishments and inspire new generations of architects to emulate his very high standards and principles.

Very truly yours,



Marilyn Jordan Taylor, FAIA  
Partner, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP

## Intern Declaration

(One signed copy must be uploaded. A new intern declaration is required for second- and third-year candidates.)

The candidate individually does not employ unpaid intern architects, including working students, and neither does any firm of which the candidate is an owner or manager.

Candidate's firm name

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

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Signature  
(Candidate or sponsor  
on candidate's behalf)

*Paul W.T. Pippin*

---

Printed name  
Candidate or sponsor  
on candidate's behalf)

Paul W.T. Pippin

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Date

12 October, 2007

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# AIA New York Chapter

The Founding Chapter of The American Institute of Architects



## 1.2 Component Nomination

Name of Nominee: Paul W.T. Pippin

Name of Component Organization: AIA New York Chapter

Name of Chapter President: Joan Blumenfeld, FAIA, IIDA

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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Joan Blumenfeld, FAIA, IIDA  
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Projects



Southern Bell

**1981 Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, Atlanta, GA**  
Project Manager for Headquarters office buildings for 2,500 Southern Bell employees and 1,100 AT&T employees.

**1978 Texaco, Inc. Headquarters, Harrison , NY**  
Project Manager of a corporate campus for Texaco, over 1,190,000 gross sq. ft. on 100 acres.

**1975 General Electric Company, Suburban Connecticut Headquarters, Fairfield, CT**  
Project Manager for two three-story buildings constructed around interior courts and including parking and interiors, 500,000 gross sq. ft. on 100 acres.



Texaco, Inc. Headquarters

**1974 Syracuse University, Newhouse Communications II, Syracuse , NY**  
Project manager for a new school devoted to broadcast and film production, 72,000 sq. feet.

**1974 Procter & Gamble - Headquarters Addition, Cincinnati, OH**  
Project manager for an addition to an 11-story office headquarters.

**1972 Cornell University, Social Science Building, Ithaca , NY New York**  
Project manager for social science studies and research facilities including auditorium for 400.



General Electric Headquarters

**1972 New York Hospital Cornell Medical Center, New York, NY**  
Project manager for operating suite, intensive care unit, and cardiac surgical suite.

**1972 Shell Oil Company Computer Center, Tulsa, OK**  
Project manager for 3-story data service center, 195,000 gross sq. ft.



## Projects



SUNY at Oswego, Fine Arts Center

**1961-1970**      **State University of New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY**  
Project manager

**1970**            **Communications & Lecture Hall**  
Space for production and presentation, 50,000 net sq. ft.

**1969**            **Master Plan & 14-Building Complex**  
3,000,000 net sq. ft.

**1967**            **Fine Arts Center & Auditorium**  
Fine Arts Center including 500-seat auditorium with enclosed court at grade level, 123,000 gross sq. ft.

**1966**            **Campus Buildings**  
Project Manager for State University campus buildings at Oswego for 6,000 students (Phase I) and 12,000 students (Phase II). Includes lecture hall, administrative offices, dorms, dining hall, and physical education building.

**1961**            **Master Plan**



IBM Corporation Headquarters

**1968**            **University of New Hampshire, Social Science Building, Durham , NH**  
Project manager for university building, 59,000 gross sq. ft.

**1964**            **IBM Corporation Headquarters, Armonk , NY**  
Designer for rectangular Headquarters built around two interior gardens. Garden design and sculpture by Isamu Noguchi.

**1962**            **Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro , KY**  
**SOM Office(s) New York**  
Designer for 4-story building with an inner courtyard, 150,000 gross sq. ft. on 30 acres.



Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

**1960**            **New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, New York, NY**  
Designer for administration building at NYU.

**1960**            **Muscular Dystrophy Association - Administration and Clinical Center, New York , NY**  
Designer for 14 story building with black granite facade, 60,000 gross sq. ft.

**1960**            **Libbey - Owens - Ford Glass Company, Toledo, OH**  
Senior Designer for 15-story Headquarters office building including interiors, 244,428 gross sq. ft.

## Projects



U.S. Consulate, Frankfurt

**1959 Scholastic Magazines, Englewood Cliffs , NJ**  
Designer for single-story warehouse with 73,000 sq. ft of space.

**1962 Scholastic Magazines - Addition, Englewood Cliffs , NJ**  
Designer for 2-story office building on same site.

**1958 Arabian American Oil Company, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia**  
Designer for Arabian American Oil Company headquarters, 130,000 gross sq. ft.

**1955 U.S. Consulate, Dusseldorf, Germany**  
Designer for 4-story building to accommodate State Department activities. Open plaza from which one-story wing projects.



U.S. Consulate, Bremen

**1955 U.S. Consulate, Frankfurt, Germany**  
Designer for 4-story curtain wall box on top of ground floor curtain wall podium with inner courtyard.

**1954 U.S. Consulate, Bremen, Germany**  
Designer for two 3-story buildings comprised of 16 dwellings and service quarters.

**1952 Air Force Hospital, Ben Guerir Air Force Base, Morocco**  
Designer for 75-bed general hospital on 150-bed chassis for Ben Guerir Air Force Base in Morocco.



United Nations Secretariat

**1952 United Nations Secretariat Building, New York, NY**  
**Firm: Harrison and Abramovitz**  
Designer for 39-story modernist headquarters for the United Nations.

## Lectures

After Paul Pippin retired from SOM he remained active in the architectural world as a highly valued educator. He was invited by 17 different institutions and architectural offices to give seminars of Project Management.

**Skidmore, Owings & Merrill**, New York, NY

**Skidmore, Owings & Merrill**, Washington, D.C.

**Skidmore, Owings & Merrill**, Denver, CO

**Yale University, School of Architecture**, New Haven, CT

**Columbia University, School of Architecture**, New York, NY

**Syska & Hennessy**, Mechanical Engineers, New York, NY

**Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Paschal**, Atlanta, GA

**Joint Venture – AIA of Atlanta, GA and The Georgia Institute of Technology**, Atlanta, GA (Attendance of over 100)

**Cecil Alexander Architecture**, Atlanta, GA

**Haines, Lundberg & Waehler**, New York, NY

**James Stuart Polshek & Partners**, New York, NY

**Tipton Masterson & Associates**, Atlanta, GA

**The Walker Group**, New York, NY

**David Sellers & Company**, Warren, VT

**Texaco Company, Corporate Services**, White Plains, NY

**Cesar Pelli and Associates**, New Haven, CT

**Grumman Aircraft Company, Corporate Services**, Bethpage, NY

## Awards

### **Texaco Headquarters Office Building**

- 1980** *New York State Association of Architects, Certificate of Merit, 1980, for Texaco Headquarters Office Building*
- 1978** *Builders Institute of Westchester & Putnam Counties, Excellence in Architectural Design, 1978, for Texaco Headquarters Office Building*

### **Syracuse University Newhouse Communications Center**

- 1975** *American Concrete Institute - Central New York Chapter, Award of Merit of Architecture, 1975, for Syracuse University Newhouse Communications Center*

### **Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company Headquarters**

- 1960** *American Association of Nurserymen, National Plant America Award, 1960, for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company Headquarters*
- 1960** *AIA - Chicago Chapter and Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry, Citation of Merit, 1960, for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company Headquarters*

### **U.S. Consulates**

- 1974** *German Society of Architects, Honorable Mention, 1974, for U.S. Consular Housing, Bremen*
- 1974** *German Society of Architects, The Bund Deutscher - Architekten Award, 1974, for U.S. Consulate, Bremen*
- 1959** *City of Stuttgart, Germany, Paul Bonatz Prize for Office Buildings, 1959, for U.S. Consulate, Stuttgart*
- 1957** *Committee for Land of Hesse, Wiesbaden, Germany, Award of Excellence, 1957, for U.S. Consulate, Frankfurt*

### **Paul Pippin's education**

- 1962** *Washington College, Alumni Citation in the Field of Architecture, 1962*
- 1942** *School of Architecture, Columbia University, Hamlin Medal for Excellence in Design, 1942*

## Publications

**Books and articles by Paul W.T. Pippin**

*A Design Assignment: Preliminary Design Study Models for the Façade of the United Nations Secretariat Building, N.Y.C.,* Rutledge Books, Bethel CT, 1996.

“Project management: the third discipline in architectural practice,” *Architectural Record*, June 1981, 63, 65.

“Zoning and Planning in Chestertown and The Eastern Shore of Maryland,” *Kent Country News*, 1950, 1951, 1983.

“Critical Youth Wields the Flail,” Monthly column of students’ opinions on architecture and architectural training, Columbia University, 1939-1941.

**About Paul W.T. Pippin projects****1950****U.S. Consulates**

“Amerikanische Generalkonsulate in Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt und Stuttgart,” *Bauen + Wohnen*, April 1956, 113-118.

“U.S. Architecture Abroad,” *Architectural Forum*, March 1953.

“Amerikanische Generalkonsulate,” *Bauwelt*, 12 March 1956, 245-250.

Louchheim, Aline B., “State Department Opens Show Today,” *The New York Times*.

Blake, Peter, “What is ‘government character’?,” *Architectural Forum*, January 1959, 76-83.

**1960****Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company**

Wenzler, Otto F., AIA, “Glass-walled buildings offer advantages,” *Skyscraper Management*, November 1962, 10-11.

“Executive Office Building Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.,” *Architectural Record*, October 1960, 187-196.

“The Libbey-Owens Ford Building . . . a case study,” *Technical Bulletin* 94, December 1960, 10-11.

“Partition planning pays off,” *Modern Office Procedures*, February 1974.

Publications

**IBM Corporation Headquarters**

"Offices Cling to Rocky Hilltop," *Engineering-News Record*, October 29, 1964, 13.

"IBM Building." *Arts and Architecture*. February 1965, 3-35.

**1970**

**State University of New York at Oswego**

"An Analysis of Excellence," *Architectural Record*, January 1971, 116.

**General Electric Company – Suburban Connecticut Headquarters**

"The General Electric Company Corporate Headquarters." *Architectural Record*. October 1974, 130-133.

Johnson, Sharon, "Big Business Moves to the Suburbs," *Long Island Life*, December 1982, 42-47.

**Texaco, Inc. Headquarters**

"Corporate Architecture: Distinguished or Disappointing." *The New York Times*. February 20, 1977, Section 11, 1, 15.

**1975**

**New York Hospital Cornell Medical Center (Intensive Care Unit), 1974**

"Humanization and Systems for Health." *Interiors*. December 1974, 78-81.

**New York Hospital Cornell Medical Center (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit), 1977**

"Quilts and Computers – The Best of Two Very Different Worlds," *Interiors*, March 1977, 98-101.

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## Photographer Credits

### 1. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company

- Page 1: Heidrich Blessing © Esto
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### 2. IBM Corporation Headquarters

- Page 1: Joseph W. Molitor (top left); SOM (top right and lower left, bottom)
- Page 2: SOM (top and bottom right); Joseph W. Molitor (bottom left)

### 3. State University of New York at Oswego

- Page 1: SOM (top and bottom right); Maude Dorr (bottom left)
- Page 2: SOM (top and bottom left); Maude Dorr (bottom right)
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### 4. Cornell University, Social Science Building

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### 5. Syracuse University, Newhouse Communications II

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### 6. General Electric Company, Surburban Connecticut Headquarters

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### 7. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company

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- Page 2: Jack Horner (top left); © Wolfgang Hoyt / Esto (top right, bottom)



# 1. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company

Toledo, OH

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1960

**Role of Nominee:** Design

## Awards Received

*American Association of Nurserymen,*  
National Plant America Award, 1960

*AIA - Chicago Chapter and Chicago,*  
*Association of Commerce & Industry,*  
Citation of Merit, 1960

## Publications

*Architectural Record,* "Executive Office Building Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.," October 1960.

*Modern Office Procedures,* "Partition planning pays off," February 1974.

*Skyscraper Management,* "Glass-walled buildings offer advantages," November 1962.

*Technical Bulletin 94,* "The Libbey-Owens Ford Building . . . a case study," December 1960.

## Synopsis

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company was one of Paul Pippin's early projects at SOM, establishing him as an innovative and exacting designer and also as someone who cultivated trusting relationships with clients. LOF was the producer of specialty glass products used in automobiles, aircraft, and high rise buildings. The building, designed with a glass curtain wall façade, acts as an advertisement for the company's product.

Early on in his career Paul Pippin showed an interest in all aspects of a project by involving himself and the SOM team in site selection, planning, project management, and design. This 15-story office headquarters was 244,418 gross square feet, including a parking garage, with 177,123 square feet of rentable space. Supported by aluminum frames and columns, the design continuity created between the spacious plaza and the building volume gave the glass tower a sense of weightlessness and transparency. The glass panels incorporating the company's own spandrel glass, was given a grey tint, an innovation which reduced the cost of air-conditioning.

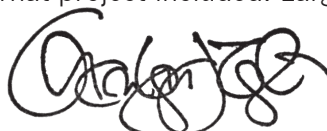
The interior service core of elevators and chases was grouped together and moved toward the front of the building, allowing for a range of interior spaces. Office areas were designed with movable partitions offering still greater flexibility. The lobby featured a floor of tan Venetian terrazzo and blue mosaic walls.

SOM selected or designed all interior components, including furniture, desk-top calendars, ash trays and desk sets. Paul Pippin characteristically set a high standard for even the smallest details. He refused each doorknob that was presented to him by a manufacturer with the criticism that they were too ornamental and in the end drew a picture of a simple round silver knob on a plain stem and instructed the maker, "This is what we want."

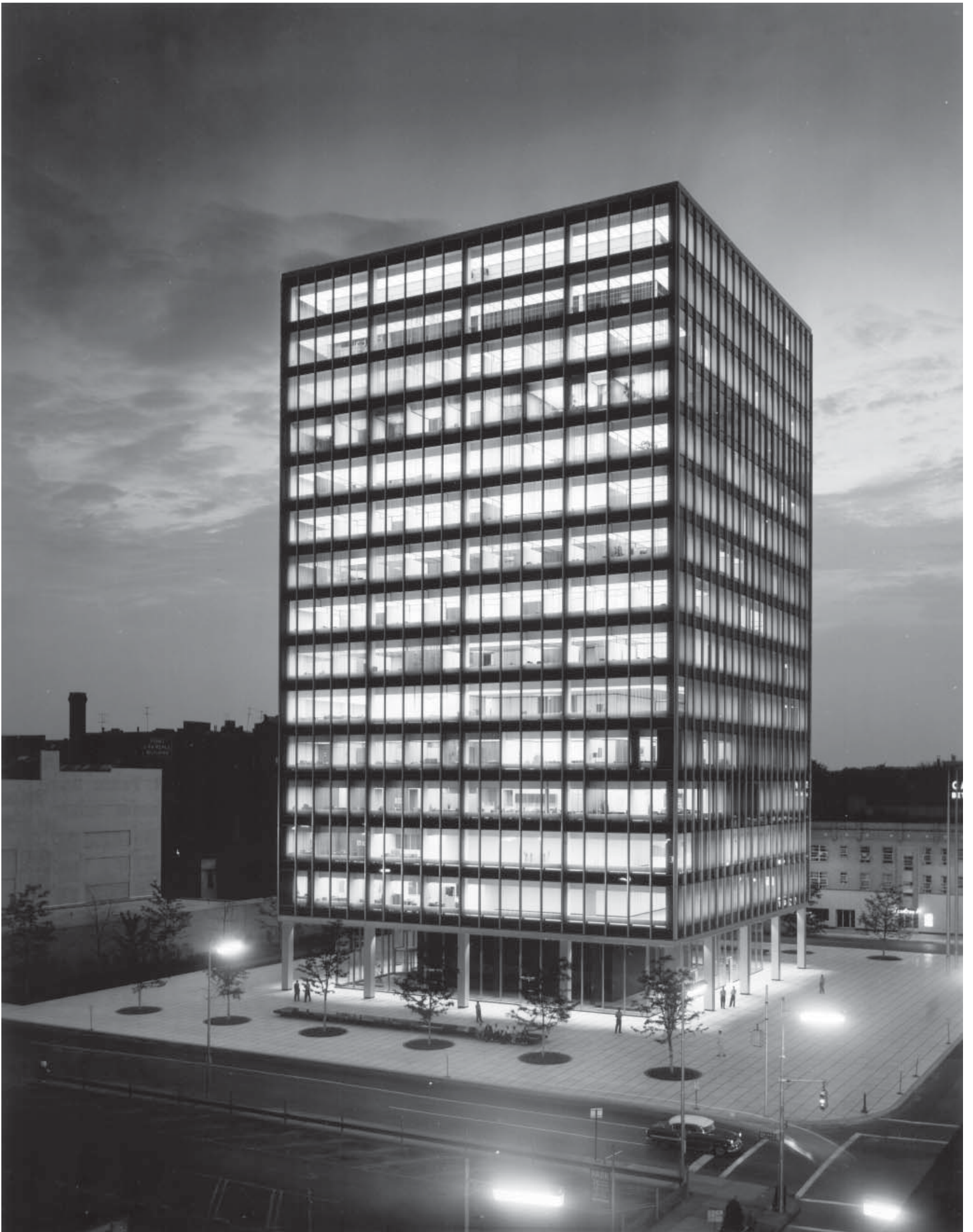
## Declaration of Responsibility

I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Largely responsible for design.



Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP



Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)

## 2. IBM Corporation Headquarters

Armonk, New York

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1964

**Role of Nominee:** Design

### Publications

*Engineering-News Record*, "Offices Cling to Rocky Hilltop," October 29.

*Arts and Architecture*, "IBM Building," February 1965.

### Synopsis

When IBM decided to move their corporate headquarters from New York City into the suburbs of Armonk, New York, Paul Pippin showed an intuitive grasp of the conceptual challenges and a growing interest in project management, while still a designer. Pippin recognized that a successful corporate campus would need to emphasize the advantages of its new location. The building should be a haven from city life where employees could enjoy the space and efficiency of their office building during the work day and then escape to the beautiful company grounds outside during their lunch breaks. They should not feel deprived of the amenities of the city nor the ease of urban circulation.

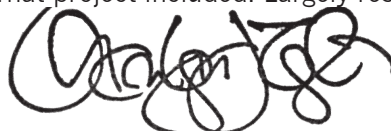
In an effort to embrace the beauty of the site, the 4-level headquarters was designed as a 575 x 260 ft rectangle which enclosed two courtyards, separated by a 3-level glass bridge. The inner courtyards, 70 x 165 ft, maximized window offices and natural light in the building. The courtyard gardens were designed by Isamu Noguchi who linked the naturalistic setting with a bronze sculpture used to symbolize the future of science and space.

The building was enclosed in a glass curtain wall set back six feet from the frame of exposed precast concrete on the east and west sides. On the north and south sides columns were avoided, leaving only the horizontal lines of the cantilevers between floors, which emphasized the building's coexistence with the surrounding land. The extended frame gives three-dimensionality to the simple rectangular building form. The white quartz aggregate of the exterior structure was acid-etched to bring out the texture. Paul Pippin rejected a series of concrete columns produced by the concrete company for being irregular or lacking the crisp sharp edges he had intended (difficult to achieve because the concrete contained marble chips). He was satisfied only when the company turned out proper columns, and for his persistence earned the trust and respect of the client and his SOM team.

### Declaration of Responsibility

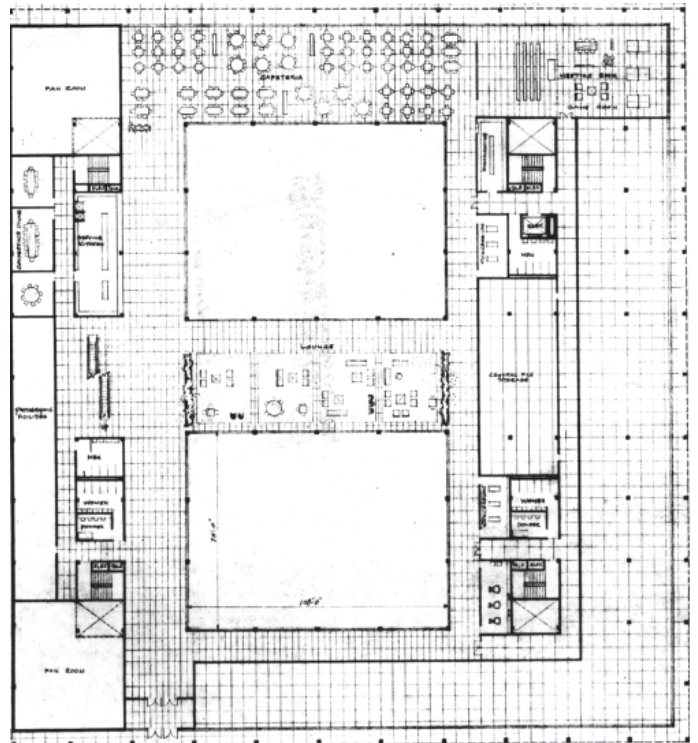
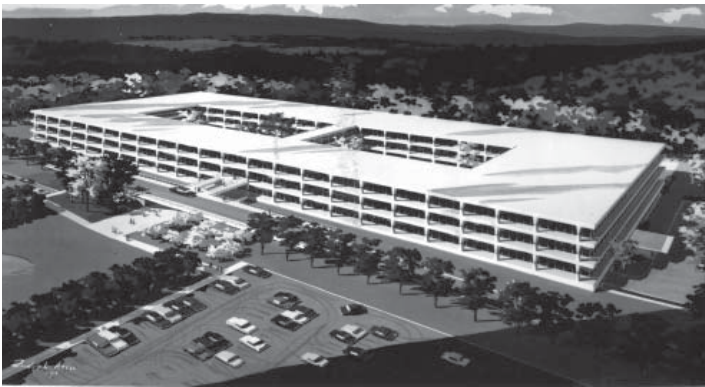
I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Largely responsible for design.



Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)

### 3. State University of New York at Oswego

Oswego, New York

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1970

**Role of Nominee:** Project Manager

#### Publications

*Architectural Record*, "An Analysis of Excellence," January 1971.

*Empire State Architect*, "State University College at Oswego, New York," May-June 1964.

*Empire State Architect*, "State University of New York College at Oswego," March — April, 1968.

#### Synopsis

Paul Pippin considers the Oswego campus one of his most challenging and rewarding projects. Drawn to the opportunity to be involved in all aspects of the project, Pippin relished the role of project manager. Over a span of eight years SOM designed and built 18 academic, residential and service buildings, transforming an old teacher's college with 2,700 students into a university of 12,000. The project sparked interest in educational projects throughout the state, under the leadership of Governor Nelson Rockefeller and the newly established State University Construction Fund. It also created a precedent within SOM for campus master planning and building design.

Over eight years Pippin oversaw work under 12 separate contracts, 6 different General Contractors, and as many as 800 construction workers at one time. The State University of New York, the State University Construction Fund, the Dormitory Authority for the State of New York, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development were all associated with the project.

The largest academic portion of the new campus was composed of five individual buildings organized in a rectangular shape southwest of the old campus. The Academic Commons is composed of a Fine Arts Building with a theater, practice rooms, and exhibit space; a Student-Faculty building with dining and recreational facilities; a Social Science Building with offices, classrooms, and laboratory space; a Communications-Lecture Hall with production and presentation space; and an administration building.

In addition to the buildings, SOM's planning included the design of roads, small bridges, parking lots, pedestrian paths and plazas.

The success of the campus was not only important for the school, but for SOM. It introduced the firm to a new market and also was the largest gross income producer in the office for several years.

#### Declaration of Responsibility

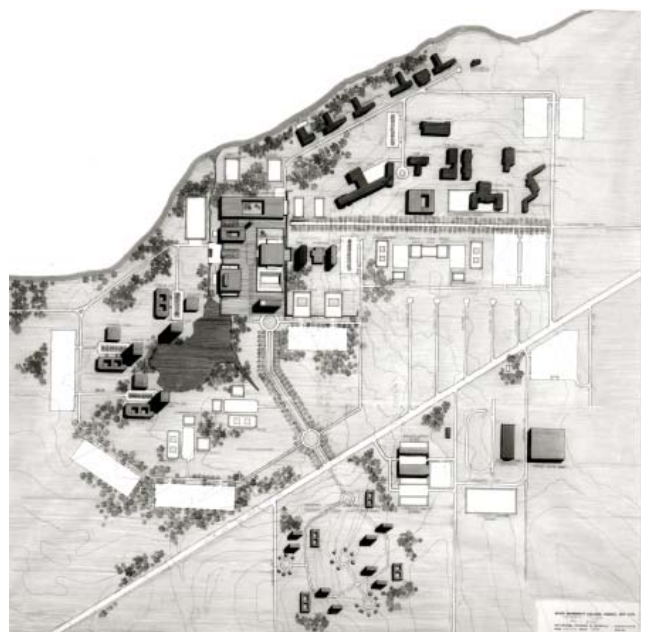
I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Project under direction of nominee.



Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)



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## 4. Cornell University, Social Science Building

Ithaca, New York

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1964

**Role of Nominee:** Design

### Synopsis

At Cornell Paul Pippin exercised his skill in navigating complex university constituencies and his managerial expertise to bring together school administrators, professors, designers, and contractors in one smooth effort to realize an interdisciplinary, low maintenance building. The Social Sciences Building was designed to provide space for social sciences studies and related research facilities, psychology, sociology, economics and international studies departments. The program included faculty offices, student lounges, an auditorium for 400 people and clerical service areas. The research facilities for the social sciences department were equipped with specially designed acoustical and environmental temperature controls.

Large, uninterrupted spaces free from structural supports were provided to meet the program requirements. This resulted in the development of a steel structural frame which, as the design progressed, materialized in the choice of an exposed Vierendeel truss of weathering steel. The weathering steel eliminated the need for exterior maintenance.

A bronze heat-reducing glass and Border Pink granite aggregate in the precast concrete, and a duranodic bronze finish on the aluminum window enframement, were chosen as compatible materials with the weathering steel trusses. The structural steel framing for this building also served as the curtain wall for the three upper stories, from the second floor to the roof. Each façade of trusses rests on two supports 90' apart and cantilevering 90' beyond to the corners. Glass and window mullions frame into the flanges of the members of the truss to complete the curtain wall. The truss members were rectilinear and all members have an H-shaped cross-section.

The large, windowless podium on which the entire building rests naturally accomodated the laboratories and auditorium; the absence of windows aided the strict environmental controls required in these areas. Offices and other spaces for instruction were located on the upper floors, utilizing the large glass areas.

A large plaza surrounded the ground floor of the building and provided an inviting space for students and faculty.

### Declaration of Responsibility

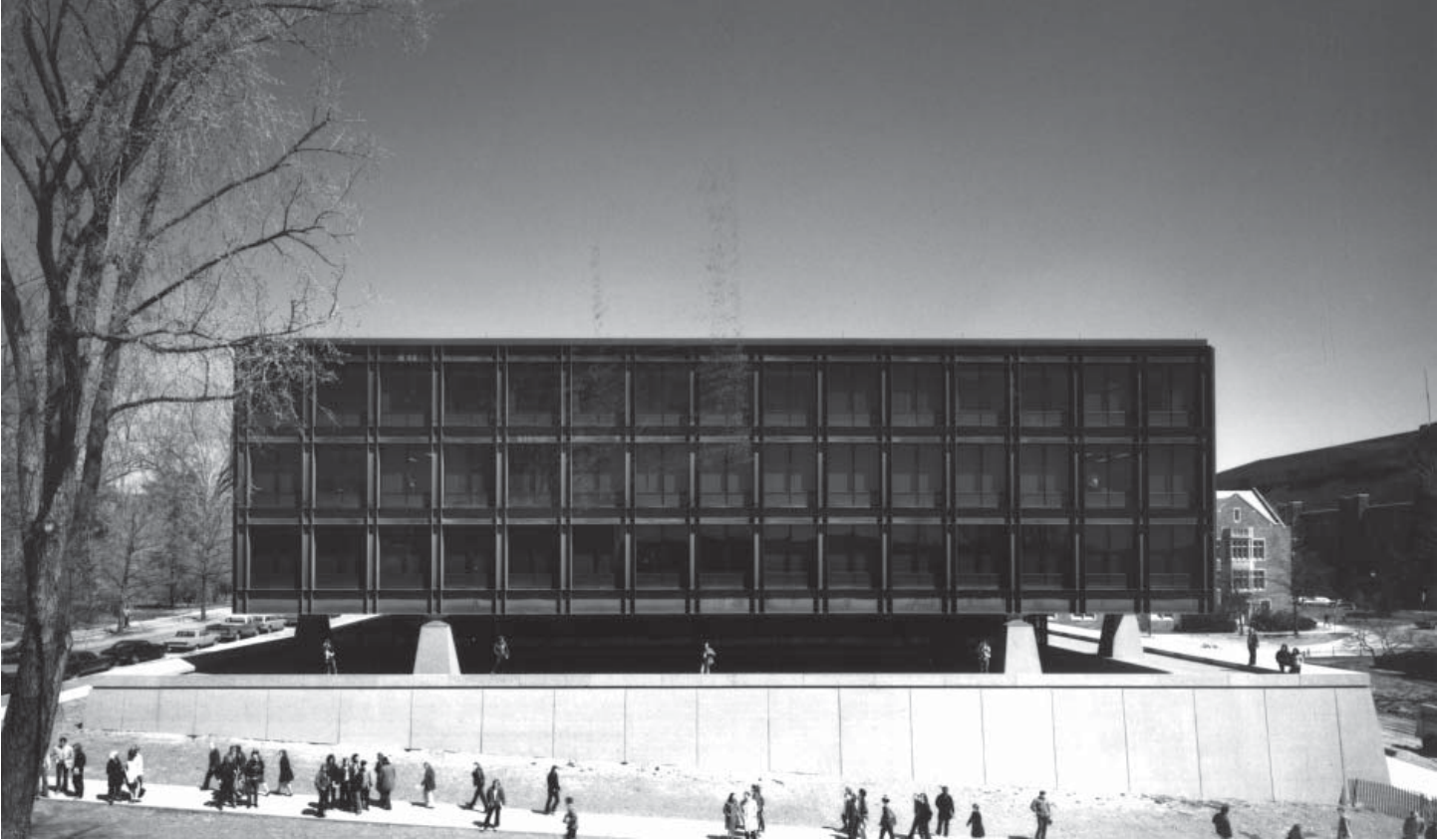
I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Largely responsible for design.



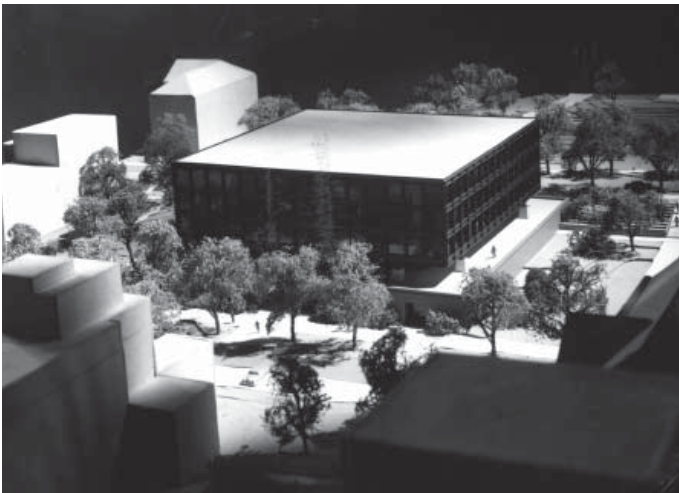
Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)





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## 5. Syracuse University, Newhouse Communications II

Syracuse, New York

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1974

**Role of Nominee:** Project Manager

### Awards Received

*American Concrete Institute, Award of Merit: Architecture, 1975*

### Synopsis

At Syracuse University Paul Pippin worked with donor S.I. Newhouse, University representatives, the design team and contractors to create what became part of an iconic series of buildings that helped propel Syracuse to the forefront of journalism and news production education. Newhouse Communications II provided students and faculty with state-of-the-art facilities that incorporated all the latest technological advancements of the day.

Pippin managed the design and construction of the 4-story, 72,000 square foot Newhouse II which is connected on three levels to an earlier communications building, Newhouse I, designed by I.M. Pei. The building comprised television and radio studios, multimedia classrooms, a 116-seat theater, a library, and storage facilities. SOM gave careful attention to the building's insulation so as to keep machinery and tapes at a controlled temperature and humidity.

A major challenge was to improve on problems in the previous building and at the same time smoothly integrate a new set of audio and visual machinery. There was a demand from the client for functional fluidity between the buildings. SOM designed a process for the builders that minimized disruption to student life. Pippin quickly developed a trusting relationship with Newhouse and University faculty and was able to translate their concerns to the design team and contractors.

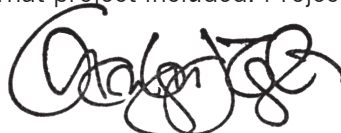
Pippin was responsible for the efficiency of the construction process due to his carefully crafted contracts. After the building's completion I.M. Pei approached Pippin to congratulate him on his smooth management of the project and also to ask him for advice. Pippin graciously shared his contract writing tactics.

Today Newhouse II stands as one of a trio of prominent and treasured communications buildings, the latest designed by Polshek Partnership Architects, LLP who in addition to adding a contemporary counterpart to SOM's Newhouse II was responsible for renovations to preserve its iconic design.

### Declaration of Responsibility

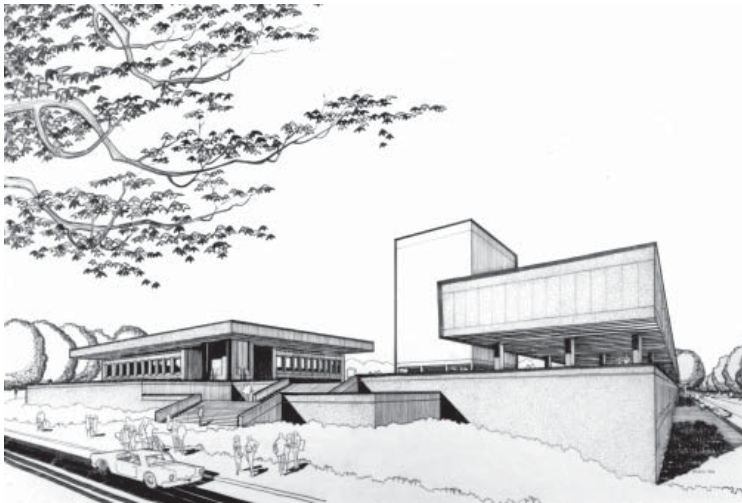
I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Project under direction of nominee.



Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)

## 6. General Electric Company, Suburban Connecticut Headquarters

Fairfield, Connecticut

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1975

**Role of Nominee:** Project Manager

### Publications

*Architectural Record*, "The General Electric Company Corporate Headquarters," October 1974.

*Long Island Life*, "Big Business Moves to the Suburbs," December 1982.

### Synopsis

General Electric posed the challenge of creating a complex facility on a tight schedule, requiring expert project management. The headquarters office building in Fairfield, Connecticut is set on a site of 100 acres, 500,000 square feet of which was reserved for the buildings. Two three-story buildings were constructed around interior courtyards to maximize the number of perimeter offices and to reduce visual bulk. To further minimize the building's impact on the site, parking for 722 cars was provided within the concrete podium that serves as a base for the complex.

The exposed white-painted steel structure above the podium consisted of trusses of a six-and-a-half foot depth which spanned columns at 80-foot intervals. Originally SOM had hoped to avoid interior columns, but these were added to reduce costs. Recessing the tinted thermal glazing system provided protection from direct sun and emphasized the enclosed steel frame. The podium was clad in precast concrete with an exposed granite aggregate finish.

A subsequent phase included a four-level corporate guest facility located west of the existing headquarters complex. It was designed to include 26 guest rooms, a conference center with meeting rooms, and a full gourmet kitchen and dining facility seating 300 persons. A coffered ceiling and rich inlaid wood floor provided an elegant dining atmosphere.

The headquarters was completed within the original schedule and budget, credited in large part to the coordination of project manager, Paul Pippin, who brought together designers, the client, and the contractor to create a successful fast track construction schedule.

### Declaration of Responsibility

I have personal knowledge of the nominee's responsibility for the project listed above.

That project included: Project under direction of nominee.



Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)

## 7. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company

Atlanta, Georgia

**Architectural Firm of Record:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Design Firm:** Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)

**Completion Date:** 1981

**Role of Nominee:** Project Manager

### Synopsis

Southern Bell necessitated a collaboration between SOM and a local Atlanta firm, Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, & Paschal, placing the project manager Paul Pippin in the role of overall coordinator. Success in this role led to important collaborations.

Located on a six-acre site in the heart of downtown Atlanta, Southern Bell is comprised of a 47-story office tower and an eight-story low-rise building on an L-shaped plaza. The 2.1 million square feet of floor space made the project the largest office building in the Southeast at the time.

The buildings were constructed of reinforced concrete with an exposed frame highlighted by Stone Mountain aggregate. The windows, which were tinted and double-glazed to conserve energy and prevent glare, were set back seven-and-a-half feet from the tower's perimeter. This detail created a rich architectural texture through the play of light and shadow and facilitated easy and safe window maintenance and cleaning.

The tower was designed to serve as a transportation hub for workers and clients. Not only did it offer employees parking in an adjoining eight-story building, but it provided easy access to the MARTA subway line below. The initial shape of the building was modified to accommodate the tracks: columns dropped straight down from the building and tapered at the tower's base to allow passage of subway tracks beneath. The columns also unite the office building with the large pedestrian plaza.

### Declaration of Responsibility

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Marilyn Taylor, FAIA, Design Partner  
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)





Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)

Nominee: **Paul W.T. Pippin, AIA (Emeritus)**

Membership Number:

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**Relationship:** Colleague
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**Title:** Retired architect: Finch, Alexander, Barnes,  
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