D-70

Historic Structure Report

Thurmond Commercial Buildings
NEW RIVER GORGE
National River• West Virginia

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August 1992

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United States Department of the Interior • National Park Service • Denver Service Center

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PREFACE

The historic structure report (HSR) of the three commercial buildings in the Thurmond Historic District of the New River Gorge National River was authorized by task directive of February 27, 1990, which was approved by the regional director on April 5, 1990.

The primary purpose of the "Historical Data" section is to provide documentary evidence that will support existing physical evidence to enable the historical architect to make sound decisions in restoring, preserving, and maintaining the historic structures. Unfortunately, as in the case of most physical histories, sources that tell us when a structure was built, what it may have looked like at the time it was built and what changes were made during its lifetime are frequently missing. This is especially true of structures that have attracted little public attention. In the case of this report, few documents describe the appearance of the three commercial structures at the time they were built. Fortunately, there are some early illustrations that help to fill the gaps. These illustrations, together with available land records, have left us to speculate on some dates and descriptions and how the structures were used.

The "Architectural Data" section of this report has been produced to meet two needs. First, data on the existing and historic conditions of the commercial buildings needed to be gathered and organized in preparation for the restoration of the exterior of the structures. Such data were also necessary in determining feasible treatment for the interiors of the buildings. Second, an approved historic structure report is required by the National Park Service before any type of construction can be performed.

Most architectural data came from field investigations conducted from February 1990 to August 1991. The New River Gorge National River staff was always ready to offer support and provided equipment and maintenance personnel as requested. Steve Doulis of the Denver Service Center's (DSC) Falls Church office and the Historic American Building Survey also provided measurements of the structures.

The author of the "Historical Data" section is grateful to Jerry Greene and Fred Babb of the Denver Service Center for giving him the opportunity to undertake this study.

Many others at the DSC have contributed their knowledge and expertise throughout the preparation of this report.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Thurmond, a small community in the northern portion of the New River Gorge National River, has a significant history as one of the key railroad centers for transporting coal, freight, and passengers from the region on the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Railroad during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Although the town has declined in recent decades, it retains much of its historic character and reflects the period of its prominence.

The Thurmond Historic District contains 16 railroad, commercial, and residential structures with great historical integrity and significance. The significant commercial structures are located next to the railroad tracks that form the "Main Street" of the town. These structures include the Mankin-Cox Building (1904), a three-story brick building that housed doctor and pharmacist offices and later the New River Banking and Trust Company; the Goodman-Kincaid Building (1906), now in ruins except for four exterior walls of cut limestone, which once housed a restaurant, a doctor's office, clothing stores, and apartments; and the National Bank of Thurmond (1917), a four-story brick building that housed the bank founded by William Thurmond, the Western Union Telegraph Company offices, and living quarters. A one-room stone structure is located behind the National Bank of Thurmond.

The Mankin-Cox Building, the Goodman-Kincaid Building, and the National Bank of Thurmond are all listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing buildings in the Thurmond Historic District and are classified as management category B, regionally significant. The buildings are not yet listed in the List of Classified Structures (LCS), although the process to list them has begun.

PROPOSED USE

The three buildings will be leased to concessioners for general commercial use. The potential uses include a hotel, restaurants, retail shops, apartments, and offices. No use has been identified for the stone structure.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

1. The general management plan for New River Gorge National River was approved in 1982.

2. The task directive that governs the production of this report was approved on April 5, 1990.

3. The development concept plan/interpretive prospectus for Thurmond is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1992.

PROPOSED TREATMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

The exteriors of the structures will be restored. The masonry will be repointed, repaired, and cleaned. Windows and doors will be repaired or replaced to match the historic conditions. The storefronts, with the exception of the National Bank of Thurmond's 1923 limestone facade, will be rebuilt to be more historically accurate than the current storefronts. Several

windows at the ends and rears of the buildings may be altered into doors for fire egress purposes.

All of the interior spaces will be adaptively reused. The interiors of the Mankin-Cox and Goodman-Kincaid buildings, because of general deterioration, will be gutted and rebuilt with modern materials to meet the new functional requirements. The interior of the upper floors of the National Bank of Thurmond will be modified as little as possible to meet new functional needs, while the interior finishes of the first floor may be extensively modified to meet structural and functional needs.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT FOR MATERIALS COLLECTED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

All original documents obtained during the preparation of this document will be turned over to the New River Gorge National River. Any hardware or other architectural elements removed from the buildings will be returned to the park for reinstallation.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

INTRODUCTION

The town of Thurmond was first settled by Captain William Dabney Thurmond, a former Confederate officer, when he acquired 73 acres of land from John Bowyer in 1873.[1] Captain Thurmond was aware that coal was richly abundant along the New River and quickly moved to increase his landholdings. Before long, other speculators moved into the area, and numerous coal mines emerged. With the growth of the coal industry came the rapid expansion of the railroad, and by the turn of the century the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Railroad had made Thurmond its chief railroad center, serving many sections of the rich coal fields of southern West Virginia. By 1898 the community of Thurmond could count about 175 people, and by the 1920s the population approached 400. By the end of the 1920s, Thurmond was producing more tonnage and revenue than Cincinnati and Richmond combined. In 1903 the town of Thurmond was incorporated, and Captain Thurmond's son, Joseph S. Thurmond, became its first mayor.

Strangely enough, the town did not have a single street. Its so-called "Main Street" ran alongside the railway tracks on the north. Yet the town boasted two banks, two hotels, and a thriving commercial block. Other commercial establishments included a Western Union office, an Adams Express office, two general stores, a post office, the offices of two coal companies, a restaurant, a drug store, a saloon, two milliners, a lawyer, a wholesale distributor, a shoemaker, a jeweler, several doctors, and a photographer. A frame hotel — the Thurmond Hotel (later called the Lafayette Hotel) — was destroyed by fire in 1899 but was replaced by a three-story brick building in 1902. This building consisted of 35 rooms and housed several small commercial establishments. Adjacent to the north side of the hotel was an Armour meat-processing plant where wholesale meat was prepared for shipment to coal camps in the area. One publication of the 1920s described Thurmond in the following colorful language:

> The stranger passing through Thurmond will alight from his Pullman to see the "city" that produces three times as much business for the Chesapeake and Ohio as Cincinnati, and yet he will look in vain, for the "city" is not. No, Thurmond is not a city; it has no sky-scrapers nor mansions, no beautiful streets nor inviting parks, and not even a magnificent depot, yet when it comes to producing revenue, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company would not exchange Thurmond for three or four Cincinnatis, half a dozen Richmonds, or a score of Charlestons. About twenty passenger trains arrive and depart from Thurmond each day, six of which are first class or fast trains, and of course "all trains stop at Thurmond." There are about 15 miles of track on the Thurmond yards; the roundhouse employs about 175 men in the shop, on the tracks, etc.; about twenty local engines and their crews make Thurmond their headquarters and go there for repairs; therefore, we see that Thurmond is preeminently a railroad town, and as such, it has a just claim to first place.[2]

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1. Deed Book "G," April 1, 1873, p. 433, County Clerk Records, Fayette County, WV (hereafter all deed books are cited as DB without reference to county).

2. J. T. Peters and H. B. Carden, *History of Fayette County, West Virginia* (Charleston, WV: Jarrett Printing Company, 1926, reprinted, Parsons, WV: McClain Printing, 1972), p. 648 (hereafter cited as Peters and Carden).

A row of stone and brick buildings rose after 1900, forming the core of the commercial district of the town and housing most of the commercial establishments and many of the town residents and transients. This row of structures formed the center of Thurmond proper. The commercial fronts of these buildings originally contained large display windows in the style of the period. The buildings were either three or four stories high. Three of these structures, which exist in a dilapidated condition, are the subject of this historic structure report. They are the Mankin-Cox Building, the Goodman-Kincaid Building, and the National Bank of Thurmond.

THE MANKIN-COX BUILDING

Near the turn of the 19th century Captain Thurmond began to sell some of his extensive holdings to developers, who in turn divided them into lots. Situated at the easternmost part of what was once Captain Thurmond's land, the boundary of one lot was coterminous with the boundary line that separated the town of Thurmond from the town of Glen Jean. This lot, approximately 150 by 40 feet, was sold by Captain Thurmond to W.E. Deegans and James Faulkner in 1903. In March 1904 Deegans and Faulkner sold this lot to Dr. J. Ward Mankin for $4,000.[3]

Dr. Mankin immediately built a structure on his newly acquired lot. It is interesting to note that the deed transferring this property to Dr. Mankin explicitly stated that any structure erected on this site was not to consist of wood, presumably to reduce the chances of fire. Having no choice but to build a structure that was made of materials other than wood, Dr. Mankin built a three-story brick building with a facade that consisted of yellow brick and the rest of red brick. A photograph taken about 1910, along with later photographs, reveals a large marker, a pediment built on to the roof of the building that contained the following letters in relief: "MANKIN 1904." This information seems to be convincing evidence that the structure was built in 1904 soon after Dr. Mankin purchased the property (figure 1).

The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) provides an excellent description of the Mankin-Cox Building as it exists today.[4] The 1910 illustration, perhaps more than any other document, provides the best description of the building's facade as it may have looked in 1904 when newly built.

In that year and for some 10 to 15 years later, the principal occupants of the building were Dr. Mankin and his wife. Dr. Mankin practiced medicine in an office on the second floor. Mrs. Mankin, a pharmacist, operated the Mankin Drug Company in the store on the ground floor located at the right side of the building.

Dr. Mankin was a native of West Virginia and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. In 1903 he moved to Thurmond to practice medicine and organized the Mankin Drug Company. During the first two years of his practice, he occupied a small frame structure near the site of the existing Mankin Building. His practice grew rapidly, resulting in the construction of his new building and its much needed facilities. By 1911 he became the physician for four mine operations around Thurmond and the surgeon for the C&O Railroad Company, in addition to his large independent practice. Aside from his professional work, he was identified with several business ventures in Thurmond, and he soon became a civic leader in the town and county.[5]

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3. DB 27, March 8, 1904, p. 429. A railroad map of 1916 shows Captain Thurmond's property in 1887 as beginning at the east side of what eventually became the Mankin Building. See "Right-of-Way and Track Map, The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, June 30, 1916, Office of Valuation Committee, Richmond Virginia," Park files (hereafter cited as Railroad Map of 1916).

4. Historic American Engineering Record: Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Thurmond Yards, HAER No. WV-42, prepared by Billy Joe Peyton, 1988 (hereafter cited as HAER No. WV-42).

5. *The Fayette Journal*, Fayetteville, WV, November 2, 1911.

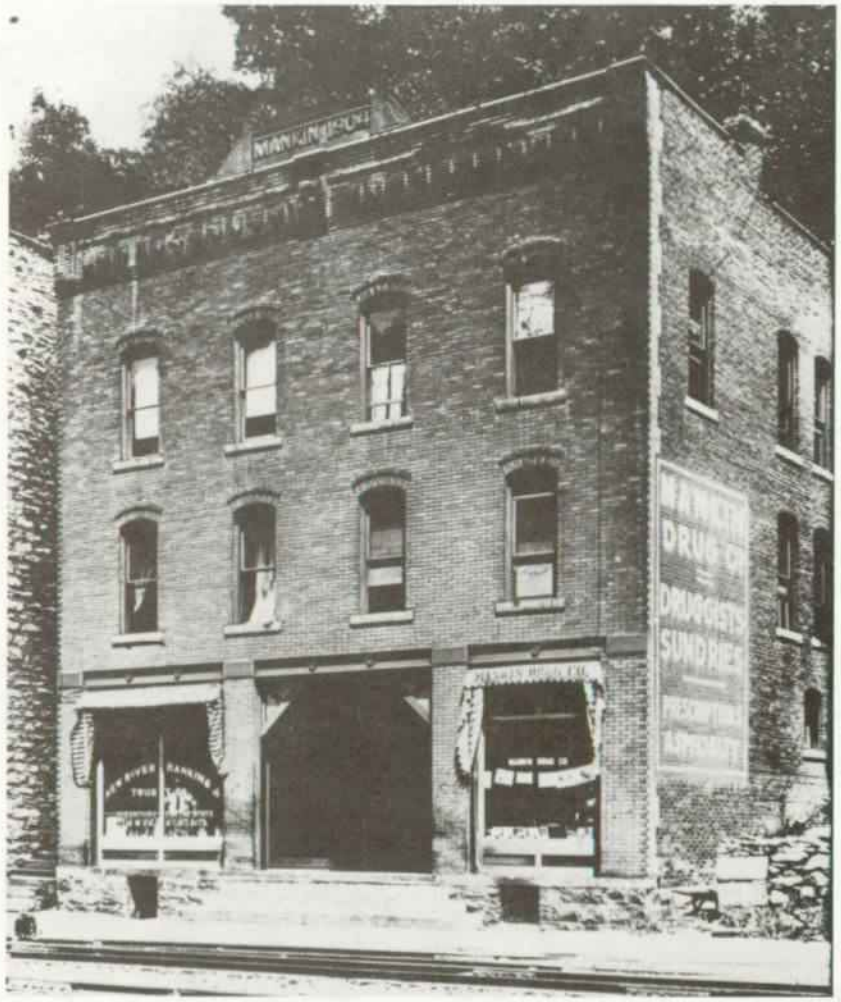

Figure 1
Mankin-Cox Building, ca. 1910
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

Mrs. Mankin graduated from the University of Maryland. One newspaper observed that her pharmacy was one of the leading drugstores in the county. Along with its full line of drugs, it carried a complete line of toilet articles, druggist sundries, cigars, magazines, and periodicals.[6]

The large front window of the drugstore bore the following letters: "Mankin Drug Co." An awning, stretching the full width of the window, read the same. The entrance to the store was from steps leading to a center bay. On the south wall of the building, painted under a third-story window in large block letters, were the words "Mankin Drug Co./Druggists/Sundries/Prescriptions/A Specialty" (figure 1).

The building also contained another store on the left side of the center bay, but it is not clear what establishment occupied it between 1904 and 1911.

6. Ibid.

On March 1, 1911, the New River Banking and Trust Company established itself at this location, remaining there until 1935. This bank was organized in 1904 at the Dunglen Hotel, just across the river in the town of Glen Jean. Figure 1 reveals that the window of this bank read "New River Banking and Trust Company." When the bank moved to the Mankin Building, it had a capital stock of $50,000, individual profits of $25,782, and deposits of up to $189,573. In describing the bank's new facilities, one newspaper observed that the steel-lined vault was "one of the very best in the county and is absolutely burglar and fireproof." In the sale of this property by a later owner in 1925, one condition was that the New River Banking and Trust Company owned the vault doors and had the right to remove them in the event it relocated. About 70 percent of the bank's stock was owned by coal operators. By 1911 the bank had earned $50,000 in profits from the time it had started in business. A 5 percent dividend was declared semiannually ever since. A 3 percent interest was paid on time deposits. Dr. Mankin became one of the bank directors.[7]

Besides Dr. Mankin, a dentist named Dr. P.G. Young occupied an office on the second floor of the building, but he may have been there after Dr. Mankin left Thurmond in the 1920s. The third story was occupied by tenants, among them H.A. Berry, cashier of the New River Banking and Trust Company, and his family.[8]

As new owners and tenants came and left, the building underwent physical changes. Although Dr. Mankin remained its owner, in 1916 the valuation of his property changed. Whereas his building had been assessed annually at around $5,000 since it was first constructed, in 1916 the assessment rose to $12,000, $10,000 of which were for improvements.[9] With such a sudden rise in the valuation, it can be concluded that extensive improvements were made to the building. Perhaps one major improvement made at this time was the construction of the two-story brick addition at the rear of the building. Other improvements may also have been made at this time, but, as in the case of the two-story addition, there are no records to prove this. In succeeding years, the property's valuation rose consistently, indicating that possibly other improvements were made.[10] A mid-1920s illustration reveals several of these improvements (figure 2). The store window that was once part of the Mankin drugstore was altered completely by extending it outward about 1-1/2 to 2 feet toward the tracks. A doorway was also cut through the brick wall at ground level on the south side of the building. This was probably done to facilitate deliveries to the new store. The new doorway obliterated part of the old lettering on the east wall of the building. The illustration also reveals a small sign hanging from a second-story window that reads "Dentist" and "Doctor Young." Thus, it would appear that Dr. Young was occupying the building at this time.

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7. *The Fayette Journal*, Fayetteville, WV, November 2, 1911; DB 59, September 22, 1925, p. 636.

8. Letter, Mrs. Marcy Alice Herre to Joe L. Kennedy, Superintendent, New River Gorge National River, June 22, 1988, Park files.

9. Blotter 1916, County Clerk Records, Fayette County, Fayetteville, WV (hereafter tax records are cited as Blotter and year without reference to county).

10. Blotter 1920; Blotter 1923.

Figure 2
Mankin-Cox Building, ca. 1925
(Courtesy of the New River Gorge National River)

Two other major changes probably took place about this time. One was a doorway cut from a window on the second level of the south wall of the building. The new doorway was reached by a wooden staircase. This construction probably coincided with the removal of the center staircase from the front of the first floor.

Another change that occurred but cannot be clearly documented was the removal of the pediment on the roof that marked the Mankin building and its year of construction. Although the mid-1920s photograph (figure 2) still shows the pediment, it was probably removed soon after, either for safety reasons or because the new owners preferred not to have their building confused with the original owner. The latter reason is perhaps more plausible.

After these major changes, minor changes were made to the exterior. In 1919 the Mankins decided to sell their property and leave Thurmond. In April of that year the Mankin Building was sold to Drs. A.W. Crews and J.H. Bannister for $20,000.[11]

Drs. Crews and Bannister remained the owners of the Mankin Building until 1925 when they sold the structure to the Cox Building Company.[12] By 1931 the building became part of a

11. DB 47, April 9, 1919, p. 475.

12. DB 59, p. 636; Blotter 1925.

receivership, and the property was conveyed to the Fayetteville Building and Loan Association, which in turn conveyed it to the Home Land Company.[13] In 1935 the New River Banking and Trust Company left Thurmond for the more lucrative area of Oak Hill, where it remains to this day. Finally, in 1975 Erskine Pugh, a local merchant who operated a grocery store and rented rooms on the south side of the river, purchased the Mankin Building along with the other two commercial structures in this study. He used it for different purposes as part of a tourist attraction. The building was used as a pizza parlor, an arts and craft shop, chicken coop, and a storage place.[14]

In 1989 the Mankin-Cox Building, along with the other two commercial buildings, was transferred to the National Park Service as part of the New River Gorge National River.

13. DB 73, June 20, 1931, p. 532; DB 75, December 29, 1931, p. 124.

14. Mrs. Jacquelyn J. Pugh, interview with author, May 11, 1990, Oak Hill, WV (hereafter cited as Pugh interview).

THE GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING

The original property now bearing the Goodman-Kincaid Building, or Stone Building as it is sometimes called, was owned by Captain Thurmond, who in 1903 conveyed the property to W.E. Deegans and James Faulkner. On February 22, 1905, Deegans and Faulkner sold the lot to the Standard Dry Goods Company.[15]

There are no written references to the building's actual date of construction. The deed of 1904 transferring property to Dr. Mankin made no reference to the adjoining or existing Goodman-Kincaid Building when describing dimensions of the Mankin lot, which was usually the practice when sales of this nature were made.

Therefore, it must be concluded that no Goodman-Kincaid Building existed in 1904. There are, however, two significant documents — a deed of 1907 and an early photograph of 1908 — that lead to the conclusion that the building was probably built and completed around late 1906 to early 1907. On April 18, 1907, the Standard Dry Good Company sold to Dr. Mankin for $250 a one-half individual interest in the alley "separating" the Mankin building from the building next to it. The alley is described as being 5 feet wide and extending the full length of the two buildings. According to this contract, the alley was to be used jointly by both parties.[16] Thus, the Standard Dry Goods Company obviously already owned a building adjoining the Mankin Building when this deed was signed, and this had to be the Goodman-Kincaid Building. If this deed became effective in April 1907, in all probability the Goodman-Kincaid Building had already been completed.

A postcard photograph dated 1908, depicting the Thurmond Hotel and Goodman-Kincaid Building in the background, reveals the latter as a stone structure with a bare front and without awnings or signs to indicate occupants. In fact, the facade of the building gives the appearance of a structure that had been recently built. At the front of the building is a huge pile of debris, probably consisting of construction materials, evidence that the structure had recently been built (figure 3). Thus, allowing for the elapse of time from when the photograph was taken and when it was printed, one can conclude that the Goodman-Kincaid Building was probably built in late 1906 or early 1907.

There is a third bit of evidence which, if not confusing, substantially supports the evidence already discussed. Tax records for 1905 show a property valuation of $700. This amount rose to $2,250 in 1906, where it remained in 1907 and 1908. However, in 1909, the valuation rose substantially to $9,000. Improvements were assessed at $7,000, an indication that they were very substantial.[17] The structure was three stories high, including a first level consisting of stores. The building actually consisted of two parts with a common facade. Two-thirds of the Goodman-Kincaid Building, or the south section, made up one part. The other third made up the northern part. A common masonry wall separated the two sections. This wall had no openings that would permit access to either section. Access to either section was at the front and rear. In a sense, the Goodman-Kincaid Building can be compared to a present-day townhouse development, which has a common front and common walls separating one unit from the next.

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15. DB 26, January 3, 1903, p. 143; DB 28, February 22, 1905, p. 340.

16. DB 31, April 18, 1907, p. 548.

17. Blotters 1905 through 1909.

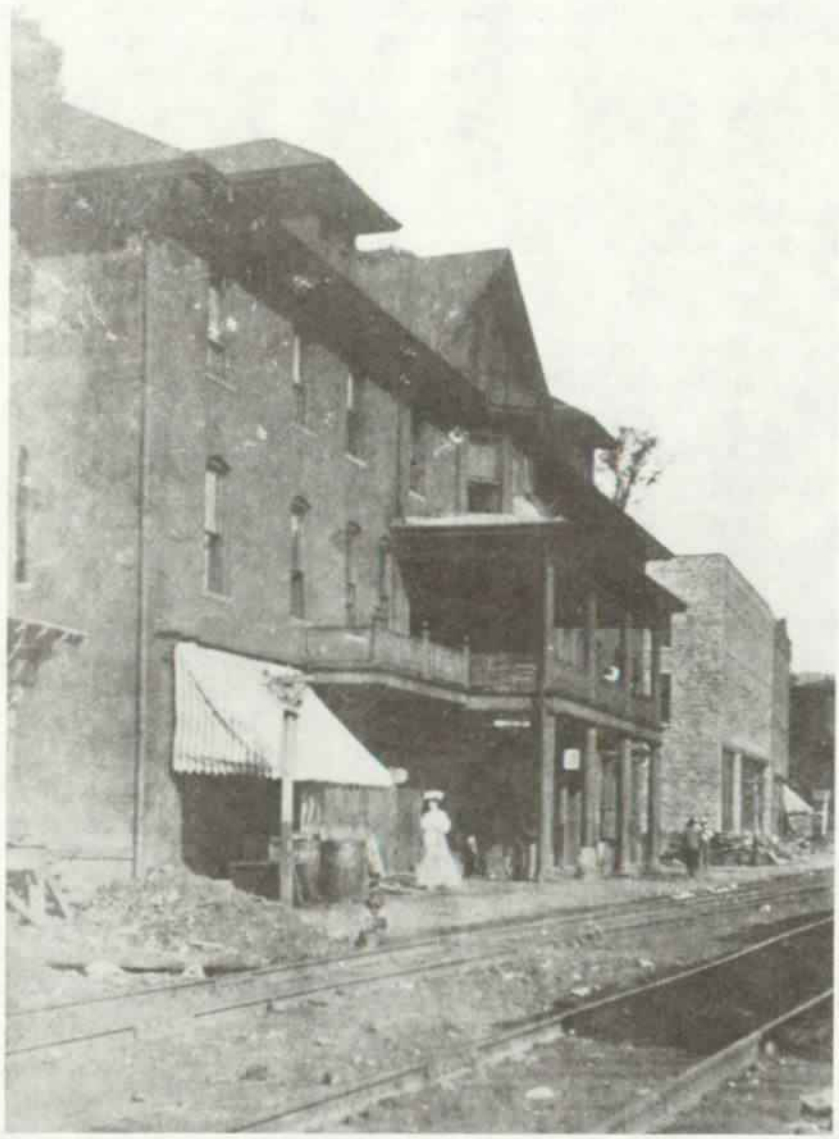

Figure 3
Goodman-Kincaid Building (in background), 1908
(Courtesy of the New River Gorge National River)

The Standard Dry Goods Company owned all of the building from the time it was first built to as late as 1918. A railroad map of 1916 refers to the Goodman-Kincaid Building as the "Standard Dry Goods Company, 1916."[18]

In March 1918 the company sold the northern third of the Goodman-Kincaid Building to Gost Tsaimes and Miltos Tassos, who operated a restaurant on the main floor. The company

18. Railroad Map of 1916.

continued to own the remaining two-thirds of the building.[19] In 1921 the Standard Dry Goods Company transferred its two-thirds parcel to Miltos Tassos and Gust Kandris (the latter replacing Tsaimes as one of the partners).[20] The two Greek partners remained as owners until 1924, when they sold the Goodman-Kincaid Building to Dr. B.E. Lykins.[21] Meanwhile, Dr. Lykins, who held both tracts for a little more than a year, sold his property to Dr. H.L Goodman and John A. Kincaid for $15,000 in 1925.[22]

A property map of 1947 describes the building as the Goodman and Kincaid Building, and their heirs retained ownership until 1975, when the structure was sold to Erskine Pugh and Dr. H.B. Wurst.[23]

This deed is of some interest for several reasons. First, it describes the property as made up of two tracts. It also speaks of the stores that were once in the Goodman-Kincaid Building, the dividing wall between them, and the owners of each tract over the years. The deed notes that for many years a restaurant operated in the smaller tract, on the north, and the larger tract on the south was listed as a store. The store had probably been a clothing store since the building was first constructed. In describing the smaller tract, the deed refers to the Bullock Realty Company as the owner of the adjoining bank building.

The evidence seems to be abundant that, throughout most of its active life, the building's first level housed at least two stores. The smaller store appears to have been a restaurant for most of the building's life, occupied at one time by the two Greeks, then by Mrs. McClure in the 1930s to 1940s, and finally by the Pughs in the 1970s to 1980s. In a photograph taken in the mid-1920s a sign hangs over this store and bears the large letters "CAFE"; beneath this in smaller letters are the words "Rooms for Rent." Thus, the levels above the cafe were operated as a boarding house (figure 2). Another photograph taken in 1920 shows a doorway just to the right of the restaurant. It was probably this doorway that led to the upstairs apartments in the north section of the Goodman-Kincaid Building (figure 4). Besides housing boarders, the building also had offices on the upper floors. Dr. C.F. Ridge had an office on the second floor with an entrance at the rear of the building. During the early years the telephone exchange was also on the second floor. Without further evidence it is difficult to say in which sections of the Goodman-Kincaid Building these establishments were located.

Figure 2 also reveals another sign hanging over the large store on the south section of the building. This sign reads "DRUGS," and beneath this word in smaller letters are the words "Southside Drug Co." It should be noted that at the time this photograph was taken, the Mankins had discontinued their business and practice in Thurmond. Meanwhile, the Southside Drug Company, which had been located on the south side of the river in Glen Jean, was destroyed by fire. The company then moved into the Goodman-Kincaid Building, retaining its old name. One former inhabitant who lived in Thurmond between 1918 and 1933

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19. DB 46, March 15, 1918, p. 96.

20. DB 53, November 1, 1921, p. 629.

21. DB 57, March 1, 1924, pp. 236-237.

22. DB 60, November 9, 1925, p. 160.

23. DB 335, May 6, 1975, p. 288; DB 335, July 7, 1975, p. 642. The following year Doctor Wurst transferred his interest to Pugh. See DB 344, March 10, 1976, p. 384.

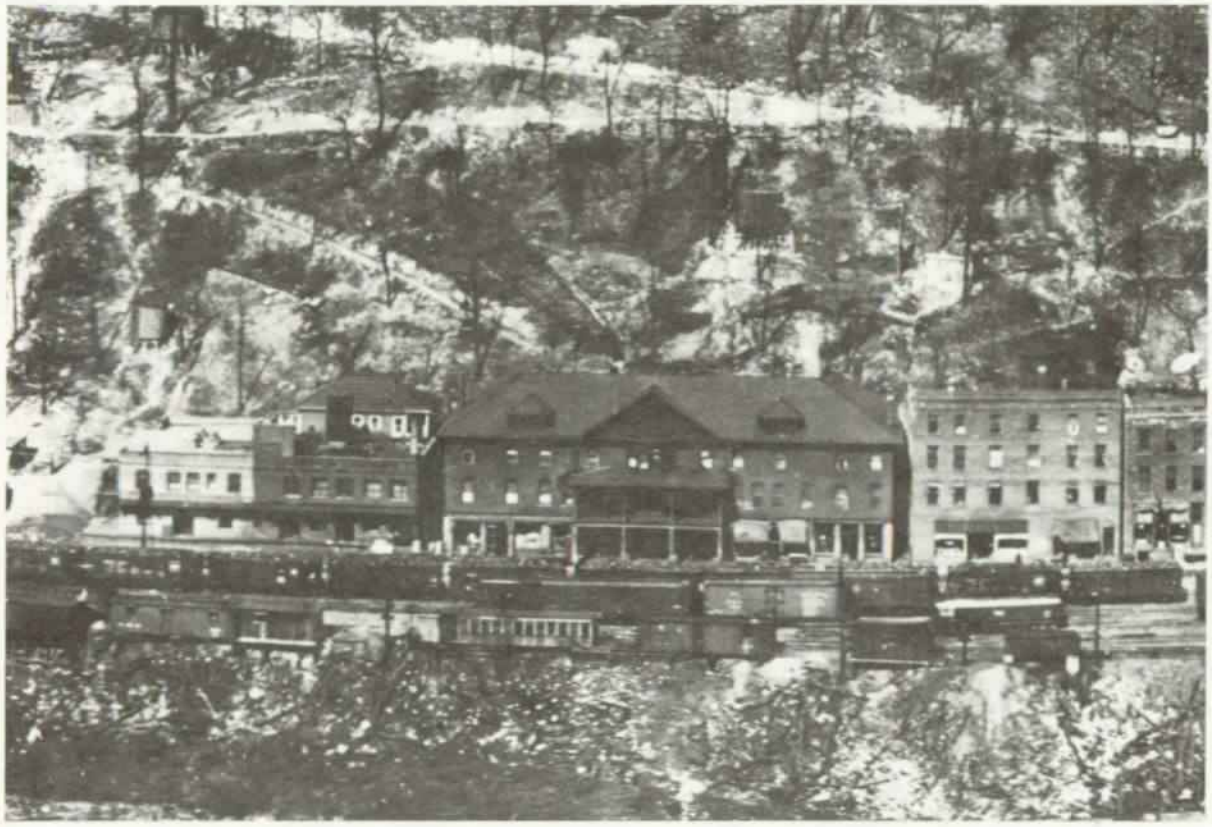

Figure 4
North Side of Thurmond, 1920
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

recalled the drugstore and the restaurant.[24] Another former inhabitant also remembered that the restaurant was owned by the Greeks and later taken over by an "American," presumably meaning Mrs. McClure.[25] Still another former inhabitant recalled an ice cream parlor located beside the National Bank of Thurmond. The ice cream parlor was undoubtedly the restaurant so often mentioned in sources.[26]

There is little doubt that Mrs. McClure's restaurant was in the Goodman-Kincaid Building. One exterior and two interior views of the restaurant will confirm this, despite the incorrect caption they bear, which reads "Mankin Building" (figures 5, 6, 7).

Although the exterior view is a partial view of the building, the base, or plinth, consists of stone identical to that in the Goodman-Kincaid Building. Moreover, the ornamental iron that

24. Wallace Roscoe Bennett, interview with by Paul J. Snyden, Oak Hill, West Virginia, October 1, 1980, Interview No. 9, Park files.

25. Herman Monk, interview with Paul J. Snyden, Beckley, West Virginia, August 17, 1980, Interview No. 2, Park files.

26. Letter, Mrs. Mary Alice Herre to Joe L. Kennedy, Superintendent, New River Gorge National River, June 22, 1988, Park files.

Figure 5
Goodman-Kincaid Building, 1943,
Interior of Mrs. McClure's Restaurant
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

supports the large store windows is the same that now appears on the Goodman-Kincaid Building. Thus, there can be no doubt that Mrs. McClure's restaurant was in the Goodman-Kincaid Building.

Mrs. McClure sold the restaurant in 1945. It is not known who bought the store or whether it continued to serve as a restaurant.[27]

When first constructed, the building had a plain facade with two storefronts. There were nine windows on the second level and another nine on the third level. A photograph taken before the adjoining bank building was built reveals that the west side of the Goodman-Kincaid Building had four windows on the second level and four on the third (figure 8).

The storefront windows were very large. Early photographs show three sets of stone steps leading up to the store (figure 9). In 1985 a movie company constructed a wooden platform the full width of the building, thus covering these steps. The company filmed the movie "Matewan," the story of labor strife and unionization among coal miners. The platform has been removed at the time of this writing.

27. News clipping, unidentified newspaper, undated, Park files.

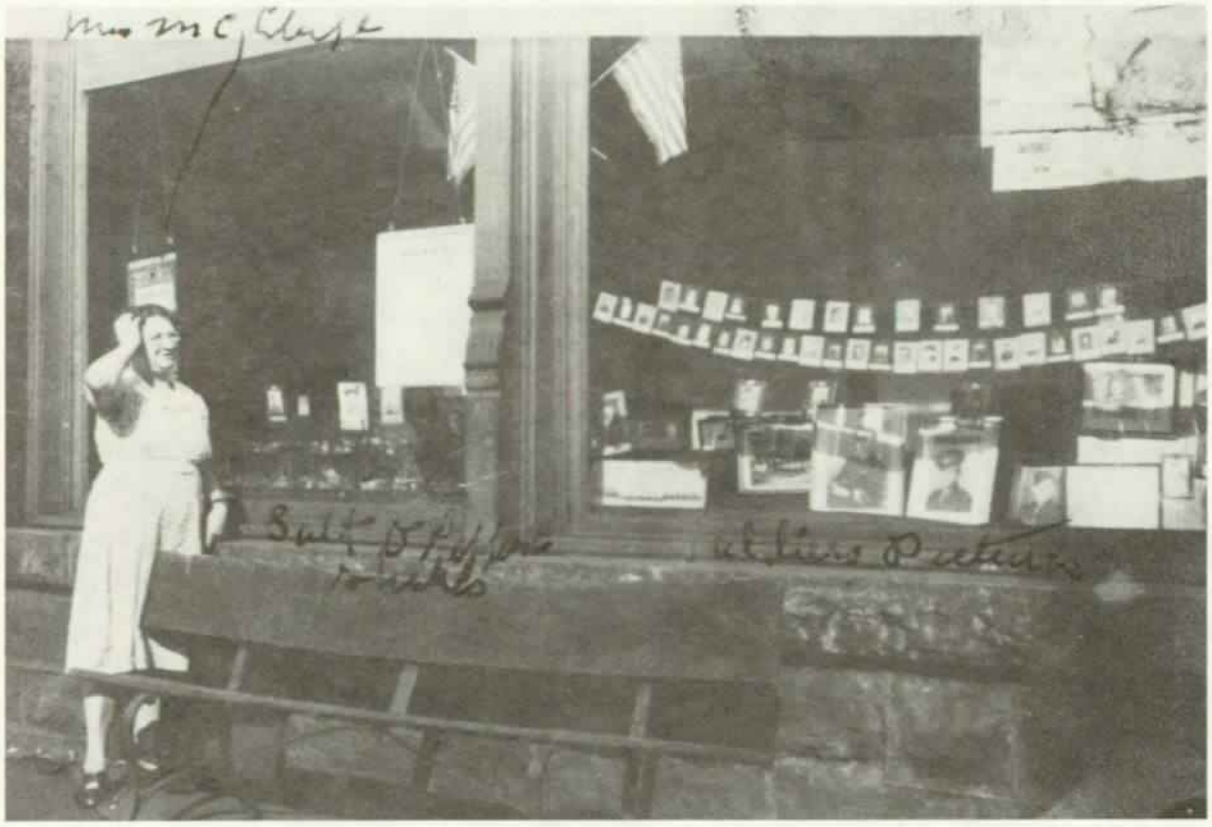

Figure 6
Goodman-Kincaid Building, 1944,
Exterior of Mrs. McClure's Restaurant
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

Changes to the physical appearance of the structure usually came about as a result of new tenants. Other more extensive changes came about as a result of neglect. Mrs. Erskine Pugh, who resided in Thurmond for about 30 years and whose husband purchased the three commercial buildings in 1975, recalled that around 1959 people still lived in the Goodman-Kincaid Building, but soon afterwards the roof began to cave in.[28] The building was suffering from neglect, and the few remaining local residents were scavenging all building materials they could lay their hands on.

When the Pughs took over what was left of the Goodman-Kincaid Building in 1975, they made changes to the structure. Except for the exterior walls, the southern two-thirds of the building was almost entirely destroyed, but the northern third was made usable. The Pughs built an enclosed ramp or passageway on the first and third floors, connecting these parts of the Goodman-Kincaid Building with the bank building, which was also remodeled. The first level was converted into a dining room. This was the area in the Goodman-Kincaid Building where the restaurant once stood.[29]

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28. Pugh interview.

29. Memorandum, Land Acquisition Office, NERI, to Superintendent, NERI, subject: "Notification of Closing," April 26, 1989, w/encls: Deed and Form 10-285, Park files.

Figure 7
Goodman-Kincaid Building, 1943,
Interior of Mrs. McClure's Restaurant
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND

In 1915 Captain Thurmond's heirs transferred 60 acres of land in Thurmond to the Bullock Realty Company.[30] Part of this large tract contained the lot upon which the bank building was eventually built.

While the railroad map of 1916 shows the Mankin-Cox and Goodman-Kincaid buildings, it does not show the existence of the bank building. Instead, the map reveals a small one-story frame structure, owned by the Bullock Realty Company.[31] Early photographs of the area show the Mankin-Cox and Goodman-Kincaid buildings with a lot separating the latter structure from the Thurmond Hotel (figures 3, 8, and 9).

The Bullock Realty Company probably built the bank building between 1917 and 1919. Tax records may help to pinpoint the exact year of construction. In 1915, when the Bullock Realty Company purchased the property, improvements on its 60 acres were appraised at $28,270. This amount remained almost constant in 1916 and 1917. In 1918, however, assessments on improvements rose to $34,000. This sum remained unchanged for the next three years.[32] This rise was probably caused by a significant addition to structures which the Bullock Realty Company owned. The fact that the rise was evident in 1918 along together with other substantiating evidence leads one to conclude that the bank building was probably built in 1917, the year before the new appraisal became effective.

A contract entered in March 1919, between the Bullock Realty Company and Drs. J.H. Bannister and A.W. Crews (recent owners of the Mankin-Cox Building), refers to a room in the "new brick building situated near the Lafayette Hotel." Bannister and Crews were seeking to rent this room, which was already occupied by the New River Jewelry Company.[33] This is further evidence that the bank was already built and in use.

A photograph dated April 1920 shows the bank building for the first time, as well as its neighboring structures. The photograph shows the bank's original facade, revealing two storefronts and an entrance to the upper floors at the extreme right (figure 4). Until 1922, the store on the left was occupied by the New River Jewelry Company.[34]

The bank building, consisting of 14,041 square feet of space, had four levels, including two stores at ground level. The structure did not have a basement, a fact that raised an interesting point. From the time of its construction, the bank's heating system was housed in the basement of the Thurmond (Lafayette) Hotel. The heat was piped into the building through underground pipes. The Bullock Realty Company owned both the hotel and bank building. When ownership of the bank building changed, the new owner continued to use the heating system in the Thurmond Hotel.[35]

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30. DB 42, December 31, 1915, p. 459.
31. Railway map of 1916.
32. Blotters 1915 through 1921.
33. DB 47, March 11, 1919, p. 463.
34. *The Fayette Tribune,* Fayetteville, WV, April 25, 1923.
35. DB 93, August 31, 1939, p. 503.

Figure 8
Hotel Thurmond and Commercial Buildings, before 1917,
Showing the Windows on the West Side of the Goodman-Kincaid Building
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

In 1922 the Bullock Realty Company sold its property to the National Bank of Thurmond for $24,000, and the bank made several major changes to the building before moving into it.[36]

The National Bank of Thurmond, founded by Captain Thurmond in 1906 as the Thurmond Bank, was located in the Thurmond Hotel.[37] Originally organized as a state bank, the establishment became a national bank in 1908, bearing the name National Bank of Thurmond. An illustration of the bank's front during its early years shows its location at the east front corner of the hotel (figure 10). In 1911 the bank had resources amounting to $200,570.[38]

In 1923 the National Bank of Thurmond moved into its new quarters after altering much of the ground floor and facade. One newspaper of the period described the changes in the following words:

36. DB 54, September 1, 1922, p. 344.

37. *The Fayette Journal*, Fayetteville, WV, September 13, 1906; Ibid., November 29, 1906.

38. *The Fayette Journal*, November 2, 1911.

Figure 9
Commercial Buildings, ca. 1910,
Showing Stone Steps Leading to Stores in the Goodman-Kincaid Building
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

The lobby floor is of marble, and the fixtures are of steel and marble, and of the latest design, and everything is up to date and arranged to facilitate the transaction of business.

The new vault is absolutely burglar proof, built of reinforced concrete and steel lining. An eleven-ton Mosler vault door gives access to the interior and insures a No. 10 Burglar insurance rating, which is the very lowest.

The vault contains three compartments, one holding the burglar proof money chests and lockers for cash and bank securities. Another contains the safety deposit boxes, and the third is reserved for books, files, etc.

Adjacent to the vault is the coupon room and private space for customers for checking up and examining securities, or writing letters.

There is a commodious director's room, and ample work space for the employees, with the best of light and ventilation.

Adjoining the lobby are private consultation rooms.

Figure 10
National Bank of Thurmond in the Hotel Thurmond, ca. 1915
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

> The bank is housed in a four story modern brick building, occupying the ground floor.[39]

The banking room was fitted with new furniture and fixtures made by the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York.[40]

In announcing the grand opening of its new facilities, the bank's advertisement in a local newspaper read:

> Our New Home
> Was built to meet the increasing demand for wider, better service. You are invited to avail yourself of our superior facilities for handling your banking business. Put us to the test.[41]

The exterior changes were even more imposing. A photograph taken in the mid-1920s depicts a new first floor bank facade built in the neoclassical style. A long vertical sign runs almost

39. *The Fayette Tribune*, Fayetteville, WV, April 25, 1923.

40. Ibid.

41. Clipping, unknown newspaper, unknown dates, Park files.

the full height of the building and reads "National Bank of Thurmond" (figure 2).[42] A 1983 news article notes that the columns in front of the bank and the facing on the building were made of Indiana limestone.[43]

While the bank was conducting business on the ground level, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Exchange operated on the second floor. The third and fourth floors were used for living quarters.[44]

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the National Bank of Thurmond failed, and in 1931 it shut its doors. However, the bank continued to own the building until 1937, when the structure was sold to C.B. Collins for $5,000.[45] Henceforth, the building was alternately referred to as the bank building and the Collins building. Through August 1949 and perhaps even later, C.B. Collins owned the building.[46]

After the bank's failure, a general clothing store occupied the area that the bank left vacant, while tenants remained in the upper stories as late as 1959.[47] However, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Exchange moved to Beckley, West Virginia, in 1938.

After 1960 people began to leave Thurmond. From a thriving community of about 400 inhabitants in the 1920s, the population dwindled to about 80 by 1960. It was inevitable that the three commercial buildings would suffer. But as the 1970s approached, Thurmond's potential for tourism began to show signs of life. Rafting on the New River and other sports were becoming popular, and Thurmond was becoming a base of operations for outdoor recreation.

Around 1970 Erskine Pugh, an old-time resident of Thurmond and owner of a grocery store on the south side of the river, saw possibilities in the revival of Thurmond as a tourist attraction. In partnership with Dr. H.B. Wurst, Pugh purchased all three commercial buildings, which were then vacant. The partners proposed to convert the bank building into a combined hotel, restaurant, and club. They called it the Banker's Club. The hotel was opened in 1974, coinciding with the opening of Wild Water Unlimited, a rafting establishment in Thurmond. Much of the old bank lobby became a restaurant and bar, and the southern portion of the building became the kitchen. The one-third tract of the Goodman-Kincaid Building, which had remained intact, was connected to the kitchen at ground level by a ramped opening. The first floor of the one-third tract of the Goodman-Kincaid Building was converted into a dining room. The second, third, and fourth levels of the bank building were made into apartments. A second connection between the bank building and the Goodman-Kincaid Building was also built at the third level.[48]

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42. The back of this photograph notes that it is a copy of a 1920 postcard. This date is incorrect since the bank did not move into the building until 1923.

43. Clipping, unknown newspaper, "Taken from Alma Coleman Martin Album, October 23, 1983," Park files.

44. *The Fayette Tribune*, Fayetteville, WV, April 25, 1923.

45. DB 86, September 30, 1937, p. 598.

46. DB 145, August 29, 1949, p. 363.

47. Pugh Interview.

48. *The Raleigh Register: Beckley Post-Herald*, Beckley, WV, March 3, 1973; Pugh interview; Delmar Robinson "A Breath of New Life In Fayette Ghost Town," *Home and Family* (Charleston, WV), July 13, 1975.

The Banker's Club operated about 14 years but closed in October 1988. In April 1989, the National Bank of Thurmond, the Goodman-Kincaid Building, the Mankin-Cox Building, and the other property in Thurmond, were sold to the U.S. government as part of the Thurmond Historic District in the New River Gorge National River.[49]

49. Memorandum, Land Acquisition Officer, NERI, to Superintendent, NERI, subject: "Notification of Closing," April 26, 1989, with enclosures: Deed and Form 10-285, Park files.

THE STONE STRUCTURE

The small stone structure directly behind the National Bank of Thurmond was built after the bank's construction and was reportedly used as a secure dry storage for the Thurmond telephone exchange equipment, particularly for batteries. Established in 1902, the central telephone exchange in Thurmond served the coal fields of Fayette and Raleigh counties. Originally, the exchange and its operators worked in a small frame structure on Thurmond property. The telephone operations for the coal region of the New River Gorge continued to be centered at Thurmond until offices were opened in Beckley and Oak Hill in the 1920s.

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

INTRODUCTION

In its heyday, the town of Thurmond was a lively place and a major revenue producer on the main line of the C&O Railroad. The town grew up around the railroad bridge across the New River, which provided access for shipping the coal mined along Dunloup Creek. Thus, Thurmond became the main center for forming up the trains that transported coal to the rest of the country. The railroad's prominence also gave Thurmond the distinction of not having a main street, as the commercial buildings were located directly off the east side of the tracks.

In addition to the three commercial structures discussed in this report, Thurmond also contained the Hotel Thurmond and the Armour meat-packing building. Another large hotel was located across the river at Southside Junction. With the advent of diesel locomotives and diminished coal use, the town declined. Over time the latter three buildings succumbed to fire, so that by the late 1960s only the Mankin-Cox Building, the Goodman-Kincaid Building, and the National Bank of Thurmond remained of the commercial portion of the town.

The significance of the three remaining commercial buildings lies in their contribution to the historic scene and to the Thurmond Historic District. The buildings retain much of their historic character, despite modification or replacement of the original storefronts.

THE MANKIN-COX BUILDING

The Exterior

The Mankin-Cox Building is a three-story brick building, constructed in 1904 (figure 11). The track, or west, elevation is faced with yellow brick and topped by an ornately corbelled parapet. The foundation is constructed of rusticated ashlar with a smooth stone water-table course level with the first floor. A door leading into the cellar area is located to the north of the main entry into the building, with a cellar window to the south. The wooden frames, door, and sash for these openings no longer exist. The fenestration pattern at the second and third floors consists of four bays of double-hung wood windows, each headed by a brick arch. Brick piers support the iron lintel across the first-floor storefront bays. Decorative rosettes are applied to the web of the beam periodically along its length, and decorative metal panels fill in between the flanges at the top of each pier.

Figure 11
Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The first floor is divided into three unequal bays, with a central recessed entry area flanked by two large store windows. The northern window is the larger of the two windows. It is formed by two large glass panes headed by a large panel of prism glass and supported on a wood plinth with two decorative recessed panels. The southern window is similar, except that the glass portion of the window has been boarded over with horizontal shiplap siding, and there is only one panel in the plinth. The treatment of these two window bays is not the original. A photograph (figure 1) taken a few years after the building was constructed shows much shorter wood plinths and taller main panes of glass with plain glass transom areas. The plinth under the southern window originally had two recessed panels. Prior to 1925 the southern window was modified, and a display window was extended outward from the face of the building (figure 2). This bay window, applied to the front of the building, appears to have been supported on a couple of vertical wooden props. It contained a panel of prism glass above the window proper.

The main recessed entry area retains its original configuration of two angled walls, but some of the finishes have apparently changed. The original triangular wood brackets at the upper corners of the recess opening and the original concrete steps still exist, although the steps now have sizable cracked and spalled areas. The double-door-width opening into the northern half of the building can be seen in a 1910 photograph (figure 12). The doors are open in the photograph, allowing the teller cages of the bank to be seen. The current double doors appear to be in the same location and are also headed by a transom. It is not known whether the current doors are the originals or later ones. What appears to be the original door to the stair leading to the second floor can be seen at the right-hand edge of figure 12. The door into the south room and the wall bearing it are not original. The current configuration of this wall has no opening to correspond 2to the stairway door, and it is constructed of the same materials as the current (unoriginal) storefronts. The beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling is original. The colonial-style light fixture hanging from the ceiling is not original but is in the same location as the early fixture seen in figure 12. The concrete floor of the entryway is original and is cracked along the lines of the wood joists supporting it.

The north, south, and east elevations are all of red brick, as is the addition to the southern rear corner of the building. The original portions of the north and south elevations are somewhat similar in composition (figure 13). Both elevations have four stepped parapet sections and two chimneys. Both elevations have three small, high windows at the first floor, three double-hung windows at the second floor, and four double-hung windows at the third floor. The third-floor windows are located directly over the second-floor windows, with the extra window to the east on the north elevation and to the west on the south elevation. Actually, the westernmost second-floor window on the south side of the building is now a door. The original window opening was modified to accommodate a door, probably for access to the second floor when the interior stair from the first floor was removed. What looks like a railing on the landing of the stair leading up to this door appears at the extreme right edge of a photograph taken about 1925 (figure 2). This stair was rebuilt late in 1990 (figure 14).

All of the original double-hung windows on the south side have been replaced with modern aluminum double-hung windows. The easternmost first-floor window on the south elevation has been completely bricked up and is now partially below grade. The eastern two first-floor windows of the north elevation were no longer used after the New River Banking and Trust Company moved into the building in 1909. These windows were completely bricked up from the inside, but the frames were left in place and only partially bricked up at the exterior. Also, when the bank moved into the building, an iron security grill was installed in front of the third window on the north elevation.

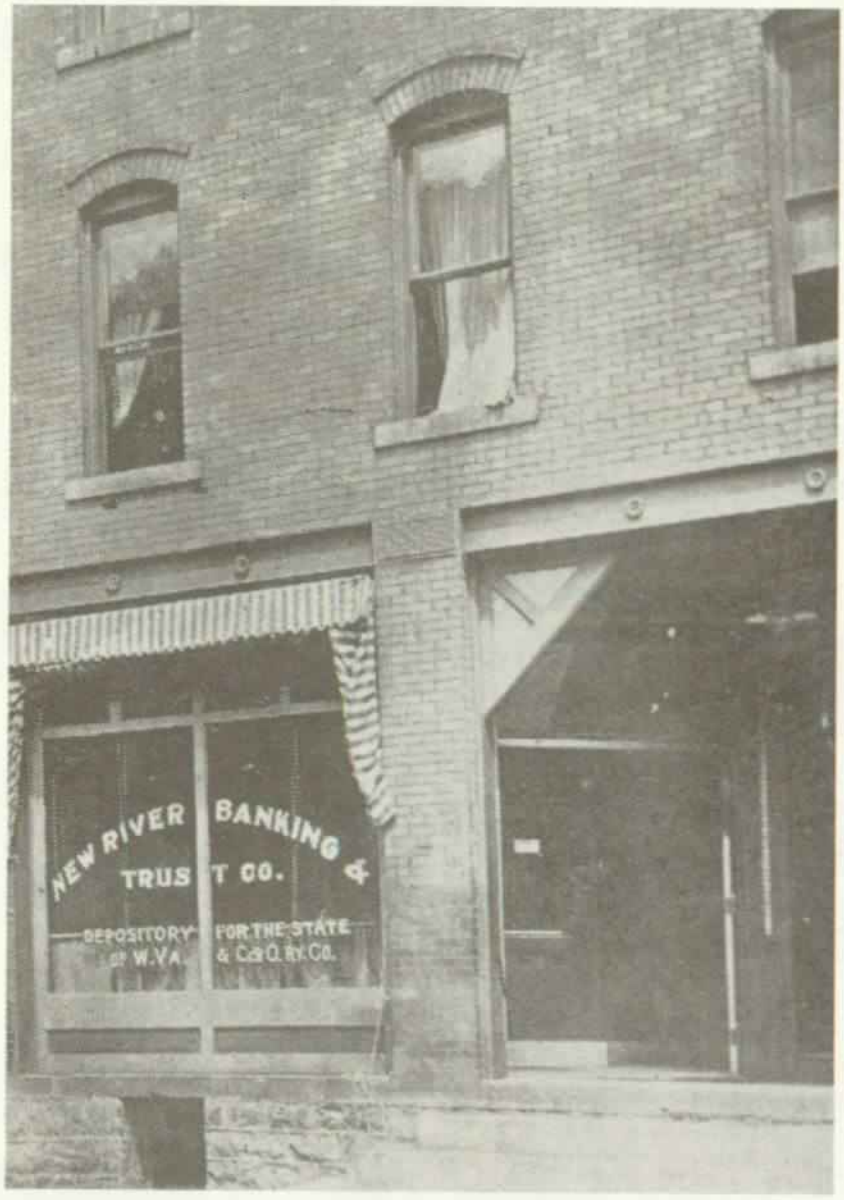


Figure 12
Mankin-Cox Building, ca. 1910
(Courtesy of New River Gorge National River)

Originally, there was no first-floor entry on the south side of the building. A photograph from 1910 (figure 1) only shows a large sign advertising the Mankin Drug Company painted on the front corner of the building. A later photograph (figure 2) shows a set of double doors with a transom in this corner, cutting through the painted sign. A concrete ramp leads up to the doors, presumably to facilitate the delivery of goods into the store. The adjacent concrete stairway and retaining wall were probably constructed at the same time. All of these concrete elements were removed and reconstructed by the park maintenance staff during the summer of 1990 (figure 15). The original glass panel doors no longer exist and have been replaced with rough-sawn vertical board doors. The transom also appears to have been modified.

Figure 13
South Elevation, Mankin-Cox Building, March 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 14
New Entry Stair at South Elevation, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

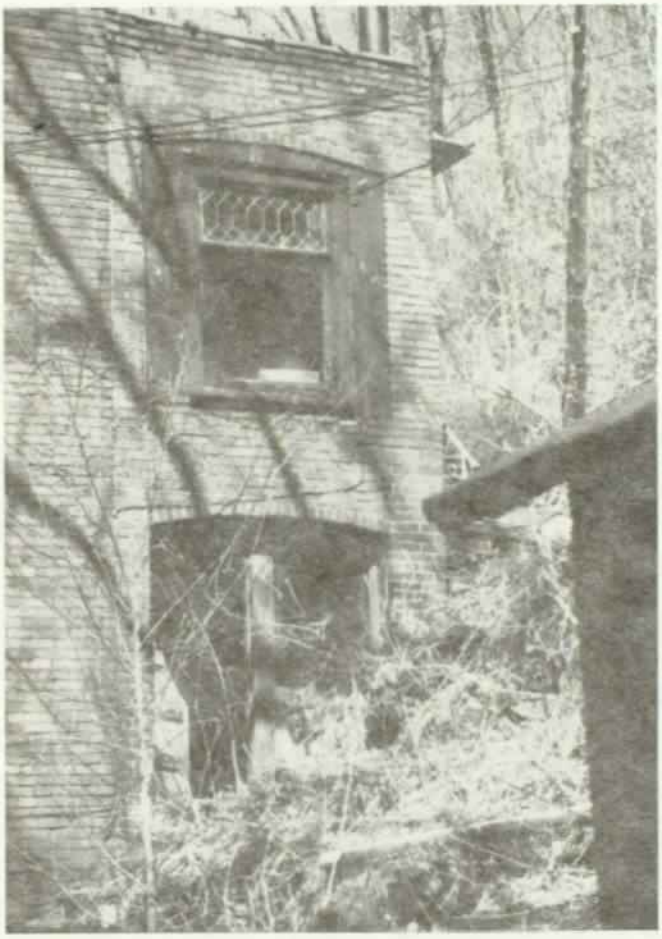


Figure 16
South Elevation of Rear Addition, Mankin-Cox Building, March 1990
(NPS Photo)

the second and third floors of this elevation. The third-floor door is headed by a transom and a brick arch. At the northern end of the second floor, a small arched window is also visible. An original third-floor arched window opening and an original second-floor door still exist inside the addition.

Originally, a sign of what appears to be pressed metal graced the top of the top of the west elevation (figure 1). The lettering on the sign read "MANKIN 1904" and was flanked by low relief ornamental scrollwork. The sign was removed after 1925.

The main roof of the Mankin-Cox Building is built up with a mopped asphalt finish (figure 17). The roof appears to be in good condition and is vented by two sheet metal turbine vents. The interior faces of the parapet walls are coated with asphalt or mastic. The parapets are in poor condition; almost every stepped section of wall at the north and south elevations is bowed inward. This bowing is especially severe at the northwest corner of the building. The parapets are capped with stone, which has been coated with asphalt.

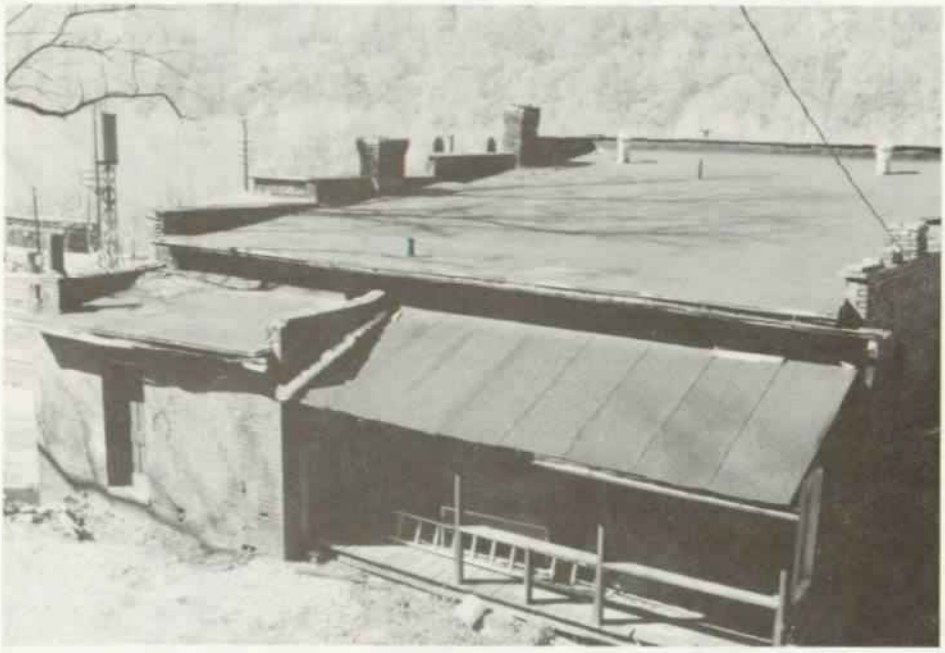


Figure 17
East Elevation, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

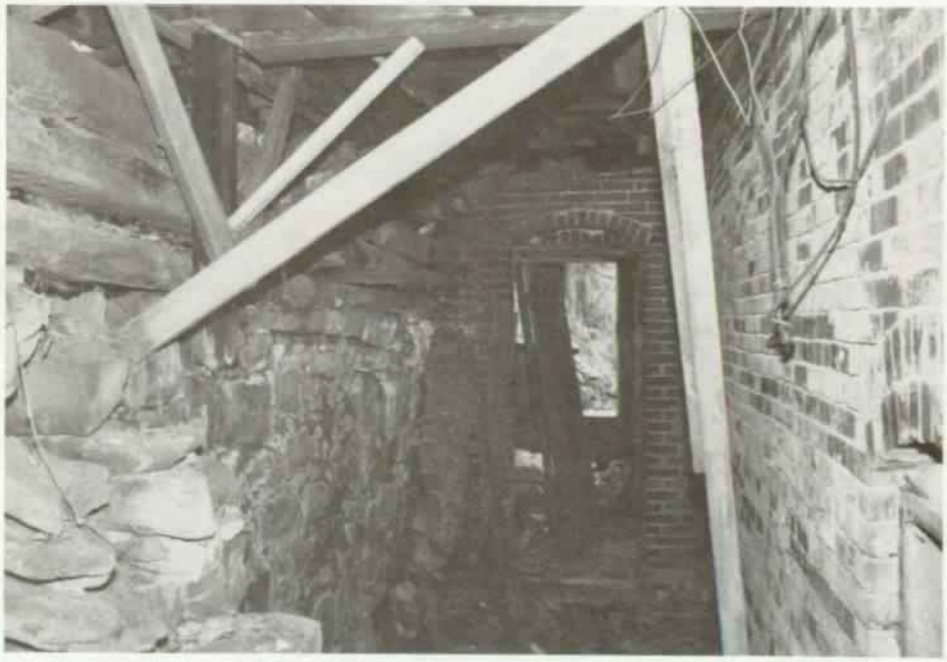


Figure 18
Area Under Rear Porch, Looking South, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The chimneys are in very poor condition. Typically, the chimneys are constructed of red brick, with the top five courses, including three courses of corbelling, of yellow brick. The top of the northeast chimney has already collapsed, and the bricks have been laid on the coping stones of the adjacent parapet. The other three chimneys and the remaining courses of the northeast chimney are very short on mortar to the point that several courses of brick can be removed easily by hand. The northwest corner of the southwest chimney is beginning to cave in (figure 19), and the collapse of at least the top of the chimney is imminent. All of the chimneys lean or are rotating out of square.

On the addition at the back of the building is a built-up roof with a mopped asphalt finish. Both this roof and the main roof slope downward to the east and drain into hung metal gutters. The parapet walls of the addition are in fair condition and are capped with clay coping tiles. The southeast corner of this roof is penetrated by a square brick chimney. The chimney consists of approximately eight courses of brick above the roof line and is topped with a tall, round clay flue tile. This chimney is good condition. The porch roof is covered with tar paper (figure 17).

The Interior

The interior configuration of the Mankin-Cox Building remains much as it was when it was built. Several doorways have been introduced or modified, finishes have been altered, and the original stair between the first and second floor has been removed. These modifications will be discussed at greater length below. (Refer to the door and window schedules in the existing conditions drawings for the conditions of these elements.) All of the original plaster in the building contains asbestos.

Room 001. This cellar space lies under the western third of the building and is mainly used to house the boiler that heated the structure. The boiler is in a shallow recessed concrete containment at the north end of the space and is surrounded by water trapped by the concrete. The remainder of the floor is mud. A fuel tank supported on a wood frame and a water heater are located to the east of the boiler. The stone walls of the space are in good condition, and the first-floor framing is exposed at the ceiling. The space is generously sized for the boiler and associated piping but is not tall enough to stand up in.

Room 101. This room maintains much of its historic appearance from its 1909 remodeling by the bank (figures 20 and 21). At that time, a brick and concrete vault was added in the northeast corner, and a new stud wall was erected several feet inside the original back (east) wall. The walls and ceiling of the new banking hall were then covered with pressed tin panels (figure 22). A wooden baseboard, finished with a dark stain, was also introduced to this room at the same time.

Prior to the 1909 modifications, the space was finished with 3-1/4" beaded tongue-and-groove boards on furring, installed vertically on the walls and longitudinally on the ceiling. These boards are still in place under the pressed tin and appear to have originally been finished in a dark red-brown stain and varnish. There is no evidence of an original base. Most likely, the wall-floor joint was finished with quarter-round molding.

Minor changes have been made to this space since 1909. In the banking hall, the five gaslights that once hung from tin ceiling rosette panels were removed, and two electric lamps were installed (figure 23). The gas line remains in place. A double door opening to room 102 was

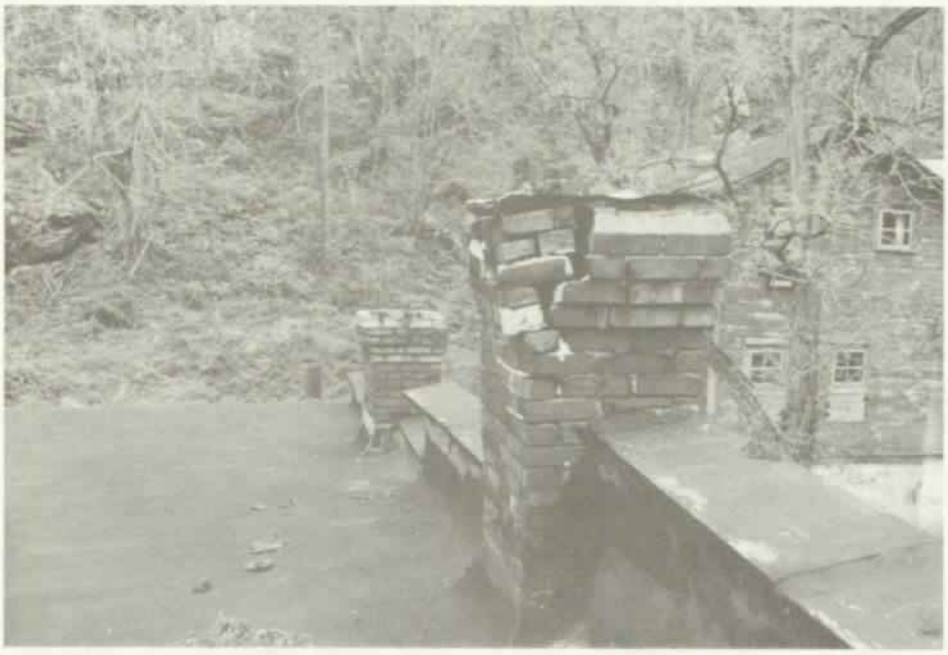


Figure 19
Southwest Chimney, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

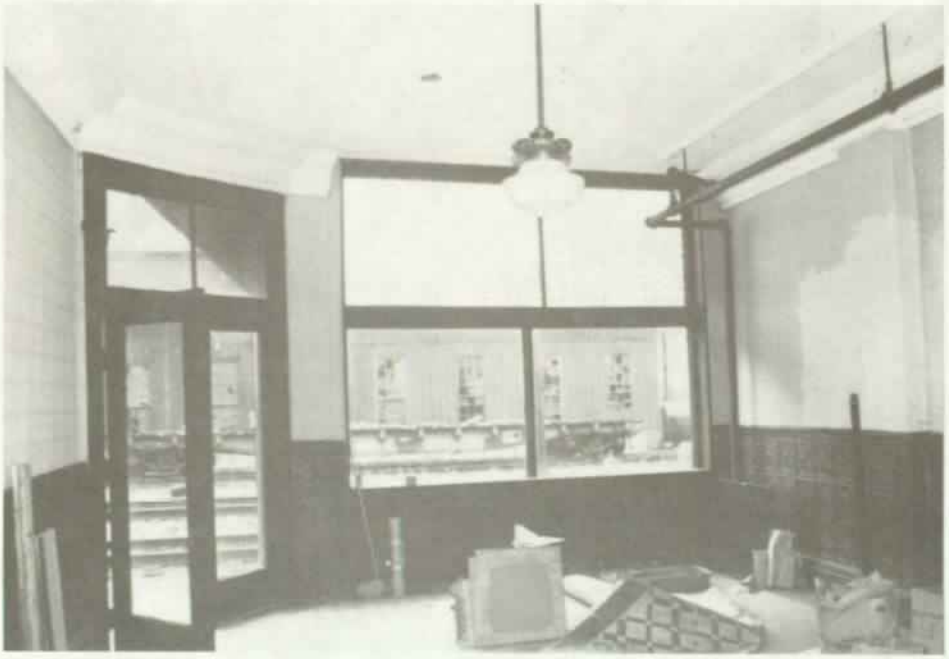


Figure 20
Room 101, Looking West, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 21
Room 101, Looking East, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

removed, and the resulting opening was covered with various pieces of sheet metal. The dates of these modifications are unknown.

Most of the pressed tin ceiling and wall panels remain in place, although many are obviously rusted through. The panels in the eastern portion of the room are the worst, although panels along the north exterior wall are also affected. Several tall wainscot panels on that wall, just west of the vault, are missing, with plain sheet metal panels in their place. It may be assumed these panels succumbed to moisture and rust. It may also be assumed that the beaded tongue-and-groove substrate is decayed to a greater extent than is visible from the condition of the pressed tin. Indeed, a few areas of decay are visible along the north wall.

The 4'2"-tall wainscot panels and most of the trim in the room are painted dark green, with the wall proper painted light green. A few areas of the north wall and at the southwest corner of the vault are a different shade of light green, as if large pieces of furniture had been painted around. The ceiling is painted white.

The floor, except for the alcove created by the vault, was covered with Armstrong loose-laid sheet linoleum. During the investigation for this report, much of it was pulled up to reveal a mosaic tile floor of 1"-square tiles in white, blue, and dark red (figure 24). The park removed the remainder of the linoleum the winter of 1991. The mosaic tile evidently was only located in the public area of the banking hall, along the west wall and the west half of the south wall. The remainder of the original floor appears to have been tongue and groove. Most of this original floor has long since decayed and been replaced by plywood and other wood patches. A portion of plywood and masonite was removed at the west wall during the winter of 1991, revealing all that remains of the original tile. Only a few remnants of tongue-and-groove flooring remain along the north wall. Due to these floor repairs and the absence of a

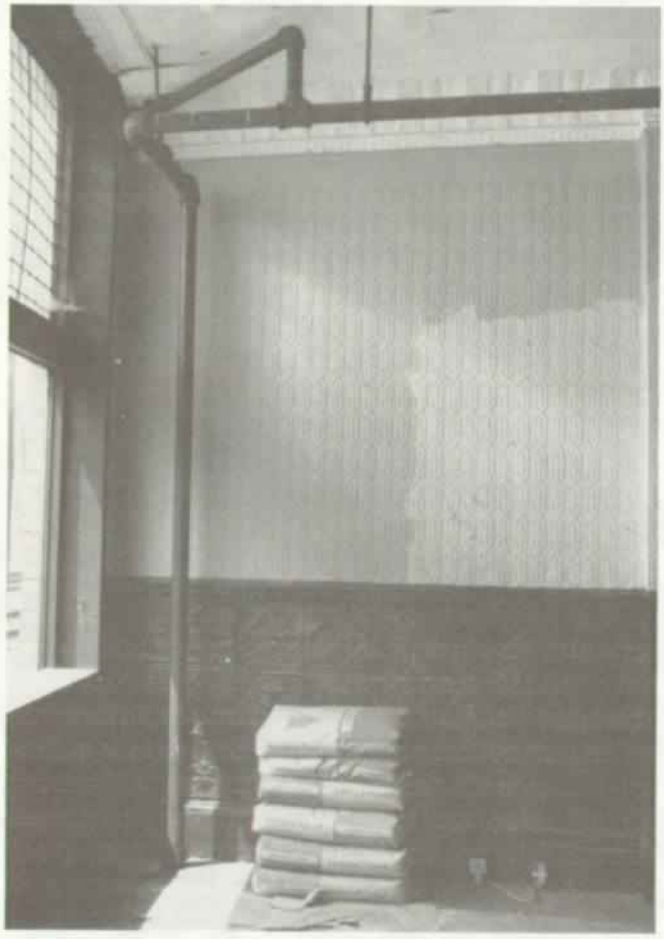


Figure 22
Pressed Tin Panels, Room 101, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

tile border except along the walls, the exact extent of the original tile is impossible to determine. The tile floor is cracked along the line of the joists supporting it. The plywood floor in the eastern half of the room is painted grey and is deteriorating. At the eastern wall, the plywood is very soft and easily pushed through. A section of this soft flooring was removed for the structural investigation portion of this report.

Room 102. The original floor of this room no longer exists. In the eastern portion of the room, it has been replaced with a concrete slab, with plywood as flooring in the remaining western portion of the room. Both are painted grey and are in good condition. A portion of the plywood in the northwest corner of the room was removed to reveal a subfloor that is probably not original.

The ceiling is made of beaded tongue-and-groove boards installed longitudinally. A paneled effect is created by 1" x 6" boards and 2" molding that appear to be original. In the northwest corner of the room, where a stair enclosure to the second floor once existed, the ceiling has been filled in to match the rest of the ceiling (with the exception of the molding profile). The ceiling is painted and is in generally good condition, with a few boards buckled or loose. Two

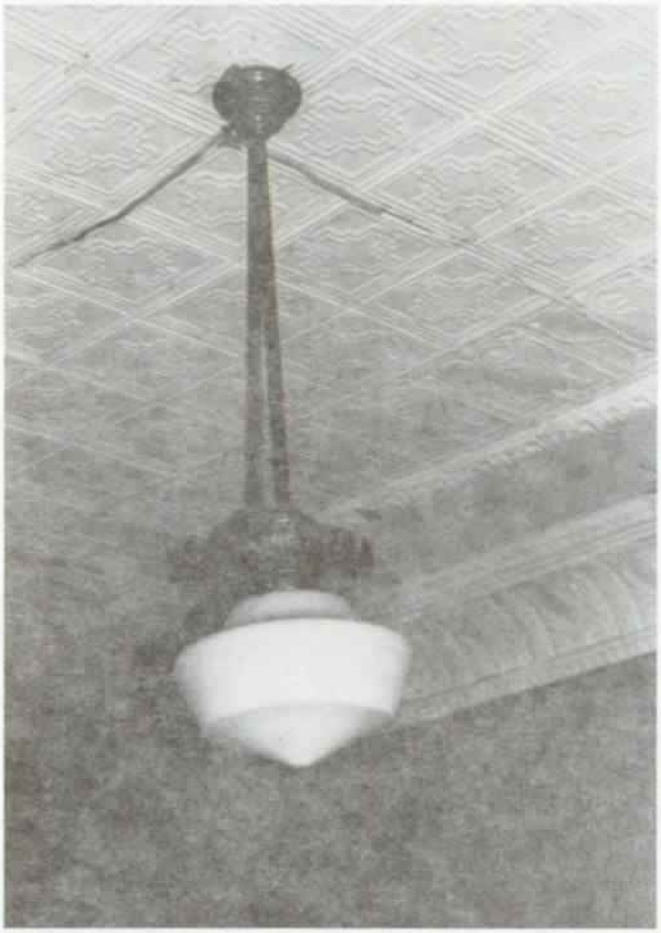


Figure 23
Light Fixture, Room 101, Mankin-Cox Building,
May 1990
(NPS Photo)

unfinished boards outlining the approximate extent of the stair enclosure were removed during the investigation for the this report (figure 25). (It is unknown why these boards were unfinished, but they appear to be recently installed to replace missing earlier boards.) This ceiling extends to the east wall of the building and above the toilet rooms that were added later. The condition of this hidden portion of the ceiling is unknown, but in view of the general decay found in the eastern end of the building, it may be assumed that much of the ceiling is rotten.

The north wall is finished in vertical beaded tongue-and-groove boards, painted. Most are probably original, and the patched areas at the previous stair (figure 25) and double door to room 101 locations are obvious. In the middle of the north wall was a suspended canopy, constructed of wood framing and trim (figures 26 and 27) with an acoustical tile ceiling. The canopy was removed by the park in the summer of 1990. The wall finish below this canopy is plastic laminate panels in a gold-on-white abstract pattern. Generally, the wall is in good condition, although decay appears to be setting in along the bottom, especially at the east end of the room.

Figure 24
Tile Floor, Room 101, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 25
Ceiling at Original Stair Location, Room 102
Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 26
East End of Room 102, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 27
West End of Room 102, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

The east and south walls were finished with a rough-sawn cedar vertical board wainscot to a height of 8', with painted gypsum board above. The wainscot was applied to continuous nailers set into the brick wall every seven courses. This is the original finish for the east wall, which is a stud wall built to enclose modern toilet rooms. This is not the original finish for the south wall, which probably was finished with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove boards like the rest of the first floor. This cedar wainscot was removed by the park in the winter of 1991 (figure 28). The original nailers, though extremely deteriorated, remain in place. A mural of a boating scene graces the south wall between the two windows. The mural is painted over a cardboard disc that may cover the flue opening for an earlier stove. The original window trim has been replaced with rough-sawn cedar.

The west wall of this room is finished in vertical beaded tongue-and-groove boards, painted yellow with black trim (figure 27). Gypsum board covers the original window opening to the north of the exterior door. While covered in tongue-and-groove boards, the wall to the south of the door had a patched area that may once have been an access to a window display.

Figure 28
East End of Room 102, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 103. This bank vault was added in 1909 and is constructed of concrete walls, floor, and ceiling. It is entirely lined with 1/2" steel plate. This plate is heavily rusted but appears to be structurally sound. An assortment of wooden shelves lines the north wall of the vault.

Room 104. This inaccessible space was once part of the larger room that occupied the entire north half of the building before the bank modifications. Remnants of the beaded tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling can be seen, although they are quite deteriorated. The brick north wall and stone east wall appear to be in good condition. The floor has long since disintegrated.

This space is also open to the space above the vault. The exterior wall and ceiling conditions are very similar. The south and west walls are exposed 2" x 4" studs. The "roof" of the vault forms the floor above it.

Room 105. This space apparently once served as a toilet room, although only a toilet paper holder affixed to the east wall remains. The south wall and the ceiling are finished in beaded tongue-and-groove boards, painted silver. The lower half of these walls is badly decayed if not completely deteriorated. The east wall, likewise, was of beaded tongue-and-groove boards, painted silver. Quite deteriorated, it was removed in the winter of 1991 to reveal the stone wall behind it (figure 29), which appears to be in good condition.

The remainder of the walls and the ceiling are in poor condition, with loose, decayed, and missing areas. The ceiling of this space is supported on a wood-frame canopy that extends into room 101. Ghosting on the walls of room 101 at the ends of the canopy suggests that walls once enclosed this space at those locations. The paint scheme of the pressed tin wall under the canopy also suggests this as it is the same silver paint. The north wall is a stud wall covered with horizontal tongue-and-groove boards at the top half. At the lower half of the wall, the studs are exposed to view. The floor has completely disintegrated.

As in rooms 106, 107, and 108, a unique aspect of this space is the east wall. From top to bottom, the wall slopes inward to the west very dramatically. From what can be seen of the original stone wall behind the room finish, the wall was built with this slope. Perhaps the builders felt this battering of the wall was necessary to retain the hillside behind the building.

Rooms 106, 107, and 108. Rooms 106 and 108 are toilet rooms, separated by room 107, a hall or lobby. The east wall of all three spaces is sloped as described under room 105 and is finished with white plastic laminate with an abstract pattern in gold. The other interior walls of rooms 106 and 108 (except the south wall of room 106 and the north wall of room 108, which are doors) are finished with the same plastic laminate. The doors of the two toilet rooms are constructed of vertical rough-sawn cedar boards on rough-sawn cedar frames. The portion of the north and south walls of room 107 not taken up with the doors is finished with the same vertical rough-sawn boards. The laminate at the east wall of room 107 was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the stone wall behind it, which appears to be in good condition.

The ceiling of all three spaces is of rough-sawn boards installed running east and west. At the north end of room 106, some of the ceiling boards are missing, and the remainder show signs of water staining and are possibly decayed. The floor of the three spaces is concrete, about 6" above the level of the floor of room 102. A very rounded "step" down extends from room 107 into room 102. A cast-iron soil pipe enclosed with plastic laminate is located in the northeast corner of room 106.

Figure 29
Room 105, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 201. This room is a bathroom, possibly original, as it has the same vertical beaded board wainscot as the other original bathrooms in the building. Because the room is at the east end of the building, the finishes are in very poor condition. The plaster at the north and east walls, the ceiling, and stair soffit is mostly missing, and the wainscot is showing signs of severe decay. The plaster, with wallpaper painted light turquoise, and wainscot at the west wall appear to be in fair condition with no obvious signs of decay. The floor is tongue and groove, covered with linoleum. The floor, in very poor condition, has holes and extremely soft areas. The trim at the window and at door 203 is different from the typical trim found throughout the building, suggesting that the door and possibly the window were added or modified after the building was built. A large corner cabinet is located in the northeast corner, starting at the top of the wainscot and extending to the ceiling. The original radiator, located in the northwest corner of the room, is one of the two radiators remaining in the building.

Room 202. This room was used as a kitchen, with sink, cabinet, and shelves located in the northeast corner (figure 30). While these do not appear to be original, they do appear to be an early addition. The tongue-and-groove flooring is in fair condition, with a wide orange brown painted border. Linoleum flooring was removed in May 1990 as part of a general building cleanup. The baseboard is in good condition, although a section of it is missing to

Figure 30
Northeast Corner, Room 202, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

the west of the fireplace, and with the reduced ventilation in the sink cabinet, it is suspected the base there may be rotten. The walls and ceiling are plastered, with seven layers of wallpaper. The walls are in fair condition, although there is evidence of moisture damage in the corner around the sink, and the top several inches of the walls are cracked and loose. The wall area to the south of the door to room 203 is in particularly bad condition with large diagonal cracks and buckling, probably caused by the general settling of the building toward its center. During the winter of 1991, the park removed a section of plaster at the bottom of the wall to the south of door 203. The bottoms of the studs thus exposed are in good condition.

The ceiling has areas of loose and missing plaster along the south and east walls. The original mantle has been removed and the firebox boarded up, perhaps at the time of the sink installation. The decorative metal firebox surround and grate are still in place (figure 30). The firebox is filled with debris, including chunks of mortar from the chimney. The stone hearth has dropped to slightly below the surrounding floor surface.

Room 203. In this room, the tongue-and-groove flooring is in fair condition and has a wide orange brown painted border. The baseboard is in good condition, with a small area of loose top molding at the west wall. The small molding returns at both sides of the fireplace are loose or missing. The walls are plastered and painted pink. All are in fair condition with some cracking and buckling caused by the building's settling. The walls were papered at one time, evidenced by the remaining scraps along the tops of the walls. The ceiling is also plastered and papered, with some loose plaster in the southeast corner. The general treatment of the room, with the wallpaper removed from the walls but not the ceiling, suggests the last owners were planning on installing a suspended acoustical tile ceiling similar to the one underway in room 205. A small square of plaster ceiling was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the third-floor framing for the structural analysis portion of this report.

The wood mantle and decorative metal firebox surround are both in place (figure 31) and in fair condition. Several bricks in the firebox have fallen out, and the hearthstone has cracked in half and settled slightly. The metal grate exists but is not in place in the firebox.

Figure 31
Mantle, Room 203, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Room 204. Now serving as a closet, this room was originally part of the hallway providing access to room 205. The use of this space as a storage area has had the happy consequence of preserving the original dark-stained finish of the woodwork. This woodwork and the tongue-and-groove flooring are in fair condition with some areas of wear and marred finish. The east wall, erected to close off the space from the hall, is made of horizontal boards 1" thick and is wallpapered. The remainder of the walls and ceiling are plastered, with five or six layers of wallpaper. Much of the wallpaper is peeling, with the south wall being particularly bare. The plaster of the north wall has a number of nail holes and other gouges, and the plaster of the south wall has moisture damage, delamination of the skim coat, cracking, and buckling. The ceiling has areas of cracked and loose plaster.

Room 205. The tongue-and-groove flooring of this room is in fair condition, with areas of rough or raised grain and no discernable finish. Approximately one-third of the flooring on the west side of the room was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the floor framing configuration and condition. The findings are discussed in the structural section of this report.

The baseboard is painted and in good condition. The plaster walls are painted light green and are generally in fairly good condition with only minor cracking. The south wall, however, has horizontal cracks, slight buckling of the plaster along the top of the wall, and a significant crack in the southwest corner where the walls separated as the building sagged to the interior. There is also some indication of a crack running up the entire center of the chimney at the north wall. Remnants of wallpaper at the top of the walls indicate that all the walls were once papered. The paper appears to have been removed, and the walls and trim were painted their current colors to prepare for the installation of a suspended ceiling. A good deal of the 2′ x 4′ acoustical panel ceiling is in place, but there are sizeable areas where the acoustical panels and metal grid were not yet in place when the installation was abandoned. Above the suspended ceiling, the original ceiling is wallpapered and has some areas of loose and missing plaster, particularly at the perimeter of the room.

Room 206. This hallway is in very poor condition at the eastern end. Paneling scraps have been applied to the ceiling in an attempt to prevent the plaster from falling further. At the east wall, nearly all of the plaster, baseboard, and door trim are gone; the door head trim and a small area of plaster above the door remain (figure 32) but are in visibly poor condition. The easternmost 10 feet or so of the south wall have been replaced with unfinished gypsum board. While it is likely that the original plaster finish was severely deteriorated, this portion of the wall may also have been redone to facilitate the installation of the modern bathtub in the adjoining bathroom. The baseboard at this stretch of wall is missing. The tongue-and-groove flooring at the east end of the hall, in a area extending west to door 202, is severely decayed. While the entire eastern end of the building is suffering from moisture-related deterioration, the deterioration of this section of flooring was exacerbated by a pile of debris that trapped moisture. The park removed the debris in May 1990.

The hall to the west of the area described above is in much better condition. While much of the original plaster ceiling is cracked, loose, or missing, the 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panel ceiling below it is intact. The tongue-and-groove flooring, covered by red linoleum at the west, is in fair condition. The baseboard at the infill for the original stairway door at the west wall is missing, and the adjacent baseboards are in only fair condition. The remainder of the baseboards are in visibly good condition, although it would not be surprising to find them deteriorated from behind. The plaster walls at the north and south, except those areas mentioned above, are in fair condition with a few areas of previously delaminated skim coat not covered by the current white paint. Turned wood corner guards protect the two corners

Figure 32
East End of Hall 206, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

near doors 206 and 216. The plaster of the west wall is in fair condition, but the gypsum board door infill has large holes in it and is not all taped and painted (figure 33). The adjacent horizontal board wall is in fair condition with a great deal of peeling paint.

Room 207. This section of hall is in much better condition than the main hall, room 206 (figure 34). The tongue-and-groove flooring is completely covered with red linoleum, so its condition is unknown. The baseboard is painted salmon brown and is in good condition. The plaster walls, painted white, are also in good condition. The ceiling is finished with a 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panel ceiling in excellent condition. The condition of the plaster ceiling above is unknown. The corner guard (similar to that in figure 40) near door 209 is missing.

Room 208. Now fitted as a bathroom, this room was originally the stairway to the first floor. The stair evidently had some sort of wainscot, as there are distinct wedges of missing plaster in the lower east corners of the north and south walls. The walls and ceilings are plaster painted light blue, and all surfaces show signs of moisture deterioration, delamination of the skim coat, peeling paint, and cracking. Some of the ceiling plaster is loose or missing. A

Figure 33
West End of Hall 206, Mankin-Cox Building,
May 1990
(NPS Photo)

section of plaster at the bottom of the south wall was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the condition of the studs inside the wall. The studs are in good condition.

At the east end of the space, the original stairway door with transom was removed, and the opening was infilled with gypsum board. The door and frame were modified to remove the transom and relocated to the south wall of the room. It is assumed this modification was made at the same time the stair was removed and infilled with a new floor. The floor is tongue and groove with two layers of linoleum on top. The flooring is missing at the far western end of the room, under and around the toilet. The remainder of the floor is suspected of being deteriorated as a large amount of debris held moisture against the floor, until the building was cleaned in May 1990. However, the presence of the linoleum does not permit an accurate assessment of the condition of the wood flooring. The room does not have a baseboard, and the bathtub and sink are missing.

Room 209. This room is one of two rooms in the building that have paneling as the wall finish. All walls are paneled and in good condition. The condition of the original plaster behind the paneling is unknown. The baseboard is in good condition, although the interior

Figure 34
Hall 207, Looking West, Mankin-Cox Building,
May 1990
(NPS Photo)

settlement of the building created a gap between the west wall and the floor. The gap was patched with a wood board applied to the bottom of the baseboard. The tongue-and-groove flooring is in good condition and is painted brown. Tack strips for carpeting, which was removed in May 1990, remain in place. The ceiling is of 2′ x 4′ acoustical panels in a suspended grid. The condition of the plaster above is unknown.

Room 210. This room served as a kitchen, although the stove and refrigerator were removed by the park in May 1990. The floor is covered in linoleum, so the exact condition of the tongue and groove underneath is unknown. The shoe molding of the baseboard is missing, but the baseboard is in good condition. The plaster walls are in fair condition with a gypsum board wainscot at the north, south, and east walls. Behind the present sink, the plaster at the west wall contains the ghost of a former sink. The current sink and cabinet are located along the west wall in the southwest corner of the room (figure 35). A gypsum board-covered pipe chase is located in the same corner and extends to the third floor. A wood cabinet with louvered doors, stained dark, hangs on the wall above the sink. The ceiling is a 2′ x 4′ acoustical panel suspended ceiling. The condition of the original plaster ceiling above is unknown.

Figure 35
Cabinets in Room 210, Mankin-Cox Building,
May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Room 211. The flooring in this room is tongue and groove, painted dark green. Carpeting was removed in May 1990. A section of baseboard is missing to the west of the mantle, and another section is loose at the east corner of the mantle. The remainder of the baseboard is fine. This room has paneled walls to the north, east, and west. The plaster at the south wall is painted white and displays a large old crack to the west of the fireplace flue. The ceiling is a 2' x 4' acoustical panel suspended ceiling. The condition of the original plaster ceiling above is unknown. The original wood mantle (figure 36) is in place, although its shelf is cracked lengthwise; the western column has shifted with the building; and various other elements are nicked and gouged. The metal grate is rusted and broken and contains bricks that have fallen from the chimney flue. Several firebox bricks are cracked and loose.

Room 212. The tongue-and-groove flooring of this room is painted dark green with a dark brown border. The floor is in fair condition and has a small, square sheet metal patch in the northwest corner. It is unknown whether the patch covers a hole and, if so, what kind. The baseboard is in generally good condition, although many of the tongue-and-groove joints are loose. The plaster walls are painted white; some areas have moisture damage, delamination, roughness, and cracking. On the east wall, a piece of board 1/8" thick evidently covers a hole

Figure 36
Mantle, Room 211, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

near the mantle. Several holes have been knocked in the plaster at the west wall. The ceiling is a 2' x 4' acoustical panel suspended ceiling. The condition of the original plaster ceiling above is unknown. The original mantle in this room is missing and has been replaced with another style of mantle. The current mantle (figure 37) is taller, with a mirror above the mantle shelf. The mirror is fastened in place with molding in a fashion that appears to be other than what was intended when the mantle was made. Several pieces of the mantle are cracked or otherwise broken. The decorative metal firebox surround is also of a different design than the others in the building, and a wythe of brick has been added to front of the fireplace as part of the firebox surround. Some of this brick is loose and misaligned. The hearthstone is original and is cracked.

Rooms 213 and 214. These two rooms were originally one before the installation of the wall creating a closet (room 214). This wall is constructed of exposed framing with gypsum board installed between the framing. On the room 213 side, the gypsum board is painted with wallpaper appliques; on the room 214 side, it is unfinished. The framing is painted dark brown on both sides.

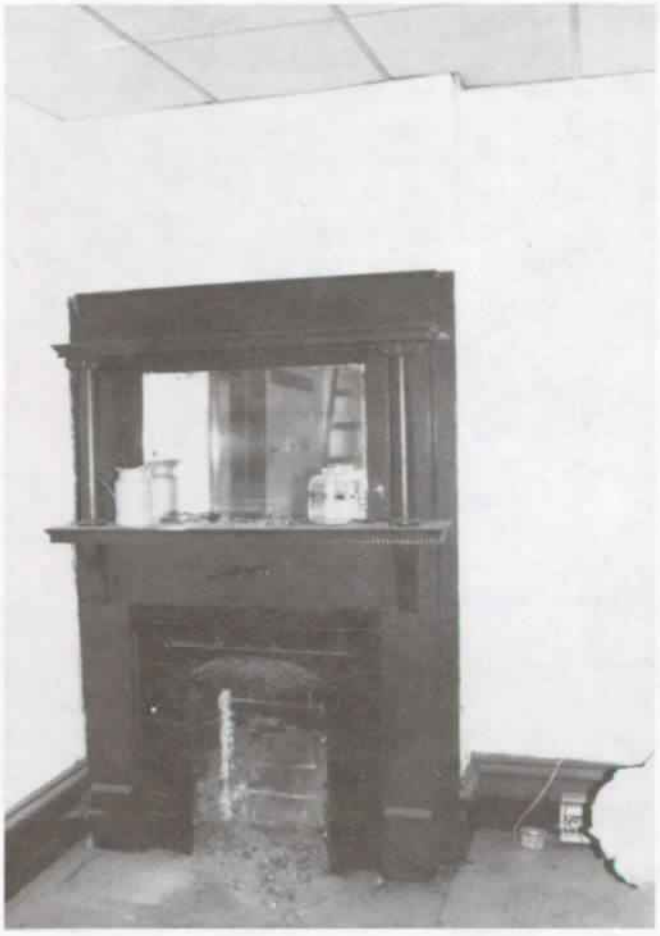


Figure 37
Mantle, Room 212, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

The flooring in both rooms is tongue and groove, painted dark brown. The flooring and finish in room 213 are much more worn than in room 214, with areas of raised grain and gouges. Where a radiator once stood in the southeast corner of room 213, the floor is noticeably depressed. In the winter of 1991 a section of flooring in the southwest corner of room 213 was removed to expose floor framing. The floor framing and its condition are discussed in the structural section of this report.

The plaster walls of both rooms are painted light yellow green, except for the west wall of room 213, which is painted white. The plaster in room 214 is in good shape with a few minor cracks and peeling paint; the plaster in room 213 in unusually rough and uneven. Gypsum board patches the plaster where the transom was removed from door 221. During the winter of 1991 the park removed a section of plaster at the bottom of the wall to the south of door 217. The bottoms of the studs thus exposed are in good condition.

The ceiling for both rooms is a 2' x 4' acoustical panel suspended ceiling. The condition of the original plaster ceiling above room 213 is unknown; the plaster above room 214 is in poor condition.

Room 215. The flooring of this room is linoleum on original tongue and groove, although the areas of the tongue and groove along the east wall and adjacent to the bathtub have been replaced with an assortment of boards. The floor next to the bathtub feels unstable when walked on, and the entire floor appears to have settled approximately 2" from its original elevation. A piece of 4" black vinyl cove serves as baseboard behind the toilet, while 1 x 3 boards are the baseboard at the east and south walls.

Evidently always used as a bathroom, this room did not originally have baseboard but had vertical beaded tongue-and-groove wainscotting. This wainscot is still in place at the south wall and at the south half of the west wall. During the winter of 1991 an area of laminate was removed from the east wall because the original wood wainscot was believed to be beneath the plastic laminate wainscot, as it was offset from the wall proper an appropriate distance to be applied on top of the original wood.

The walls above the original wainscot are plaster, painted yellow. This plaster has some cracks and is rough and uneven. The wall above the plastic laminate wainscot is plaster, painted yellow, with wallpaper on gypsum board infilling door 224. The end wall of the tub enclosure is wallpapered masonite, and the remaining walls are finished with the white and gold plastic laminate found throughout all three commercial buildings. The ceiling is painted gypsum board, which appears to be in good condition.

Room 216. For its location at the east end of the building, the condition of this utility room is surprising. The plaster walls and ceiling, papered and painted a light blue, are in seemingly good condition. Peeling paint is their worst flaw. The floor is covered with linoleum, so the type and condition of the structural flooring are unknown, but there is no obvious evidence of decay. The baseboard is missing its top molding all around, and some of the joints between its tongue-and-groove components are loose. The doorway to room 215 has been modified, with the western jamb being moved farther west by 6". The original framing members for that jamb were cut and left exposed at head and sill, with no attempt made to trim them out. The western jamb trim was removed and replaced with 1/2" boards.

Room 217. This room is the lower level of a two-story addition to the southeast corner of the original Mankin-Cox Building. The concrete floor is in good condition, the best of any element in the room. Most of the plaster on the walls and ceiling has disintegrated, leaving only the wood ceiling lath (figure 38). A ghost line indicates the room once had a baseboard, but it no longer exists. The doors and windows in this room were described under the exterior section above.

Room 301. This stair to the second floor is in very poor condition and is unsafe for use. While most of the wood treads are still in place, many are broken and all are decayed. The flooring at the third-floor level is tongue-and-groove covered with two layers of floral-patterned linoleum. While the condition of the wood flooring cannot be seen underneath the linoleum, the location of this space at the eastern end of the building suggests that some degree of deterioration exists. At the east wall, the baseboard at the bottom of the stairs is missing, and the remaining baseboard does not appear to be in good condition. The remainder of the baseboard appears to be in reasonably good shape with only a few loose joints as obvious defects, but it is still quite likely that it has deterioration not readily visible.

The plaster walls are in poor condition with large areas of cracked and loose plaster. The plaster on the east wall is deteriorating due to moisture and is crumbling. The west and south walls enclosing the stair itself have major cracks along the third-floor line and very loose

Figure 38
North End of Room 217, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

plaster, most likely caused by the building's interior settlement. The north and adjacent west walls are in much better condition. The north wall has some moisture damage, loose plaster, and previous patching at the top of the wall, while the west wall has only a few cracks. The plaster ceiling, like the walls, is in poor condition with much of the plaster missing or loose.

Most of the woodwork in the room is stained dark, except for the baseboard below the window, which is painted a dark reddish brown. The plaster was painted, but most of the paint has peeled off. There is faint evidence that there was once a painted wainscot at the stair.

Room 302. Like room 301, the floor of hall 302 consists of two layers of floral-patterned linoleum on tongue and groove, the condition of which cannot be seen. The baseboard, stained dark, is in fair condition. Affected by the moisture in the building, some of the finish has come off. An extra board has been applied to the bottom of the east baseboard, probably to cover a gap created by the building's settlement. Both plaster walls have areas of skim coat delamination, and the east wall has several holes. The walls are painted cream with dark red painted wainscot, although most of the paint has peeled off the east wall. The ceiling is painted plaster.

Room 303. The entire floor of this hallway is covered with plywood, presumably applied over the original tongue and groove because of the poor condition of the original floor. Between doors 311 and 312, this plywood flooring is very springy, as though nothing supports it. This section of plywood was removed during the winter of 1991, revealing a completely deteriorated section of flooring (figure 39). At the eastern end of the hall, the settlement of the original floor seems to be a factor in the installation of this plywood flooring. Indeed, at the intersection with hall 302, the plywood flooring is an inch or two above the level of the

Figure 39
Hall 303, Looking East, Mankin-Cox Building,
April 1991
(NPS Photo)

original tongue and groove. The baseboard is painted a dark reddish brown, and some sections appear to be rotten at the bottom. Much of the paint has peeled.

As is typical throughout the building, the plaster at the east wall is severely deteriorated, and much of it is missing. The rest of the plaster is in fair condition, and the more cracked or otherwise deteriorated areas are at the eastern end of the hall. The walls are covered with two layers of wallpaper, painted cream, with a dark red painted wainscot. Turned wood corner guards (figure 40) protect the corners at the intersection of hall 202. The plaster ceiling is in poor condition with much plaster missing or loose. The ceiling was finished with cream paint on wallpaper, though most of the painted wallpaper has peeled.

Room 304. The floor of this room is in poor condition, with a totally decayed area that begins at the north half of door 303 and extends several feet along the east wall (figure 41). Another visibly rotten area of flooring is in the southeast corner of the room. Areas of the baseboard also exhibit rot, especially adjacent to the rotted areas of floor.

Figure 40
Wood Corner Guards, Mankin-Cox Building,
April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The walls are plaster and painted light aqua over approximately 10 layers of wallpaper. At the top of the south wall and the southern portion of the west wall, the plaster skim coat is delaminating. The western portion of the north wall and the southern portion of the west wall have many cracks.

At the location of a sink, just north of door 303, several square feet of plaster were missing. More plaster and lath were removed (figure 41) in the winter of 1991 to expose the wall studs, which were found to be in poor condition. The sink is gone, but two faucets and a portion of the waste pipe remain at the wall.

The plaster ceiling is in poor condition with a great deal of cracking and loose areas. Some areas are suffering from delamination of the skim coat. The ceiling is finished with paint on wallpaper.

Room 305. The floor condition of this room is a classic illustration of the moisture-retention capacity of debris and the destructive effect it can have on the fabric of a building. Before the park cleaned the building in May 1990, a large pile of debris sat in the southeast corner of the

Figure 41
East Wall of Room 304, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

room. After it was removed, the tongue-and-groove flooring was found to be visibly decayed, in marked contrast to the remainder of the room, which did not have the same concentration of refuse. This does not mean the rest of the floor is in great shape. It suffers from cupping of some of the tongue and groove, and the finish is so worn that a one-time painted border is barely discernable.

The baseboard is in fair condition with a few areas that may have rotted. The baseboard is painted white, although much of the paint is peeling. The plastered walls of this room are covered by three layers of wallpaper, painted dark red. The lower parts of the walls have been scratched by chickens that were once kept in this room. The wallpaper has peeled off the north wall and the southern half of the east wall. Delamination of the skim coat is occurring at the southern portion of the west wall, and significant cracks are located above door 305 and at window 303. The plaster ceiling is wallpapered and painted white. It is in poor condition as much of the plaster is cracked and loose.

The mantlepiece is in pieces leaning against the wall. It appears that several pieces, including one column, are missing. The metal firebox surround is in place, but the grate is missing. The firebox bricks and bricks immediately above the firebox opening (figure 42) are cracked or missing.

Room 306. This room has an appearance similar to room 305, with wallpapered walls painted dark red (figure 43) and scratched by chickens. The plaster walls are in fair condition with some noticeable cracks at the west wall and to the south of doorway 306. Of special note is a crack 3/8" wide under window 304 and a vertical crack in the middle of the chimney at the north wall. A crack similar to and probably associated with the latter occurs at the chimney immediately below on the second floor.

Figure 42
Fireplace, Room 305, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 43
West Wall of Room 306, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

The tongue-and-groove flooring of this room is in fair condition. It is rough, with some cupping of individual boards and no discernable finish. A foot-wide swath of flooring along the west wall was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the floor framing. The framing is discussed in the structural section of this report.

The baseboard is also in fair condition, with white paint cracked to reveal brown. The ceiling is papered and painted white. Much of the plaster is cracked and loose or missing.

Room 307. The floor of this room is tongue and groove and is in fair condition. With the interior settlement of the building, the floor has pulled away from the west wall, creating a gap between the baseboard and the baseboard shoe molding. The baseboard is painted dark brown and has electrical outlets at the north and south walls. The base around the heating pipe in the southwest corner is patched with sheet metal and painted out. The plaster walls are papered with nine layers of wallpaper and are in fair condition. There is a horizontal buckled crack at the north wall due to the building settlement, and there is an area of cracked and loose plaster at the west corner of the south wall. Much of the papered plaster ceiling is cracked and loose.

Room 308. As at room 307, the floor has pulled away from the west wall, creating a gap between the baseboard and the baseboard shoe molding. The tongue-and-groove floor is very rough with raised grain and cupping. The baseboard is painted dark brown and is patched in the northwest corner at the heating pipe in a manner similar to room 307. A small hole is in the baseboard at the center of the east wall, and there appears to be decay in the baseboard in the southwest corner, where a cabinet once sat (figure 44). The cabinet probably contained a sink as plumbing lines still exist through the floor in this corner. The rough dimensions of the cabinet can be determined by the paint line at the baseboard and a differentiation of wall color.

The plaster walls are wallpapered, although many of the seven layers of paper have peeled, especially in the southwest corner where there appears to have been a leak from the roof. The plaster ceiling is missing in this corner as well. The plaster walls are in fair condition, with areas of cracking and small areas of loose plaster concentrated in the northwest and southeast corners of the room, especially around the windows. A small area of rough and missing plaster also occurs at the area of the former cabinet. A large crack in the plaster has occurred in the northwest corner, where the interior wall has pulled away from the exterior wall as the building settled. The ceiling is wallpapered and, in addition to the missing area, has cracked and loose plaster. At the east wall, a ghost suggests that a wall cabinet, mirror, or other large object once hung here.

Room 309. The tongue-and-groove floor of this room is rough with some cupped areas. The baseboard is dark brown and has areas of loose top molding. Electrical boxes are located in the baseboard at the east and west. The plaster walls are covered with approximately 10 layers of wallpaper. Cracks and some delamination of the plaster's skim coat occur at the eastern portion of the north wall and at the top of the east wall. Cracks occur at the doors and window, caused by the building's movement. Very significant cracks occur in the southeast and southwest corners where the interior walls have pulled away from the exterior ones. Most of the plaster ceiling is loose or missing. The original mantle in this room has been removed and the room's wallpaper extended down to the original metal firebox surround, which still remains. The firebox is boarded, but the grate appears to be in situ, filled with debris, including bricks and mortar from the chimney. The original radiator, one of the two remaining in the building, is in place in the southeast corner (figure 45).

Figure 44
Southwest Corner, Room 308, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Room 310. The tongue-and-groove flooring in this room is in fair condition, with the remnants of a wide brown painted border barely visible throughout the room. An excellent sample of the border can be seen west of the fireplace, where the floor was protected by two layers of linoleum under the now-gone radiator. It is unclear whether the linoleum was only laid under the radiator, or whether it once covered the entire floor.

The baseboard is painted white and is missing at the west side of the fireplace. The baseboard shoe molding is loose and is missing at the south wall.

Approximately 15 layers of wallpaper cover the plaster walls, which are painted colonial blue. Most of the wallpaper is intact, and there is no indication of problems in those areas. There is a small area of plaster in poor condition at the top of the north wall in the northwest corner, and there is another area of loose plaster in the southeast corner. Other areas of poor plaster occur under window 311 and at the top and south corner of the west wall. A hole has been punched in the east wall. The interior walls have separated from the exterior as the building settled. A section of plaster at the bottom of the west wall in the southwest corner

Figure 45
Southeast Corner, Room 309, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

of the room was removed in the winter of 1991 in order to reveal the wall studs, which were found to be in good condition.

The ceiling is in poor condition, with much loose plaster. The original wood mantle (figure 46) is not attached to the wall but is leaning against it at the proper location. Several pieces of the mantle are broken. The original metal firebox surround is in place, but the grate is missing.

Room 311. This room appears to have been used as a kitchen (figures 47 and 48), based on the presence of a sink, kitchen-like wallpaper, and linoleum on the floor. All of the linoleum has been removed, exposing the original tongue-and-groove floor. The baseboard is painted white, although the paint is peeling, especially in the northeast corner. The plaster walls are papered with approximately eight layers of wallpaper. This paper is intact at the west, south, and southern half of the east walls but is peeling at the remainder of the space. The plaster is loose at the top half of the north wall and has moisture damage at the north half of the east wall and at the sink. The interior walls have separated from the exterior walls. The ceiling is wallpapered, with many areas of loose and missing plaster.

Figure 46
Mantle, Room 310, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 312. This bathroom is in poor condition. Much of the tongue-and-groove flooring is rotten and has caved in, especially in front of door 316 (figure 49). Vertical beaded tongue-and-groove wainscotting, painted dark brown, is on all four walls. It is largely rotten, especially from the bottom up, and has some buckled areas. The plaster above the wainscot is papered with wallpaper, painted aqua. Most of this wallpaper is peeling. At the north and east walls, the plaster itself has severely deteriorated. At the south and west walls, it is much less deteriorated, but there are still areas of moisture damage and delamination of the skim coat. Vertical beaded tongue-and-groove boards create a chase around a cast-iron soil stack at the north wall. This chase is falling apart. Most of the plaster ceiling is missing. The remaining portions are covered with wallpaper, painted aqua, and are in poor condition. All of the bath fixtures are missing.

Room 313. This room was used as a closet. The floor is covered with two layers of linoleum. The condition of the tongue and groove or other substrate underneath is unknown. The baseboard consists of 1 x 8s, painted white. The baseboard shoe molding is missing or loose. The plaster walls are covered with six layers of wallpaper. The original layer is a wide-striped design with floral motifs in pink and green. The inscription "ECKER SMITH & PAGE, PHILA. PATTERN 458" is visible. This same paper, with a deep matching border, is also the original paper in rooms 304, 310, and 311. The plaster at the east wall is in poor condition with moisture damage and delamination of the skim coat. The south wall has numerous nail holes and dimples. The other walls are in fair condition with most of the wallpaper intact. The plaster at the ceiling is cracked and loose. Wooden shelving has been installed at the north, south, and east walls about 7' above the floor.

Rooms 314 and 315. These rooms have most recently been used as a workshop, but that is probably not the original use. These rooms are found in an addition to the southeast corner

Figure 47
Northwest Corner, Room 311, Mankin-Cox Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

of the original structure. As in much of the original building, the floor level in these rooms appears to have dropped a few inches from its original level. The flooring is tongue and groove covered with linoleum. The wood baseboard in these rooms is different from that in the rest of the building, but even this baseboard is missing in room 314 (at the south wall and south half of the west wall) and in room 315 (at the north and west walls). A different style of base is found in room 314 to the north of door 318. The baseboard is painted dark brown and is in fair condition except at the east walls, where it is in poor condition.

All of the walls are or were of plaster except the south wall of room 314, which was finished with various groupings of vertical beaded tongue and groove painted different colors (figure 50). The plaster walls in room 314 are papered and painted colonial blue. These walls are in good to fair condition except the east wall, which is cracked and shows signs of water damage, especially at the top. An original window opening in the west wall has been boarded over (figure 51). In room 315 the plaster walls are in poor condition. The plaster is mostly missing at the north and west walls, and is cracked and loose at the east wall. Much of the plaster at the ceilings of both rooms is gone. Remnants of wallpaper are found on the ceiling of room 314.

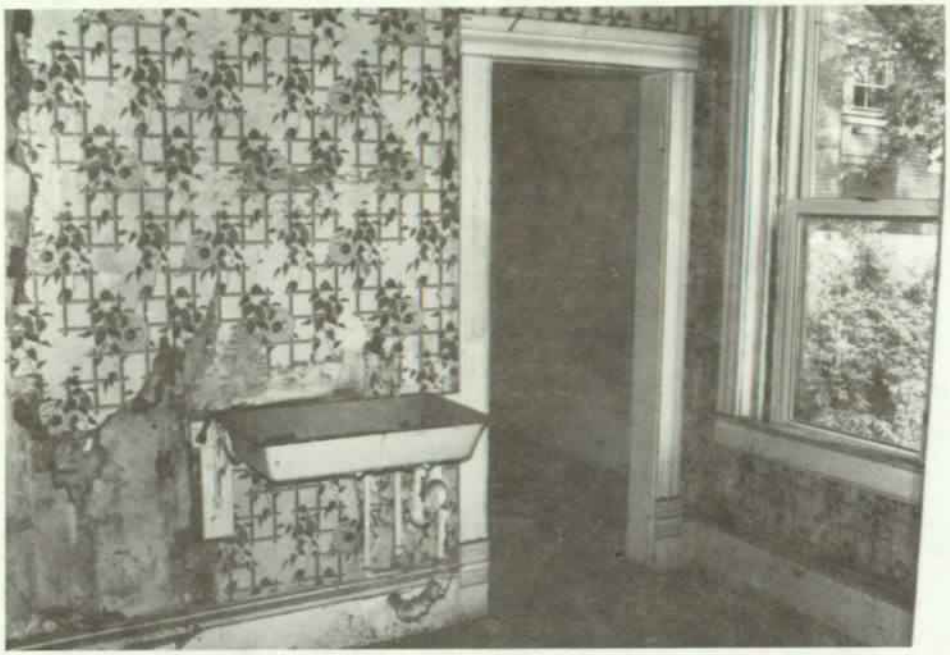


Figure 48
Southeast Corner, Room 311, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

The Structural System

Existing Conditions. The Mankin-Cox Building is a three-story brick masonry structure with wood-framed floors and roof. The building is essentially rectangular in plan and measures approximately 40 feet wide by 50 feet long.

Foundations — The exterior foundation walls are constructed of stone masonry 18" thick. No test pits were dug nor destructive investigation performed along the exterior walls to determine the material, size, or condition of the wall footings. The exterior wall footings appear to be adequate since there is no evidence of settlement along these walls. The exposed portions of the exterior foundation walls are in good condition.

The foundation system for the interior of the building, however, is not adequate. Approximately half of the roof and floor loads are transferred to a central, longitudinal bearing wall at the first-story level (see drawings). The foundation supporting the eastern two-thirds of this wall is inaccessible. The western third of this bearing wall is supported by a wood beam that bears on 7 x 9 wood posts. Adequate blocking was not installed, and the beam has rotated from the vertical. The base of the easternmost post has also rotated. The foundation for these posts is inaccessible.

Significant settlement, up to 1-1/2" in some places, has occurred. This settlement is reflected by the second and third floors, which slope toward the center of the building. It is likely that the lack of a proper foundation and the presence of water has caused the settlement and extensive damage.

Figure 49
South End of Room 312, Mankin-Cox Building,
May 1990
(NPS Photo)

First-Floor Framing — The first-floor structural system consists of two parts. At the eastern portion of room 102, the floor consists of a concrete slab-on-grade in good condition. The remainder of the first-floor structural system is wood framing, and the eastern portion of the floor framing for room 101 consists of 9 x 7 sleepers on grade. These sleepers are in poor condition due to the presence of moisture.

The first-floor framing for the western third of the building consists of 3 x 10 joists that span from a transverse wall to the west or front of the building. These joists are notched at the west wall bearing, and cracks have developed in the joists there. This framing system shows evidence of fungi and decay and is in poor condition.

Second-Floor Framing — The second-floor framing consists of 2 x 12 joists spanning from the exterior side walls to the central bearing wall mentioned above. Where these joists were inspected, they were in extremely poor condition due to water and termite damage.

Third-Floor Framing — The third-floor framing is similar to the second-floor framing in that 2 x 12 joists span from the exterior side walls to the center of the building. At this location

Figure 50
Southeast Corner, Room 314, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

the joists bear on the longitudinal walls that form the central corridor. As with the second floor, the third-floor framing is in extremely poor condition due to water and termite damage.

Roof Framing — The roof framing system consists of three separate parts: the main building, the porch roof, and the framing above rooms 314 and 315.

The main building roof framing consists of 2 x 6 joists that span from the exterior side walls to a central cripple wall. This cripple wall is supported by the central corridor ceiling joists. At the midspan of the roof joists, a 1 x 8 hanger board is attached to the roof joists and ceiling joists and supports the ceiling joists. The roof framing is in good condition; however, the southeast corner has been repaired. The water that damaged much of the floor framing may have entered the structure at this location before the repairs were completed.

The porch roof framing is in fair condition. The 2 x 4 joists have deteriorated somewhat because they were untreated and partially exposed to the elements.

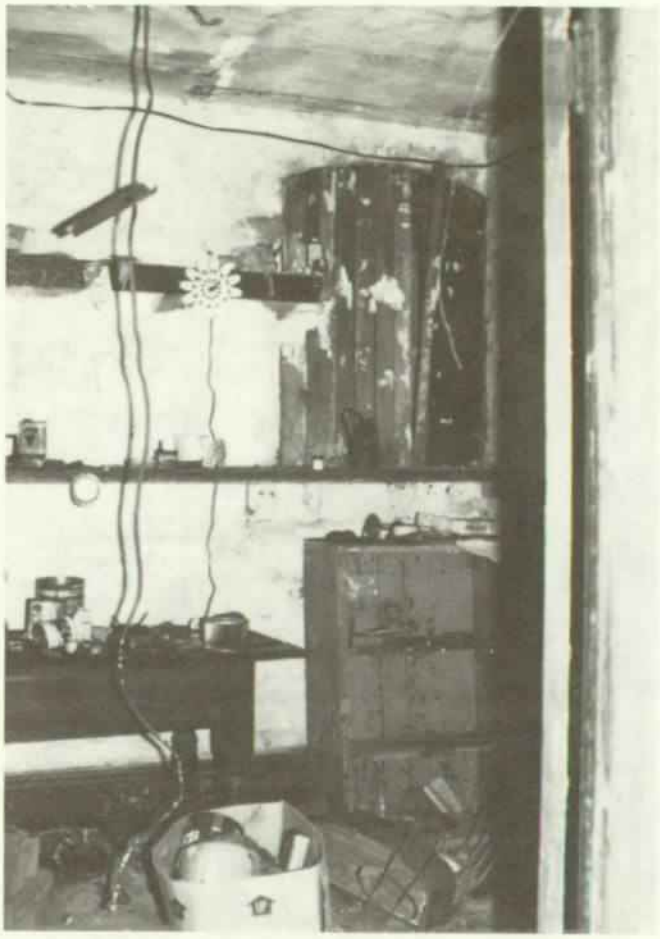


Figure 51
Northwest Corner, Room 314, Mankin-Cox Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

The framing above rooms 314 and 315 is in extremely poor condition. The 3 x 6 joists show evidence of extensive fungi and decay. Once again, the causes of this deterioration are water and termites.

Walls — The exterior walls of the Mankin-Cox Building are three-wythe unreinforced brick masonry. The side walls on the north and south are bearing walls.

The north wall is in fair condition. There are some bulges in the wall near the top at the northwest corner. It is not apparent if this is an as-constructed condition or if some sort of failure has occurred. Mortar in the accessible portion of this wall is soft and crumbles easily.

The south wall is in fair condition. There are no obvious cracks in this wall. As with the north wall, the mortar is soft.

The west or front wall of the building is not a bearing wall and is in fair condition. The minor diagonal cracking at some window openings may be related to the settlement problem discussed above. At many locations mortar is missing from the outer wythe of brick.

The exposed portion of the east wall is in good condition. Because this wall is constructed into a hillside, most of it is inaccessible and its condition is unknown. There is no evidence of an existing foundation drain, and it is likely that the unexposed portion of this wall has been damaged since it would act as a dam for the natural drainage of the hill.

Overall the Mankin-Cox Building is in extremely poor structural condition and, in its present state, is unsafe for occupancy.

Structural Load-Bearing Analysis. The load-bearing analysis for this building was based on the requirements of the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) National Building Code-1990. The Uniform Building Code (UBC-88) and the American Concrete Institute (ACI) 530-88, "Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures," were consulted for masonry construction.

Because tentative uses of the building have not been identified, no comparison between existing floor live-load capacity and the required floor live-load capacity can be made. The required floor live loads are listed below as a basis for comparison once the building uses have been determined. Snow, wind, and seismic load requirements are also listed.

Floors	
Light Storage	125 psf
Public Occupancy	100 psf
Stairs and Exits	100 psf
Corridors to Public Rooms	100 psf
Corridors	80 psf
Retail	75 psf
Office	50 psf
Residential	40 psf
Hotel Guest Rooms	40 psf
Roof	
Snow	30 psf
Lateral Loads	
Wind	20 psf
Seismic	Zone 1

Samples of the wood roof and floor joists were sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory where they were identified as hemlock. Visual grading was done at the time of field inspection. No adjustment was made for moisture content, although some reduction in allowable stresses could be expected due to the wet conditions of the framing members. The following values were used in the analysis:

Fb = 1,500 psi (repetitive member)
Fb = 1,300 psi
Fv = 85 psi
E = 1,200,000 psi

Deflections were limited to L/240 for nonplastered construction and L/360 for plastered construction. A load duration factor of 1.15 was used for the roof framing, and 1.0 was used for the floor framing.

Since the central bearing walls do not align from one story to the next, concentrated loads are placed on the floor framing systems. Consequently, an allowable live load of 50 psf was placed on each floor above the one being analyzed, and a snow load of 30 psf was placed on the roof. For example, to analyze the second floor, a live load of 50 psf was placed on third floor and a snow load of 30 psf was placed on the roof. If uses other than office use are identified for this building, the results shown below will change because of the interdependent nature of the structural system.

Foundations — Since the foundation was not investigated, a limited load-bearing analysis was performed. Based on an assumed live-load capacity of 50 psf and the existing dead load for each floor, the maximum load for the exterior bearing walls is 8,000 pounds per linear foot. For a presumptive soil-bearing value of 3,000 psf a 2′-8"-wide footing would be required. These results will provide a means of comparison if the existing foundation is exposed during further investigation or construction.

First-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
3x10 Joist	122	11	107
6x10 Beam	50	0	222

The joists have a low value in shear because of the 6" notch at the west bearing. The beam fails in shear since it has short, heavily loaded spans which result in high shear stresses.

Second-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
North Joists	0	0	2
South Joists	30	0	23

The difference in results between the north and south joists results from the north joists spanning 3′ further than the south joists. The overall low values indicate that the joists are undersized to carry the necessary loads.

Third-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
Joists	174	0	103

These joists fail in shear due to a heavy concentrated load being applied 6" from the interior support. The source of the concentrated load is the bearing wall that supports the roof framing.

Roof Framing —

Area	Snow Load Requirement (psf)	Allowable Snow Load (psf) Bending	Shear	Deflection
Main Building	30	9	41	0
Porch	30	41	3	26
Rooms 314 and 315	30	169	147	156

Main building and porch roof framing do not meet the snow-load requirement due to undersized framing. Rooms 314 and 315 roof framing meet the snow-load requirement.

Walls — The exterior masonry bearing walls were analyzed as simple beams spanning from floor to floor with the following load combinations:

Dead Load + Live Load
Dead Load + Wind Load

The first combination produced maximum compressive stress and the second maximum tensile stress. Wind loads controlled over seismic loads.

Allowable stresses were determined from UBC-88 and based on an assumption of Type N mortar. The allowable compressive stress was calculated to be 100 psi and the allowable tensile stress 10 psi. The actual maximum compressive stress was found to be 48 psi and the actual maximum tensile stress 6 psi. The walls meet the requirements for gravity and wind loads.

The Mechanical and Electrical Systems

Historically, the Mankin-Cox Building was heated by a single-pipe steam system. A boiler is located in the cellar, and cast-iron radiators were located in almost every room. Only two of the radiators remain (as described above). This system apparently was operable until 1989, when the National Park Service obtained the building and disconnected the utilities.

The building's electrical system is a conglomeration of different types of wiring from different periods and does not meet code. Some cloth-insulated wiring is exposed, running along the floor at door thresholds and other places. Approximately one panel box is located at each floor. One or two electrical outlets are located in the wall or baseboard of most rooms.

Most rooms on the second and third floors are lighted by suspended bare-bulb fixtures, with recessed or surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures in rooms with suspended ceilings. Room 101 is lighted by two ornate bronze fixtures with milk-glass globes. Room 102 is lighted by two surface-mounted bare-bulb porcelain incandescent fixtures and one suspended bare-bulb fluorescent fixture.

Currently, all utilities are disconnected and inoperable.

THE GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING

The Exterior

The Goodman-Kincaid Building (figure 52) is a three-story limestone structure of rough ashlar construction. A solid masonry wall divides the building into two separate areas; the smaller of the two areas, about one-third of the building, is to the north. The track or west elevation has a nine-bay fenestration pattern at the second and third floors and two storefront areas at the first floor. The storefronts are formed structurally by steel lintels supported on decorative steel columns. Basement access stairs are located at either end of the building, with three original window openings between them. A rusticated limestone water-table course serves as the lintels for all the basement openings. The parapet at the top of the west elevation is corbelled and capped with stone.

The current storefronts and upper windows at the west elevation are not historic. Because of the humid climate and neglect, little was left of these elements by 1975 (figure 53). The current storefront at the northern end of the building was constructed in 1975 or shortly thereafter. The storefronts and upper windows at the southern end of the building were part of movie sets constructed for "Matewan," which was filmed in Thurmond in 1985. A wooden platform running the full length of the building was also built for the movie but was removed in July 1990.

Originally, the storefronts were configured somewhat differently than they are today (figure 9). The storefront at the north end of the building consisted of four bays, with the narrow south bay being the door to the stairs to the second floor. The center bay in the remaining three was the door to the store. The southern storefront consisted of five wide bays, with the recessed store entrance comprising the central bay. Stone steps led to each of the three doorways. These steps were in place in 1975 but are now gone.

The eastern elevation (figure 54) has a nine-bay fenestration pattern similar to the western elevation. There are two doors in this elevation, both exiting from the northern third of the structure. It is not known whether these door openings are original. The second-floor door is at grade, while the third-floor entrance to an apartment is connected to grade by a wooden bridge. Only bits and pieces of the original window frames remain in the southern two-thirds of this elevation. A makeshift wooden storage shed (figure 55) was attached to the third floor of the building but was removed in the spring of 1990.

Most of the northern elevation has been hidden by the National Bank of Thurmond since that building was constructed around 1917. The easternmost windows on the second and third floors are in use, but the remaining windows are blocked. Two windows at the east end of the first floor are now blocked up and below grade. The stonework of this elevation appears to be finished like the rest of the building, with raised, square mortar joints. The majority of the parapet is topped with capstones and steps down twice with the roof slope. The capstones are missing at the east end of the parapet, and a mortar wash protects the top of the wall. What appears to be a chimney toward the western side of the building has been moved down to be level with the parapet and is topped with a stone cap.

The southern elevation is visible only from an alley 5′ wide between the Goodman-Kincaid Building and the Mankin-Cox Building. This elevation is constructed and finished in the same manner as the stone on the rest of the building. The parapet steps down and is finished the same as at the northern elevation. Two window openings are found at both the second and

Figure 52
West Elevation, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 53
Goodman-Kincaid Building, November 1975
(NPS Photo)

Figure 54
East Elevation, Goodman-Kincaid Building, May 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 55
East Elevation, Goodman-Kincaid Building, March 1990
(NPS Photo)

third floors, and a doorway is located at the second floor. This door originally provided access to the upper floors of the southern two-thirds of the structure and opened into a central hallway. A roughly diagonal line on this face of the building indicates the location of the exterior stair that originally led from the front sidewalk up to the second-floor entry. This line is formed where the stonework changes from very squared stones with raised mortar joints typical of the entire building to a much rougher style of stonework. The bottom of the original wooden stair can be seen in figure 1.

As a result of its collapse, the roof of the Goodman-Kincaid Building has been altered from its historic configuration. Originally, the roof sloped from the west downward to the east. Currently, the southern two-thirds of the building have no roof and are open to the weather. The northern third of the structure is protected by a shallow roof that slopes downward to the south. This roof (figure 56) was probably installed as part of the remodeling that occurred in 1975. To accommodate the change in the direction of the roof slope, several courses of concrete blocks were laid along the top of the eastern stone wall, creating a parapet. This concrete block parapet is capped with clay coping tiles, but these tiles are missing at the southern third of the parapet.

The roof itself appears to be in good condition. It is finished with mineral-surfaced asphalt roll roofing. The western parapet is protected with mineral-surfaced asphalt roll roofing and is also capped with sheet metal flashing that extends over the entire width of the parapet cap for the width of the roof covering the northern third of the building. Two sheet metal turbines, in the northeast and northwest corners, vent the attic.

Figure 56
Roof, Looking North, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The Interior

In general, little original fabric remains in the interior of the Goodman-Kincaid Building, only scattered remnants of plaster and window frames. In the 1960s, the southern two-thirds of the building collapsed. The northern third of the building remained standing but was apparently in severe disrepair. Photographs from 1975 (figure 53) indicate the extent of the neglect from which the building was suffering.

Shortly after these photographs were taken, new owners remodeled the northern third of the building as part of the Banker's Club restaurant, leaving the southern two-thirds unchanged. The remodeling was concentrated on the first floor, creating a dining room, restrooms, and a connecting passageway to the National Bank of Thurmond, where the restaurant's kitchen was located. Structural repairs to the upper floors and roof apparently were made at this time. Since the stair to the second floor was no longer in place, a new connection from the third floor of the bank building was created for access to the upper floors of the Goodman-Kincaid Building. The upper floors of this portion of the building apparently went unused.

Shortly after the National Park Service acquired the building in 1989, the third floor was finished out to create an apartment for an employee of the New River Gorge National River in order to deter vandalism to the three commercial buildings.

Rooms 001 and 002. The floor in these basement rooms is mud. A spring south of door 001 creates a pond of standing water in the northwest corner of room 001. Much of the mud in room 002 is composed of soft, rotted wood, probably the remains of the collapsed floor framing of this portion of the building.

The walls of these two rooms, formed of rubble fieldstone, are generally in good condition. There is a section of brickwork in the wall dividing the two rooms where the flues for the old boilers went into the wall. The boilers were evidently located in room 002 as there are four flue thimbles opening to that side of the wall. This brickwork is in poor condition with areas of brick either missing or falling out of the wall. The steel lintels above each flue opening are quite rusted. The first-floor framing is exposed as there is no finished ceiling in either room.

Room 101. This room served as a dining room for the Banker's Club (figures 57 and 58). The floor is finished with 12" x 12" linoleum tile with a black 4" vinyl base. Both floor and base are in good to fair condition. A section of tile in the middle of the floor was removed in the winter of 1991 to reveal the change in subfloor materials from concrete to plywood.

The walls are finished with wallpaper on gypsum board. At the north and south walls, the gypsum board is mounted on 2 x 4 framing constructed to the inside of the original masonry walls and is separated from those walls by rigid insulation. These new walls and the walls adjoining the fireplace and enclosing the bathrooms stop just above the level of the suspended ceiling. Above the suspended ceiling level, remnants of original plaster can be seen on the masonry walls. A photograph (figure 6) of the interior of the cafe that occupied this space in 1943 shows painted murals on the upper parts of the walls, but nothing resembling them could be discerned on the remaining plaster. There were, however, some visible remnants of a red-painted frame or border on a yellow ground at the western end of the north wall,.

At the eastern end of the north wall, two original window openings are visible (figure 59). These openings are now below ground and were probably closed and backfilled against when the National Bank of Thurmond was constructed. Figure 6 also indicates a partition wall

Figure 57
West End of Room 101, Goodman-Kincaid Building, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 58
East End of Room 101, Goodman-Kincaid Building, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 59
Original Windows in Room 101, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

dividing the cafe dining room in the western half of the space from a back room to the east. It is unclear from the picture exactly where this wall was located. Large areas of drywall, framing, insulation, and vapor barrier were removed from the north and south walls during the winter of 1991. This removal revealed the end of the original plaster at the north wall and located the original partition wall. It also revealed the ghost of the original stair along the south wall (figure 60).

Despite the rigid insulation and vapor barriers installed behind the new gypsum-board walls, there is visible mold and mildew at the lower half of the walls in the eastern half of the room.

A brick fireplace located at the far eastern wall of this room (figure 58) was probably constructed when the space was remodeled to its current configuration. The actual firebox is flanked on both sides by niches for wood storage, and, like the adjacent frame walls, the brick fireplace facade stops just above the level of a suspended ceiling. The back of the firebox is formed by the original stone wall, while the backs of the wood storage niches are brick. The fireplace is tied into an original flue in the east stone wall. The entire fireplace sits on a raised brick hearth.

A ramped passageway at the north wall joins the former Banker's Club kitchen in the National Bank of Thurmond. The walls of the passageway are constructed of brick, with the brick returning for a few feet either side of the opening along the northern wall of room 101 (figure 58). The ceiling of the passageway, as well as the ramped floor, are of poured concrete. A stone lintel heads the passage opening at room 102; it may be a sill stone from one of the blocked-up windows.

Figure 60
South Wall, Room 101, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Prior to the winter of 1991 the ceiling was finished with 2' x 2' acoustical panels in a suspended metal grid. Decorative beams of 3 x 4 unfinished redwood were located approximately 8 feet on center. Originally, this room had a plaster ceiling, but over time, decay and various modifications have left only a small portion of the original ceiling at the far western end. The suspended ceiling and light fixtures were removed as part of the destructive investigation done for this report. An area of original lath and plaster was also removed at the entry door to expose the existing structural steel above the storefront.

Room 102. This "room" comprises approximately two-thirds of the building, all the space that collapsed in the 1960s, and is now open to the sky (figures 61 and 62). Enough plaster remains on the stone walls so that the locations of partition walls at the second and third walls can still be seen. The plywood floor at the western portion of the space, over the basement, was installed for the filming of "Matewan." The remainder of the "floor" is dirt. Wild raspberry bushes were growing in this eastern portion of the space, but they were removed in July 1990. A couple of trees were also growing in the northern and eastern walls at the second floor level. One tree in the east wall was approximately 12" in diameter before the trees were cut back in July 1990. At the first-floor level, four steel columns and three steel beams of the second-floor framing system remain in place, though severely rusted. As stated above, all of the windows and storefronts at the west wall were constructed for the filming of "Matewan."

Rooms 103, 104, and 105. The bathrooms and hallway were constructed during the remodeling that created the Banker's Club dining room in room 101. The floor of these spaces is finished with 12" x 12" linoleum tile in good to fair condition. The 4" black vinyl baseboard is loose and has come off the wall in a number of places.

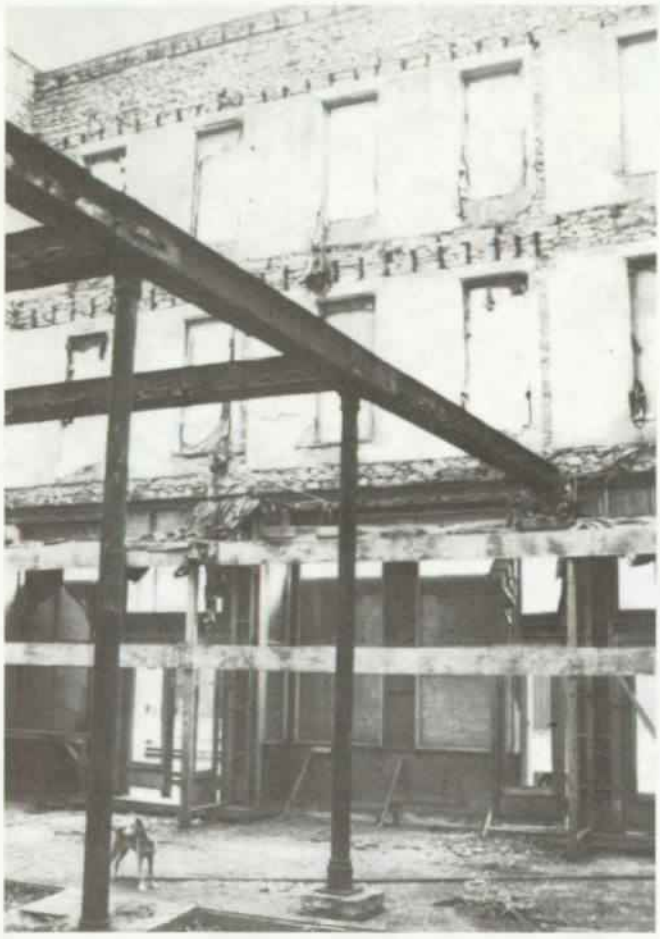


Figure 61
West Wall, Room 102, Goodman-Kincaid Building, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

The walls of the two bathrooms (rooms 104 and 105) are finished with prefabricated panels with a grasscloth-textured finish. The hall (room 103) is finished with painted gypsum board. A small untaped and unpainted gypsum-board patch fills in the wall above the door to closet 106. All of the walls are in fair condition with evidence of moisture damage or mildew, except for the west wall of room 103, which is in good condition.

The ceilings of the two bathrooms are finished with 12" x 12" acoustical tile arranged in a stack-bond pattern. The tiles are in fair to poor condition with water stains and areas of sagging. The hall ceiling is of painted gypsum board and is in good to fair condition.

Room 106. This room serves as a closet and is in generally poor condition. Only the north wall of brick and the south wall of exposed studs are in good condition. The other two walls, of painted gypsum board, are in poor condition. There is moisture damage at the east wall, and the bottom half of the west wall is broken out. The floor consists of wood boards that appear to be rotten. The ceiling appears to have been a laid-in acoustical panel, but only the metal frame that supported it remains around the perimeter of the walls.

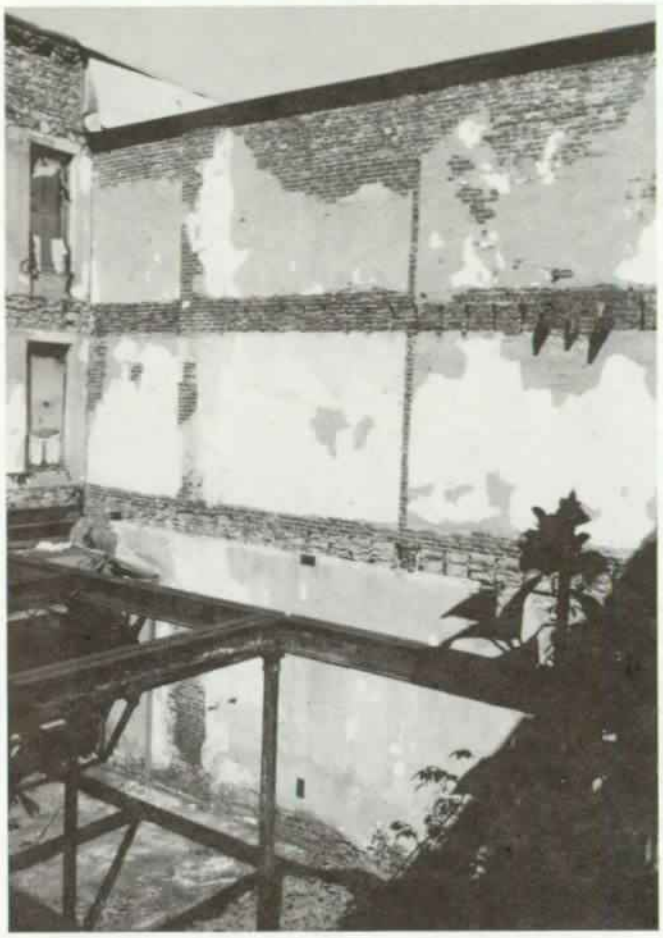


Figure 62
South Wall, Room 102, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 201. This room is used as a laundry room for the apartment on the third floor, and it smells strongly of mold. The floor is of linoleum on plywood and is in fair condition. The baseboard at the east, west, and south walls is of contemporary wood molding, painted white, while the base at the north wall is a large, unfinished board. Fiberglass batt insulation is stuffed behind this baseboard and is believed to be the home of the odorous mold.

The east, west, and south walls of the laundry room are of painted gypsum board and appear to be in fair condition. The north wall is finished with painted plaster and is in good condition. A large exhaust fan is located in the window opening in the north wall; the remaining portion of the window is filled in with wood boards. A hot water heater is located in the northeast corner of the room.

The ceiling is finished with 2′ x 4′ acoustical panels. These panels are in poor condition, and a number show signs of water damage. Several panels have partially fallen out of the supporting metal grid because of the weight of the water absorbed. The source of the water affecting the ceiling is unknown.

Room 202. This space is currently unfinished and unused. The floor is of plywood, and there is no baseboard (figure 63). Several areas of the floor are particularly springy, such as at the bottom of the stairs to the third floor and to the west of the door into the laundry room.

The walls are of stone with much of the original plaster intact, except at the east wall where a great deal of the plaster is missing. Some wallpaper remains on the wall in the southwest corner of the room. At the south wall, the original plaster is covered with unfinished gypsum board on 2 x 4 furring. At the western end of the south wall, where the wallpaper remains, only the 2 x 4 furring is in place. The gypsum board either has been removed or was never installed. Ghosts on the existing plaster indicate the location of the original walls. There is no finished ceiling in this room, and the third-floor framing, with fiberglass batt insulation between each joist, is exposed. The walls forming the laundry room (room 201) have not been finished out, so the framing is exposed (figure 64).

Rooms 301 and 302. These two rooms are a kitchen and dining room. Both are carpeted and have unfinished wood baseboards. The baseboard at the west wall is 7-1/2" tall while the rest are 3-1/2" tall. All walls except the west wall are paneled with light grey printed wood-grain paneling with unfinished wood trim. The west wall (figure 65) is finished with gypsum board, painted white. There is no window trim at the windows in the west wall, and the gypsum board returns right to the window frame. The interior window sills are of grey marble supported on a small apron board, painted white. The marble was reportedly found among the debris in the National Bank of Thurmond. The ceilings are of gypsum board, painted with a white, heavily textured paint. In the north wall, an air conditioner is located in what is probably an original window opening that is now walled over. All finishes are in excellent condition.

Rooms 303, 305, 306, and 309. These four rooms are finished in very similar fashion. All the walls and ceilings are finished with gypsum board, painted white. The floors are carpeted, except for the floor of closet 303, which is of plywood, painted grey. The baseboards and other trim are of unfinished wood. All finishes are in excellent condition.

Room 304. These stairs are open to the second floor. At the top of the stairs, those walls not addressed in the finishes for room 202 are finished with untaped and unpainted gypsum board. The ceiling is unfinished, and the steps are of unfinished wood.

Rooms 307 and 308. The living room (figure 66) and bedroom are finished very similarly to the rest of the third floor, with carpeted floors, grey-paneled walls, painted gypsum board ceilings, and unfinished wood trim. All finishes are in excellent condition. The windows in the north and east walls do not have window trim, as the paneling is returned right up to the window frame. In the north wall of the living room (room 307) an air conditioner is located in what is probably an original window opening that is now walled over.

The Structural System

Existing Conditions. The Goodman-Kincaid Building is a three-story stone masonry structure with two distinct parts. The southern two-thirds of the building, which measures approximately 50′ wide by 50′ long, is a shell with no roof or floor framing. (Temporary first-floor framing was constructed in the mid-1980s for production of the movie.) The remainder of the building, which measures approximately 25′ wide by 50′ long, consists of wood- and steel-framed floors. The roof framing is inaccessible.

Figure 63
East End of Room 202, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 64
Room 202, Looking Southwest, Goodman-Kincaid Building, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Foundations — Exterior foundation walls are constructed of stone masonry 24" thick and are in good condition. No test pits were dug nor destructive investigation performed along the exterior walls to determine the material, size, or condition of the wall footings. The exterior wall footings appear to be adequate since there is no evidence of settlement along these walls.

The temporary floor framing in the shell portion of the building is supported by a transverse foundation wall and the west or front foundation wall. The exposed portions of these walls are in good condition.

The first-floor framing in the enclosed portion of the building is supported by wood posts of various diameters. These posts bear on railroad-tie footings. To further complicate the situation, a spring near the northwest corner of the building keeps the crawl space area constantly damp. Although there is no evidence that the first-floor framing has settled, the railroad-tie footings are slightly decayed by moisture.

First-Floor Framing — The first-floor framing in the shell portion of the building consists of 2 x 10 joists. The movie company performed this obviously temporary construction. Though the joists are in good condition, they are untreated and will probably deteriorate.

In the enclosed portion of the building the first-floor framing consists of two parts. The eastern half is a slab-on-grade and is in good condition. The framing for the remainder of the first floor consists of new pressure-treated 2 x 10 joists. These joists span between historic 6 x 8 wood beams. The wood beams bear on the wood posts mentioned above. The new wood framing is in good condition, and the historic framing is fair. One problem with the historic beams is a half-lap splice at midspan in one location. All other half-lap splices are above the wood posts and do not have as great an impact on the strength of the beams.

Second-Floor Framing — The second-floor framing consists of new 2 x 10 and historic 2 x 12 joists that span from the north and south walls on the side of the building to the center of the enclosed portion. At this location the joists are supported by longitudinal steel beams (see drawings).

These steel beams are spliced in a makeshift fashion that is not adequate to carry the necessary loads. In September of 1990 the park maintenance staff was requested to install a steel post at this location to alleviate this problem temporarily. This post was installed that fall.

With the exception of the steel beam splice, the second-floor framing is in good condition.

Third-Floor Framing — The third-floor framing is a conglomeration of new wood, historic wood, and steel structural members. (Refer to the drawings for clarification.)

At the east end of this portion of the building, many of the joists have been scabbed into the existing joist pockets. The scab pieces are slightly decayed by moisture.

Roof Framing — As previously mentioned, the roof framing is inaccessible, and the size and condition could not be determined. The park maintenance staff reported that new 2 x 12 joists were installed when the third floor was converted to an apartment. The ends of the framing members are exposed but could not be measured safely. Since the ends are exposed, it is likely that decay has occurred and that the joist bearings are in poor condition.

Walls — The exterior walls are unreinforced stone masonry 18" thick. Three of the four walls that form the shell portion are approximately 40' high and are unbraced for the entire height. The fourth wall is braced by the roof and floor framing of the enclosed portion of the building.

These walls have an unbraced height-to-thickness ratio of 27, which exceeds the maximum of 20 allowed by the governing code, ACI 530-88, "Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures." Although the walls do not show signs of distress, problems could easily develop because of the large unbraced height.

As with the Mankin-Cox Building, the east wall is constructed into a hillside, and there is no evidence of a foundation drain. Most of the exterior portion of this wall is inaccessible, and its condition is unknown. It is likely that the unexposed portion of this wall is damaged since it would act as a dam to the natural drainage of the hill. The exposed portions of the exterior and the interior of this wall are in good condition.

The west or front wall is in good condition.

The north wall is virtually inaccessible because of its close proximity to the National Bank of Thurmond. There do not appear to be major problems with this wall.

Overall, the Goodman-Kincaid Building is in fair structural condition.

Structural Load-Bearing Analysis. The load-bearing analysis for this building was based on the requirements of the BOCA National Building Code-1990. The Uniform Building Code (UBC-88) and ACI 530-88, "Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures," were consulted for masonry construction.

Tentative uses of the building have not been identified, so no comparison can be made between existing floor live-load capacity and the required floor live-load capacity. The required floor live loads are listed below as a basis for comparison once the building uses have been determined. Snow, wind, and seismic load requirements are also listed.

Floors	
Light Storage	125 psf
Public Occupancy	100 psf
Stairs and Exits	100 psf
Corridors to Public Rooms	100 psf
Corridors	80 psf
Retail	75 psf
Office	50 psf
Residential	40 psf
Hotel Guest Rooms	40 psf
Roof	
Snow	30 psf
Lateral Loads	
Wind	20 psf
Seismic	Zone 1

Samples of the wood floor joists were sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory, where they were identified as hemlock. Visual grading was done at the time of field inspection. The new framing members were grade stamped southern pine number 2. No adjustment for moisture content was made for either the historic or new wood framing members. The following values were used in the analysis:

Historic Framing
Fb = 1,500 psi (repetitive member)
Fb = 1,300 psi
Fv = 85 psi
E = 1,200,000 psi

Southern Pine Number 2
Fb = 1,400 psi (repetitive member)
Fb = 1,200 psi
Fv = 90 psi
E = 1,600,000 psi

Deflections were limited to L/240 for nonplastered construction and L/360 for plastered construction. A load duration factor of 1.15 was used for the roof framing and 1.0 was used for the floor framing.

The section properties for the steel floor beams were determined from field measurements and by comparing those measurements to the data in "Iron and Steel Beams 1873 to 1952," American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), 1953. The sections chosen for analysis were the ones that best matched the field measurements and were fabricated near the building's time of construction. A basic working stress of 16 ksi (common for the time of construction) was used in the analysis.

Foundations — Since the foundation was not investigated, a limited load-bearing analysis was performed. Based on an assumed live-load capacity of 50 psf and the existing dead load for each floor, the maximum load for the exterior bearing walls is 6,900 pounds per linear foot. For a presumptive soil-bearing value of 3,000 psf, a footing 2' by 4" would be required. These results will provide a basis for comparison if the existing foundation is exposed during further investigation or construction.

First-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
Joists	298	171	763
Beam	77	105	70

The first-floor joists meet the live-load requirement for most of the uses listed above.

Second-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
2 x 10 Joists	94	94	143
2 x 12 Joists	241	160	324

The second-floor joists meet the live-load requirement for most of the uses listed above.

A live load of 40 psf was applied to the third floor; no live load was applied to the second floor to analyze beam B1. Existing dead loads were also considered. Beam B1 was analyzed as a simple span beam with a span of 23', and calculations show the beam to be adequate. This means that B1 can support the residential use loads from the third floor that are transferred to it by the adjustable steel posts. However, an additional live load placed on the second floor would begin to overstress the beam.

Because the welded splice between beams B4 and C1 is inadequate, these beams do not meet the live-load requirement.

Third-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
2 x 8 Joists	109	115	92
2 x 10 Joists	92	92	141
2 x 6 Beam	20	31	35
2 x 10 Beam	2	19	31
B1 East	29	376	50
B1 West	27	348	42

Many of these framing members are inadequate to support the current live load of 40 psf for residential use.

Roof Framing —

Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
2 x 12 Joists	40	68	31

The roof framing meets the live-load requirement.

Walls — The exterior masonry bearing walls were analyzed as simple beams spanning from floor to floor with the following load combinations:

Dead Load + Live Load
Dead Load + Wind Load

The first combination produced maximum compressive stress and the second maximum tensile stress. Wind loads controlled over seismic loads.

Allowable stresses were determined from UBC-88 and based on an assumption of Type N mortar. The allowable compressive stress was calculated to be 100 psi and the allowable tensile stress 10 psi. The actual maximum compressive stress was found to be 41 psi and the actual maximum tensile stress 3 psi. The walls meet the requirements for gravity and wind loads.

The Mechanical and Electrical Systems

Historically, the Goodman-Kincaid Building was probably heated by steam or hot water heat generated by a boiler located in room 002. None of this system presently exists. Currently, the northern portion of the first floor is heated and cooled by an air-handling unit above the suspended ceiling in room 101. The second floor is not heated. The third floor is heated by electric baseboard heaters and cooled by two window-model residential air-conditioning units built into the walls. A large exhaust fan is located in the window of the laundry room on the second floor.

Currently, there is no power or water service operable at the first floor. In 1989 new power and water were brought in to service the apartment on the second and third floors, and are assumed to meet code for the space's current use. It is also assumed that these systems would not be adequate for more intensive use of the building in the future.

The first floor was lighted by recessed fluorescent fixtures in the suspended ceiling of room 101, augmented by four decorative chandeliers. The bathrooms and hall on the first floor are lighted by surface-mounted ceiling fixtures. The second floor is lighted by several bare-bulb porcelain fixtures, and the third floor is typically lighted by recessed fluorescent ceiling fixtures.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND

The Exterior

The National Bank of Thurmond is a four-story brick building constructed about 1917, with rubble stone foundation walls as the north, south, and east walls of the first story. Red brick is the only brick used in the building, and it is laid in a common bond pattern. A classical limestone facade was added at the first floor to the north end of the west elevation when the National Bank of Thurmond moved into the building in 1923 (figure 67).

The track or west elevation (figure 68) of the building has an irregularly spaced six-bay fenestration pattern on the second, third, and fourth floors. The first floor is divided into two bays. The southern bay consists of a storefront, much of which may be original, and a modern metal door set into the original second-floor access doorway at the far south end of the building. This southern storefront consists of recessed double doors, with a small display window to the south and a large display window to the north of the doors. The masonry opening above the windows is currently infilled with masonite panels, but remains of horizontal wood siding over prism glass panels can be seen from the interior. The prism glass is probably original, but this cannot be confirmed from historic photographs because an awning was deployed at this storefront. The original storefront at the north end of the building is documented in only one photograph from 1920 (figure 4). This original storefront had a central recessed entry with large display windows to either side. In the photograph it is unclear what the area above the windows and door is made of, though it appears solid. It probably is an area of prism glass, as remains of prism glass can still be found behind the masonite panels above the southern storefront. This original storefront was replaced with the current neoclassical limestone facade in 1923 (figure 67). This facade is formed by rectangular end pilasters, a dentiled and carved frieze, and two semi-Doric columns dividing the storefront into three bays. The double-width center bay and the northern bay contain large fixed-pane windows, each topped by a square sash with eight muntins radiating outward

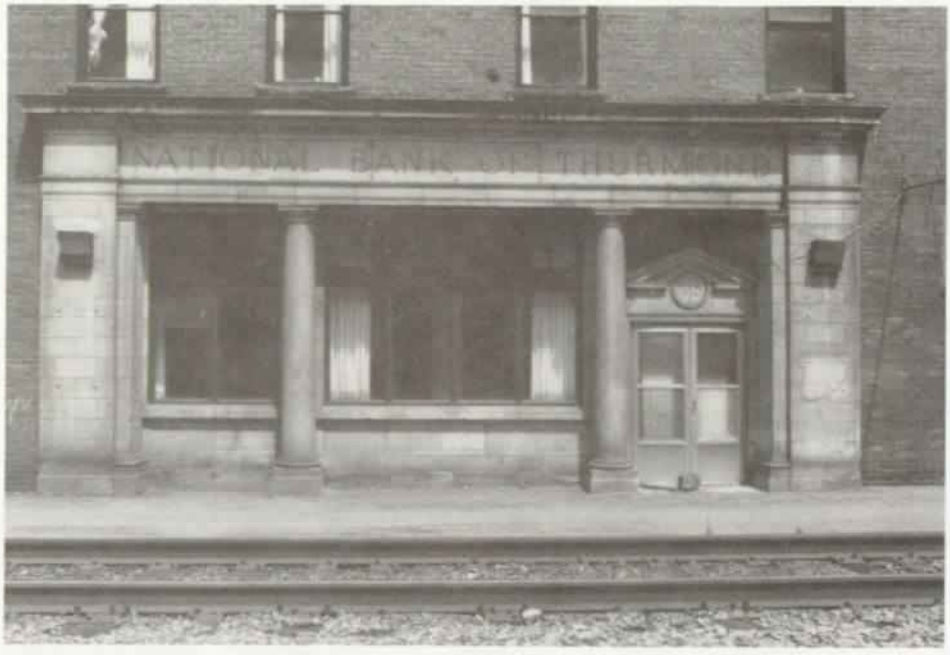


Figure 67
1923 Bank Facade, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

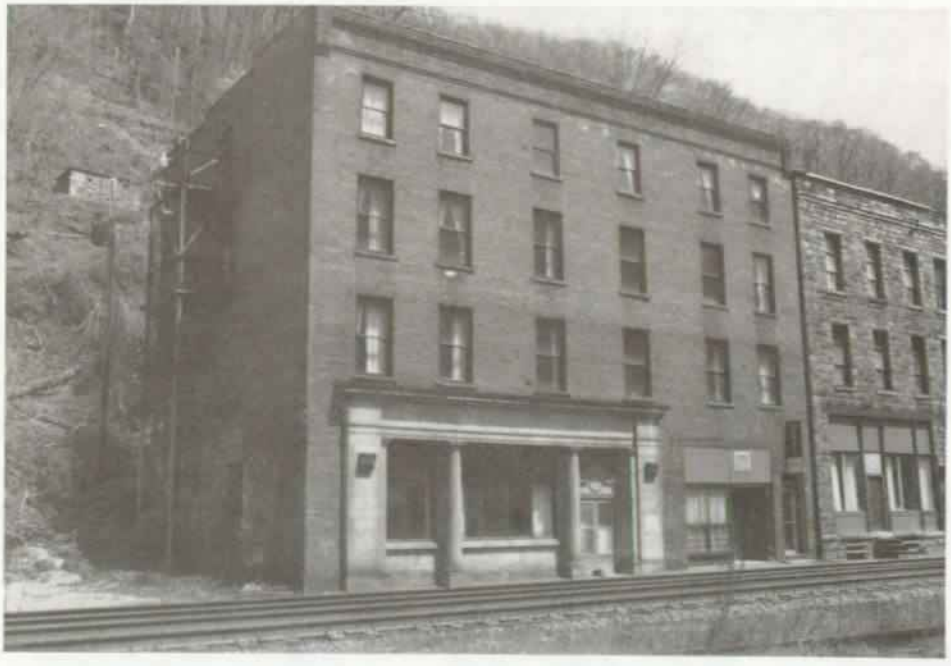


Figure 68
West and North Elevations, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

from the center of the sash. The double-door entry into the bank is located in the southern bay and is headed by a stone pediment carved with the National Bank of Thurmond's initials. Modern light fixtures are located on each of the stone end pilasters.

The top of the west elevation consists of a corbelled parapet. Two courses below the very top of the wall, the corbelling extends outward a full brick width and is topped with a mortar wash. This mortar wash is in fair condition and is not adequately protecting the bricks. Several of the bricks have cracked, and moisture is entering the cracks and freezing, causing the face of the bricks to spall off.

The north elevation (figure 69) of the building is very plain. At the second, third, and fourth floors, a single window is centered in the middle of the wall. These windows are metal with emergency exit doors. All three windows appear to be nonoriginal installations into original openings. The heads of the third and fourth are arched, while the second-floor window is spanned by a steel lintel. Two windows, both with iron security grills, are located at the first floor. The window to the east is a later sash installed in a larger, original masonry opening.

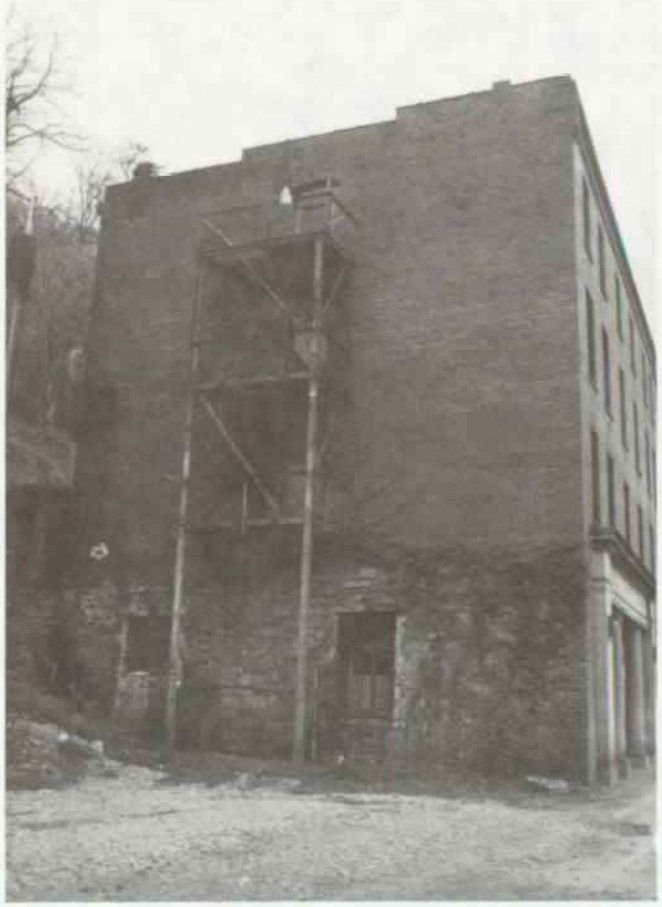


Figure 69
North Elevation, National Bank of Thurmond,
April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The slack area above the sash is filled in only by the back of the interior paneling. The window to the west consists of a double set of very tall, narrow casement sashes, with each set headed by a single square hopper sash. The hopper sashes have eight decorative muntins radiating outward from the center of each sash. These sashes are clearly from the bank's 1923 remodeling, but since the sashes fit the masonry opening perfectly, it is not clear whether the window opening is original or part of the 1923 remodeling.

The upper windows open onto a fire escape, also located on the north elevation. The fire escape is constructed of 6" steel channels for the main structural elements with 2 x 2 steel angles for handrails, handrail supports, and diagonal bracing. The landings, formed of large steel plates, are rusted. The fourth-floor landing is particularly corroded, with some small areas completely rusted through. The stairs between the second and third floors and the third and fourth floors are not alike, except that both are made of steel and appear to have been scavenged from elsewhere. For security reasons, the park removed a steel stair that extended from the second-floor landing to grade at the west elevation of the building. Rusted chicken wire encloses the second, third, and fourth floors, except where the stair to grade was located, and prevents anyone from falling.

The area underneath the fire escape is fenced in and partially paved with a concrete slab containing a drain. Located in the northeast corner of this fenced-in area is a small pit, approximately 2' square, constructed of brick with some partial brick courses extending above the slab. The pit is currently covered with plywood. It seems likely that some type of mechanical equipment once occupied this area, but it is unknown what it was or when it was installed or removed.

The east elevation (figure 70) is brick on the top three floors. The first floor is stone and is below grade on this side of the structure. At the far south end of the building are two original window openings at the landings of the interior stairs. The upper window is the original one-over-one double hung typical of the building, while the lower opening has been converted to a very short door. This door fits within the original, unmodified opening with room for a small fixed pane of glass above it. The door was evidently installed as an emergency exit, and it opens onto a deteriorating wooden bridge to grade. There are five double-hung windows on each of the third and fourth floors. An additional small, high window toward the southern end of the third floor is boarded over. Six double-hung windows are found at the second floor, with the two northernmost windows grouped together under a single brick arch. The remaining windows in this elevation are headed by steel lintels. Two small, high windows are located in the central portion of the second floor. Their tops are covered with masonite and have a bathroom vent at each masonite panel. On each floor, the third double-hung window from the north is boarded over to accommodate interior bathroom functions. The fourth-floor window is not completely boarded over and has a small window at the very top of the opening. A number of large electrical panels and meters are located at this elevation, with large conduits running between them. At the top of the east wall, roof-joist ends extend beyond the wall and are exposed to view. Wood blocking between the joists is located in the same plane as the masonry wall and is also exposed to view.

The south elevation of the National Bank of Thurmond is not visible and has no original fenestration as it abuts the north side of the Goodman-Kincaid Building. The two penetrations at the first and third floors were made to connect the bank and the Goodman-Kincaid Building about 1975.

Figure 70
East Elevation, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

The building has a built-up roof with a mopped asphalt finish. It appears to be in good condition and is vented by two galvanized metal turbines and a low-profile, plastic roof vent. The low-profile vent is centered on the roof, while the two turbines are equally spaced on the western third of the roof. The interior sides of the parapets are finished with asphalt canted to drain water away from the walls. The parapets are topped with ceramic coping tiles finished in a dark reddish purple glaze. The tiles are in generally good condition, although about half a dozen are cracked or broken. The joints between the tiles have been filled with asphalt or some kind of mastic. A cant strip placed on an angle to the eastern edge of the roof directs all water to the downspout at the northeast corner. Water tends to collect around the downspout inlet, partly because debris block the inlet.

There are four chimneys at this building. The chimneys are brick and typically have several corbelled courses at their tops. The east and south chimneys are capped with tar paper that is secured with a variety of wire, twine, and bent coat hangers. The east chimney is in dire need of repointing. At the northwest chimney, the top courses of bricks that would form the corbelling are missing. The northeast chimney is in good to fair condition and has bricks standing on an angle forming a tent-like cap on the top.

The Interior

The interior configuration of this building has generally changed very little since it was built. Perhaps the largest change occurred in 1923 when the northern end of the building was remodeled for the National Bank of Thurmond. At that time, a space that had probably been one large room was divided into several rooms. The building does not have a basement as

heating was obtained from the building to the north, and there was no need for a heating plant in this structure. The original plaster in the building contains asbestos.

Room 101. The floor of this room is of two different materials that distinguish the public area of the banking hall from the staff area. The public area is of salmon-colored marble tile. Many tiles are broken and a few are loose. Ghosts in the center of the marble floor indicate the original location of the check-writing stand. The remainder of the floor is now covered with linoleum, which appears to be installed over an earlier layer of linoleum tile. The structural floor is a concrete slab. The base at the north and west walls is 4" black vinyl, with no ghost or other indication of any previous base. The base at the east and south walls, around room 102, and around the partition to the north of the main entry is 10"-high marble. A portion of the base at the east wall is a different variety of marble, and a section of base in the middle of the south wall is marble-patterned plastic laminate. The 4" black vinyl base is also applied over the marble base at the east wall.

The walls and column heads are plaster, and the columns are constructed of gypsum board with wood trim. The walls, except for the east wall, are painted light aqua. The east wall is covered with a gold foil wallpaper with a black-flocked design. Apparently there is some moisture damage under the wallpaper as a quantity of plaster dust fell when a loose seam was pulled on slightly. The lower east corner of the north wall (figure 71) also has obvious moisture damage, and minor moisture damage occurs under the windows of the west wall. Marble wainscotting, 3′ 6" high, is on the east and south walls, the walls around room 102, and the partition to the north of door 101 (figure 72). A section of wainscot is missing at the south wall, apparently to accommodate a large plaque or picture mounted there at one time. The wainscot is in good condition with a few minor cracks, mainly in the wainscot cap. The upper portion of the walls around room 102 and the partition to the north of door 101 are formed of gold-toned fiberboard screens, perforated in a diamond pattern, in a marble and metal frame.

The plaster ceiling is divided by plaster beams into six bays. Each ceiling bay has a simple plaster cove and some plaster molding that creates a panel effect. In the southeast bay there is a large area of water damage, to the extent that the plaster molding has disintegrated. Other more minor areas of water damage are visible in the two center bays, and there is an area of cracked and loose plaster in the northeast bay. The plaster around the northwest beam is cracked and loose. A metal plate has been installed at each side of the loose area of the beam, presumably to hold the plaster in place.

The marble check-writing stand now sits along the east wall (figure 71), just to the south of door 109. At some point, the tellers' area was moved from the banking hall to rooms 103 and 104. To accommodate this move, the existing tellers' windows were cut into the east wall of room 101. When the space was later converted for the Banker's Club, a padded edge was added to the counter at the tellers' windows, and a raised wooden platform covered in black shag carpeting was installed on the floor in front of the tellers' windows. The Banker's Club used this counter as a bar.

Room 102. The original use of this room is unknown. Currently it houses electrical panels. The room has no ceiling and opens to room 101. Consequently, the plaster walls that form the south and west walls of room 101 form the south and west walls of this space. The upper portions of the north and east walls are of the same gold-toned perforated fiberboard screen and marble frame described above. The lower portions of the north and east walls are finished with plaster. The wood baseboard is finished in a dark reddish brown stain and is

Figure 71
Northeast Corner, Room 101, National Bank of Thurmond, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 72
South End of Room 101, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

the same style of baseboard found around the base of the columns in room 101. A significant crack occurs in the southwest corner, angling toward door 101 at the top of the west wall. The floor of this room is of marble tile, which is cracked in a few places.

Room 103. Used as a teller's cage and office during the latter part of the National Bank of Thurmond's tenency in the building, this room still contains a large safe from those days (figure 73). The safe is on wheels but is too large to be moved easily or to fit through doorways. The floor of the room is finished in 12" square linoleum tile. Much of the floor is stained, and some areas are scratched or gouged. There is no baseboard except for 4" vinyl cove at the south wall and about a third of the east wall. The walls are paneled, with water stains and possible decay along the bottom, especially at the north wall. In the southeast corner of the room, a section of paneling was removed during the winter of 1991 to expose the condition of the eastern stone wall, which is parged and in good condition.

At the very top and along the full length of the south wall are dark-stained plywood cabinet doors that open onto a storage area above rooms 104, 106, and a portion of 105. The ceiling is painted plaster in good condition, with a small unfinished cove molding around the perimeter.

Rooms 104 and 105. Prior to being divided for the teller's cage, these rooms were originally one. Finished with the same paneling that covers the other walls of both rooms, the dividing partitions do not extend to either the floor or the ceiling but are supported on posts. The paneling on the full-height walls is in fair condition with possible decay along the bottom. The flooring of both rooms is 12"-square linoleum tile, and 4" vinyl serves as the baseboard for both rooms. The ceiling is finished with 12"-square acoustical tile, installed in a running bond pattern.

Figure 73
East End of Room 103, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 106. The walls of this toilet room are of plastic laminate in a gold-on-white abstract pattern. The east wall is buckled and warped from moisture and has some mold growing on it. The remaining walls are in better condition. The floor is finished with 12"-square linoleum tile with a 4" vinyl base. In the eastern half of the room, the floor tiles are loose and water stained and have mold growing on them. The ceiling is of 12"-square acoustical tile installed in a running bond pattern. Some water staining is evident at the tile joints in the northwest corner.

Room 107. The finishes in this toilet room are very similar to those in toilet room 106, except that the floor of this room is raised above the level of the adjoining floor by several inches. The floor is finished with 12"-square linoleum tiles, which are loose and warped in the northeast corner. The base is 4" black vinyl.

The walls are finished in gold-and-white-patterned plastic laminate. The north wall is buckled and warped from moisture, and the south and east walls are moldy and water damaged, particularly in the southeast corner. At the east wall, the sink and a portion of the laminate were removed as part of the destructive investigation in the winter of 1991. The demolition revealed the east stone foundation wall to be in good condition.

The ceiling is of 12"-square acoustical tile in a running bond pattern. The ceiling in the southeast corner was perhaps knocked down by a portion of an earlier ceiling falling from above. Much of the remaining ceiling tile is water stained.

Room 108. The walls of this hallway are paneled. The horizontal joint between the panels at the top of the wall is not covered with trim as is typical throughout the rest of the building. The paneling is scratched and shows signs of mildew. The floor is finished with 12"-square linoleum tile with a 4" vinyl cove applied to plain 1x boards as a base. A large access hatch to a mechanical area above rooms 107, 108, and 109 is located in the middle of the ceiling. The ceiling is finished with 12"-square acoustical tile set in a stack bond pattern. The tiles are water stained along their joints.

Room 109. The walls and ceiling of this closet are plaster, most of which is rough or cracked and in generally poor condition. The floor is of 12"-square linoleum tile, and there is no base. A large piece of air-handling equipment is suspended through the ceiling and occupies most of the space in the closet. Wooden shelves line the walls at the east and west.

Room 110. This vault space is finished entirely in concrete or plaster, painted white. The floor is partially covered with linoleum, and the remaining exposed concrete is stained and moldy. There is no baseboard. While it is unclear whether the walls are concrete or plaster, the finish is rough, with evidence of moisture and a great deal of mold. The ceiling is concrete with a board finish. Several units of wooden shelves are found in the northwest corner of the vault.

Room 111. This room served as the kitchen for the Banker's Club, and two sinks and some cabinets on the south wall remain (figure 74). The floor is of 1" white hexagonal tile with a blue Greek key border design in 3/4"-square tile around the perimeter of the room. Along the north wall, the border pattern turns into the room, outlining the location of an original counter from the days when this space had a mercantile function (figure 75). The border placement also suggests that a counter may have been located at the west window and perhaps used as a display surface. The tile is generally in good condition, although in a few areas tile is stained or missing. The floor at the display window and original counter is concrete. At the original counter, the floor is covered with 12"-square linoleum tile that is

Figure 74
West End of Room 111, National Bank of Thurmond, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

Figure 75
Tile at North Wall, Room 111, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

loose, warped, and generally in poor condition. Four-inch vinyl cove molding serves as a base but much is loose, missing, or in poor condition.

The north wall is finished in plaster. The plaster is rough in areas, with moisture damage along the bottom of the wall and significant amounts of mold growing on the eastern third of the wall (figure 76). The south and east walls are finished with plastic laminate on wood framing installed over the original wall surfaces. The laminate is white with a gold abstract pattern, is bucked from moisture, and has some areas of mold growth. In two areas where the studs behind the laminate can be seen, the bottoms of the studs are decayed. In the winter of 1991 some laminate was removed from the east wall. The studs were in poor condition, but the stone wall was in good condition. The west wall is formed by the entry doors and display windows (figure 74).

The ceiling is of 2′ x 4′ acoustical panels suspended approximately 5′ below the original plaster ceiling. The suspended ceiling has a considerable amount of water damage, and many of the panels have fallen. The original plaster above is in poor condition, much of it missing.

A concrete ramp up into the Goodman-Kincaid Building extends into the southeast corner of the room (figure 77). It was added after 1975, when the first floor of the Goodman-Kincaid Building was renovated for an additional Banker's Club dining room.

Room 112. This stairway serves as the street access to the hotel rooms on the upper three floors of this building. The street door is a glass and metal door in a metal frame and is not the original. The floor is carpeted, with rubber treads applied over the carpet on the stairs. The style of baseboard found around the top of the stair is typical of the upper floors, but a different wood base is found at the sides of the stair and at the bottom landing. There is no base at the top of the stair at the east wall or to the north. Originally, these two areas were open to the second-floor hall (to the north) and to the stairway to the third floor (to the east). Walls were installed later to comply with stricter fire codes.

The new wall to the east is paneled. The new wall to the north, which separates the stair from the hall, is finished with a thin coat of plaster applied in a swirl pattern to horizontal tongue-and-groove boards. The remaining walls to the north, west, and south are plastered, with the swirl pattern occurring at the rest of the north wall and at the west wall.

The ceiling above the bottom landing is plastered and is cracked at the wall lines. The remainder of the ceiling, above the stairs and upper landing, is covered with 12"-square acoustical tile set in a running bond pattern, with a white cove molding around the perimeter.

Room 113. This room was converted to its present use as a bathroom probably at the same time the National Bank of Thurmond moved into the building, as the baseboard profile matches that found in the banking hall and adjacent room. The floor is finished with linoleum tile on a concrete slab. The dark-stained baseboard has a section missing at the southeast corner. The painted plaster walls are in good condition with a small section missing for plumbing pipes in the southeast corner. A wooden partition, painted white, divides the room into a utility area with a water heater and wooden shelving and the toilet area proper.

The ceiling is finished with 12" x 12" acoustical tile installed in a running bond pattern. During the winter of 1991 a small section of ceiling tile was removed to expose the stair framing above. A cove molding, painted white and loose in spots, finishes the joint between

Figure 76
East End of Room 111, National Bank of Thurmond, August 1990
(NPS Photo)

the wall and ceiling. This molding has a small gap at the north and south walls directly over the dividing partition.

Room 201. This closet is original to the building. The floor is carpeted, and the painted baseboard is of the style typical to the upper floors of this structure. The walls and ceiling are plastered and in fair condition. Wooden shelves line the north, west, and south walls. The shelves, walls, and ceiling above the shelves are painted white, while the lower portion of the walls are painted pink. The trim is painted grey.

Rooms 202, 203, 204, 205, 211, 212, 215, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 314, 315, 401, 404, 405, 406, 407, 411, 412, 417, and 418. These rooms have been hotel rooms since the building was constructed. Generally, the floors are finished with carpet over the original tongue-and-groove flooring; the interior walls are paneled; and the exterior walls are plastered (figure 78). At the third floor, a section of baseboard and paneling is cut out for a plumbing access panel at each bathtub, with an access cover of paneling. The baseboards are wooden and, like the other trim, are usually painted brown. The ceilings are usually finished with 12"-square acoustical tile applied to the original plaster ceilings in a running bond pattern. In a number of rooms, a 2' x 4' acoustical panel ceiling has been suspended below the earlier acoustical ceiling. The "Room Finish" schedules in the "Existing Condition" drawings show the specific finishes for each surface of each room.

Rooms 202 and 204. During the winter of 1991 carpeting and flooring were removed from the northwest corner of these rooms as part of the destructive investigation. The floor framing thus exposed is discussed in the structural section of this report.

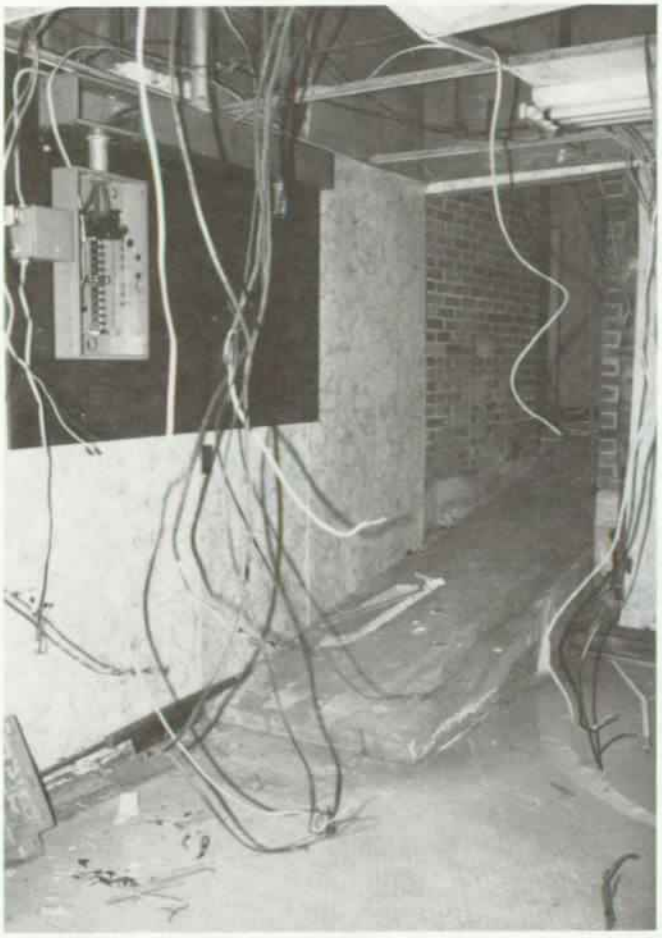


Figure 77
Southeast Corner, Room 111, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Room 205. The basic finishes of this room are described above. Door 206 does not appear to be an original opening. The current door is a single door fitted into an earlier, wider opening. The space between the wide opening and the door is finished with paneling on both sides.

Room 206. This closet was probably once a part of room 205, as suggested by the baseboard at the north wall, which is a plain 3/4" x 5" board instead of the typical baseboard. The floor is carpeted, and the walls and ceiling are plastered. The plaster is painted pink, and the trim is painted grey.

Room 207. This hall has a carpeted floor with typical baseboards. The carpet is laid over tongue-and-groove flooring. Approximately 25 square feet of flooring was taken up during destructive investigation in order to expose the structural steel beam below.

The walls are plastered in a swirl pattern and are painted white, with a brown painted wainscot to a height approximately 4' above the floor. The trim is painted brown. Originally, there was no wall at the south end of the hall, and the hall was open to the stair. The south wall was probably installed to comply with fire regulations; it is finished with horizontal

Figure 78
Typical Room Finishes, Room 304, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

tongue-and-groove boards under the thin coat of swirled plaster. At the window at the north end of the hall, a substantial vertical crack forms a segment of a crack that runs the entire height of the building at this location. Beneath the window are a metal plate and bolt that are part of the connections tying the fire escape outside the window to the building. The current metal window, undoubtedly not the original, was probably installed when the fire escape was erected, as it contains an escape door now covered with plywood. Approximately halfway down the hall are ghosts in the wall and the original plaster ceiling of a wall that once divided the hall in two. A turned-wood corner guard protects the corner at the south end of the hall. The ceiling is 2' x 4' suspended acoustical panels.

Room 208. Like stair 112, this stair was once more open than it is now. To the west the stair opened to stair 112, and below the upper flight of steps it opened to what is now storage room 210. The latter opening has been filled in with vertical beaded tongue and groove, and the former opening was closed off with a frame partition finished with paneling. The stair is carpeted and has the typical wood baseboard. The walls are plastered and painted white with a brown wainscot. The ceiling is plaster and is painted white. The trim is painted brown.

Room 209. This room is unfinished space under the landing and the lower portion of stair 208. To the south and east are brick walls; exposed studs form the north and west walls. The ceiling is formed by the exposed stair framing. The floor is the original 3-1/4"-wide tongue-and-groove flooring. There is no base or other trim.

Room 210. As mentioned above, this space originally opened to stair 208, hall 207, and stair 112. Enclosure was accomplished with the installation of the unfinished vertical beaded tongue-and-groove walls that form the south and most of the west walls of this space. The north, east, and lower portion of the south walls are original plaster, with the original dark-

stained baseboards. There is no base at the west wall. The floor is the original 3-1/4"-wide tongue-and-groove flooring. It appears to have been originally stained dark. The ceiling is the original plaster. The bottom of the newel post from the third floor is visible in this room and is finished in a dark stain or possibly a dark-grained finish.

Rooms 211 and 212. While these rooms were included in the general description of the hotel rooms, they are worth mentioning again because they are the only upper floor rooms besides room 210 in which the original woodwork finish is not painted over. The original finish is a medium-tone grained finish, with a coat of dark varnish applied over it at a later date. Also, the sink in the northeast corner of room 211 (figure 79) is of an appropriate style to be original to the building.

During the destructive investigation that took place in the winter of 1991, the carpet and flooring were removed from the east end of room 212 to expose the floor framing. Lath, plaster, and paneling at the bottoms of the interior walls in the northeast and southeast corners of the room were also removed. The studs thus exposed are in good condition. Removing the paneling also exposed the ghost of an original door opening on the north wall (figure 80).

Figure 79
Northeast Corner, Room 211, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 80
Northeast Corner, Room 212, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Rooms 213, 213A, and 214. While the fixtures and finishes in these bathrooms may not be original, these rooms were probably bathrooms from the outset. This assumption is based on the presence of both regular double-hung windows and small windows located high on the walls in both rooms. The presence of both types of windows is inappropriate in a normal hotel room but makes sense when the smaller, higher windows are located over toilet stalls as they are now. Also, the walls dividing rooms 213 and 213A seem to be original, which would create functional bathrooms if the original fixtures were placed in the same or similar locations as the existing fixtures.

Both bathrooms have 12"-square linoleum tile on the floor and 4" black vinyl bases. At the north, south, and west walls of all three spaces, the finish is gold-on-white patterned plastic laminate panels with white-on-gold plastic laminate filling in the space between the top of the normal 4′ x 8′ panels and the ceiling (figure 81). The east wall of all the spaces is plaster, painted white. The partitions around the bathtubs and toilets are constructed of plywood in wooden framing. Immediately around the bathtubs, the partitions are finished with plastic laminate. The wood partitions and all trim are painted white.

The ceilings of the rooms are suspended acoustical panels, with 2′-square panels used in rooms 213 and 213A and 2′ x 4′ panels used in room 214. Metal ventilation grills are located in the ceiling, in the southwest corner of room 214, and in the northwest corner of 213.

The sink counter in room 214 is finished in white, gold, and grey marble-patterned plastic laminate, while the counter at the north wall of the same room is finished in white plastic laminate with gold specks. The wooden bench along the south wall of room 213 and the wooden benches at each tub are painted white.

Figure 81
Room 214, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

In room 214, during the winter of 1991, an area of flooring and plastic-laminate wall finish (directly opposite the north-south wall dividing rooms 213 and 213A) was removed to determine if a room similar to room 213A ever existed in room 214. A ghost of a partition, not full height, was found on the south wall.

Room 215. The basic finishes of this room have been described above, but since there is extensive water damage in the northeast corner of this space, further description is required. Water damage affects approximately half of the plaster at the north and east walls and seems to be centered in the northeast corner. The plaster on these walls is finished in the same swirl pattern used in the hall, which suggests that a repair was made to remedy earlier moisture problems. The ceiling panel in the affected corner has fallen from the weight of the water and, along with plaster debris, has formed a soggy pile on the floor in which fungi are growing.

There is no clear cause of the moisture problem. The room directly above is not affected, and the metal plate on the north exterior wall at this location could not be examined closely to determine if it is the water's entry point.

In this corner of the room the carpeting and flooring were removed during the winter of 1991 to expose the floor framing for the structural section of this report.

Room 301. The carpeting and flooring in the northwest corner of the room were removed during the winter of 1991 to expose the floor framing for the structural section of this report.

Room 303. This bathroom was created by removing the east end of the wall dividing rooms 302 and 304 and building a room through the opening. Rooms 302 and 304 share this bathroom, and both have access to it. The floor is finished with 12"-square linoleum tile, and there is a 4" black vinyl baseboard. The walls are finished with white and gold plastic laminate panels. The ceiling is 12"-square acoustical tile set in a running bond pattern, with water stains in the southwest corner. The trim is painted cream.

Rooms 305 and 306. The general finishes of these rooms are described above. The wall dividing these two rooms is not original and is constructed with a gypsum board finish under the paneling. Door 310 is not original and was probably added when the original large room was divided in two.

During the winter of 1991, the carpeting and flooring in the southwest corner and along the west wall of room 306 were removed to expose the floor framing for the structural section of this report.

Room 307. Like that at the second floor, this hallway has plastered walls, painted white with a brown wainscot. However, the plaster here is textured in a brush-stroke pattern, not in a swirl pattern. It is not clear whether this texture is in the plaster or the paint. The vertical crack in the north wall of the building continues adjacent to the north window, and some other minor cracking occurs at the west wall. The plaster above door 310 is in poor condition. The floor is carpeted, and the baseboard is the typical wooden baseboard. The baseboard at the north wall is damaged. The ceiling at the main part of the hall is of 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panels, while the ceiling near the stairway is of plaster, painted white. At the south end of the hall is a set of steps and a platform that accesses a door into the third floor of the Goodman-Kincaid Building (figure 82). The steps and platform are carpeted, and a small closet is constructed on the west end of the platform. The closet exterior is of unfinished gypsum board. The platform is enclosed underneath with a set of cabinet doors, creating a storage area.

Room 308. During the winter of 1991, all carpeting was removed in this room. In the northeast corner, the flooring was removed to expose the floor framing, and lath and plaster were removed from the bottom of the interior wall to expose the wall framing. The studs were found to be in good condition. The wood panel covering the small window in the northeast corner was also removed (figure 83).

Rooms 310, 311, 312, and 313. These bathrooms have been constructed from an original hotel room. While it is not definite, it seems likely that the north wall of room 313 and the south wall of room 310 are original walls. Doors 316 and 319 are apparently original doors, while doors 315 and 317 are later additions. Window 310 was walled over during the installation of the bathrooms. The floors are finished with 12"-square linoleum tile, and the base in all four rooms is 4" black vinyl. The walls are finished with plastic laminate in a gold-on-white abstract pattern. The ceilings are 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panels. The trim in all rooms is painted white, except in room 313 where the trim is unfinished.

Figure 82
South End of Hall 307, National Bank of
Thurmond, April 1990
(NPS Photo)

Rooms 309, 314, and 315. These hotel rooms are finished like the typical hotel rooms described above. However, the baseboards are slightly different between doors 314 and 315 and doors 318 and 319, where the original walls were modified for the installation of the adjacent bathrooms. In room 315, a slightly different base is found to the north of door 321 and for approximately 2' to the east of door 320. There is no obvious reason for the different base in room 315. A small soffit is located over door 318 in room 314, probably for plumbing lines. The sides of the soffit are paneled, and the bottom is finished with 12"-square acoustical tile.

In room 314, a section of lath and plaster at the bottom of the east end of the north wall was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the wall framing. The studs were found to be in good condition. Also removed were the carpeting and flooring in the northeast corner of room 315. The floor framing thus exposed is discussed in the structural section of this report.

Room 401. In the winter of 1991, a section of carpeting and flooring in the northwest corner of the room was removed to expose the floor framing (figure 84).

Figure 83
Northeast Corner, Room 308, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 84
Northwest Corner, Room 401, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Rooms 402 and 403. These bathrooms were created from an original room by adding a dividing partition running north and south. The original room, along with rooms 401 and 404, probably formed a suite similar to rooms 405, 406, and 407. The floor is sheet linoleum, and the walls are plastic laminate in the same white and gold pattern found throughout the building. The ceiling is 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panels. A 1 x 3 board serves as base at the north, south, and east walls of room 402. In room 403, the base is 4" brown vinyl. At the west wall, the vinyl is applied over an original section of wooden baseboard. However, the wood base does not appear to be in its original location.

Room 404. This is perhaps the one hotel room that most closely retains its original finishes and character. The only changes that seem to have been made are the installation of carpeting, the painting of the woodwork, and the replacement of the original plaster ceiling with gypsum board. During the winter of 1991, a portion of the ceiling in the northwest corner of the room was removed to expose the ceiling joists (figure 85).

Room 407. The basic finishes of this room are described above. There is a 3′ section of different baseboard to the south of door 408. Also, the floor slopes downward noticeably from the southeast corner toward the northwest. In the winter of 1991, a section of carpeting and flooring in the northwest corner of the room was removed to expose the floor framing (figure 86).

Room 408. This closet was once part of hall 409 but was probably an early modification to the building, based on the wood lath and plaster used to enclose it. The south and west walls of the closet are original plaster. These walls are painted grey and have various cracks. The north and east walls are exposed studs, with the back side of the lath and plaster finish on the other side of the wall visible. The floor is the original tongue-and-groove flooring, with the original dark finish. The original baseboard at the south and west walls also retains its original dark finish. There is no base at the north and east walls. The ceiling is plastered but in poor condition, with some plaster missing and the rest badly cracked.

Room 409. Unlike the two lower halls, this hall appears to have its original plaster finish and does not have a painted wainscot. The north, east, and west walls are plastered and painted white. The plaster has numerous minor cracks and many areas where it appears that paint had peeled and been painted over. At the north wall (figure 87) there is a significant crack adjacent to the window, part of the crack that runs the entire height of the building. The south wall of the hall and the area of the east wall adjacent to door 410 are paneled.

The floor is carpeted, and the base is the typical wood baseboard. The top molding of the baseboard is missing at the north wall, and an unfinished wood board serves as the base between door 408 and the south wall. The ceiling is finished with 2′ x 4′ suspended acoustical panels. During the destructive investigation for the report, some of the acoustical tiles and original lath and plaster were removed at the north end of the hall to expose the ceiling framing.

Room 410. Much of this space is finished like the lower flights of stairs. The floor is carpeted, and the north, south, and east walls are plastered with a painted wainscot. The west wall is paneled, and at least the door portion of the wall was installed to comply with fire codes. The ceiling is finished with unfinished gypsum board between unfinished 3 x 6 beams, creating something of a Tudor look (figure 88). The flat ceiling at the upper landing is composed of 2 x 4 acoustical panels. The original plaster ceiling was undoubtedly flat.

Figure 85
Northwest Corner, Room 404, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

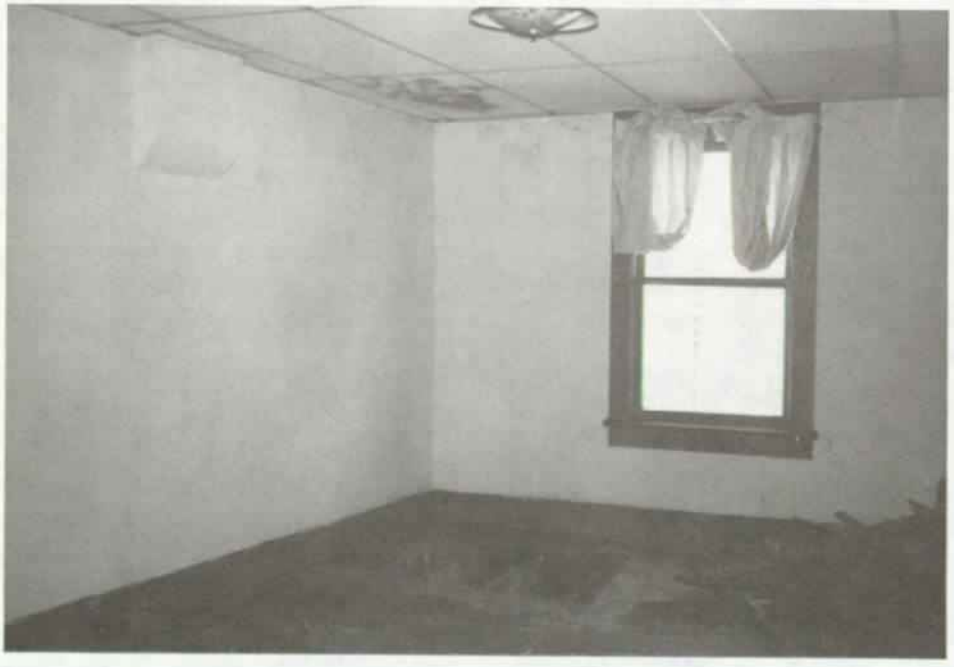


Figure 86
Southwest Corner, Room 407, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Figure 88
Stair 410, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

plain board covers the gap between the bottom of the higher base and the floor. All of the paneling in room 418 is light in color, quite unlike the paneling found throughout the rest of the building (figure 89).

In the northeast corner of room 418, a section of acoustical tile and original lath-and-plaster ceiling was removed in the winter of 1991 to expose the ceiling framing.

The Structural System

Existing Conditions. The National Bank of Thurmond is a four-story brick masonry structure with a wood-framed roof and floors. The building is essentially rectangular in plan and measures approximately 60 feet wide by 40 feet long.

Foundation — Exterior foundation walls are inaccessible, and the thickness, material, and condition are unknown. No test pits were dug nor destructive investigation performed along the exterior walls to determine the material, size, or condition of the wall footings. The exterior wall footings appear to be adequate since there is no evidence of settlement along these walls.

First-Floor Framing — The first-floor structural system is a slab-on-grade and is in good condition. The only apparent problem is near the west or front of the building in room 101. There, a joint in the slab, which runs north and south, slopes from the joint to the front of the building. This appears to be an as-constructed condition and not an indication of subgrade failure.

Figure 89
Northeast Corner, Room 418, National Bank of Thurmond, April 1991
(NPS Photo)

Second-Floor Framing — The second-floor framing consists of two separate parts. The framing for the southern portion is 2 x 12 joists that span from the south wall to a longitudinal bearing wall. These joists are in good condition.

The framing for the remainder of the second floor consists of 2 x 12 joists that span from the west and east (front and back) walls to a central, transverse steel beam. The beam is 12" deep and is supported at each end by pilasters and by an 8" diameter steel column located midway between the pilasters.

This framing is in fair condition. The 2 x 12 joists have deflected approximately 1" at the edges of the transverse corridor. This deflection has occurred because the joists are undersized to support the three stories of bearing walls above.

Third-Floor Framing — The third-floor framing is a simple system of 2 x 12 joists that span from the east and west walls to the interior bearing walls, which form the edges of the transverse corridor. Additional 2 x 12 joists span across the corridor. The framing is in fair to good condition, as some of the joists appear to have been damaged by leaky plumbing.

Fourth-Floor Framing — The fourth-floor framing is identical to the third-floor framing except that the joists are 2 x 10s. These joists are pocketed into the exterior walls, and some are decayed at the bearing because of moisture.

Roof Framing — The roof framing consists of 2 x 6 joists that span from the east and west walls to transverse cripple walls (see drawings). These cripple walls are supported by the transverse bearing walls mentioned above. The roof framing is in fair condition, as there is evidence of minor decay and termite damage.

Walls — The exterior walls of the building are 15", four-wythe brick masonry. The east and west walls are bearing walls.

The south wall is virtually inaccessible due to its close proximity to the Goodman-Kincaid Building. There do not appear to be major problems with this wall.

The east wall is constructed into a hillside, and there is no evidence of a foundation drain. Because this wall does not retain as much fill as the other buildings, more of its exterior is exposed. This wall is in fair condition.

The north wall is in poor condition. A large 1-1/2" crack has developed above the hallway window at the fourth-story level. The crack extends from the top of the parapet to the sill of the second-story window. This crack does not necessarily follow the mortar but extends through individual bricks in many locations. The crack is widest at the top, tapers to hairline width at the third-floor window sill, and extends completely through the wall.

There are two possible causes of the crack: settlement of the foundation or thermal stresses. Settlement seems unlikely since there is no other evidence, such as cracked plaster or extensive cracking, elsewhere in the building. Nor is there elevation difference in brick coursing on adjacent sides of the crack. Furthermore, the parapet coping tile is not cracked.

Thermal stresses may have caused the crack. In 1963, the adjacent Thurmond Hotel, a three-story masonry building with a wood-framed roof, burned down. Historic photographs show the hotel roof to be approximately at the same level as the bank's fourth story.

Calculations indicate that a temperature in the range of 900 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit would cause the brick wall to expand by approximately 1-1/2". According to Denver Service Center (DSC) Safety Engineer Ken Rueff, normal fire temperatures for wood structures range from 1,200 to 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. It is possible that, as fire temperatures increased, the brick wall expanded until stresses reached the ultimate level and failure occurred. Failure would have occurred at the weakest cross section, which is above the window.

There is evidence that unsuccessful attempts have been made to repair the crack. Consequently, DSC designers requested that the park maintenance staff install a crack-monitoring device (plastic tell-tale), which was done in August 1990. Information to date has indicated approximately 15 mm of movement.

The west wall is in fair condition. There are numerous minor diagonal cracks at window openings and one relatively large crack at the second-floor level, just south of the limestone bank facade. The cause of this cracking may be related to the deflection of the storefront lintel, beam B2.

Overall, the National Bank of Thurmond is in fair structural condition.

Structural Load-Bearing Analysis. The load-bearing analysis for this building was based on the requirements of the BOCA National Building Code-1990. The Uniform Building Code (UBC-88) and ACI 530-88, "Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures" were consulted for masonry construction.

Since tentative uses of the building have not been identified, no comparison can be made between existing and required floor live-load capacity. The required floor live loads are listed

below as a basis for comparison once the building uses have been determined. Snow, wind, and seismic load requirements are also listed.

Floors	
Light Storage	125 psf
Public Occupancy	100 psf
Stairs and Exits	100 psf
Corridors to Public Rooms	100 psf
Corridors	80 psf
Retail	75 psf
Office	50 psf
Residential	40 psf
Hotel Guest Rooms	40 psf
Roof	
Snow	30 psf
Lateral Loads	
Wind	20 psf
Seismic	Zone 1

Samples of the wood roof and floor joists were sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory, where they were identified as hemlock, except for the fourth-floor joists, which were identified as southern pine. Visual grading was done at the time of field inspection. No adjustment was made for moisture content. The following values were used in the analysis:

Second and Third Floors, Roof
Fb = 1,500 psi (repetitive member)
Fb = 1,300 psi
Fv = 85 psi
E = 1,200,000 psi

Fourth Floor
Fb = 1,700 psi (repetitive member)
Fb = 1,450 psi
Fv = 90 psi
E = 1,700,000 psi

Deflections were limited to L/240 for nonplastered construction and L/360 for plastered construction. A load duration factor of 1.15 was used for the roof framing and 1.0 was used for the floor framing.

Foundations — Since the foundation was not investigated, a limited load-bearing analysis was performed. Based on an assumed live-load capacity of 50 psf and the existing dead load for each floor, the maximum load for the exterior bearing walls is 7,500 pounds per linear foot. For a presumptive soil-bearing value of 3,000 psf a footing 2′ 6" wide would be required. The maximum column load is approximately 145 kips, which means a 7′-square footing is required. These results will provide a means of comparison if the existing foundation is exposed during further investigation or construction.

Second-Floor Framing — Since the second-floor framing in this building supports three stories of bearing walls, an allowable live load of 50 psf was placed on the third and fourth floors to analyze the second floor. A snow load of 30 psf was also placed on the roof. If uses other than office use are identified for this building, the results shown below will change because of the interdependent nature of the second-floor structural system.

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
North Joists	0	0	0
South Joists	80	100	34

The north joists fail to meet the live-load requirement because of the heavy loads they support. The low value for deflection of the south joists is due to the relatively long (21') span.

The section properties for the steel floor beam B1 were determined from field measurements and by comparing those measurements to the data contained in "Iron and Steel Beams 1873 to 1952," AISC, 1953. The section chosen for analysis was the one that best matched the field measurements and was fabricated near the building's time of construction. A basic working stress of 16 ksi (common for the time of construction) was used in the analysis. A live load of 50 psf was applied to each floor, and a snow load of 30 psf was applied to the roof to analyze the beam. Live-load reductions allowed by code were used, and existing dead loads were also considered. Calculations show the beam to be overstressed from dead load alone. Obviously, the beam is undersized.

Third-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
Joists	109	100	64

The third-floor joists meet the live-load requirement for most of the uses listed above. The low value for deflection is due to the long span of the joists.

Fourth-Floor Framing —

	Allowable Live Load (psf)		
Member	Bending	Shear	Deflection
Joists	66	72	37

The fourth-floor joists meet the live-load requirement for most of the uses listed above. As with the third-floor joists, the low value in deflection is due to the long span of the joists.

Roof Framing —

	Snow Load	Allowable Snow Load (psf)		
Area	Requirement (psf)	Bending	Shear	Deflection
Main Building	30	26	54	9

The roof joists do not meet the snow-load requirement in deflection. This situation is not critical from a required strength perspective as long as adequate drainage is provided. The joists also do not meet the snow-load requirement in bending.

Walls — The exterior masonry bearing walls were analyzed as simple beams spanning from floor to floor with the following load combinations:

Dead Load + Live Load
Dead Load + Wind Load

The first combination produced maximum compressive stress and the second maximum tensile stress. Wind loads controlled over seismic loads.

Allowable stresses were determined from UBC-88 and based on an assumption of Type N mortar. The allowable compressive stress was calculated to be 100 psi and the allowable tensile stress 10 psi. The actual maximum compressive stress was found to be 52 psi and the actual maximum tensile stress 6 psi. The walls meet the requirements for gravity and wind loads.

The Mechanical and Electrical Systems

Historically, this structure was heated by steam or hot water heat generated in the Thurmond Hotel to the north. After that building burned down in 1963, that source of heat was no longer available. Currently, many but not all of the second-, third-, and fourth-floor rooms have electric baseboard heaters, while the first floor is heated and air conditioned by two large air-handling units. The unit serving the historic banking area is located in an attic space above the bank vault. The other unit is located above the suspended ceiling of room 111. The air-conditioning condensers for these units are located at the northeast and southeast corners of the building.

Electrically, the building does not meet code. The Romex cable that serves the electric heaters is exposed in several locations, and the park reports that some lighting is wired around the main disconnect switch. The rooms and halls on the upper floors are lighted by surface-mounted fixtures or, in some of the suspended ceilings, recessed fixtures. Typically, several electrical outlets are found in the walls of each room. The banking hall at the first floor is lighted by a combination of two styles of chandeliers and wall sconces. Room 111 is lighted by recessed fluorescent fixtures in the suspended ceiling, while the bank vault is not lighted. The remainder of the first-floor spaces are lighted by surface-mounted ceiling fixtures. The attic above the vault is lighted by a bare-bulb porcelain fixture.

Currently, all utilities are disconnected and inoperable.

THE STONE STRUCTURE

This one-room structure is constructed of split fieldstone with a sloping concrete roof and located to the east of the northeast corner of the National Bank of Thurmond (figure 90). A single door is located in the center of the north wall, and two small windows are located in the south wall. The roof slopes downward to the south and is cracked in numerous places. Moss and other vegetation are growing on the roof, and vines cover much of the building.

Figure 90
North Elevation, Stone Structure, March 1990
(NPS Photo)

The stone walls are in fair condition; only a few areas need repointing. There is a large crack connecting the window heads and wrapping around the southwest corner. This crack has been caused by the original iron lintels at the window heads rusting severely and jacking up the stones. Only the ends of the lintels embedded in the stone walls remain. The portion of the lintels spanning the openings are no longer there.

The interior stonework of the structure is in good condition. At the east and west walls, a 2"-diameter pipe is embedded in the walls approximately 3' in from each corner. The purpose of these pipes is unknown, although they may have served some function in the building's use or perhaps served a structural purpose during the pouring of the concrete roof. The pipes are severely corroded. The concrete roof has a board-form finish on the interior. It is cracked at the interior where iron or steel reinforcing in the concrete has rusted and expanded. The floor of the structure appears to be of concrete, although it is so covered with debris its condition cannot be seen. The only remaining window frame, at the west window, is severely decayed. The head and west jamb of the door frame are still in place and are in fair condition except where the bottom of the jamb has rotted away. The door is not in place, but a door assumed to be the proper one is stored in the structure. It is a five-panel door similar to one type found in the bank building. It bears remnants of green paint, as does the door frame, and is in poor condition with very loose joints. The original iron lintel at the door head is rusted but still in place.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CODE STUDY

The recommendations are based on the assumption that numerous site issues, unresolved at the time of this writing, are adequately and timely resolved. These issues include general site access, land acquisition and design for site utilities (telephone, sewer, and water), public safety, and the acquisition of easements from the railroad for site utilities and access into the three commercial buildings. The three commercial buildings cannot be used until such easements and site utilities are in place. The *Thurmond Development Concept Plan* covers these concerns in greater detail.

The exterior treatment of the buildings, in regard to their storefronts, is a difficult issue. The concept of a continuum, of restoring the exteriors to their current appearance, does not seem particularly appropriate in this case. It does not seem reasonable to restore or recreate the movie-set storefront at the Goodman-Kincaid Building, nor is it functional to retain the boarded-up storefront configuration at the Mankin-Cox Building. Likewise, it does not seem practically possible to set a specific date that exteriors should be restored to match. The appearance of the buildings about 1925 (figure 2) seems most compatible with the existing fabric and the proposed use of the buildings. However, as discussed above, the central stair to the second floor of the Mankin-Cox Building had probably been removed by 1925, and it is unknown when or how the elevation at the entry to the southern side of the building was modified to the present configuration. Restoring this entry area to a 1925 condition will require some conjecture and will be affected by the probable need for fire egress from the upper floors. Also, the bay window on the Mankin-Cox facade at the 1925 does not appear to be adequately sound and durable, and it will require ingenuity to reconstruct it so the window is both structurally sound and historically accurate. The fire escape and window alterations at the north end of the National Bank of Thurmond were made after 1925. It is therefore recommended that the storefronts be returned to their historic condition as depicted in figure 2. The precise nature of the recommended treatments for each exterior is discussed at length below. The exterior masonry surfaces of all buildings should be cleaned using plain water and soft-bristle brushes.

The interiors of the three buildings will be adaptively reused and are thus much less sensitive than the exteriors. Due to structural requirements, the presence of asbestos-containing plaster, and general deterioration, the interiors of the Goodman-Kincaid and Mankin-Cox buildings will be newly constructed as described below. At the first floor of the National Bank of Thurmond, the interior historic fabric will be retained to the extent that structural considerations, functional considerations, hazardous materials, and code requirements allow. In addition to the installation of complete fire-sprinkler and alarm systems in all three buildings, new electrical, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and telephone systems will be required in the commercial buildings. Perimeter drains should be installed along the rear of all buildings and along the south elevation of the Mankin-Cox Building.

Asbestos-containing plaster and other hazardous materials should be removed in accordance with all state and federal regulations. The report on the hazardous materials found in the structures is in appendix A.

The code employed for this study is The BOCA National Building Code/1990, which contains a chapter covering changes to existing structures that will apply to the Thurmond commercial buildings. This chapter uses a scoring system that allows some deviation from normal code requirements, providing the overall scores for the building are above given minimums.

Restaurant (A-3), office/retail (B), hotel (R-1), and apartments (R-2) were the uses considered. As long as the buildings are protected with complete fire-sprinkler and alarm systems and all new construction complies with the code, there does not appear to be any great difficulty in accommodating office, retail, hotel, or apartment uses. Restaurant uses will require careful consideration and implementation of egress requirements in order to comply with the code.

Potential concessions uses and feasibilities are discussed in appendix B.

HANDICAP REQUIREMENTS

The adaptive-use design of these three structures requires compliance with the *Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards* as well as BOCA. Hotel and apartment uses require 5 percent of the units to be accessible. Restaurant uses require 5 percent of all fixed seating or tables to be accessible. Retail and office uses require all areas to be accessible (except mechanical rooms and similar areas). Ideally, an elevator will be installed in each building to service all floors. However, elevators may not be required, depending on uses, the possibility of at-grade access at the rear of the buildings, and the accessibility of the surrounding site.

Handicap access into the first floor of the buildings cannot be created without affecting their historical appearance. Access into the National Bank of Thurmond can be obtained with minor regrading (3" maximum) of the pavement adjacent to the two doorways. The first floor of the Goodman-Kincaid Building is approximately 2′ to 3′ above grade and will have two separate doorways that are required to be accessible. It is recommended that a platform level with the first floor be constructed across the entire front of the building, possibly extending in front of the Mankin-Cox Building as well. Such a platform would be ramped to meet grade at the south end and would have steps at the north end (as a ramp would block access into the bank building at that end). Such a platform may also be useful in directing pedestrian traffic away from the railroad tracks; however, if it extends across the entire fronts of both buildings, it also would cut off the only existing access into the basements of the two buildings. If the entire first floor of the Goodman-Kincaid Building houses a single concession, it may be possible to create handicap access by constructing a new door opening and ramp in the alley between the Goodman-Kincaid and Mankin-Cox buildings. This solution may create problems in terms of fire egress requirements and would also preclude the reconstruction of the historic exterior stair to the second floor of the Goodman-Kincaid Building. Other options, such as individual ramps or lifts at each doorway, are not practical as they would require a platform to be built at each doorway, blocking stair use. If the first floor of the Mankin-Cox Building is occupied by only one concessioner, the existing concrete ramp at the south side of the building will provide the required accessibility, provided its slope meets code requirements. The National Park Service property line coincides approximately with the fronts of the commercial buildings, so construction of platforms or other structures — indeed, legal access in any form — will require an easement from the railroad.

THE MANKIN-COX BUILDING

The Exterior

The exterior of this building should be restored to its 1925 appearance, including reconstruction of the "Mankin 1904" pediment atop the front facade (figure 2). A paint study

should be performed to determine the appropriate colors to paint the windows, doors, storefronts, steel, and other trim. The historic Mankin Drug signs on the south elevation should be repainted after the exterior is washed. The spalled areas of the front concrete steps should be patched to match the existing concrete.

The loose and bulging portions of the exterior brick walls, as well as all four chimneys, should be dismantled and reconstructed. While the existing built-up roofing is in satisfactory condition, rebuilding the parapet walls will require some roofing repairs. (See the structural section of this report for recommendations concerning the structural condition of the roof.)

The rear appearance of the building is not particularly significant. Ideally, the existing wood porch would be repaired as necessary, but meeting code egress requirements for both the second and third floors may necessitate its removal.

The aluminum sash at the south elevation should be removed. These window openings should be returned to their original configurations, and new wooden sashes to match the historic sashes should be installed. The existing door and windows in the south elevation of the rear addition should be removed and replaced with new paired double-hung windows matching the originals. The remainder of the window sashes and frames in this building should be repaired, selectively replacing deteriorated or broken elements in kind.

Many exterior doors will need to be replaced. The existing double doors at the first floor of the south elevation should be replaced with new glass panel doors to resemble those in figure 2. If reconstructed, the new doors to the front interior stair and the adjacent storefront should also be similar glass panel doors.

The Interior

Due to the structural deficiencies, the presence of asbestos-containing plaster, and the poor material condition of most of the interior, it is recommended that the interior of the building be gutted. Salvage selected historic components for reuse as described below. Functional and code requirements associated with the new uses will most likely make the exact reproduction of the interior layout impractical if not impossible. With such extensive changes likely, it is not appropriate to require the extensive use or reuse of historic materials. Gypsum board, carpet, linoleum, and other modern finishes are acceptable. Representative samples of all trim and pressed tin components should be saved during the demolition work and turned over to the park for its archives.

The first floor can accommodate retail or office use without special provisions; any type of restaurant use will require a second exit. A stair to the second floor at the rear of the building may be required to meet this requirement. The second and third floors will require the existing doors at the rear of the building to be maintained as exits. The second-floor exit will probably require some sitework in order to comply with code. As long as the upper floors of the Mankin-Cox Building are used for offices or apartments, a single exit is permitted by code, although two exits are preferable. Hotel use will require two exits per floor. Installing a second exit at the front end of the building will require the reintroduction of a stair from the exterior to the second floor and a new continuation of that stairway to the third floor. The existing glass panel doors in the hallways do not meet fire codes. Historic window trim should be reused, and historic baseboard and door trim should be retained or reused in the hallways.

While the existing pressed tin wall and ceiling panels in room 101 create a pleasant, historic look, it is likely that only a very small fraction are in condition to be reused. The cost of custom-reproducing them for the entire space is approximately $25,000 (1991 prices, not installed), and functional needs of the concessioner may change the configuration of the space. While retaining or recreating the historic pressed tin is desired in the portions of room 101 that will be public space, it is recommended that the existing pressed tin be removed during the design phase in order to determine how much of it, if any, is salvageable for reuse. It is also recommended that a final decision on finishes for this room be based on those findings and the functional and budgetary considerations involved in recreating new tin panels. The existing historic tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling finishes in room 102 should be preserved and repaired as necessary in those portions of the room that will be used as public spaces. Any new walls constructed on the first floor should be finished in modern materials. The tile floor in room 101 and the historic tongue-and-groove floors in rooms 101 and 102 should be repaired or recreated.

The Structural System

The structural systems of this building, with the exception of the roof framing, are in poor condition. There is extensive water and termite damage at each floor level, and the recommendation is to remove the existing floor-framing systems and replace them with new ones, which can be designed to accommodate any use provided the foundation can support the additional loads. Although the roof framing is in good condition, it is not adequate to support the required snow load and must be strengthened.

THE GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING

The Exterior

The exterior of this structure is in fairly good shape. Other than minor repointing and cleaning, few repairs are required. New repointing should match the color and raised pattern of the existing pointing.

A new roof sloping downward to the east will be required for the entire building. The roof should be a built-up or membrane roof, consistent with its shallow slope. Some masonry repair will be required at the top of the rear wall, and the concrete block parapet installed with the current roof should be removed. Various repairs to the coping will be required.

The storefronts should be reconstructed to resemble the historic storefronts in figures 2 and 9. The historic storefronts consist of a low wood-paneled plinth topped by large glass display windows of approximately square dimensions. Above the display windows is another area of glass, again of approximately square dimensions, divided by thin muntins into four square panes. There are some holes in the existing iron columns that may relate to the horizontal member dividing the upper and lower glass areas. In the five bays at the southern end of the building, the new entry should be recessed in the center bay as shown in the historic photographs. In the four northern bays, entries should be located in the two smaller bays. The entry to the new stair to the second floor should be located in the southern small bay.

All of the windows, doors, storefronts, steel or iron framing, and other trim should be painted. The color should be appropriate as determined by the paint studies performed on

the existing storefront columns and the remaining historic window frames. All of the existing second- and third-floor windows and remnants of windows should be removed and replaced with new wooden double-hung windows to match those shown in historic photographs. The existing windows are a combination of modern tripartite windows and wooden movie-set windows, so retaining them would be neither functional or historically appropriate.

The platform or ramp required for handicap access at the first floor and the stair or balcony required for second-floor access at the south end of the building are discussed elsewhere. Site regrading, adding stairs or bridges, or other measures will be required at the doors at the rear of the building to meet code accessibility and egress requirements.

The Interior

All of the interiors of the Goodman-Kincaid Building will be new. Nothing useable remains of the interior of the southern two-thirds of the building, and the existing fabric at the northern third is structurally and functionally unsuitable for reuse. The badly deteriorated steel beams and columns in the southern portion of the building will be removed.

Perhaps the main concern for the rehabilitation of the Goodman-Kincaid Building will be meeting egress requirements. For retail or office use, one exit from each floor will meet code in most cases. Naturally, two exits are preferred if possible. Restaurant or hotel use will require two exits from each floor. For restaurant use on the first floor, a second exit would probably be provided by a stairway exiting at the rear of the second floor. At the southern portion of the building, such a stair would require converting an existing window into a door. For access to the upper floors at the northern third of the building, the historic stair from the front should be reintroduced. Existing doors at the rear of the second and third floors can also be used for exits, although the second-floor door will require some sitework to meet fire egress and handicap access requirements fully.

Historically, the southern portion of the building was accessed by an exterior stair to a second-floor door in the south end of the building. This door and wooden stair should be reintroduced. The stair should meet code requirements for exterior stairs, which, due to the proximity of the Mankin-Cox Building and the ideals of recreating the historic scene, may not be completely possible. Also, the introduction of a handicap ramp in the alley would preclude the reconstruction of the stair. A balcony or platform should connect the second-floor door with grade to the east. The introduction of interior access between the northern and southern portions of the building at the second and third floors would most likely be helpful in creating convenient access and appropriate fire egress for all the upper floor areas.

The Structural System

The structural system of this building is a conglomeration of new and historic members. Much of the historic framing is in fair to poor condition, while new framing is in good condition. The steel beams supporting the second floor are of particular concern. These beams are inadequately spliced together, and temporary shoring is required as long as the apartment is occupied.

As with the Mankin-Cox Building, it is recommended that the existing floor framing systems be removed and replaced with new ones. These systems can be designed to accommodate any use provided the foundation can support the additional loads.

The roof framing of the building is inaccessible, and its condition is unknown. If the existing roof is retained, a destructive investigation should be performed to determine the actual size, spacing, and condition of the roof framing. Based on this information, appropriate recommendations for strengthening and repair, if required, can be made.

The walls in the shell portion should be inspected periodically for signs of distress, and if problems arise, an appropriate bracing system should be installed. Any new floor framing system for the building should be designed to provide bracing for these walls.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND

The Exterior

The exterior of this building should be repointed as necessary, replacing missing and severely cracked bricks at the same time. The metal plate at the east corner of the north elevation should be removed and the brickwork behind it repaired to prevent water from entering the building. The top course of brick corbelling at the cornice should be retopped with a mortar bed sloped to drain water. Severely spalled or deteriorated brick should be replaced.

The limestone bank facade is in good shape and only needs to be cleaned. Cornice stones should be reset as necessary. The windows and doors in this part of the facade are in good shape and require no special treatment. If exterior lighting is deemed necessary, light fixtures should be carefully chosen to be compatible with the historic character of the facade.

The southern storefront retains its original configuration and possibly its original plinth. This storefront should be restored to its historic 1925 condition based on remaining physical evidence. The original material of the transom area is of particular concern. There are remnants of prism glass panels currently in place behind the existing chipboard panels, which are probably indicative of the 1925 condition. Unfortunately, the historic photographs of this building do not provide much information about the details of this storefront.

The exiting metal door into the stairway at the south end of the building should be replaced with a wood, glass-panel door, and the transom above the door should be restored to its 1925 configuration.

To meet code, the existing fire escape at the north end of the building will be replaced by an exterior stair. This stair should be constructed of metal to resemble a fire escape. Also to meet code, the existing windows that currently open onto the fire escape will be enlarged into doors. The existing first-floor windows below the new stair should be modified, while retaining as much of their historic appearance as possible, to comply with a 3/4-hour fire rating.

The window sashes and frames not discussed above should be repaired, selectively replacing deteriorated or broken elements in kind. The broken stone sills should be repaired or replaced, and the two sills that have rotated out of square should be reset.

The roof is in good condition and is not known to need repairs.

The Interior

The historic bank lobby may be suitable as a hotel lobby and would require minor modifications for that function. Regardless of final use, the lobby's plaster ceiling should be retained and repaired if functionally and structurally possible or recreated if structural work necessitates its removal. The steel summer beam enclosed in one of the plaster beams is probably not adequate and will require modification that may adversely affect the ceiling. See the structural section of this report for a more detailed discussion of this beam. The other historic bank lobby finishes, such as the marble wainscot, marble floor, and wood trim, should be retained and repaired.

The existing interior stairway needs to be examined for code compliance, specifically in regard to the fire rating of its walls. To meet code, the nonoriginal portions of the stair enclosure will probably need to be substantially altered. The window that has had a door inserted into it should be reconverted to a window. At the fourth floor, the false-beam-and-gypsum-board ceiling should be removed and the original plaster ceiling repaired or replaced as necessary.

Depending on the use of spaces at the second, third, and fourth floors, it is unlikely that most of the current room layout can be retained. Asbestos-containing plaster should be removed from all rooms and replaced with gypsum board. The existing bathroom layout will probably need to be extensively modified in order to provide private bathrooms for each hotel room. Since much of the existing ceiling will be removed for the installation of fire sprinklers, alarm systems, electrical systems and for the mitigation of asbestos-containing plaster, all of the acoustical-tile ceilings should be removed and new gypsum-board ceilings installed. As in the Mankin-Cox Building, historic window, door, and other trim should be retained. New walls and bathrooms should have modern finishes.

The areas of tongue-and-groove flooring removed during the destructive investigation and any other missing or damaged areas should be replaced in kind. Carpet would be an acceptable floor finish for most uses. Windows currently walled over or otherwise modified should be restored to their original configuration.

Since this structure does not have a basement, the heating plant will need to be located in the basement of the adjacent Goodman-Kincaid Building. Any new ductwork or mechanical shafts should be designed to meet code and be located as unobtrusively as possible.

The Structural System

Generally, the framing systems of this building are in good condition. Some isolated areas of deterioration must be repaired.

The results of the load-bearing analysis show that the fourth floor could support residential use without strengthening. The third floor could support office use without strengthening.

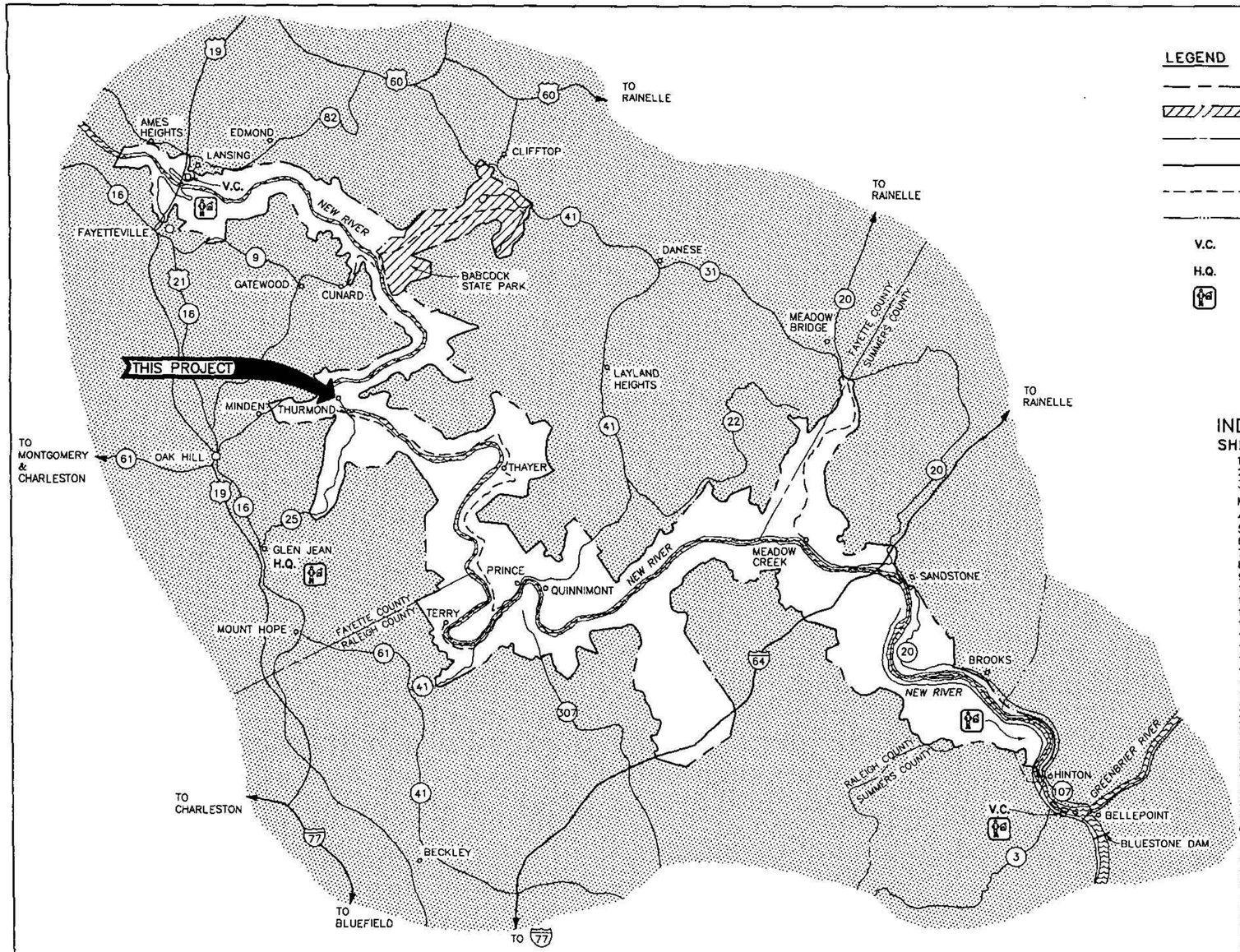
The second-floor framing, which consists of wood joists and a steel beam, supports three stories of bearing walls. This system is undersized and must be strengthened. Because of the close spacing of the joists and the fact that they support bearing walls, the most logical way

to strengthen the system would be to work beneath it and increase the depth. Doing so would require removing the first-floor plaster ceiling. Also, the actual strength of the steel beam should be determined by testing.

The roof framing system is adequate to support the required snow load, and strengthening is not required.

THE STONE STRUCTURE

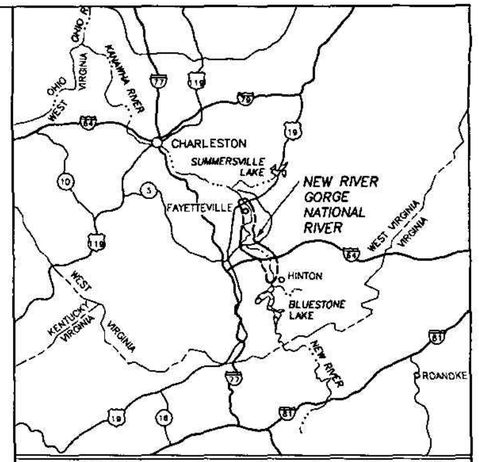
No use has been identified for this structure. The stonework inside and out should be repointed as necessary. A new wood door and windows, including frames, should be installed to match the historic ones. New metal lintels should be installed to replace rusted and missing ones. Cracks in the masonry walls should be repaired. The debris and stored material should be removed from the interior in order to perform the restoration work and determine the condition of the floor slab. Vines and other vegetation should be removed from the walls and roof.



NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER

LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- STATE PARK
- COUNTY LINE
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- CREEK
- V.C. VISITOR CENTER
- H.Q. PARK HEADQUARTERS
- RANGER STATION



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SCALE OF MILES
1 0 1 2 3
1 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF KILOMETERS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 75 1916–1991

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Init'd

Prepared in Compliance With Preliminary Drawing No. N/A

RECOMMENDED: Robert Shelley, Manager — 11.1.91 Date
JOE KENNEDY, Superintendent — 7-1-92 Date
APPROVED: JOSEPH W. LORDEN, Regional Director — 7-1-92 Date

EXISTING CONDITIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: S.SPEAKMAN
TECH REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

TITLE OF DRAWING: EXISTING CONDITIONS COMMERCIAL ROW
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: THURMOND
NAME OF PARK: NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
REGION: MID-ATLANTIC | COUNTY: FAYETTE, RALEIGH & SUMMERS | STATE: WEST VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 1 OF 77

BASIC DATA: NERI–80,023 1/87, PARK MINI FOLDER 1990, COVER REVISED & REDRAWN 1/91

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09/04/91 – pgd13:::(bg/neri)

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

STONE JAIL
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
GOODWIN-KINCAID BUILDING
MANKIN-COX BUILDING
PUGH HOUSE
STORAGE SHED
RETAINING WALL
WOODEN PLATFORM
WOODEN SHED
SUPPORTS FOR WATER TANK, TYP.
WATER TANK
POST OFFICE
N 17,800 E 6,300
TRANSFORMER
SIGNAL BASE
PP
LP
PASSENGER DEPOT
ENGINE MAINTENANCE BLDG.
FUEL TANK WITH STEEL CONTAINMENT WALL
FUEL PUMPING AND ROUTING SHED
FUEL TANK
MAINTENANCE PIT
WOODEN BLDG. ON PILINGS
WOODEN SHED WITH METAL SIDING
WATER FILTER HOUSE
FUEL STORAGE BUILDING
WOOD BLDG. (OLD ICE HOUSE)
WOOD BLDG.
BRIDGE
NEW RIVER
N 17,300 E 6,400
N 17,900 E 5,700

40 0 40 80
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING 2199 D. COLVILLE TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET SITE PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 837 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 2 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/GML/SITE_40SC.DG

NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
1917

GOODWIN-KINCAID BUILDING
C. 1907

MANKIN-COX BUILDING
1904

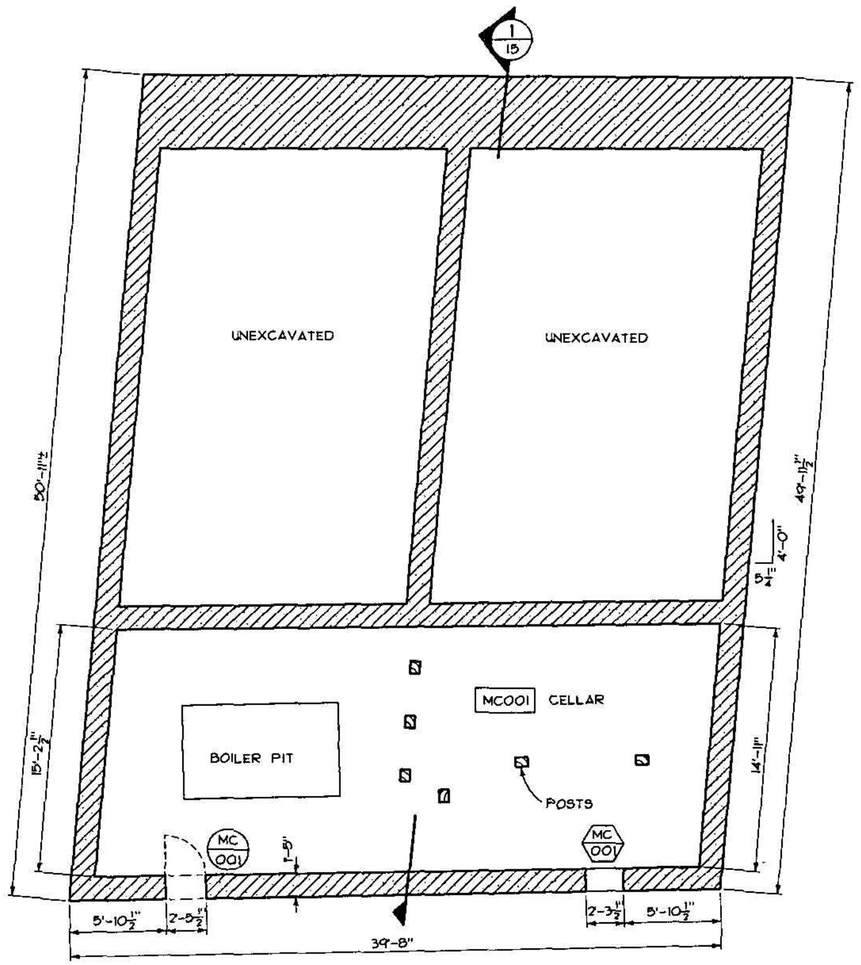
WEST ELEVATION (1/3)

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING GAP GH SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATIONS COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS EXISTING CONDITIONS NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 3 OF 77

FS1::PROJECTS:(ner128/arch)THURMONDELEV.DG

ON MICROFILM



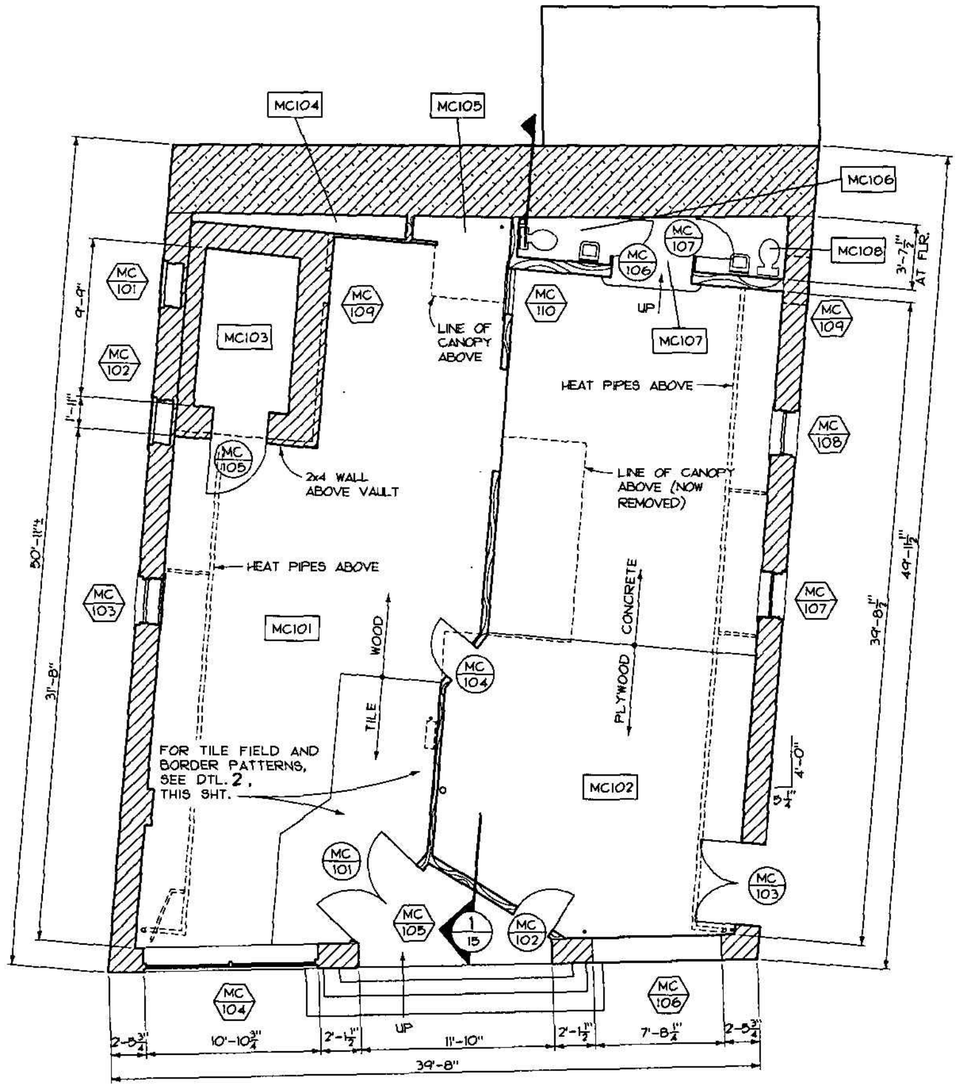
BASEMENT PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS 1/4

SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

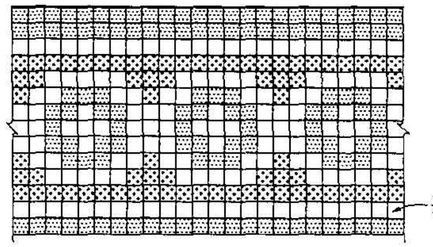
DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB CHECKED: SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET BASEMENT PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 4 OF 77

/PROJ/NERI28/ARCH/MCB.DG

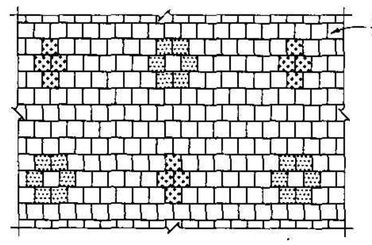


FIRST FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/5)
SCALE (A)

PROJECT NORTH



BORDER



FIELD

TILE PATTERNS (2/5)
SCALE (B)

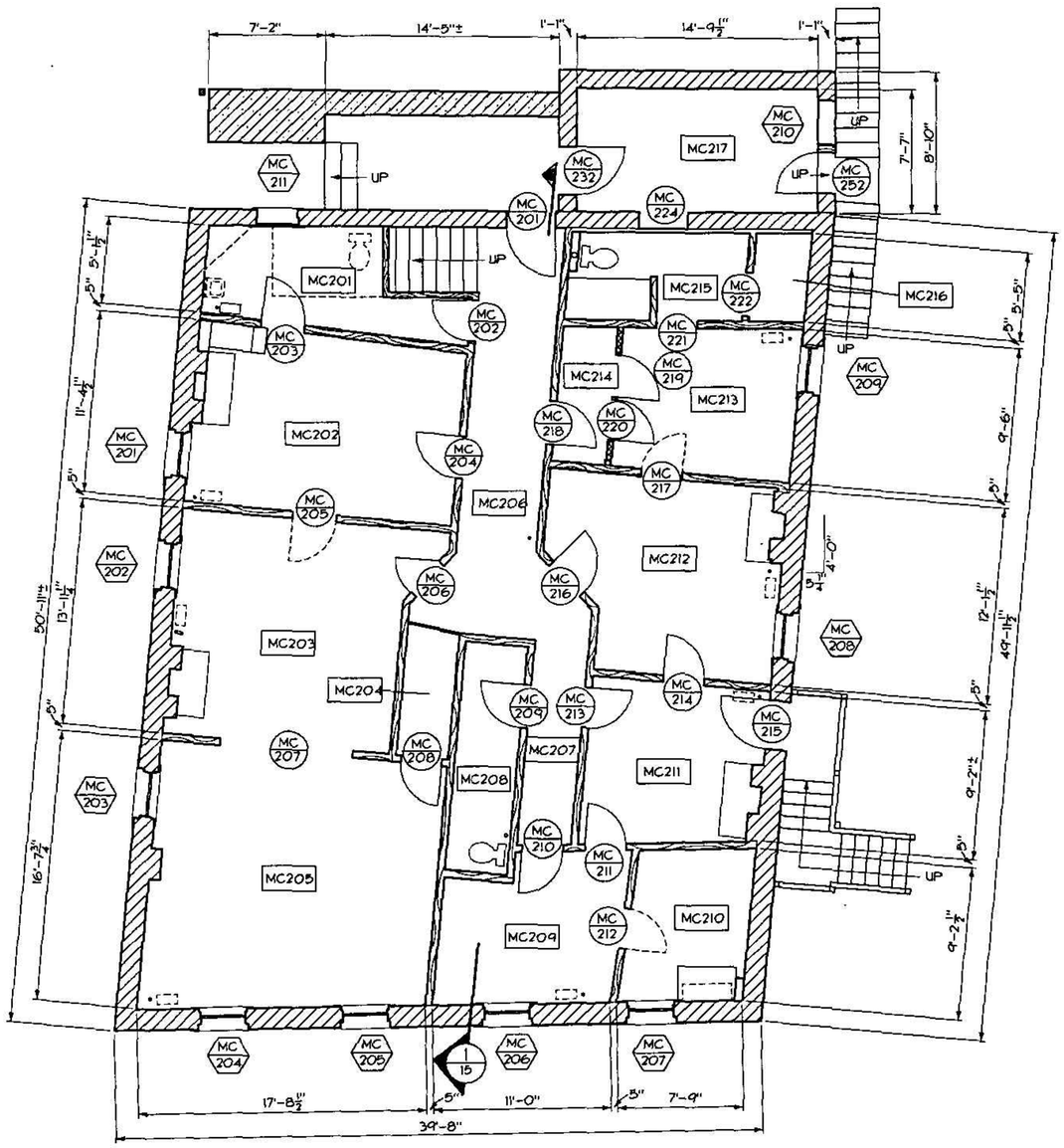
LEGEND
- WHITE TILE
- RED TILE
- BLUE TILE

SCALE (B) 8 4 0 8 — SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 — SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD 15 SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET FIRST FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 5 OF 71

/PROJ/NER128/ARCH/MC1.00



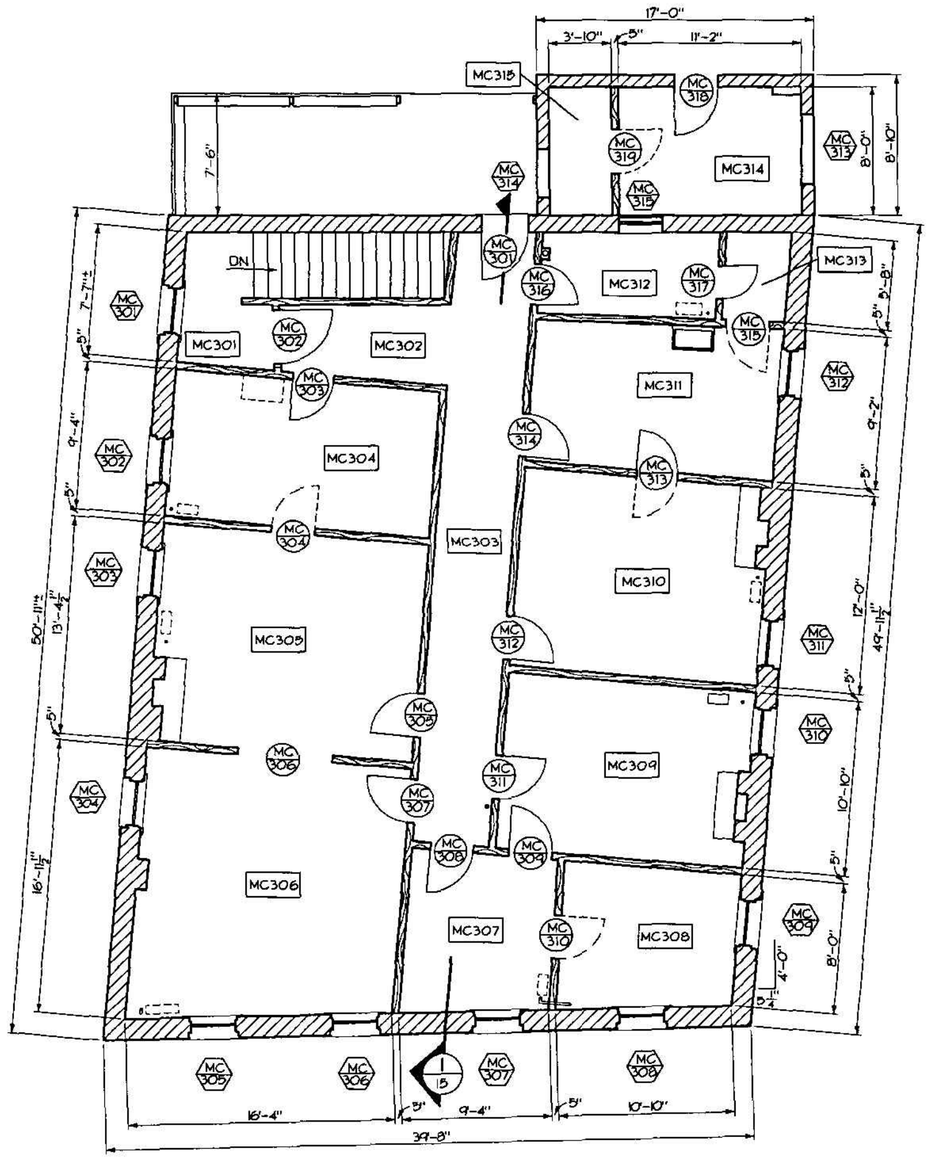
SECOND FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/6)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING; DRAWN: DS; SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS; MANKIN-COX BUILDING; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 6 OF 77

/PROJ/NER128/ARCH/MC2_PLAN.DG



THIRD FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/7)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

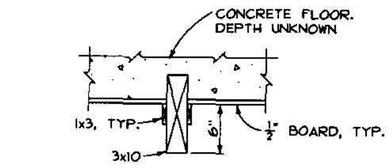
PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 7 of 77

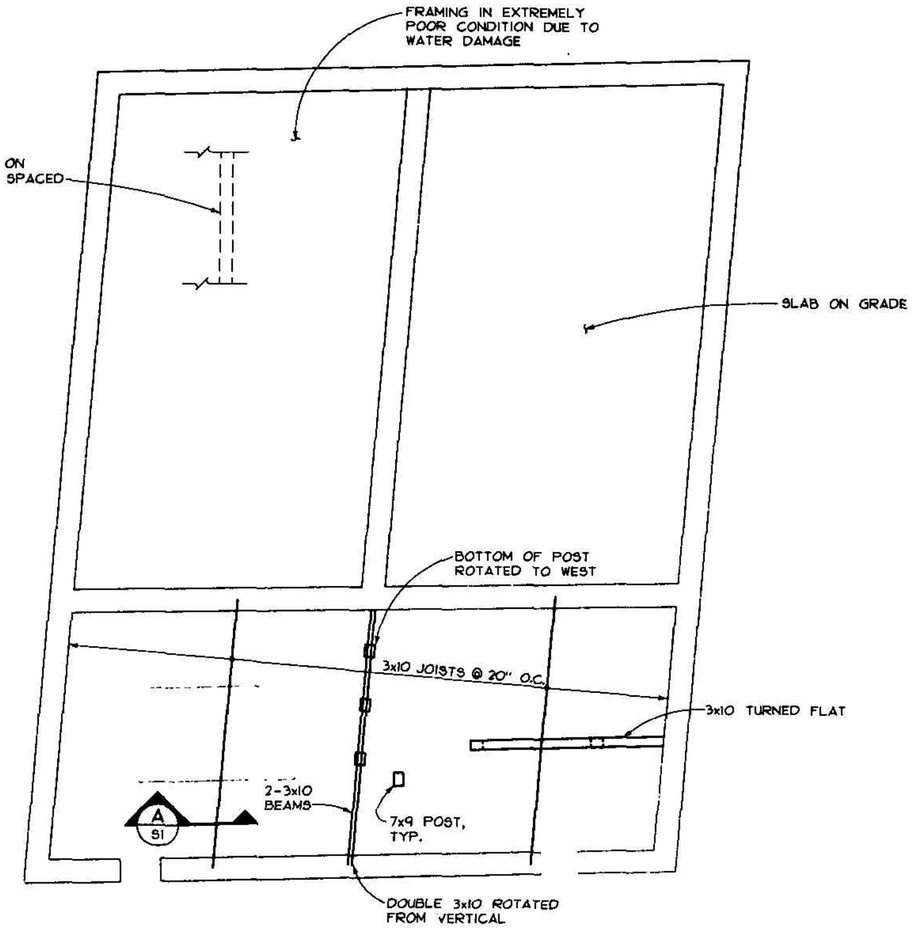
/PROJ/NERI126/ARCH/MC3.00

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM



FLOOR FRAMING SECTION (A/S1)
SCALE (B)



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S1)
SCALE (A)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
1 x 3	7/8" x 3"
3 x 10	3" x 10"
7 x 9	7" x 9"

NOTE

1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

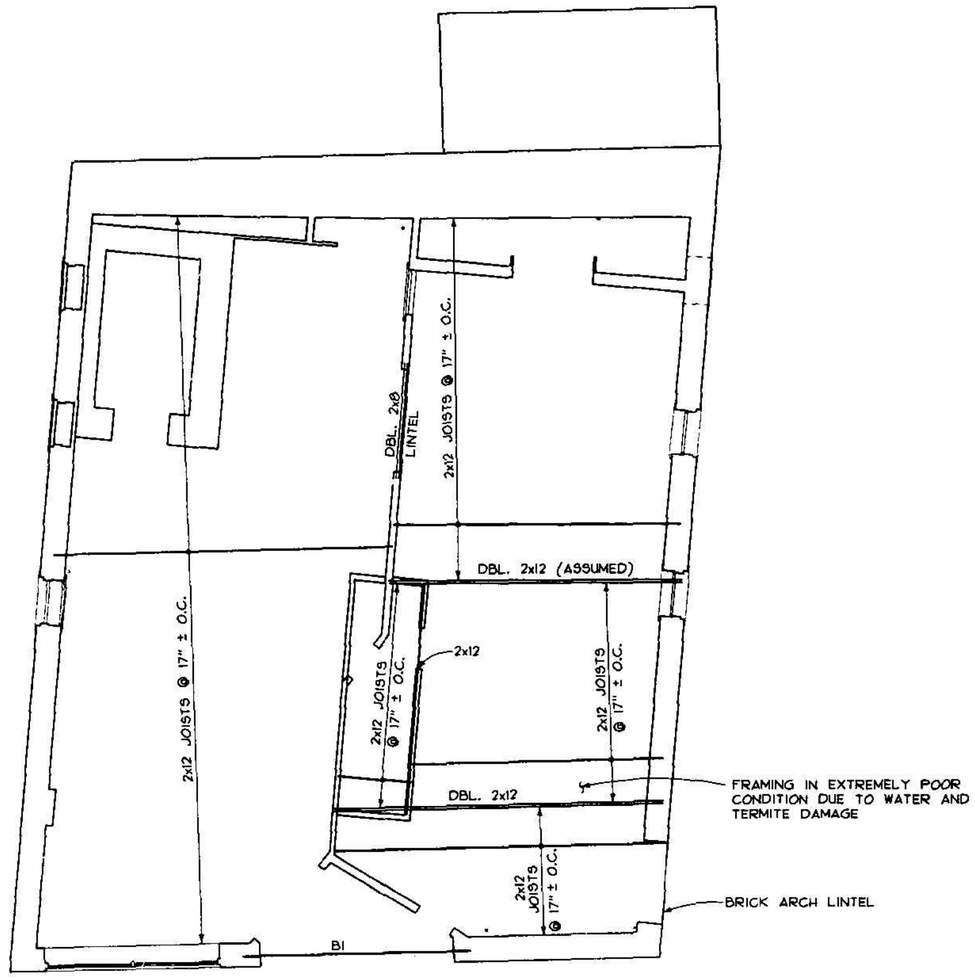
SCALE (B) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / PADD; DRAFTING BR.; TECH. REVIEW:; DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S1	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN; MANKIN-COX BUILDING; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 8 OF 77

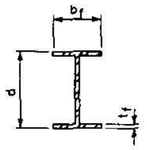
/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/FIRST_FRAMING.DG



SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S2)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 8	$1\frac{3}{4}$" x $7\frac{1}{2}$"
2 x 12	$1\frac{3}{4}$" x 12"

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE				
BEAM	d	b_f	t_f	DESIGNATION
B1	12"	5"	$\frac{7}{16}$"	——



NOTE

1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

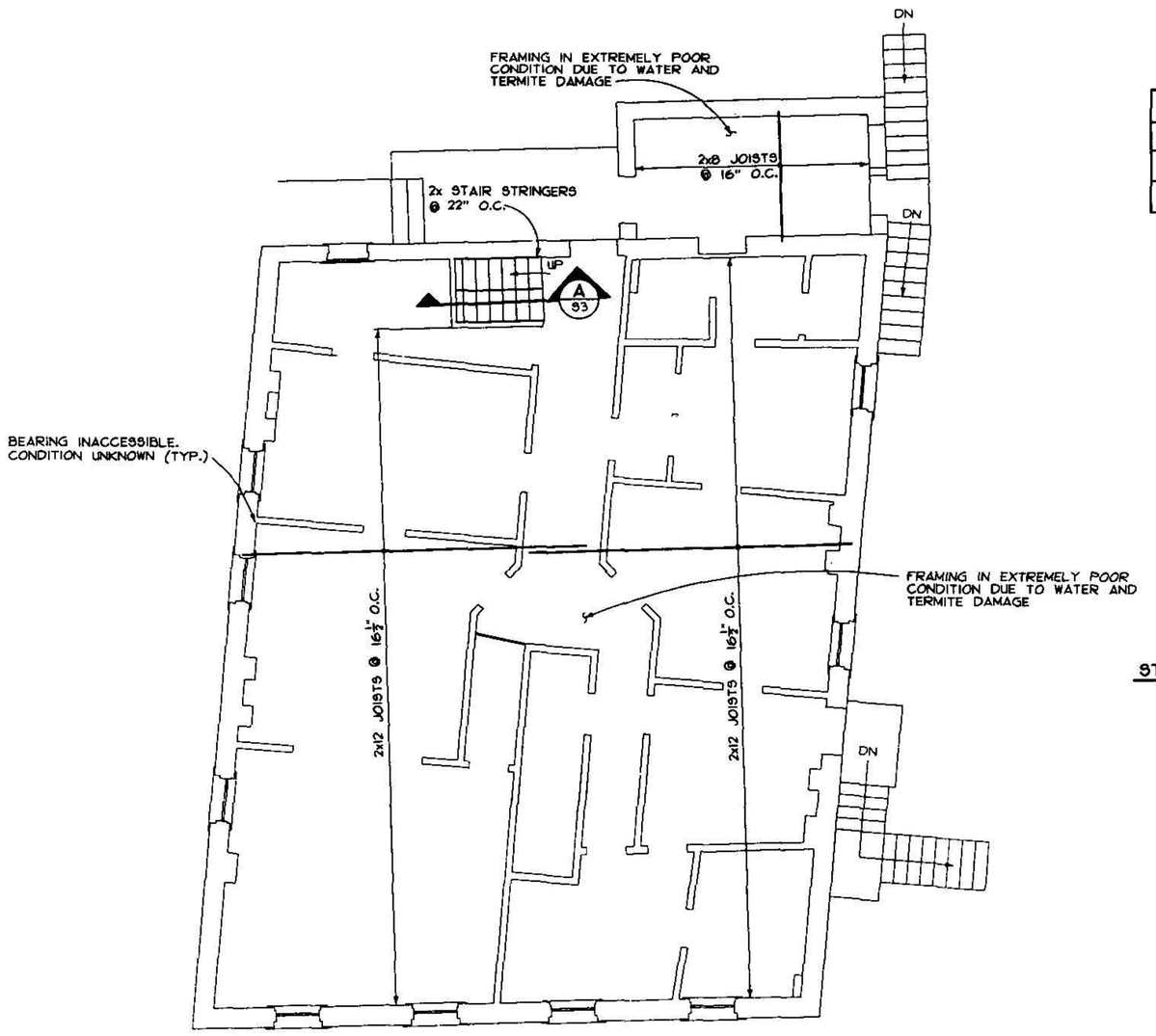
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / DRAWN / INTERPRETER / TECH. REVIEW: / DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S2	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN — MANKIN-COX BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 9 OF 77

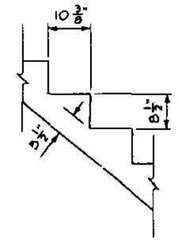
/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/SECOND_FRAMING.DG

ON MICROFILM



THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1 / S3)
SCALE (A)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 8	1 7/8" x 7 1/2"
2 x 12	2" x 11 1/2"



STAIR STRINGER DETAIL (A / S3)
SCALE (B)

NOTE

1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

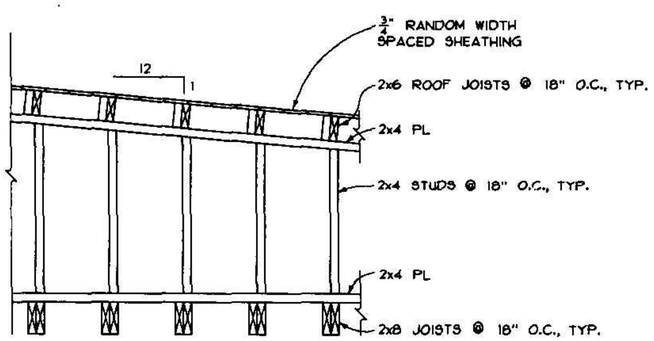
SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

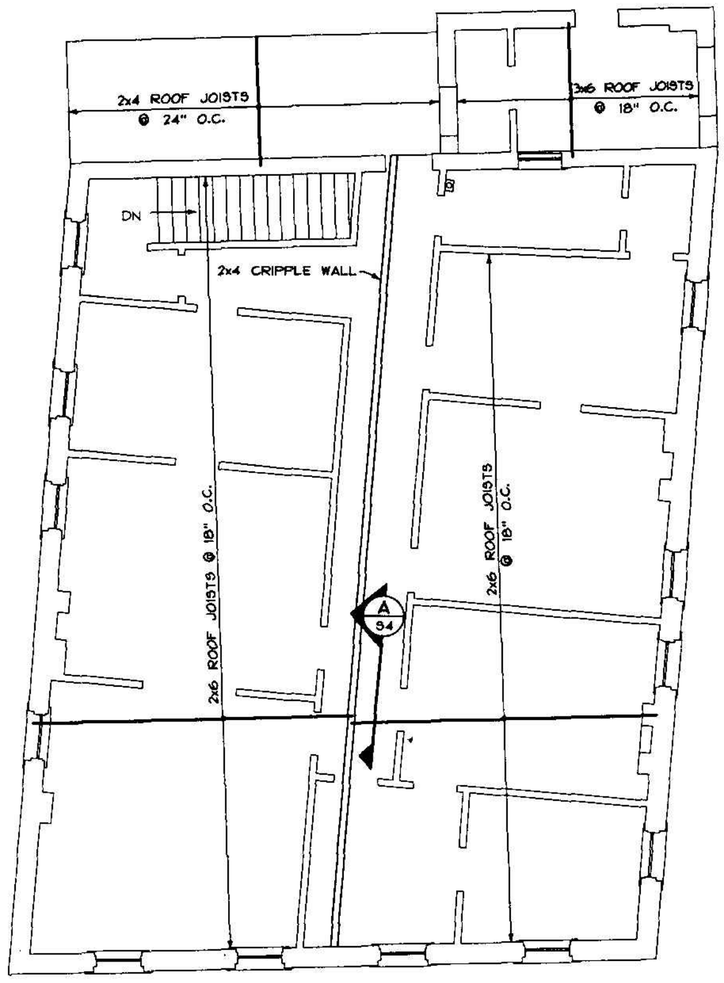
PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING PAGD DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S3	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.P.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 10 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/THIRD_FRAMING.DG



ROOF FRAMING SECTION (A/S4)
SCALE (B)



NOTE
CEILING JOISTS NOT SHOWN ON FRAMING PLAN.

ROOF FRAMING PLAN (1/S4)
SCALE (A)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 4	2" x 3 7/8"
2 x 6	1 7/8" x 6"
2 x 8	2" x 8"
3 x 6	2 1/4" x 6"

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET
PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S4	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF FRAMING PLAN — MANKIN-COX BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.P.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 11 OF 77

/PROJ/NER128/STRUC/ROOF_FRAMING.DG

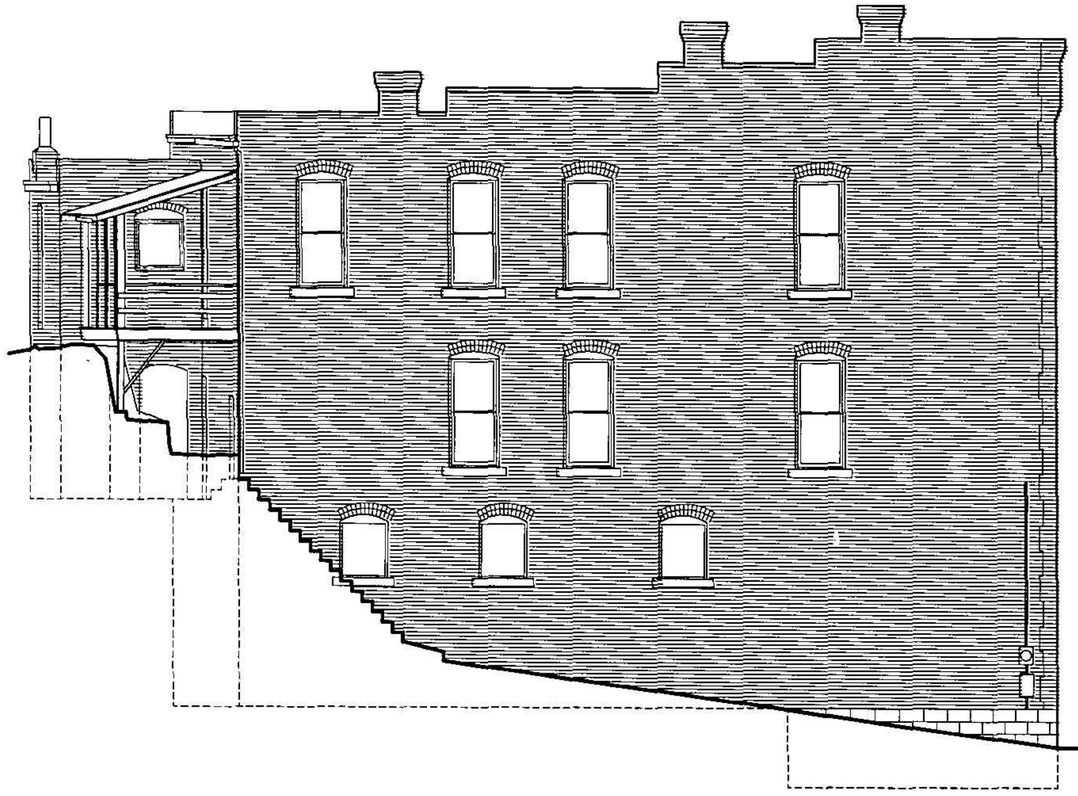
ON MICROFILM

WEST ELEVATION (1/12)

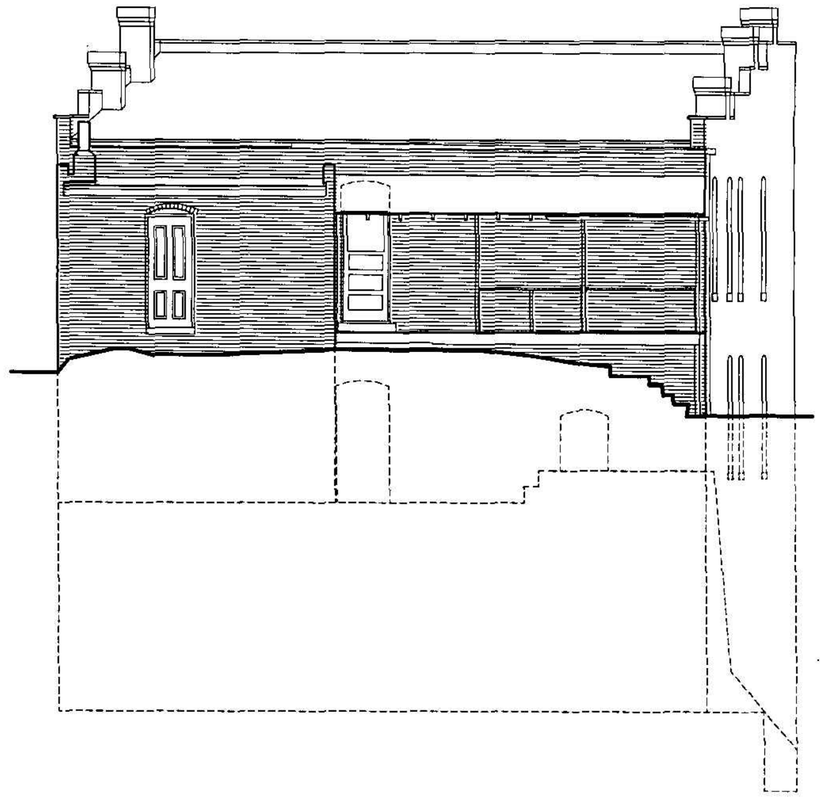
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING; CADD TZ; SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: WEST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS; MANKIN-COX BUILDING; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009	PKG. NO. 126 — SHEET 12 OF 77

/PROJ/nerl126/arch/mcwestelev.DG



NORTH ELEVATION (1/13)



EAST ELEVATION (2/13)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD BB JB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET NORTH & EAST ELEVATIONS EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N. R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 13 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/MCELEV.DG

ON MICROFILM

SOUTH ELEVATION (1/14)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING / DRAWN: BB / SMALL / TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR / DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: SOUTH ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS — MANKIN-COX BUILDING, NEW RIVER GORGE N. R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 14 OF 77

/PROJ/nar126/ARCH/MCELEV_1.DG

LONGITUDINAL SECTION (1/15)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING; DRAWN: BB; CHECKED: SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 15 OF 77

/PROJ/NERI126/ARCH/MCSECTION.DG

ON MICROFILM

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
MC 001	CELLAR	DIRT	NONE	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	EXPOSED JOISTS AND BEAMS, POOR CONDITION	4'-4" TO BOTTOM OF JOISTS	
MC 101	COMMERCIAL SPACE	LINOLEUM & MASONITE OVER ORIG. T&G, LATER PLYWOOD, POOR CONDITION	(7/29) POOR @ VAULT & EAST, MISSING @ WEST & ½ SOUTH, REST FAIR/GOOD	PRESSED TIN OVER VERT. BEADED T&G (BRICK @ VAULT) POOR @ EAST ½, REST GOOD	PRESSED TIN OVER VERT. BOARD T&G, POOR @ EAST ½, REST GOOD	PRESSED TIN, POOR CONDITION, FAIR @ VAULT	PRESSED TIN OVER VERT. BEADED T&G GOOD CONDITION	PRESSED TIN OVER T&G, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	11'-8'±	TRIM PAINTED, SEE NARRATIVE FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION
MC 102	COMMERCIAL SPACE	CONCRETE (GOOD), & PLYWOOD (GOOD/FAIR) PAINTED	VARIOUS WOOD @ ABOUT ½ OF ROOM GOOD/FAIR, NOTHING @ REMAINDER	VERT. BEADED T&G, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION PLASTIC LAMINATE UNDER CANOPY	GYP. BD., PAINTED, GOOD, ROUGH SAWN VERT. BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD/FAIR @ BOTTOM	GYP. BD., PAINTED, GOOD, AND ROUGH SAWN VERT. BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD/FAIR @ BOTTOM	VERT. BEADED T&G, GYP. BD. @ WINDOW, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	BEADED T&G DIVIDED INTO PANELS WITH 1"x6", PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	11'-7½"±	BOATING MURAL BETWEEN WINDOWS AT SOUTH
MC 103	VAULT	IRON PLATE GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	NONE	½" IRON PLATE ON CONC. GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	½" IRON PLATE ON CONC., GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	½" IRON PLATE ON CONC., GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	½" IRON PLATE ON CONC., GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	½" IRON PLATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION (RUSTED)	6'-7½"	
MC 104	UNFINISHED	TOTALLY ROTTED AWAY		BRICK, GOOD CONDITION	EXPOSED STUD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	REMNANTS OF ORIG. VERT. BEADED T&G ON STONE, POOR CONDITION	CONCRETE VAULT (GOOD) AND EXPOSED STUD (FAIR/POOR)	REMNANTS OF BEADED T&G, POOR CONDITION		
MC 105	ALCOVE	TOTALLY ROTTED AWAY	TOTALLY ROTTED AWAY	HORZ. T&G TOP ½ ONLY, EXPOSED STUD BELOW, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	VERT. BEADED T&G, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION, BOTTOM ½ TOTALLY ROTTED AWAY	VERT. BEADED T&G, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION		BEADED T&G, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	6'-7 ½"±	
MC 106	BATHROOM	CONCRETE, PAINTED GOOD CONDITION, DAMP AREAS	NONE	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION		PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS, UNFINISHED, FAIR CONDITION	6'-10½"±	
MC 107	HALL	CONCRETE PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	ROUGH SAWN VERT. BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN VERT. BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION		ROUGH SAWN RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	6'-10½"±	
MC 108	BATHROOM	CONCRETE PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	ROUGH SAWN VERT. BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	6'-10½"±.	
MC 201	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G, POOR CONDITION	NONE	PLASTER, PAINTED OVER WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION, VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED OVER WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION, VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED OVER WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION, VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED OVER WALLPAPER, GOOD CONDITION, VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED OVER WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	9'-10½"±	
MC 202	KITCHEN	T&G (LINOLEUM RECENTLY REMOVED), PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, POOR @ NE CORNER, REST GOOD	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	9'-9½"±	MANTLE GONE
MC 203	ROOM	T&G, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION N OF DOOR, FAIR CONDITION S OF DOOR	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPERED, FAIR CONDITION	9'-10"±	MANTLE GOOD, FIREBOX BRICK FAIR POOR
MC 204	CLOSET	T&G, GOOD CONDITION	(6/29) ORIG STAIN FINISH, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	HORIZ. 1X BOARDS, WALLPAPER, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER WALLPAPERED FAIR/POOR CONDITION	9'-9¼"	
MC 205	ROOM	T&G, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER, PAPERED, (POOR CONDITION)	8'-8"± SUSPENDED 9'-9¼" PLASTER	INSTALLATION OF SUSPENDED CEILING NOT COMPLETED
MC 206	HALL	LINOLEUM ON T&G, POOR AT EAST REST, GOOD/FAIR	(6/29) PAINTED, POOR @ W & @ E END OF HALL, REST GOOD/FAIR	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR COND., GYP. BD., UNFINISHED @ EAST END (10'-0")	PLASTER TOTALLY GONE, BRICK, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/@ FAIR, GYP. BD. INFILL ORIG. STAIR DOOR, POOR CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (POOR CONDITION)	8'-6" SUSPENDED 9'-8½"± PLASTER	CORNER GUARDS REMOVED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED.
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED:	EXISTING
DRAWN:	GH
CHECKED:	SMALL
TECH. REVIEW:	LaFLEUR
DATE:	9/91
SUB SHEET NO.	
TITLE OF SHEET	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS
	MANKIN-COX BUILDING
	NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.
DRAWING NO.	637 25,009
PKG. NO.	126
SHEET	16 of 77

FS1::PROJECTS:(nari126/arch)MCFINSCH1.DG

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
MC 207	HALL	LINOLEUM ON T&G, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION			2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW, PLASTER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	8'-6" SUSPENDED 9'-8½"± PLASTER	
MC 208	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G, POOR CONDITION	NONE	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER & GYP BD, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	9'-10"±	ORIG. WAS THE STAIRWELL TO THE 1ST FLOOR, GHOSTLINE FROM STAIR WAINSCOT
MC 209	ROOM	T&G (CARPET RECENTLY REMOVED), PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION, SHOE MOLD MISSING	PANELING (GOOD) ON PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	PANELING (GOOD) ON PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	PANELING (GOOD) ON PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	PANELING (GOOD) ON PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	8'-9 1/2" SUSPENDED	
MC 210	KITCHEN	LINOLEUM ON T&G, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION, SHOE MOLD MISSING	PLASTER W/ GYP BD WAINSCOT, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER W/ GYP BD WAINSCOT, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER W/ GYP BD WAINSCOT, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	8'-7 1/2" SUSPENDED	
MC 211	ROOM	T&G (CARPET RECENTLY REMOVED), PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, POOR AT MANTEL, REST GOOD	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	8'-10" SUSPENDED	MANTLE GOOD/FAIR, FIREBOX BRICK FAIR
MC 212	ROOM	T&G, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDTITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	8'-8 1/2" SUSPENDED	MANTLE, HEARTH & FIREBOX BRICK FAIR
MC 213	ROOM	T&G, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	WOOD FRAMING AND GYP BD., PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION, GYP BD ABOVE D219	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (CONDITION UNKNOWN)	8'-10" SUSPENDED	
MC 214	CLOSET	T&G PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD FRAMING & GYP BD, WOOD PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2'X4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTIC TILE (GOOD) BELOW PLASTER (POOR CONDITION)	8'-10" SUSPENDED	
MC 215	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G AND OTHER WOOD BOARDS, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	4" VINYL @ TOILET, IX3@E & S	PLASTIC LAMINATE & WALLPAPER ON WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION, VERT BEADED T&G WAINSOT, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR	GYP BD, WALLPAPER, PLASTIC LAMINATE WAINSCOT (OVER ORIG.) ALL GOOD/FAIR	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR, VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, FAIR/GOOD CONDITION, PLASTIC LAM. AT TUB	GYP. BD., PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	7'-4 1/2"	FLOOR HAS DROPPED 2"±, LEAVING A GAP AT BASE
MC 216	UTILITY ROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	6/29 NO TOP MOLDING, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	9'-10"±	
MC 217	ROOM	CONCRETE	GONE, BUT GHOST LINE ON WALL	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)		
MC 301	STAIR	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	6/29 DK. STAIN FINISH, POOR AT EAST, REST FAIR	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	9'-8 1/4"±	
MC 302	HALL	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	6/29 DK STAIN FINISH, FAIR/POOR CONDITION.			PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	9'-9"±	
MC 303	HALL	PLYWOOD, PROBABLY ON LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDTION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-9"±	
MC 304	ROOM	T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-9"±	
MC 305	ROOM	T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	6/29 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	9'-10"±	MANTLE REMOVED, POOR CONDITION, FIREBOX BRICK POOR CONDITION

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED.
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
HABS LRA
SMALL
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
MANKIN-COX BUILDING
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 17 OF 77

/PROJ/NER128/ARCH/MCFINSCH2.DG

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
MC 306	ROOM	T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER PAINTED ON WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	9'-10 1/4" ±	
MC 307	ROOM	T&G, FAIR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-10 1/2" ±	
MC 308	ROOM	T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-10 1/2" ±	
MC 309	ROOM	T&G, FAIR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	9'-10" ±	MANTLE MISSING
MC 310	ROOM	T&G, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	9'-10" ±	MANTLE REMOVED, POOR CONDITION
MC 311	ROOM	LINOLEUM, T&G, FAIR CONDITION	(6/29) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-9 1/4" ±	
MC 312	BATHROOM	T&G, POOR CONDITION	NONE	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, POOR COND., VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR COND. VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, POOR COND., VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR COND., VERT. BEADED T&G WAINSCOT, PAINTED, POOR	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	9'-9 1/2" ±	ROOM INACCESSIBLE DUE TO FLOOR CONDITION
MC 313	CLOSET	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/4" X 7 1/4" PLAIN WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	9'-9 1/2" ±	
MC 314	ROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GONE AT S&S 1/2 OF W., FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	VARIOUS VERT T&G, PAINTED, FAIR AND PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINT ON WALLPAPER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, POOR CONDITION	8'-4" ±	
MC 315	ROOM	LINOLEUM ON T&G, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GONE ON N&W, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION (MOST MISSING)	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	8'-4"	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

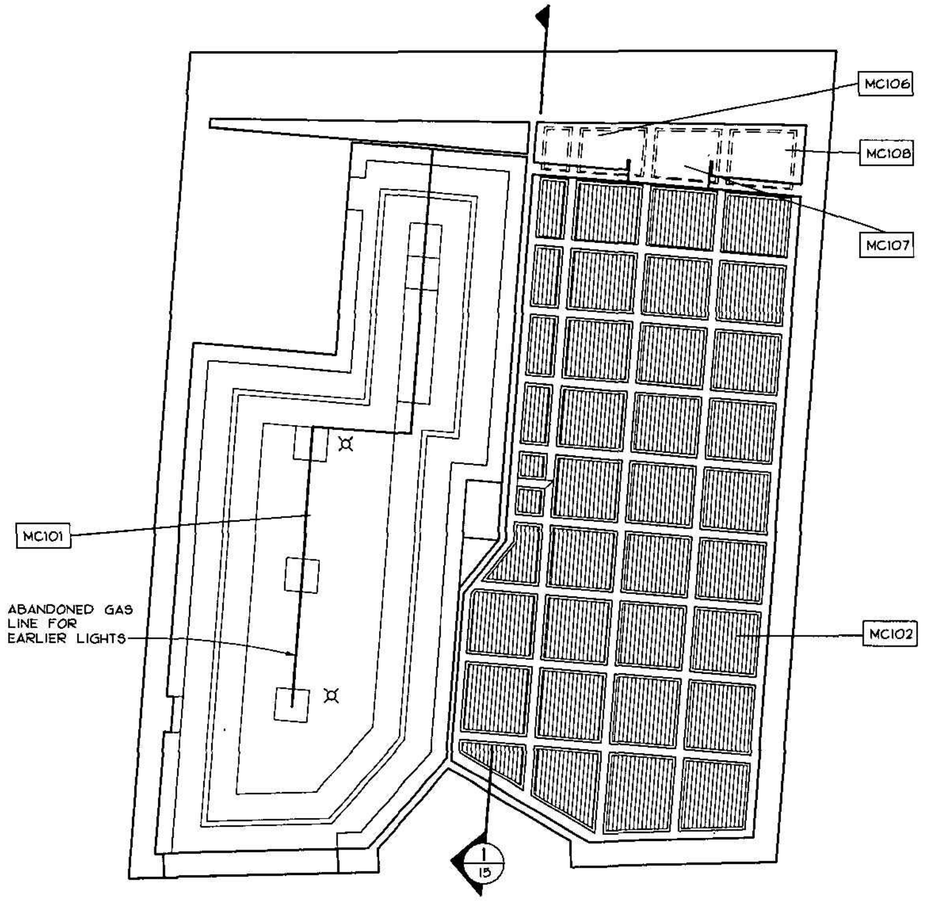
EXCELLENT – NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD – MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR – SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR – REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED.
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED: EXISTING	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
DRAWN: GH SMALL		MANKIN-COX BUILDING	PKG. NO. 126
TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 18
DATE: 9/91			OF 77

FS1::PROJECTS:[nen126/arch]MCFINSCH3.DG



FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD D5 SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LOFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET REFLECTED CEILINGS EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 19 OF 77

/PROJ/nari126/arch/mcceiling.DG

ON MICROFILM

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	REMARKS
MC 101	RM MC101 ENTRY	6'-0"x7'-4 1/2"x2"	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	BOTH GOOD CONDITION	PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED FAIR CONDITION	ALUMINUM AND VINYL, FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	
MC 102	RM MC102 ENTRY	2'-5 1/2" x6'-8 5/8"x1 3/4"	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	GOOD BUT LOOSE	PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION, EXT.IRON LINTEL SAGGING	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION		
MC 103	RM MC102 ENTRY	5'-0"x6'-9 1/2" x1 3/16"	VERT. BOARD	WOOD		UNFINISHED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, EXT. PAINTED FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, EXT. PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	NONE	FAIR CONDITION	EVIDENCE OF MANY MODIFICATIONS TO THIS OPENING
MC 104	RM MC101	2'-5 1/2" x5'-11 1/2" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH, DUTCH	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
MC 105	RM MC101	3'-5"x7'-1 1/2" x1 3/8"	VERT. BOARD	WOOD		PAINTED RM. 101 SIDE ONLY, GOOD FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION		
MC 106	RM MC107	2'-4"x5'-10"x1 1/8"	VERT. BOARD	WOOD		UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	NONE		BOTTOM OF DOOR MOUNTED 3 5/8" A.F.F.
MC 107	RM MC108	2'-4"x5'-1 3/4" x1 1/8"	VERT. BOARD	WOOD		UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	ROUGH SAWN WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	NONE		BOTTOM OF DOOR MOUNTED 1'-3" A.F.F.
MC 201	RM MC206 ENTRY	3'-0"x7'-0"x1 3/4"	A	WOOD	ORIGINAL MISSING WINDOW SASH NAILED TO INTERIOR	DK. STAIN, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) POOR CONDITION SIM.-NO TRANSOM	(2/24) POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION		
MC 202	RM MC206	2'-6"x6'-5 1/2" x1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, ONLY ONE SIDE STILE REMAINS, POOR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD /FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION, GLASS BROKEN	
MC 203	RM MC201	2'-7 1/2" x6'-7 1/2" x1 3/8"	C	WOOD	REPLACED WITH WOOD PANEL	PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	WREATH TO ROOM 201, FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT, LATER OPENING, SEE DOOR MC 207
MC 204	RM MC202	2'-8"x6'-7 1/4" x1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD /FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	
MC 205	RM MC203	2'-8"x6'-8"				MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, GOOD /FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 206	RM MC203	2'-8"x6'-7 5/8" x1 3/8"	C	WOOD	NEW OBSCURE GLASS	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WREATH TO ROOM 206
MC 207	RM MC203	8'-0 1/2" x6'-9"				NO DOOR(S) THIS OPENING	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	GOOD CONDITION	APPEARS TO BE EARLY, BUT NOT ORIG. OPENING, MILLED TRIM WITH CORNER BLOCKS, FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 208	RM MC205	2'-8"x6'-7 1/2" x1 3/8"	A	WOOD	MISSING	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	CLOSET SIDE HAS ORIG. DK. STAIN FINISH
MC 209	RM MC208	2'-8"x6'-7"x1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/24) FAIR CONDITION SIM.-NO TRANSOM	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	LARGE WOOD THRESHOLD, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION		MOVED AND TRANSOM REMOVED FROM ORIG. LOCATION AT TOP OF STAIR TO FIRST FLOOR
MC 210	RM MC209	2'-6"x6'-6"x1 3/8"	A	WOOD	REPLACED WITH MASONITE	PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	MISSING	FAIR CONDITION	
MC 211	RM MC211	2'-6"x6'-4 3/4" x1 3/8"	1 OVER 1 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	MISSING	FAIR CONDITION, GLASS REPLACED WITH WOOD	FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 212	RM MC210	2'-6"x6'-6"				MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, GOOD /FAIR CONDITION	MISSING	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
MC 213	RM MC211	2'-6"x6'-6"x1 3/8"	1 OVER 1 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, POOR CONDITION, MADE UP OF REMNANTS OF OTHER DOORS	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	
MC 214	RM MC212	2'-8"x6'-6 3/4" x1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		LATER OPENING WITH PLAIN TRIM FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 215	RM MC211 ENTRY	2'-11"x 6'-11 5/8" x 1 3/4"	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	2 PANES BUTT JOINED, BEVELED GLASS	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	INT. WOOD, FAIR, EXT. MORTAR WASH, POOR	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	THIS OPENING ORIG. A WINDOW, ALUMINUM SCREEN DOOR

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/MCDOORSCH1.DG

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: DS JB
SMALL / BB
TECH. REVIEW: LoFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
DOOR SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
MANKIN-COX BUILDING
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 20 OF 77

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR					FRAME			TRANSOM	HARDWARE	REMARKS
		SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	HEAD	JAMB	SILL			
MC 216	RM MC212	2'-8" x 6'-6 3/4" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD	REPLACED WITH WOOD PANEL	PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION		
MC 217	RM MC213	2'-6" x 6'-6 3/4"				MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION		FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 218	RM MC214	2'-7 5/8" x 6'-7 x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	MISSING	GOOD CONDITION		
MC 219	RM MC213	2'-6 1/4" x 7'- 0 x 1 1/8"	GLASS OVER PANEL	WOOD	GOOD CONDITION, PAINTED	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE			
MC 220	RM MC213	2'-6 1/8" x 7'- 0 1/4" x 1 1/8"	GLASS OVER PANEL	WOOD	GOOD CONDITION, PAINTED	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE			
MC 221	RM MC213	2'-6 x 6'-5 3/8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) SIM-NO TRANSOM PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	REMOVED & HEAD LOWERED		
MC 222	RM MC215	2'-0 x 6'-0" BEFORE JAMB MODIFICATION				MISSING	(1/24) SIM-NO TRANSOM PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR/POOR CONDITION			WEST JAMB MOVED FARTHER WEST. MODIFICATION LEFT UNTRIMMED
MC 223	RM MC217 ENTRY	2'-8" x 6'-10 1/4" x 1 3/4"	5 PANEL	WOOD		UNFINISHED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION				
MC 224	RM MC217	2'-8" x 6'-6" x UNKNOWN	5 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED FAIR/POOR CONDITION	CONDITION UNKNOWN DUE TO DEBRIS			
MC 225	RM MC217 ENTRY	2'-7" x 6'-0" x 1 1/8"	5 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION			THIS OPENING ORIGINALLY A WINDOW
MC 301	RM MC303 ENTRY	2'-9 1/2" x 6'-9" x 1 1/4"	MODIFIED 5 PANEL	WOOD	TOP INCLUDING 2 PANELS, CUT OUT FOR GLASS	LIGHT COLORED GRAINING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(6/24) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(7/24) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(5/24) POOR CONDITION	POOR CONDITION, GLASS MISSING		
MC 302	RM MC302	2'-11 1/4" x 6'-11 1/4" x 1 3/8"	C	WOOD	GLASS MISSING, OPENING PATCHED WITH VARIOUS WOOD	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION		WOOD, GOOD CONDITION, GLASS		WREATH TO RM 302 LATER INSERTION INTO HALL, PLAIN TRIM
MC 303	RM MC304					MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	MISSING, CHICKEN WIRE AT RM 304		FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 304	RM MC304					MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	NONE	MISSING		FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 305	RM MC305	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	MISSING	MISSING, CHICKEN WIRE AT RM 305		BINDS ON FLOOR
MC 306	RM MC305	5'-8 1/2" x 6'-9 1/2"				NO DOOR(S) THIS OPENING	WOOD PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	NONE	GLASS PAINTED AND WALL PAPERED, 1 LIGHT BROKEN, FAIR		WIDENED FROM ORIG. SINGLE DOOR OPENING PLAIN TRIM, FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 307	RM MC306	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	MISSING, CHICKEN WIRE AT RM 306		BINDS ON FLOOR
MC 308	RM MC307	2'-7 3/4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD	CRACKED	PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED		
MC 309	RM MC309	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD / FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	MISSING, REPLACED WITH GYPSUM BOARD, WALLPAPER		FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 310	RM MC308					MISSING	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	MISSING, REPLACED WITH GYPSUM BOARD, WALLPAPER		
MC 311	RM MC309	2'-7 3/4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	GOOD/FAIR CONDITION GLASS PAINTED		BINDS ON FLOOR
MC 312	RM MC310	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION GLASS BROKEN		

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	EXISTING GRDD RR JB SMALL
TECH. REVIEW:	LaFLEUR
DATE:	9/91
SUB SHEET NO.	
TITLE OF SHEET	DOOR SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.
DRAWING NO.	637 25009
PKG. NO.	126
SHEET	21 OF 77

/PROJ/NER112B/ARCH/MCDOORSCH2.DG

ON MICROFILM

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	REMARKS
MC 313	RM MC311	2'-6" x 6'-5 1/2" x 1 3/8"	5 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE	LATER OPENING WITH PLAIN TRIM
MC 314	RM MC311	2'-8" x 6'-7 7/8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/24) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION GLASS BROKEN	
MC 315	RM MC311	2'-6" x 6'-5 1/2"				MISSING	(1/24) SIM - NO TRANSOM PAINTED, GOOD COND.	(2/24) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/29) POOR CONDITION	NONE	NO PLINTHS
MC 316	RM MC312					MISSING	(1/24) POOR CONDITION	(2/24) POOR CONDITION	MISSING	POOR CONDITION, TRANSPARENT CONTACT PAPER ON GLASS	FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
MC 317	RM MC313	1'-11 1/2" x 7'-0" x 1 3/4"	GLASS OVER PANEL	WOOD	PAINTED	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION			BINDS ON FLOOR
MC 318	RM MC314	2'-8" x 6'-7 1/2" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	WOOD, POOR CONDITION		
MC 319	RM MC314	2'-8" x 6'-8"				MISSING	WOOD, DK. STAIN, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, DK. STAIN, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION			

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

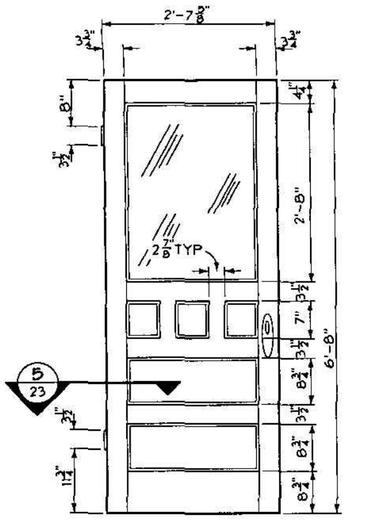
EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

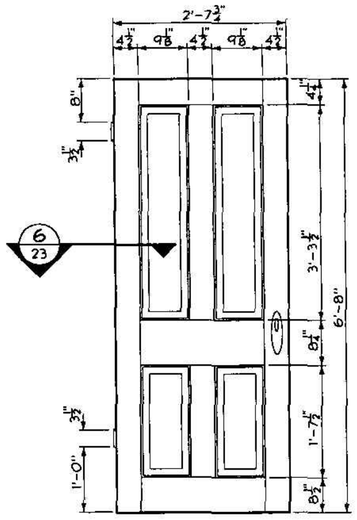
CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING CADD BB JB SMALL		DOOR SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS	637 25,009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR		MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	PKG. NO. 126 — —
DATE: 9/91			SHEET 22 OF 77

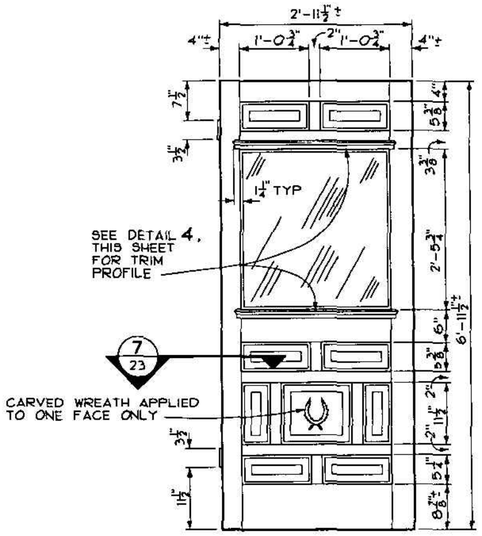
/PROJ/NER1126/ARCH/MCDOORSCH3.DG



TYPE A DOOR 1/23
SCALE Ⓐ



TYPE B DOOR 2/23
SCALE Ⓐ



TYPE C DOOR 3/23
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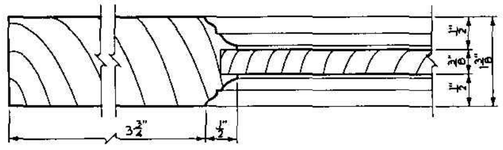
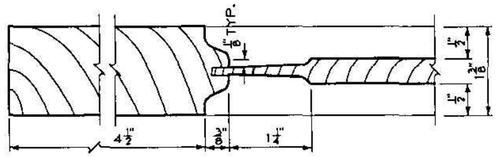
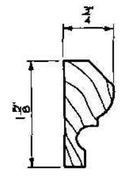


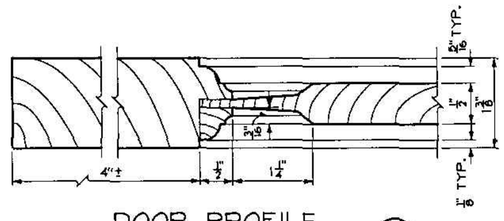
DOOR PROFILE 5/23
SCALE Ⓑ



DOOR PROFILE 6/23
SCALE Ⓑ



TRIM PROFILE 4/23
SCALE Ⓑ



DOOR PROFILE 7/23
SCALE Ⓑ

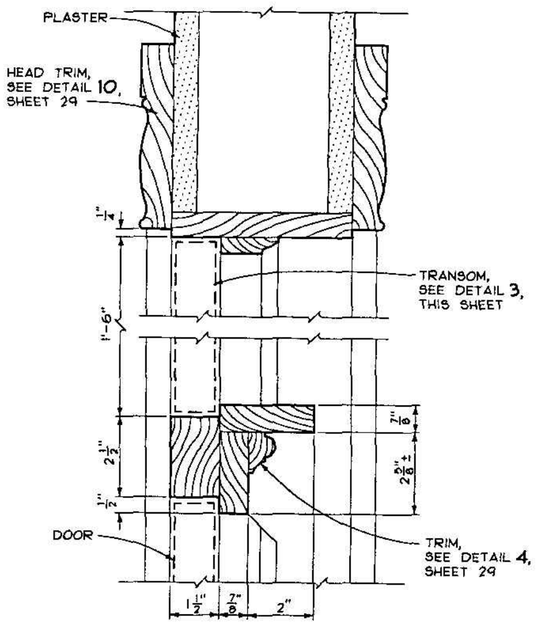
SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

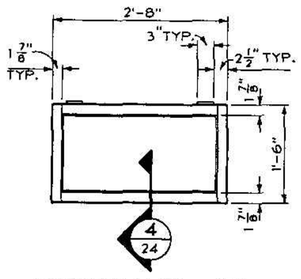
DESIGNED: EXISTING / DAPD LRA / SMALL / BB	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS — MANKIN-COX BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR			PKG. NO. 126
DATE: 9/91			SHEET 23 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/MCDOOR1.DG

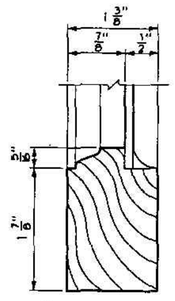
ON MICROFILM



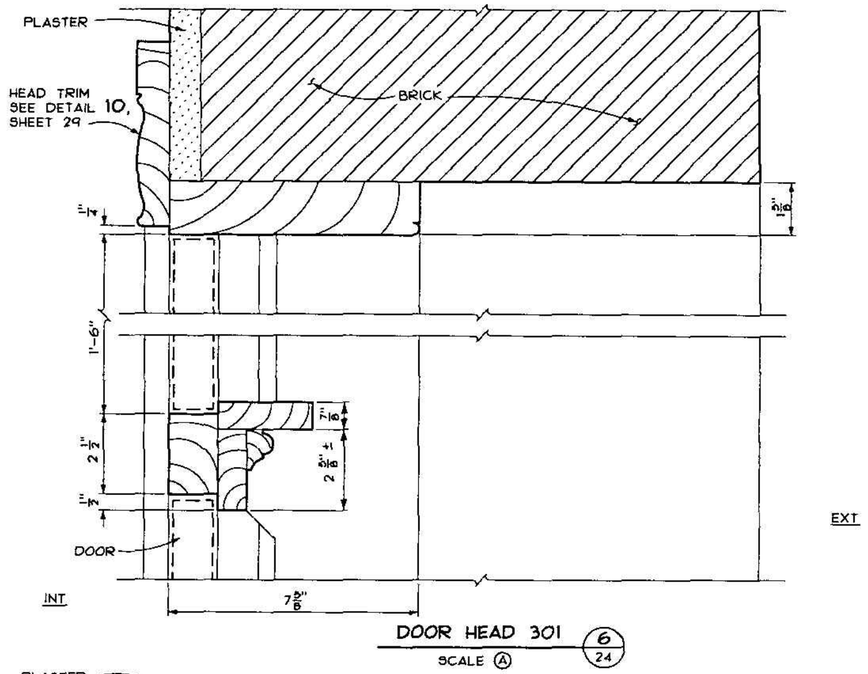
DOOR HEAD (1) SCALE (A) 1/24



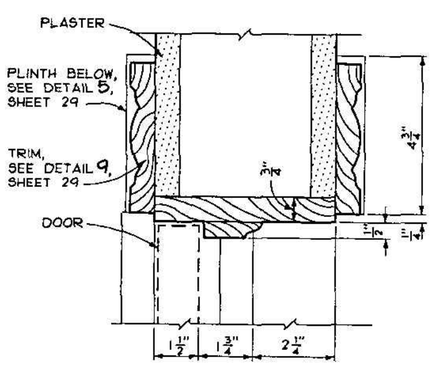
TRANSOM ELEV. (3) SCALE (B) 3/24



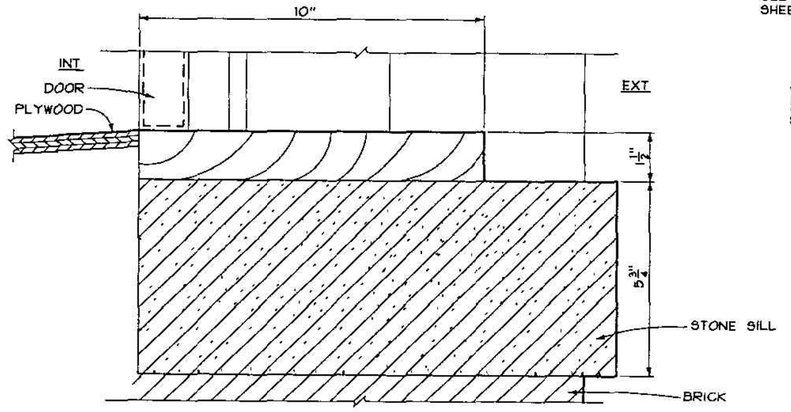
TRANSOM PROFILE (4) SCALE (C) 4/24



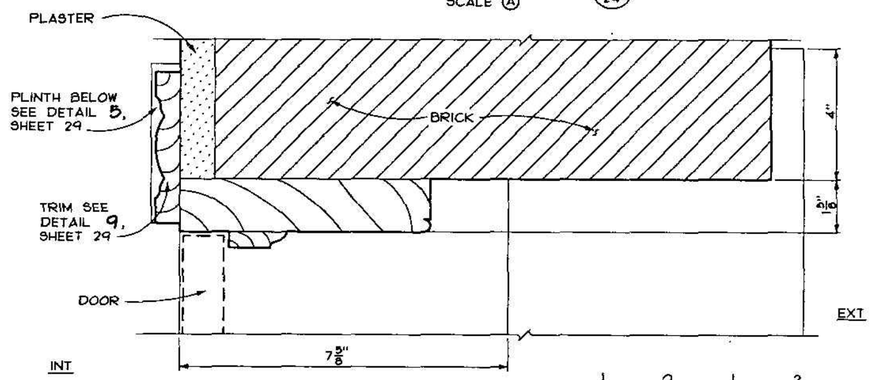
DOOR HEAD 301 (6) SCALE (A) 6/24



DOOR JAMB (2) SCALE (A) 2/24



DOOR SILL 301 (5) SCALE (A) 5/24



DOOR JAMB 301 (7) SCALE (A) 7/24

SCALE (C) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 3 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING; DRAWN: JI SGS; CHECKED: SMALL / BB; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS — MANKIN-COX BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 24 OF 77

/PROJ/NER128/ARCH/MCDOOR2.DG

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
MC 001	WEST ELEVATION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	STONE, GOOD CONDITION	MISSING		
MC 101	NORTH ELEVATION	(2/28) INT. BRICKED UP CONDITION UNKNOWN SIM.	(2/28) BRICKED UP INT. & EXT., COND. SIM. UNKNOWN	INT. & EXT. BRICKED UP, CONDITION UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		EXTERIOR PORTION OF FRAME STILL IN PLACE
MC 102	NORTH ELEVATION	(2/28) INT. BRICKED UP CONDITION UNKNOWN SIM.	(2/28) BRICKED UP INT. & EXT., COND. SIM. UNKNOWN	INT. & EXT. BRICKED UP, CONDITION UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		EXTERIOR PORTION OF FRAME STILL IN PLACE
MC 103	NORTH ELEVATION	(2/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/28) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(3/28) PAINTED-INT. POOR CONDITION EXT. FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, POOR CONDITION NOT ORIGINAL	BROKEN	IRON SECURITY GRILL
MC 104	WEST ELEVATION	(1/28) PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/28) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, METAL, GOOD CONDITION	GOOD	
MC 105	WEST ELEVATION	(1/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/28) SIM. PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	METAL, FAIR CONDITION	ONE CRACKED	
MC 106	WEST ELEVATION	(1/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/28) SIM. PAINTED FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	METAL, FAIR CONDITION	BROKEN, CRACKED. LOOSE	
MC 107	SOUTH ELEVATION	(2/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION	(2/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION	(3/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION, STONE SILL SPLIT	WOOD, NOT ORIGINAL POOR CONDITION	INTACT	
MC 108	SOUTH ELEVATION	(2/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION	(2/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION	(3/28) SIM. POOR CONDITION	WOOD, NOT ORIGINAL POOR CONDITION	INTACT	
MC 109	SOUTH ELEVATION	BRICKED UP	BRICKED UP	BRICKED UP			
MC 110	RM MC101	(2/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(3/28) SIM. PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	NONE / MISSING		
MC 111	RM MC101	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD / FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD / FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, GOOD / FAIR CONDITION	NONE		IRON SECURITY GRILL
MC 201	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	CRACKED, LOOSE	METAL DIAMOND MESH EXT. GRILL STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 202	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	METAL DIAMOND MESH EXT. GRILL STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 203	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	INTACT	STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 204	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	INTACT	STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 205	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	CRACKED	STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 206	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 207	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 208	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM. PAINTED, ORIG. TRIM LEFT IN PLACE, NEW LOWER TRIM, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM. PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES JAMB STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 209	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM. PAINTED, ORIG. TRIM LEFT IN PLACE, NEW LOWER TRIM, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM. PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES JAMB STOPS NOT ORIGINAL
MC 210	SOUTH ELEVATION	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	INTACT	ORIGINALLY A DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW
MC 211	EAST ELEVATION	(2/28) SIM. PAINTED, POOR CONDITION, AT EXT.	(2/28) SIM. PAINTED, POOR CONDITION AT EXT.	(3/28) SIM. PAINTED, POOR CONDITION AT EXT.	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	BROKEN	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

GENERAL NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS MADE BY A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM AND OTHER WINDOW ELEMENTS MAY BE DETERIORATED FROM THE BACKSIDE.
2. NEARLY ALL STONE SILLS ARE SHOWING EARLY SIGNS OF SPALLING.
3. EXTERIOR WOOD SILLS WERE REMOVED FOR INSTALLATION OF ALUMINUM REPLACEMENT SASHES.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
CADD SMALL JB / BB
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
WINDOW SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
MANKIN-COX BUILDING
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 25 OF 77

/PROJ/nerl126/arch/MCWINDOWSCH1.DG

ON MICROFILM

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
MC 301	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	CRACKED	
MC 302	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	CRACKED	
MC 303	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	INTACT	
MC 304	NORTH ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION STONE SPALLING	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	LOOSE, BROKEN	
MC 305	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	CRACKED	
MC 306	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	INTACT	
MC 307	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	INTACT	
MC 308	WEST ELEVATION	(3/27) PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	(1/27) PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	LOOSE, BROKEN	
MC 309	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM PAINTED, POOR CONDITION STONE SPALLING	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES
MC 310	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES
MC 311	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES
MC 312	SOUTH ELEVATION	(3/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/27) SIM PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	(5/27) SIM PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	ALUMINUM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INSULATED	HEAD LOWERED TO FIT NEW SASHES
MC 313	SOUTH ELEVATION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	ONE PANE LEADED GLASS BROKEN	NOT ORIGINAL TO OPENING, INTERIOR UNTRIMMED
MC 314	EAST ELEVATION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, GOOD CONDITION	GLAZING FIXED IN PLACE BY FRAME	INTACT	NOT ORIGINAL TO OPENING
MC 315	RM MC314	(2/28) SIM. AT EXT. CONDITION UNKNOWN	(2/28) SIM. AT EXT. CONDITION UNKNOWN	(3/28) SIM. AT EXT. CONDITION UNKNOWN STONE SILL CRACKED	CONDITION UNKNOWN	INTACT	INACCESSIBLE DUE TO FLOOR CONDITION AT RM. 312 AND BOARDED OVER AT RM. 314

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT – NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD – MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR – SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR – REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

GENERAL NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS MADE BY A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM AND OTHER WINDOW ELEMENTS MAY BE DETERIORATED FROM THE BACKSIDE.
2. NEARLY ALL STONE SILLS ARE SHOWING EARLY SIGNS OF SPALLING.
3. EXTERIOR WOOD SILLS WERE REMOVED FOR INSTALLATION OF ALUMINUM REPLACEMENT SASHES.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
CADD SMALL
JB / BB
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

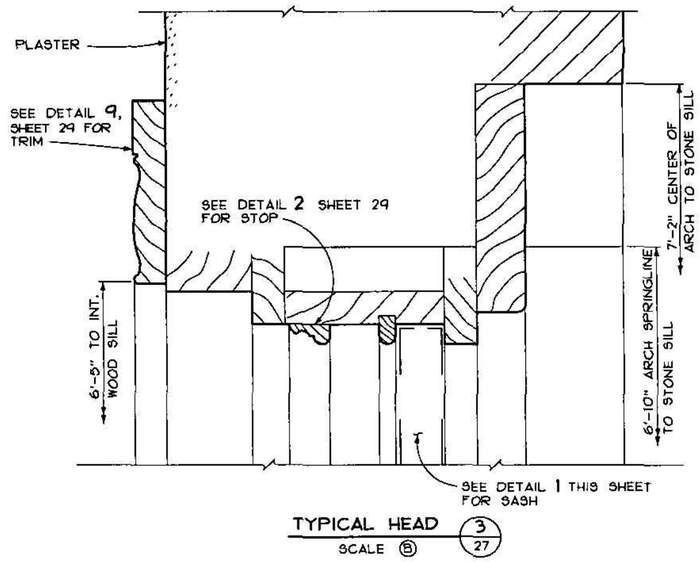
TITLE OF SHEET
WINDOW SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
MANKIN-COX BUILDING
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 26 OF 77

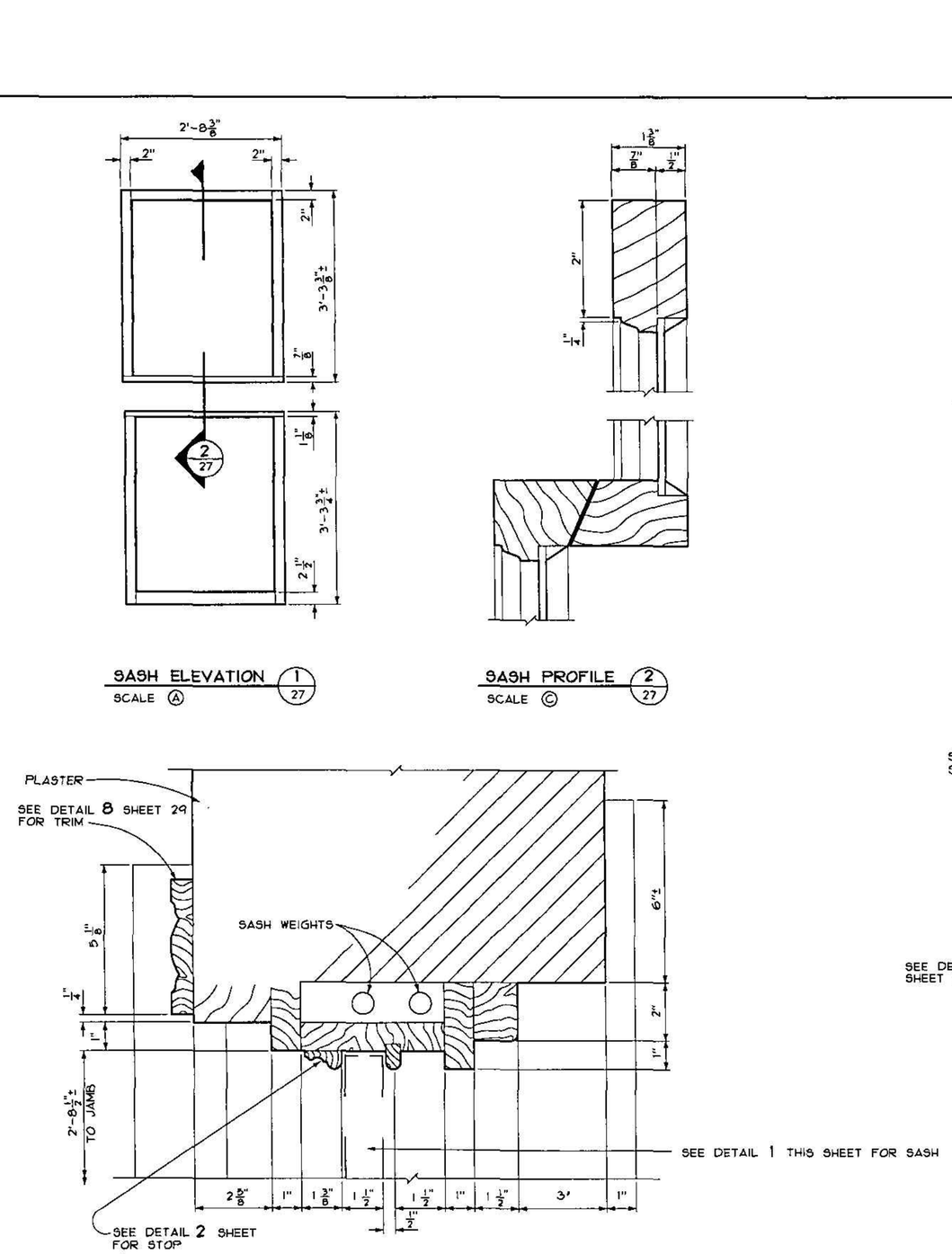
/PROJ/NER1126/ARCH/MCWINDOWSCH2.DG

SASH ELEVATION (1/27)
SCALE (A)

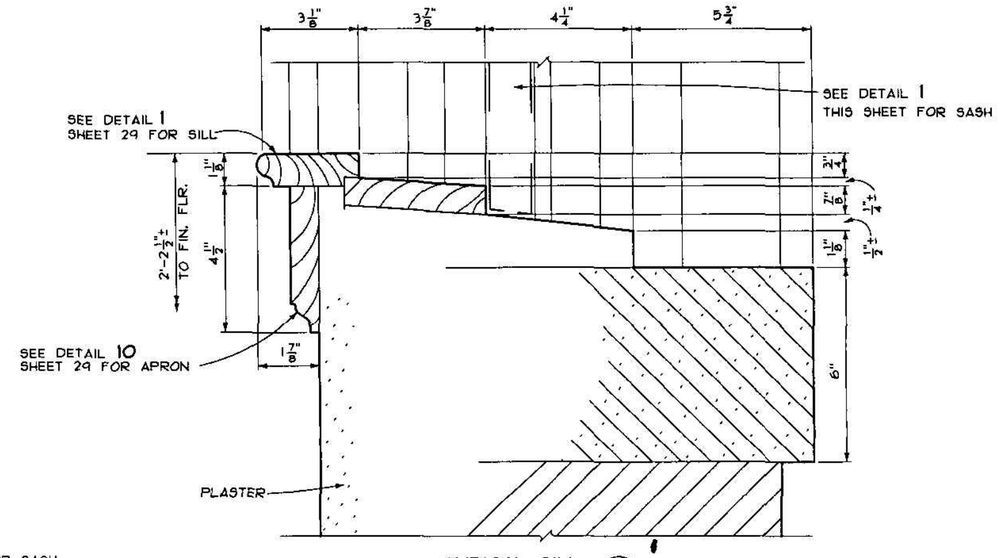
SASH PROFILE (2/27)
SCALE (C)



TYPICAL HEAD (3/27)
SCALE (B)



TYPICAL JAMB (4/27)
SCALE (B)



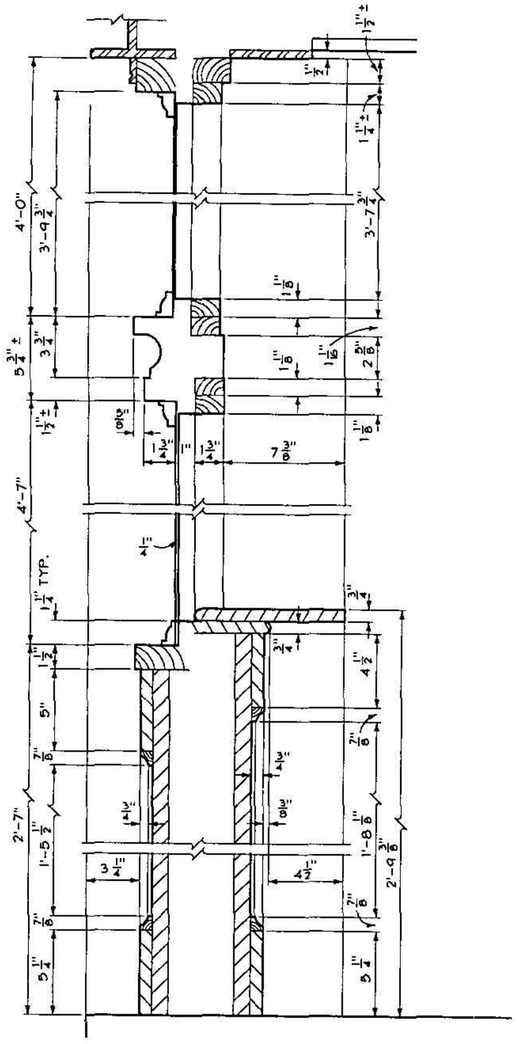
TYPICAL SILL (5/27)
SCALE (B)

SCALE (C) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (B) 3 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 3 0 3 SCALE OF FEET

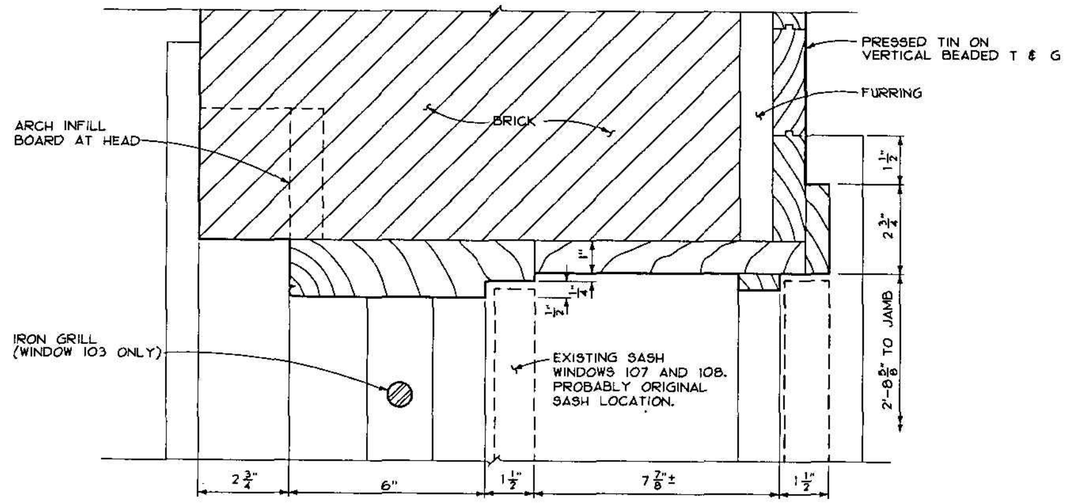
DESIGNED: EXISTING	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
DRAWN: BB		MANKIN-COX BUILDING	PKG. NO. 126
S. SMALL		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 27 OF 77
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR			
DATE: 9/91			

/PROJ/NERI126/ARCH/MCWINDOW1.DG

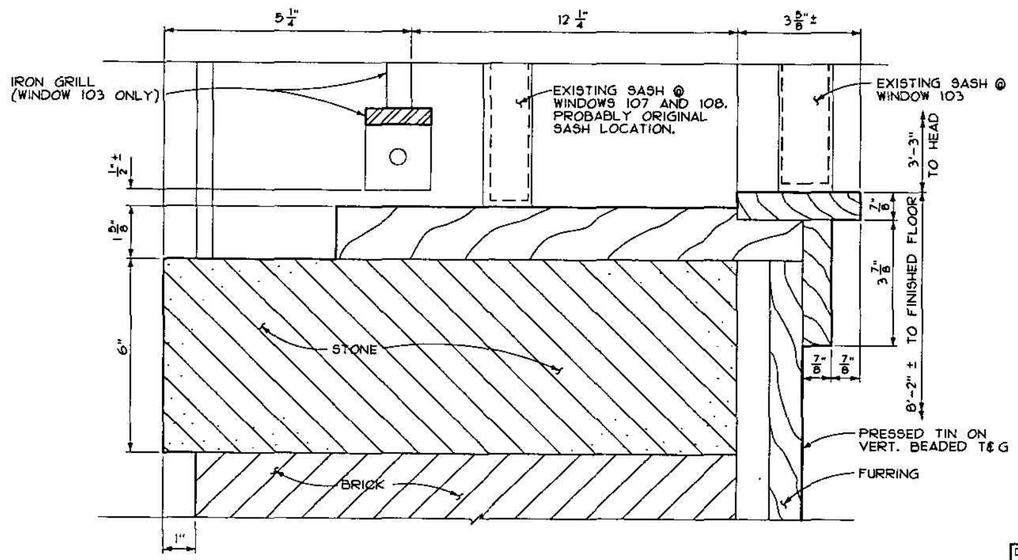
ON MICROFILM



SECTION THRU WINDOW 104 (1/28)
SCALE (A)



WINDOW 103 JAMB (HEAD SIM.) (2/28)
SCALE (B)

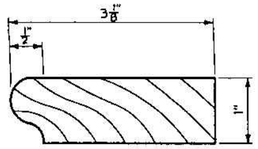


WINDOW 103 SILL (3/28)
SCALE (B)

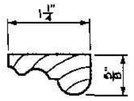
SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING / DRAWN: J.B. 15 / SMALL / TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR / DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS — MANKIN-COX BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 28 OF 77

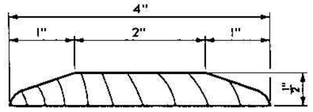
/PROJ/NERI126/ARCH/MDWINDOW2.DG



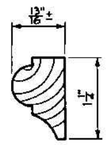
WINDOW SILL (1/29)



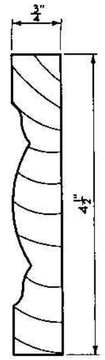
WINDOW STOP (2/29)



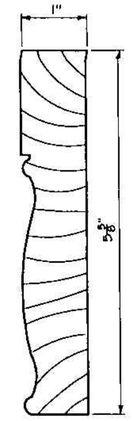
THRESHOLD (3/29)



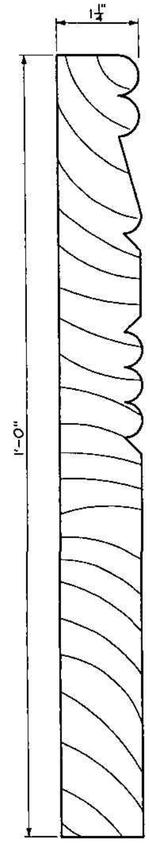
TRANSOM TRIM (4/29)



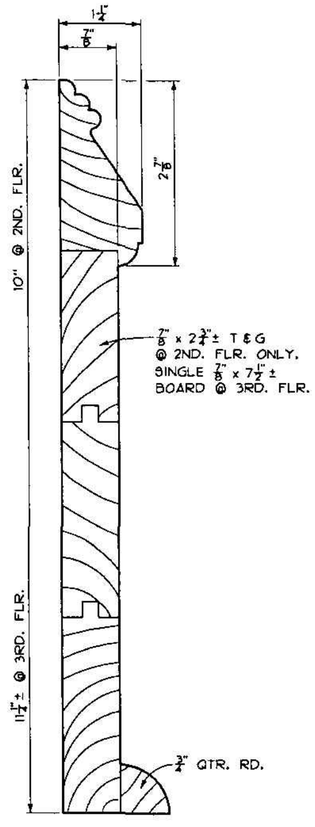
WINDOW & DOOR TRIM (JAMB) (9/29)



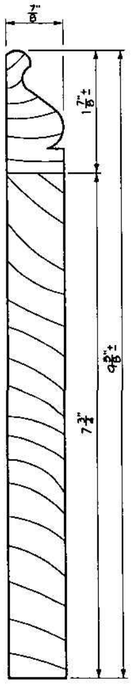
WINDOW & DOOR TRIM (HEAD) (10/29)



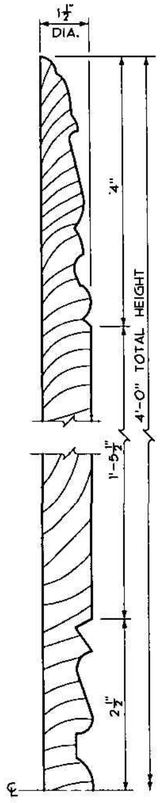
DOOR PLINTH (5/29)



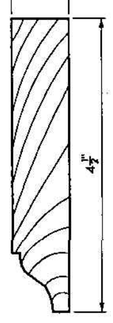
TYP. BASE (6/29)



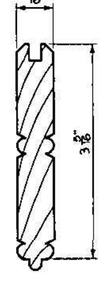
FIRST FLR BASE (7/29)



CORNER GUARD (8/29)



WINDOW APRON (11/29)



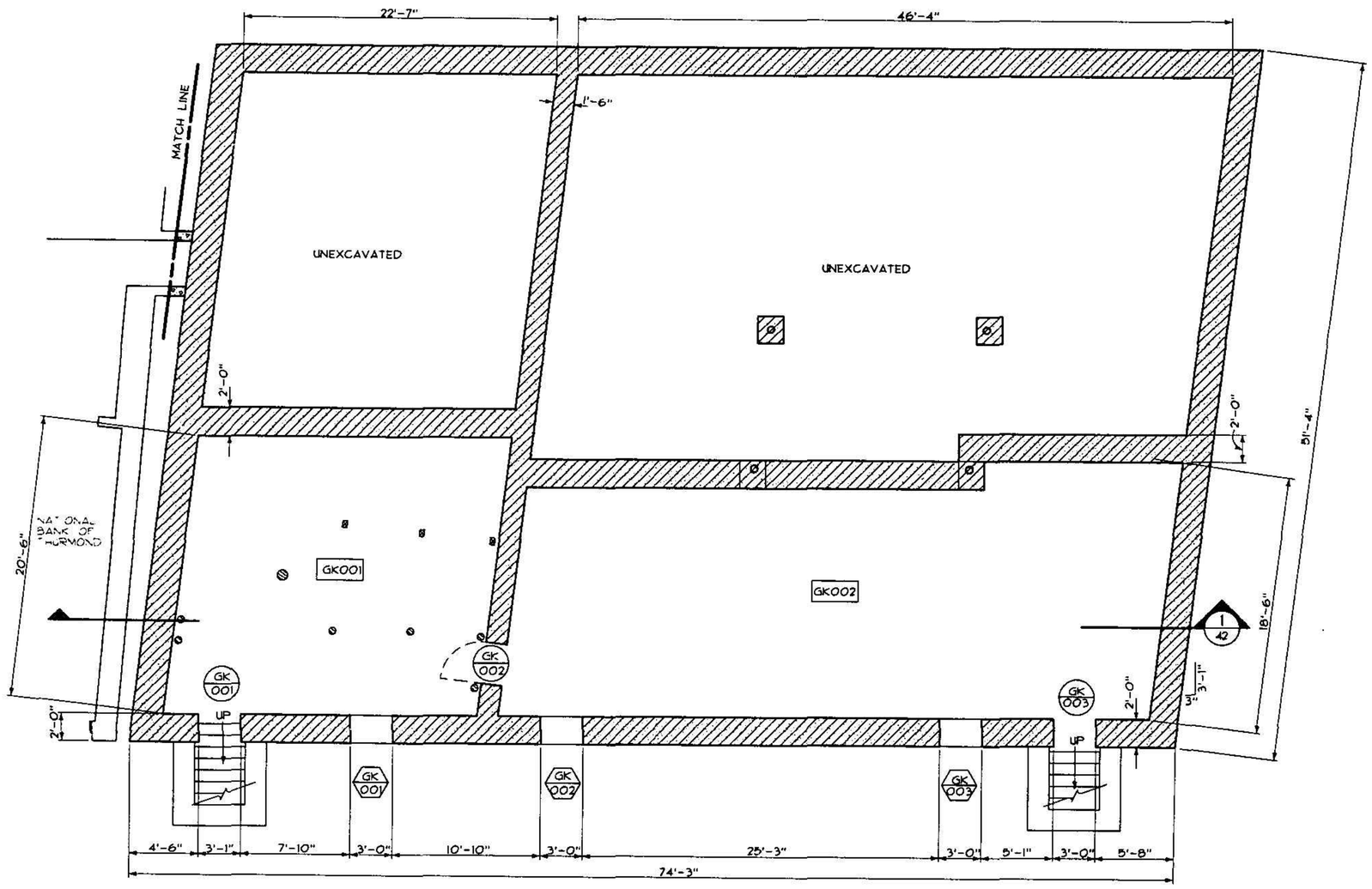
TONGUE & GROOVE (12/29)

1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING GMDD BB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS MANKIN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 29 OF 77

/PROJ/nari126/arch/mcmisc.00

ON MICROFILM



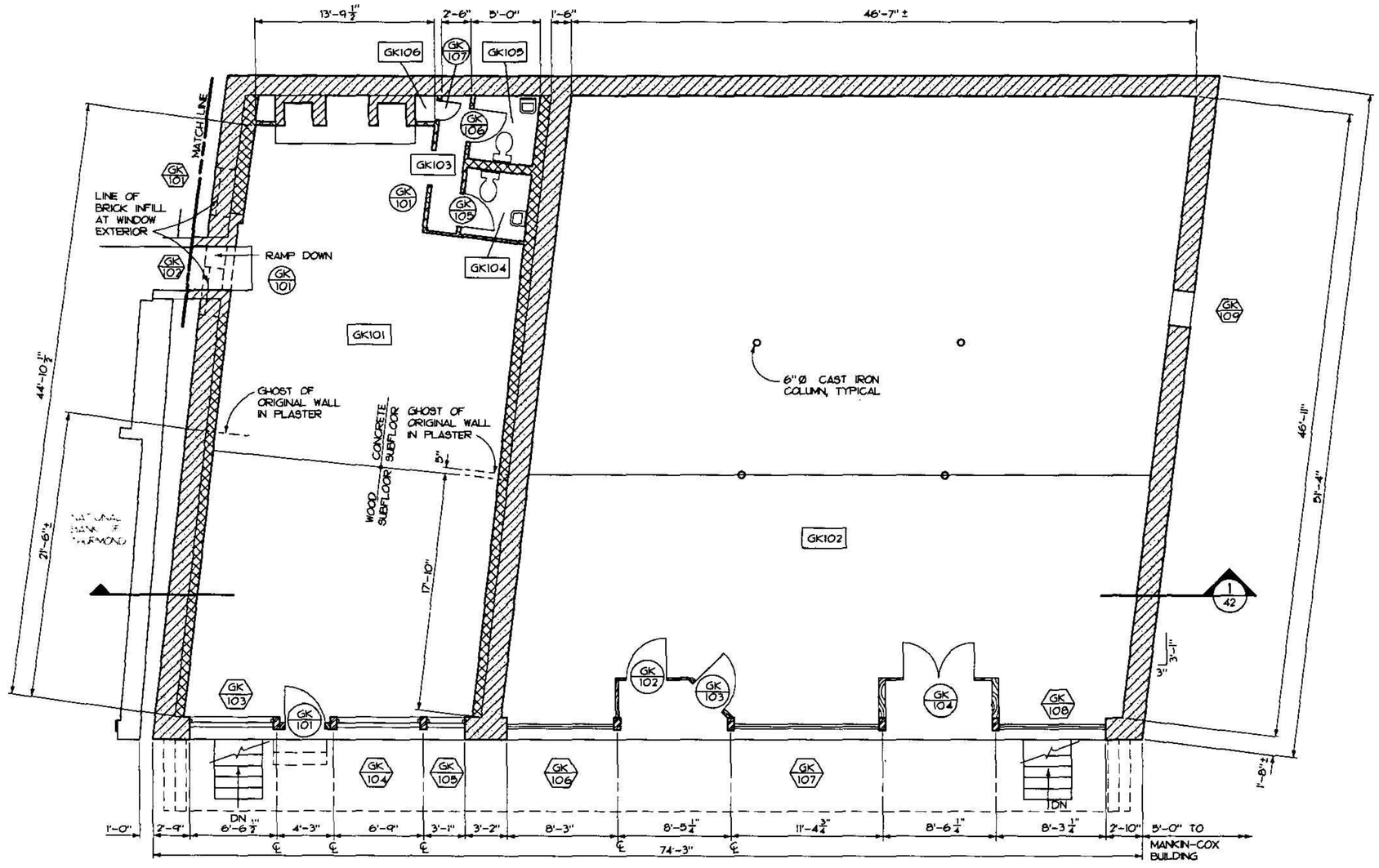
BASEMENT PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS 1/30

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB CHECKED: SMALL SGS TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET BASEMENT PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 30 OF 77

/PROJ/nar126/arch/gkb.DG



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS 1/31

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

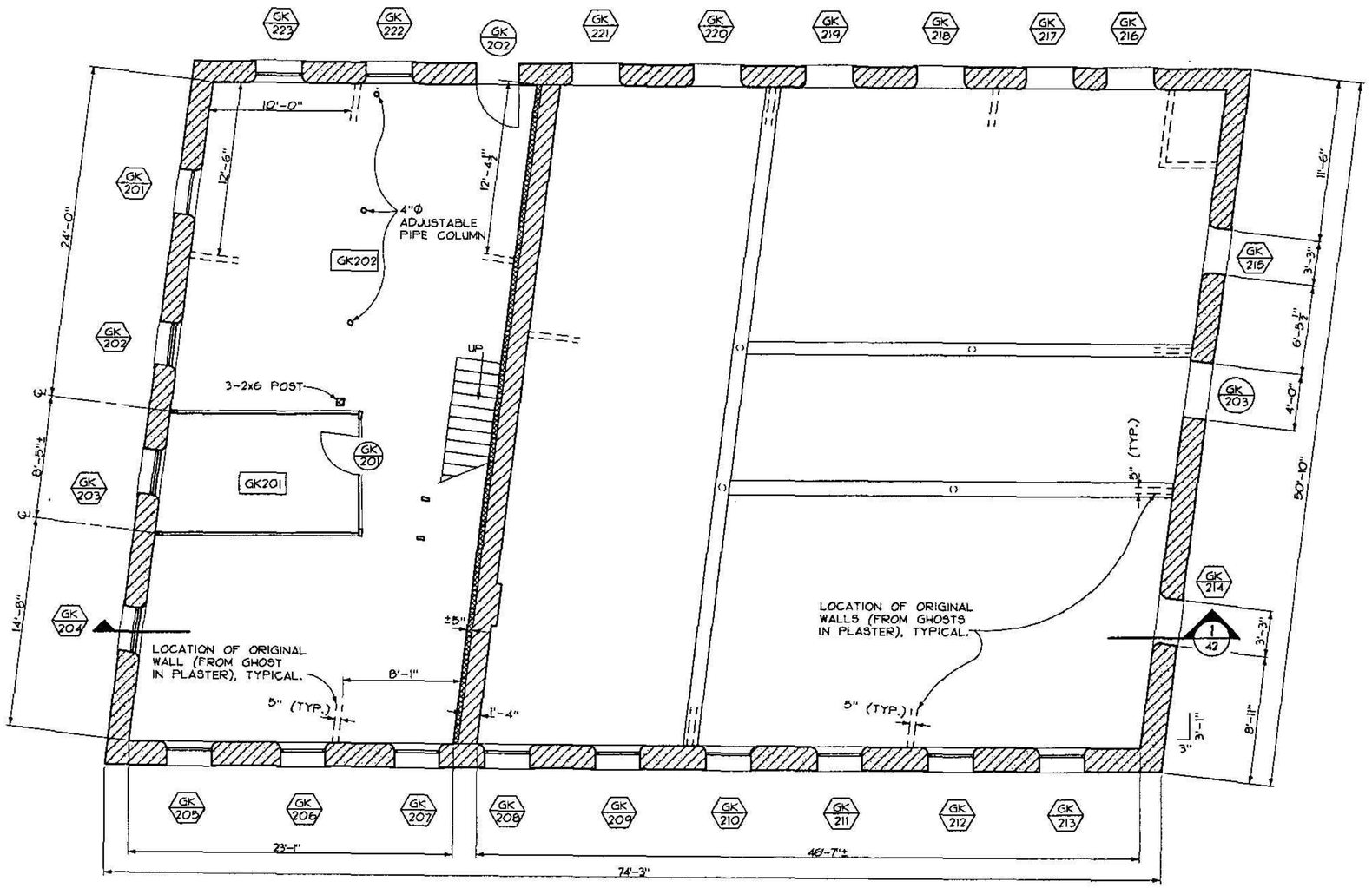
PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB RS CHECKED: SMALL SGS TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET FIRST FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 31 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/GK1.DG

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM



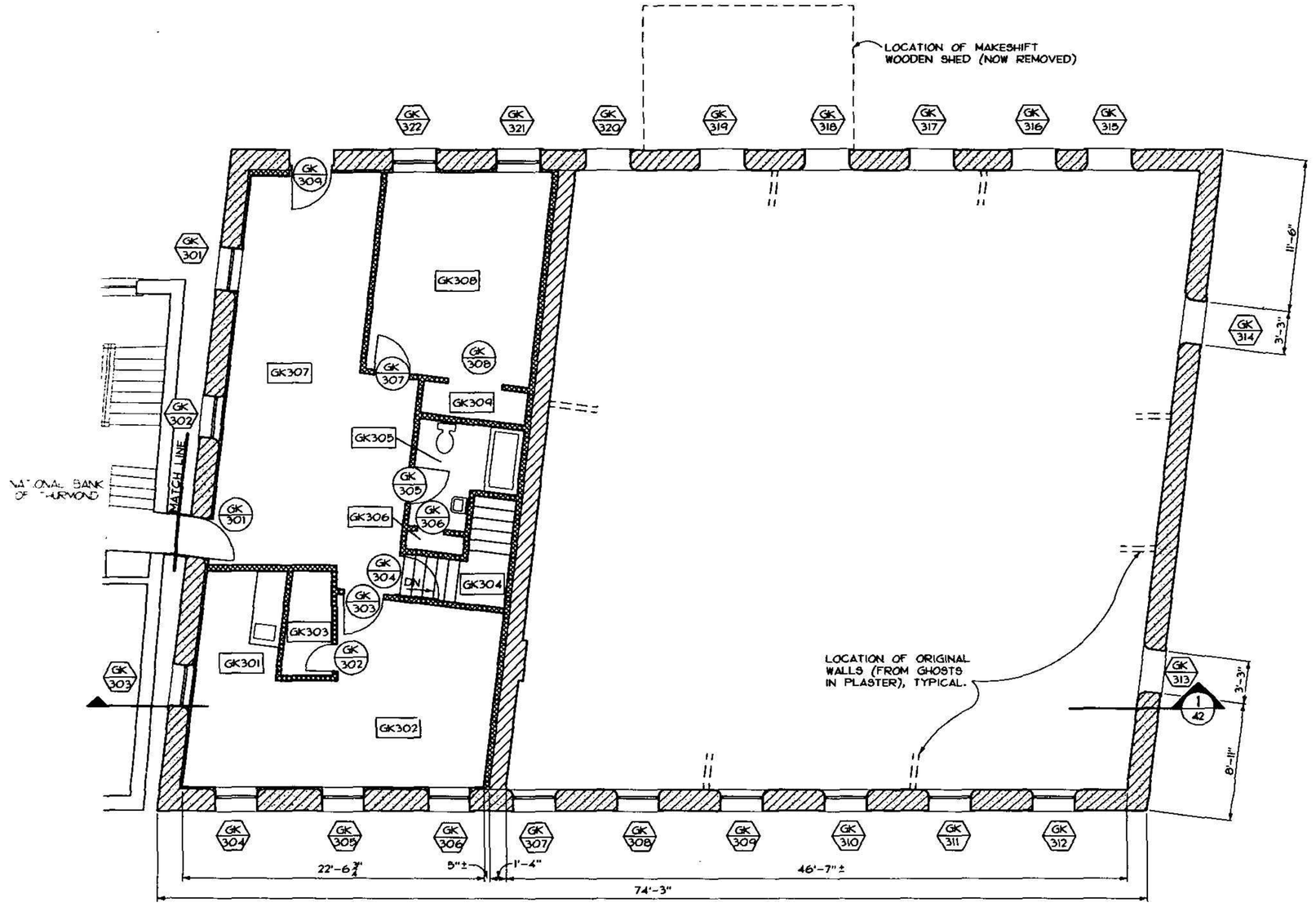
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/32)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING GRAPHIC BB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 32 OF 77

FS1:PROJECTS:(neri126/orch)gk2.DG



THIRD FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/33)

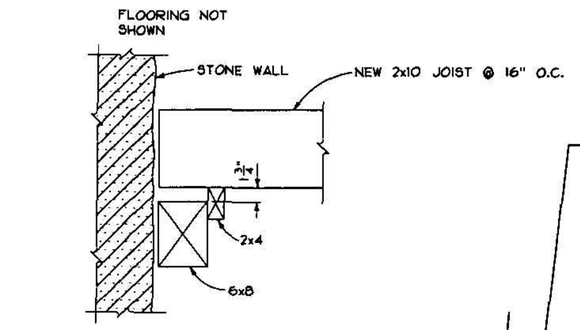
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING BB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 33 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/GK3.DG

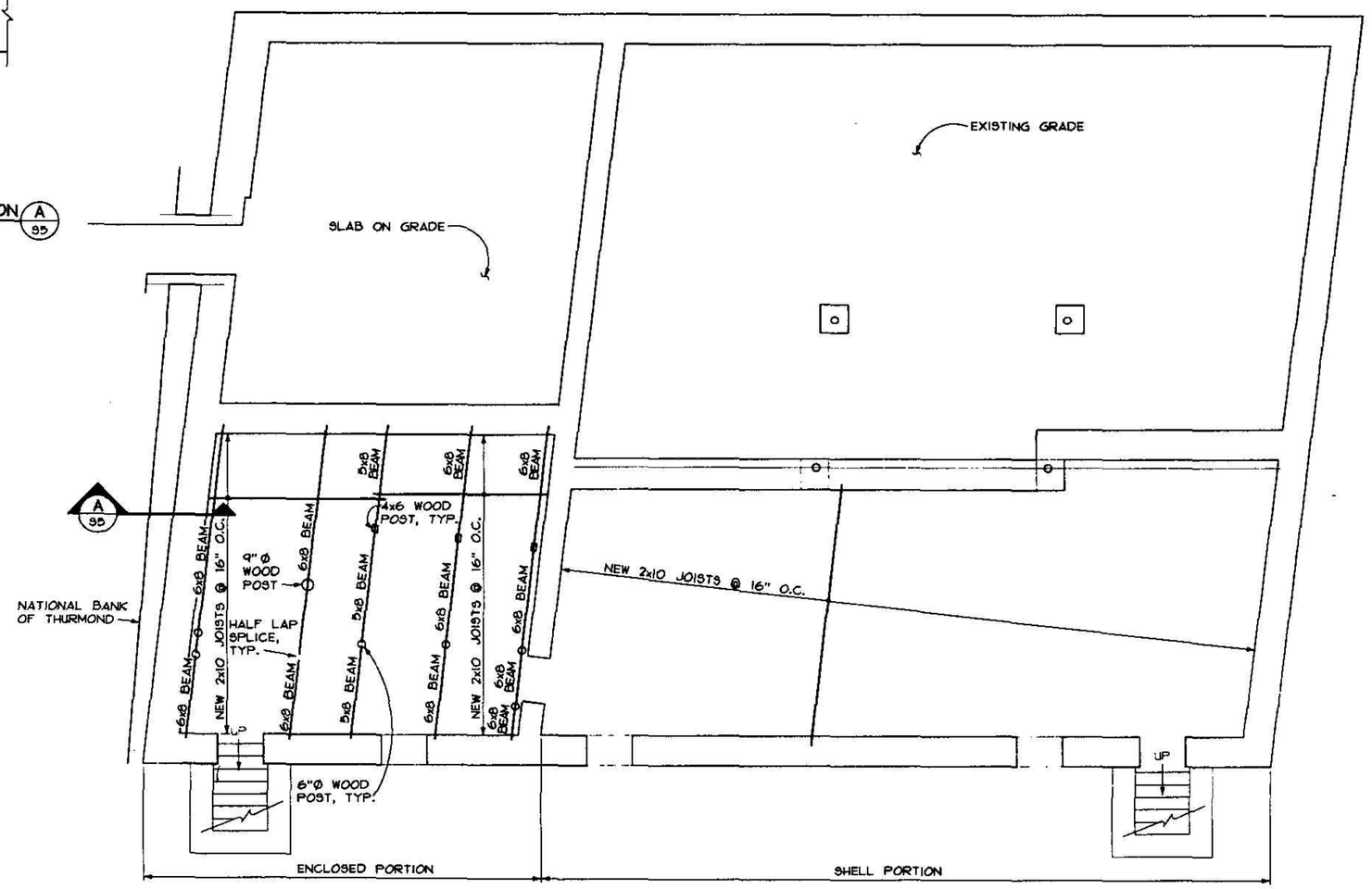
ON MICROFILM



FLOOR JOIST BEARING SECTION A/35

SCALE (B)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 8	1½" x 7¼"
2 x 10	1½" x 9¼"
4 x 6	4" x 5¾"
5 x 8	5" x 8"
6 x 8	6" x 8"



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN 1/35

SCALE (A)

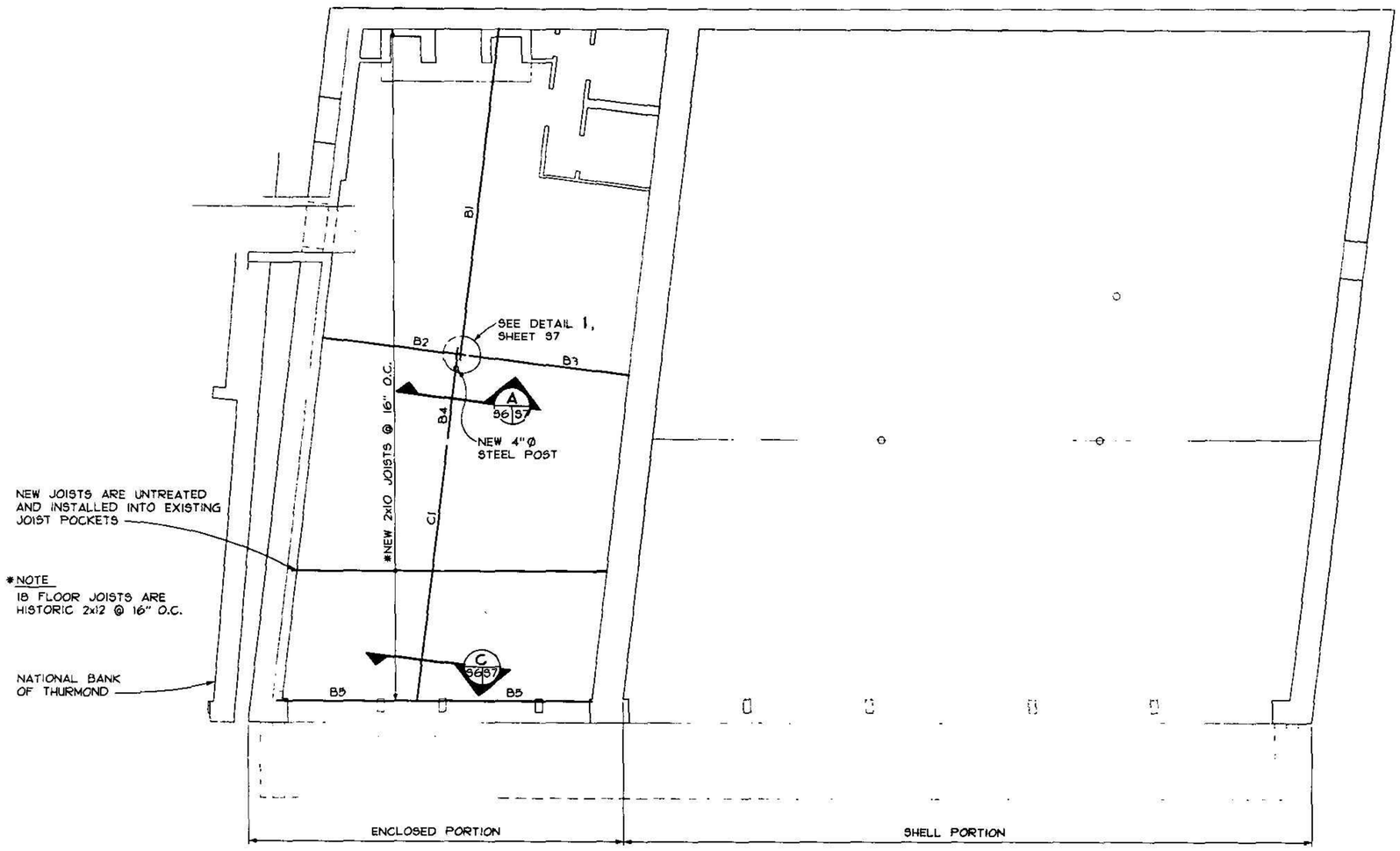
SCALE (B) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / ADD	SUB SHEET NO. S5	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN — GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 126
DATE: 11/91			SHEET 34 OF 77

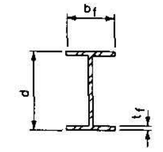
/PROJ/NERI126/STRUC/S5.DG



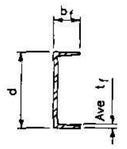
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S6)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
NEW 2 X 10	$1\frac{1}{2}$" x $9\frac{1}{4}$"
2 x 12	2" x 12"

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE				
BEAM	d	b_f	t_f	DESIGNATION
B1	12"	$6\frac{1}{2}$"	$\frac{1}{2}$"	CB 12x6$\frac{1}{2}$"
B2	12"	$6\frac{1}{2}$"	$\frac{1}{2}$"	CB 12x6$\frac{1}{2}$"
B3	12"	5"	$\frac{3}{8}$"	——
B4	12"	4"	$\frac{5}{16}$"	WF 12x16
B5	12$\frac{1}{4}$"	5"	$\frac{7}{16}$"	——



STEEL CHANNEL SCHEDULE			
CHANNEL	d	b_f	Ave t_f
C1	10"	2$\frac{3}{4}$"	$\frac{3}{8}$"



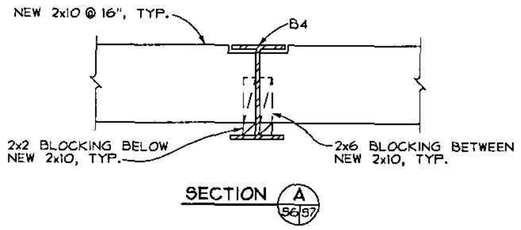
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

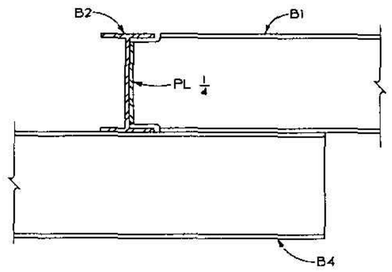
DESIGNED: EXISTING / DRAWN: DRAFTING BR. / TECH. REVIEW: / DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S6	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN — GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 35 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S6.DG

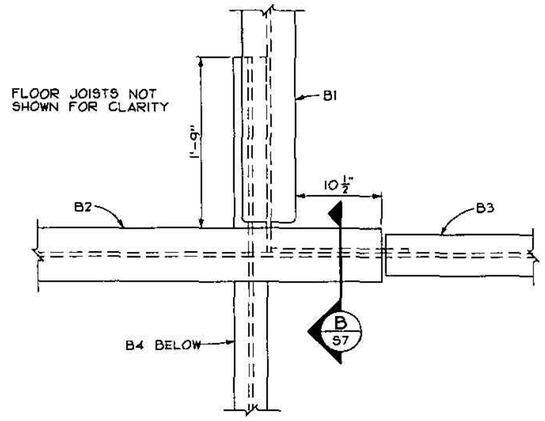
ON MICROFILM



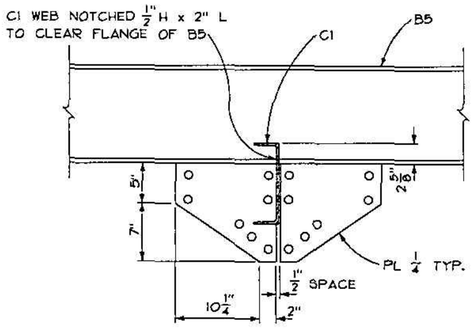
SECTION A S6\|S7



SECTION B S7



BEAM SPLICE DETAIL 1 S6\|S7

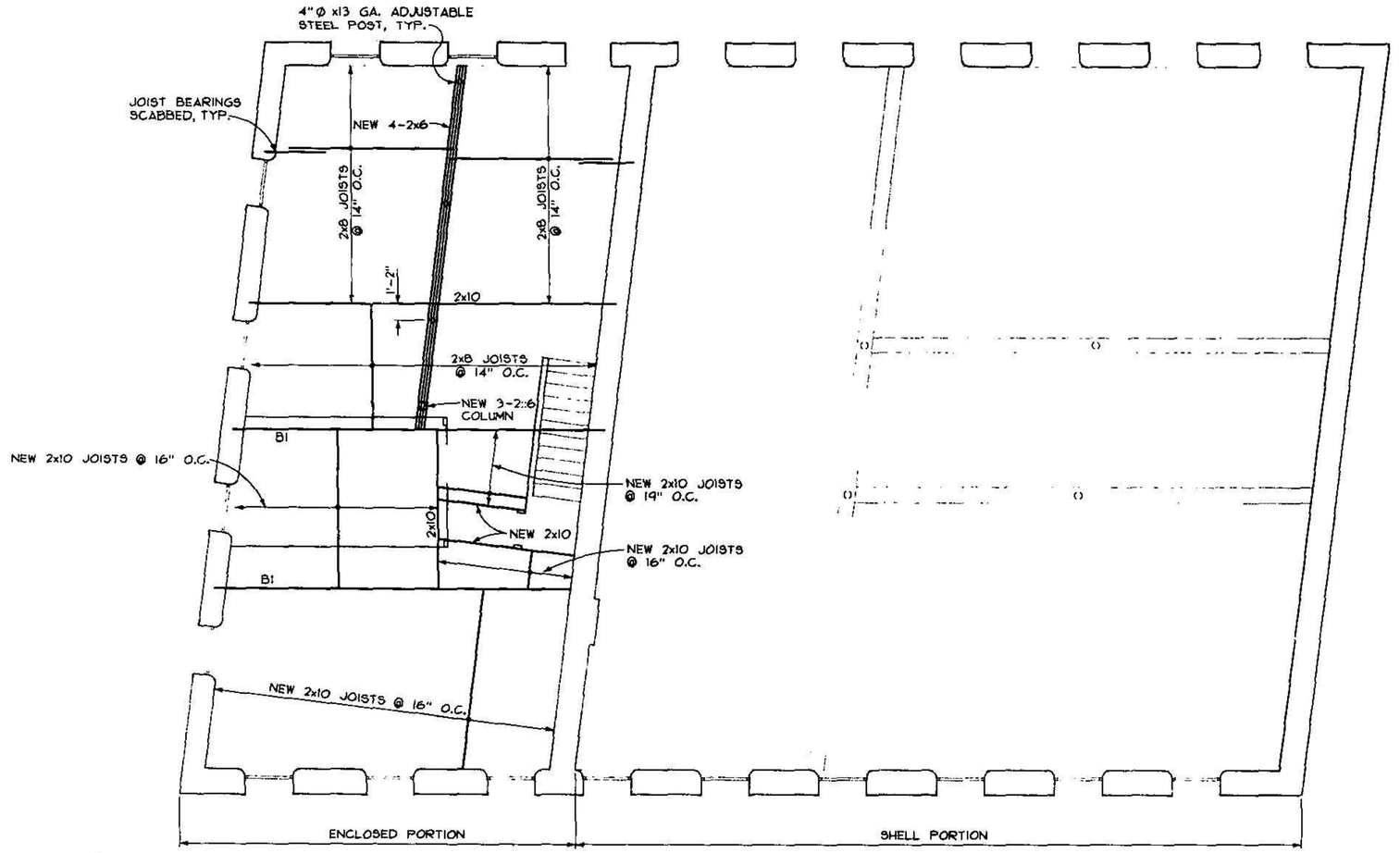


SECTION C S6\|S7

12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: L. REYNOLDS DRAWN: J.B. HEDRICKS TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S7	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR FRAMING DETAILS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 36 OF 77	

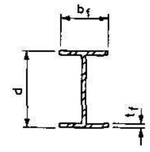
/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S7.DG



THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/98)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
NEW 2 x 6	1 1/2" x 5 1/2"
NEW 2 x 10	1 1/2" x 9 1/4"
2 x 8	2" x 7 3/4"
2 x 10	2" x 10"

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE				
BEAM	d	b_f	t_f	DESIGNATION
B1	9"	4 1/8"	1/4"	B9x21



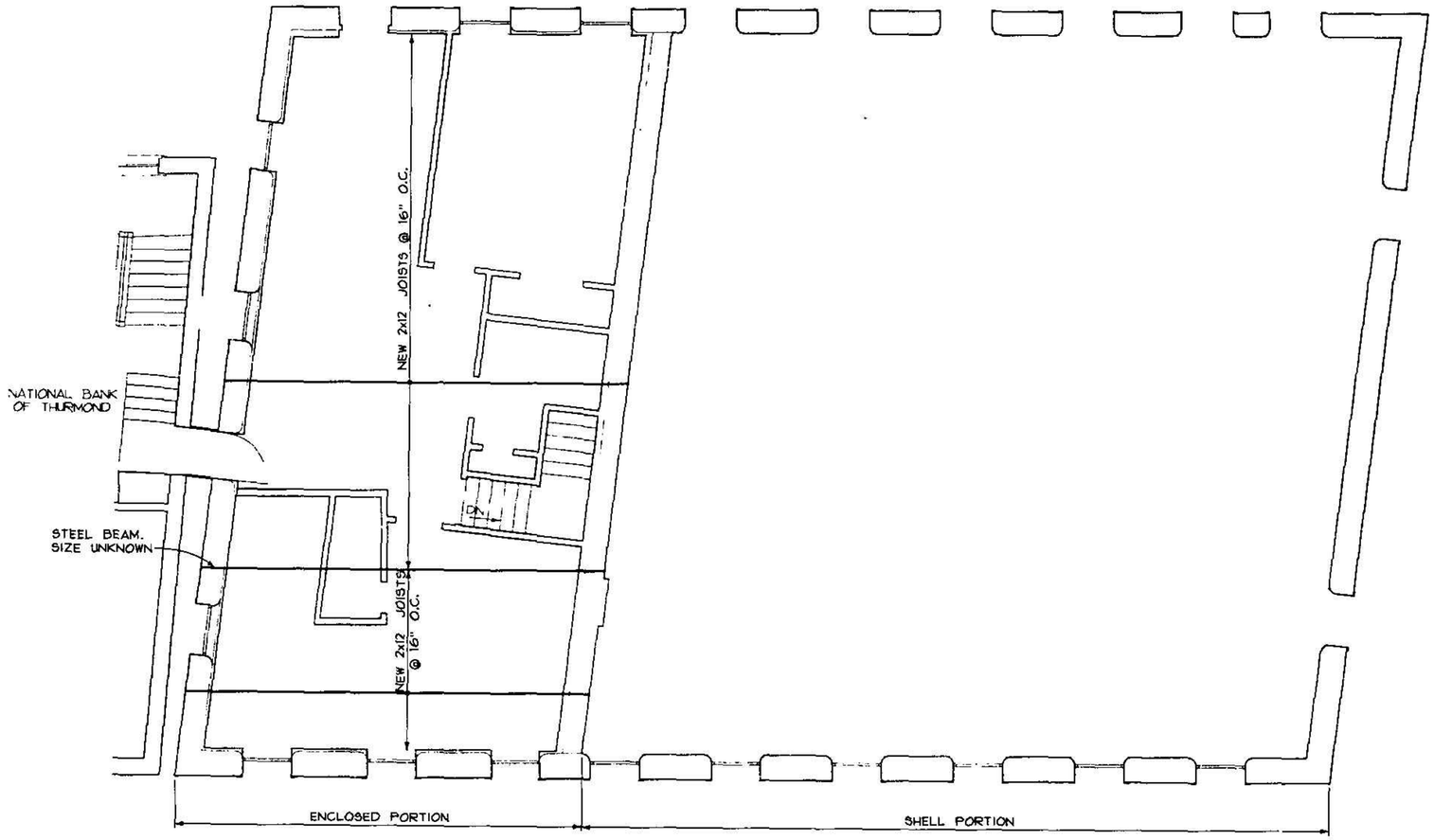
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DAPP DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S8	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 37 OF 77

/PROJ/NERI126/STRUC/S8.DG

ON MICROFILM



ROOF FRAMING PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN BB JB; TECH. REVIEW:; DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S9	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF FRAMING PLAN; GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 38 OF 77

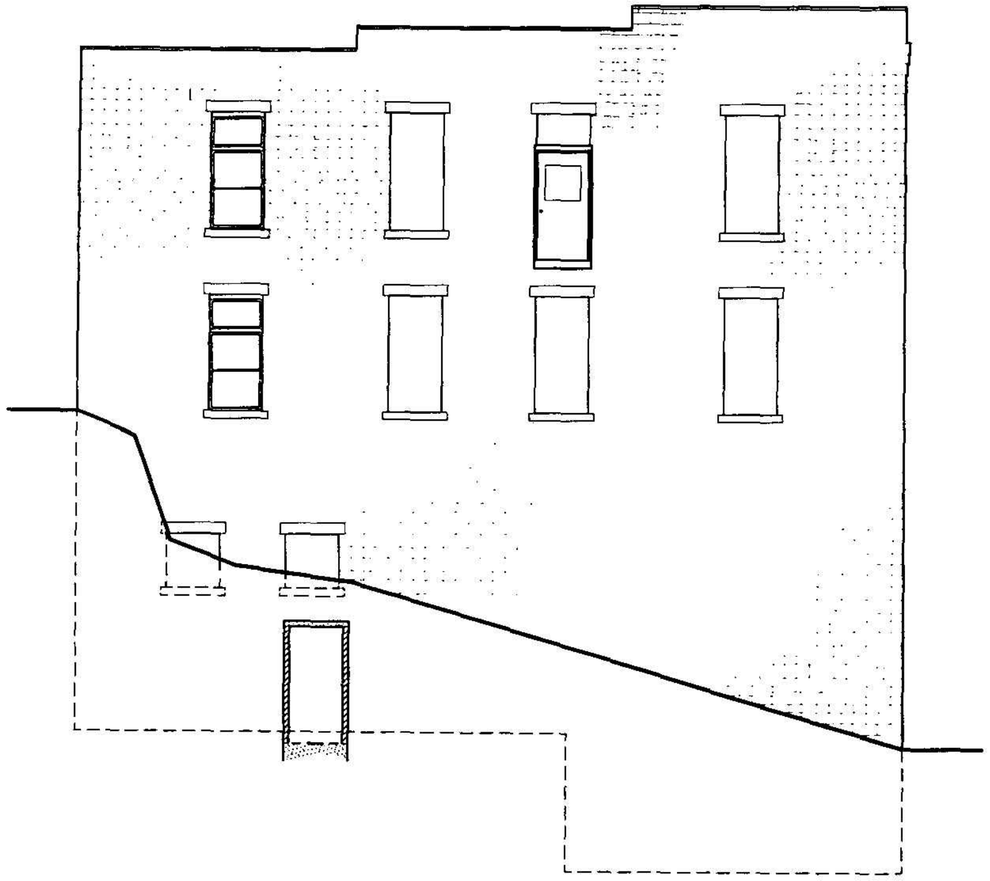
/PROJ/NERI26/STRUC/S9.DG

WEST ELEVATION (1/39)

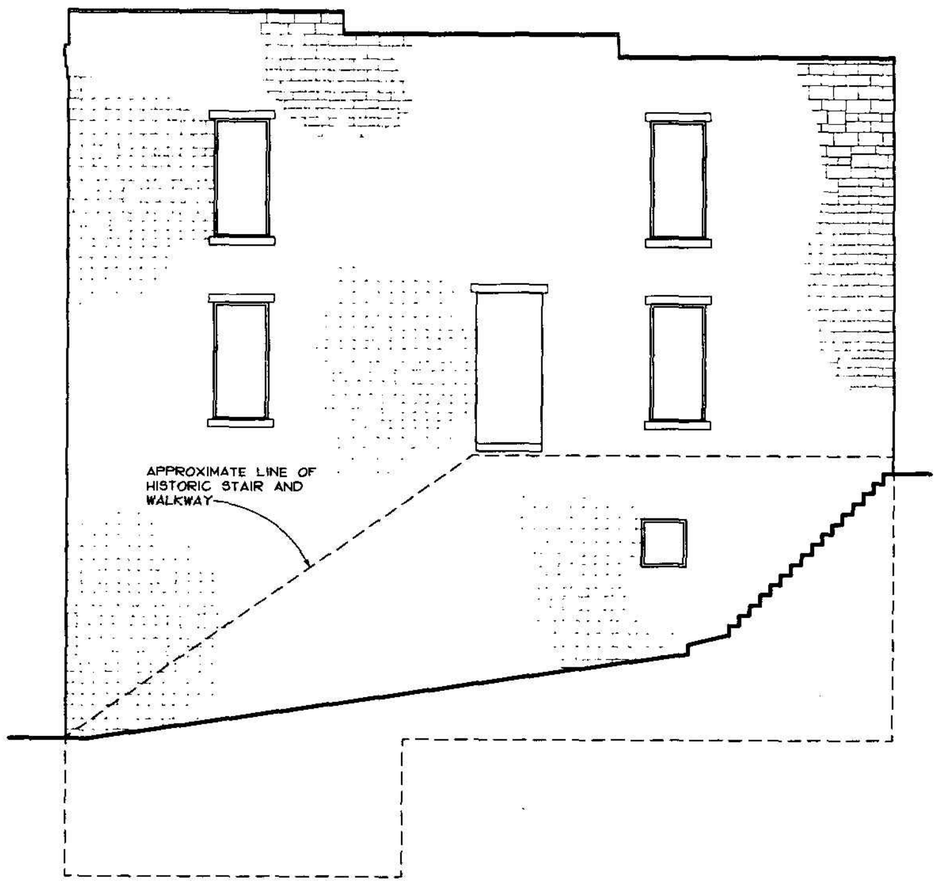
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING GHD GH SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 39 OF 77

ON MICROFILM



NORTH ELEVATION (1/40)

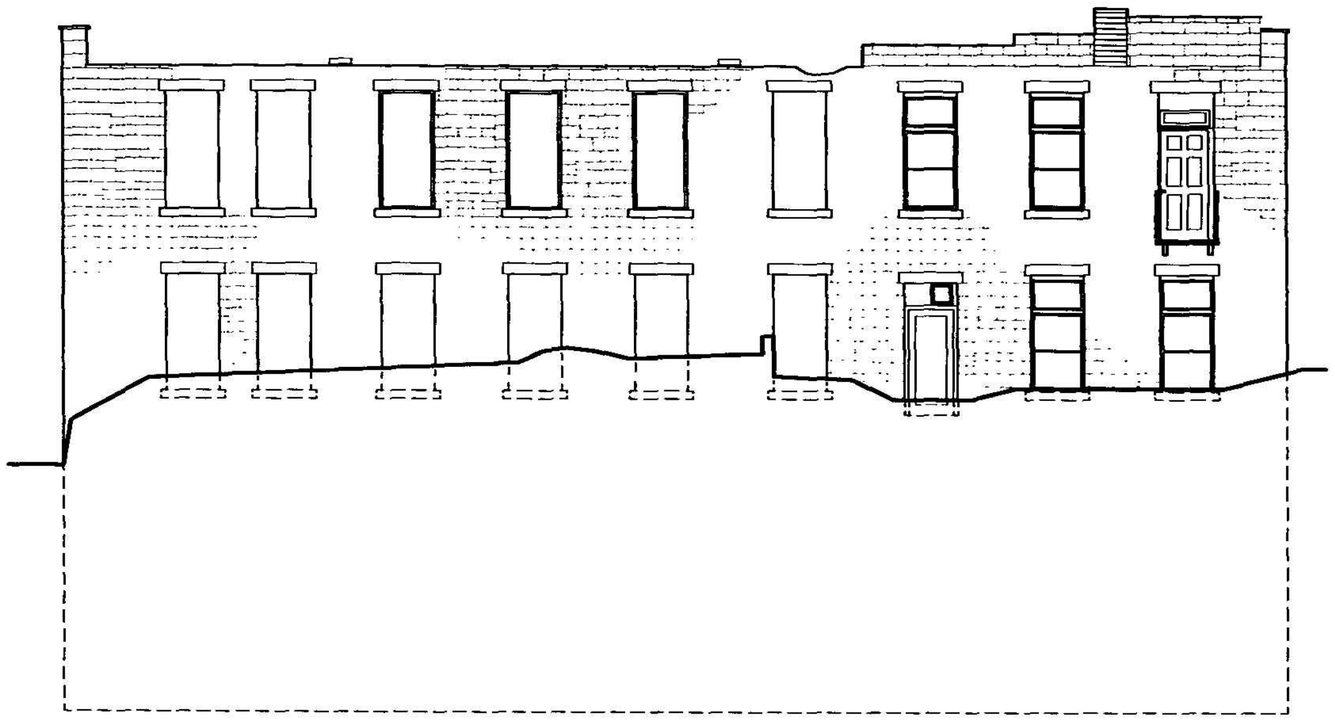


SOUTH ELEVATION (2/40)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN BB JB SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 40 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/GK_ELEV_SE_DH1.00



EAST ELEVATION (1/41)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LoFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET EAST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 41 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/GK_ELEV_SE_EX.DG

ON MICROFILM

SECTION 1/42

SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: J.B. JL KEHM TECH. REVIEW: LA FLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 42 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/GK_BLDG.DO

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
GK 001	BASEMENT	MUD	NONE	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	BRICK, FAIR CONDITION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	EXPOSED FRAMING	7'-2" ±	A SIZEABLE SPRING-FED POND OF WATER IS LOCATED TO THE SOUTH OF DOOR 001
GK 002	BASEMENT	MUD	NONE	STONE, FAIR CONDITION BACK @ CHIMNEY, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	EXPOSED FRAMING	7'-4" ±	
GK 101	COMMERCIAL SPACE	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., WALLPAPER, BRICK, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION, BRICK FIREPLACE, GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	2'X2' SUSPENDED ACOUST TILE, REDWOOD BEAMS, FAIR CONDITION	9"-11"±	
GK 102	RUINS	DIRT, PLYWOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	NONE	STONE, FAIR CONDITION PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	STONE, FAIR CONDITION, PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	STONE, FAIR CONDITION, PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	STONE, FAIR CONDITION, PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	SKY	INFINITY	SEVERLY RUSTED COLUMNS AND BEAMS REMAIN AT FIRST FLOOR.
GK 103	HALL	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	7'-11" ±	
GK 104	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	12"x 12" ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	7'-11" ±	
GK 105	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	PRE-FAB "GRASSCLOTH" PANELS, FAIR CONDITION	12"x 12" ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	7'-11" ±	
GK 106	CLOSET	WOOD, POOR CONDITION	NONE	BRICK, GOOD CONDITION	EXPOSED STUDS, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	REMAINS OF FRAME FOR ACOUSTICAL PANEL		
GK 201	MECHANICAL ROOM	LINOLEUM, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2'x 4' SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	8'-1"	
GK 202	STORAGE	PLYWOOD, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	NONE	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	GYP. BD. ON 2x4 FURRING, OVER ORIG. PLASTER WITH WALLPAPER, FAIR/POOR COND.	PLASTER ON STONE, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	EXPOSED FRAMING	10'-3" TO BOTTOM OF JOISTS	MOST OF PLASTER SKIM COAT GONE. EXPOSED STUDS AT EXTERIOR OF ROOM 201.
GK 301	KITCHEN	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	7'-9½" ±	
GK 302	DINING	CARPET, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	7'-9" ±	
GK 303	CLOSET	PLYWOOD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	NONE	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	7'-9"	
GK 304	STAIR	PLYWOOD, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	GYP. BD., GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., GOOD CONDITION	GYP. BD., GOOD CONDITION	VARIES	
GK 305	BATHROOM	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	8'-0½"	
GK 306	CLOSET	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	8'-0½"	
GK 307	LIVING	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	8'-0½"	
GK 308	BEDROOM	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	PANELING, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	8'-0½"±	
GK 309	CLOSET	CARPET, EXCELLENT CONDITION	WOOD, UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	GYP. BD., PAINTED, EXCELLENT CONDITION	8'-0½"	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHENG REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: JI BB
CHECKED: SMALL
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 43 OF 77

/PROJ/nerl126/arch/gdfinsch.DG

ON MICROFILM

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	HARDWARE	REMARKS
GK 001	RM GK001 ENTRY	3'-0"X7'-2" ±				MISSING	STONE WATER TABLE AS LINTEL, GOOD COND.	STONE, FAIR COND.	NONE			FRAME MISSING
GK 002	RM GK001	2'-8"±X7'-0"±				MISSING	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	NONE			
GK 003	RM GK002 ENTRY	3'-0"X7'-4"±				MISSING	STONE WATER TABLE AS LINTEL, GOOD COND.	STONE, FAIR COND.	NONE			FRAME MISSING
GK 101	RM GK101 ENTRY	2'-11¾"X6'-6⅞"X1¾"	6 PANEL	METAL		PAINT, GOOD/ FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR/POOR COND.	ALUMINUM ON STONE GOOD/FAIR COND.			
GK 102	RM GK102 ENTRY	3'-0"X 7'-0"X?	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	INTACT	PAINT, POOR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	FAIR COND., GLASS INTACT		HOLLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 103	RM GK102 ENTRY	3'-0"X7'-0"X ?	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	MISSING	PAINT, POOR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	NONE	FAIR COND., GLASS INTACT		HOLLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 104	RM GK102 ENTRY	5'-4"X7'-0"X?	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	1 BROKEN	PAINT, POOR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	NONE	FAIR COND., GLASS INTACT		HOLLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 105	RM GK104	2'-5¾"X6'-8"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, PAINTED AT BATH, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	NONE			
GK 106	RM GK105	2'-5¾"X6'-8"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, PAINTED AT BATH, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	NONE			
GK 107	RM GK103	1'-6"X6'-8"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD/ FIBERBOARD		DK. FINISH, POOR COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	NONE			
GK 108	RM GK103	2'-8"X6'-11½"				NONE	WOOD, GOOD COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	NONE			
GK 109		3'-2½"±X6'-6½" (A.F.F. AT RM 101)				NONE	STONE WINDOW SILL, CONC. & STEEL I, GOOD COND.	BRICK & CONCRETE, GOOD COND.	CONCRETE RAMP, GOOD COND.			
GK 201	RM GK201	2'-7¾"X6'-7¾"X1⅜"	5 PANEL	WOOD		PAINT, FAIR COND., REUSED FROM ELSEWHERE	WOOD, NO TRIM AT RM 202 GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, NO TRIM AT RM 202 GOOD/FAIR COND.	METAL EDGE TRIM			
GK 202	RM GK202 ENTRY	2'-8"X6'-7¼"X1⅜"	1 LARGE GLASS PANEL	WOOD	INTACT	PAINT, FAIR/POOR COND.	WOOD, NO INT. TRIM, FAIR COND.	WOOD, NO INT. TRIM, FAIR COND.	WOOD FRAMING, FAIR COND.	SASH IN RM 202, FAIR COND. WITH GLASS INTACT PLYWOOD AT OPENING		SILL 10" ABOVE FLOOR
GK 203	RM GK203 ENTRY					MISSING	STONE, GOOD COND. FRAME GONE	STONE, GOOD COND. FRAME GONE	CONCRETE, FAIR CONDITION			
GK 301	RM GK307 ENTRY	3'-0"X6'-7½"X1¾"	FLUSH WITH GLASS PANEL	WOOD	INTACT	UNFINISHED, GOOD COND.	WOOD, GOOD COND.	WOOD, GOOD COND.	ALUMINUM & VINYL, GOOD COND.			
GK 302	RM GK303	2'-0"X6'-7¼"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		NATURAL, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 303	RM GK302	2'-7⅞"X6'-7⅜"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		NATURAL, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 304	RM GK304	2'-8"X6'-8"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, GOOD COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				2½"X⅝" WOOD ON BOTTOM OF DOOR AT RM 304.
GK 305	RM GK305	2'-8"X6'-7"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 306	RM GK305	1'-11¾"X6'-8"				NONE	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 307	RM GK308	2'-7⅞"X6'-7⅛"X1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		NATURAL, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 308	RM GK308	4'-0½"X6'-7¾"				NONE	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.				
GK 309	RM GK307 ENTRY	2'-11¾"X6'-6⅞"X1¾"	6 PANEL	METAL		PAINT, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	WOOD, EXCELLENT COND.	ALUMINUM & WOOD,			

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD JI SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 44 OF 77

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
GK 001	WEST ELEVATION	STONE LINTEL-GOOD WOOD FRAME-POOR COND.	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, POOR COND. @ INT FAIR COND. @ EXT.	MISSING		
GK 002	WEST ELEVATION	STONE LINTEL-GOOD WOOD FRAME-POOR COND.	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, POOR COND. @ INT FAIR COND. @ EXT.	MISSING		
GK 003	WEST ELEVATION	STONE LINTEL-FAIR COND.	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, POOR COND. @ INT FAIR COND. @ EXT.	MISSING		
GK 101	NORTH ELEVATION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, POOR COND. @ INT. EXT. COND, UNKNOWN	MISSING		FRAME REMOVED, BRICKED UP @ EXT.
GK 102	NORTH ELEVATION	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	STONE, GOOD/FAIR COND.	UNKOWN	MISSING		FRAME REMOVED, BRICKED UP @ EXT.
GK 103	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED WITH METAL MULLION	GHOST LINE OF ORIGINAL WINDOW SYSTEM ON MASONRY WALL AND COLUMNS
GK 104	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED WITH METAL MULLIONS	GHOST LINE OF ORIGINAL WINDOW SYSTEM ON COLUMNS
GK 105	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED	GHOST LINE OF ORIGINAL WINDOW SYSTEM ON MASONRY WALL AND COLUMNS
GK 106	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED WITH PLYWOOD AT EXTERIOR	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 107	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED WITH PLYWOOD AT EXTERIOR	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 108	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.	WOOD, FAIR COND.		FIXED WITH PLYWOOD AT EXTERIOR	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 109	SOUTH ELEVATION	STONE-FAIR COND. WOOD FRAME-POOR COND.	STONE-FAIR COND. WOOD FRAME-POOR COND.	STONE-FAIR COND. WOOD FRAME-POOR COND.	NONE		
GK 201	NORTH ELEVATION	INT. STONE LINTEL, GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., WOOD FRAME - EXCELLENT CONDITION	INT. MORTAR WASH-POOR COND., WOOD FRAME - EXCELLENT COND., EXT. STONE-FAIR/POOR COND.	VINYL CLAD, FIXED PANE OVER DOUBLE HUNG, EXCELLENT CONDITION	INTACT	
GK 202	NORTH ELEVATION	INT. PLASTER ON STONE LINTEL, POOR COND.	INT. PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	INT. PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	BOARDED OVER		
GK 203	NORTH ELEVATION	CONDITION UNKNOWN-INACCESSIBLE	INT. PLASTER-GOOD CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-GOOD CONDITION	BOARDED OVER AND EXHAUST FAN		
GK 204	NORTH ELEVATION	INT. PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-GOOD CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-GOOD CONDITION	BOARDED OVER		
GK 205	WEST ELEVATION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-FAIR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-FAIR COND., EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	VINYL CLAD, SEE WINDOW 201	INTACT	

/PROJ/NER1126/ARCH/GKWINDOWSCH1.DG

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING SADD SMALL DS BB TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91		WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 45 OF 77

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
GK 206	WEST ELEVATION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-FAIR POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD FAIR CONDITION	VINYL CLAD, SEE WINDOW 201	INTACT	
GK 207	WEST ELEVATION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. STONE-GOOD COND., WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND.	INT. PLASTER-FAIR CONDITION., EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	VINYL CLAD, SEE WINDOW 201	INTACT	
GK 208	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 209	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 210	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 211	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 212	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 213	WEST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. WOOD-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE FAIR CONDITION	WOOD-POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC, INTACT	HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 214	SOUTH ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. PLASTER-POOR COND., EXT. CONCRETE-GOOD CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 215	SOUTH ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) INT. BRICK-POOR COND., EXT. CONCRETE-GOOD CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 216	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 217	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 218	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION STONE-FAIR CONDITION	(1/46) PARTIAL FRAME-POOR CONDITION, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 219	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) WOOD FRAME-POOR CONDITION STONE-FAIR CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 220	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, INT. STONE-POOR CONDITION EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 221	EAST ELEVATION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(1/46) FRAME GONE, INT STONE-POOR CONDITION, EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	(2/46) POOR CONDITION	MISSING		
GK 222	EAST ELEVATION	INT. STONE-FAIR COND. WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT CONDITION, EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND. WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT CONDITION, EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	WOOD FRAME-GOOD CONDITION, STONE-FAIR CONDITION	VINYL CLAD, SEE WINDOW 201	INTACT	
GK 223	EAST ELEVATION	INT. STONE-FAIR COND. WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT CONDITION, EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	INT. PLASTER-POOR COND. WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT CONDITION, EXT. STONE-GOOD CONDITION	INT. MORTAR WASH-POOR CONDITION, WOOD FRAME-EXCELLENT COND. EXT. STONE-FAIR COND.	VINYL CLAD, SEE WINDOW 201	INTACT	

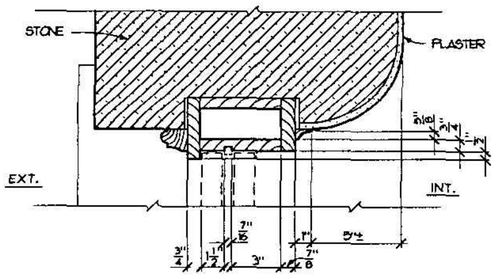
/PROJ/nwr126/arch/GKWINDOWSCH1A.DG

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

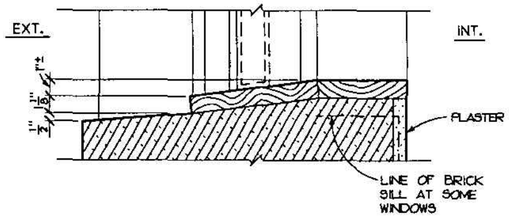
EXCELLENT – NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD – MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR – SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR – REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.



TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB (1/46)



TYPICAL WINDOW SILL (2/46)

6 3 0 6
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING		WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS	637 25,009
GMDD SMALL D. SHULL		GOODMAN-KINCAID BUILDING	PKG. NO. 126
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 46 OF 77
DATE: 9/91			

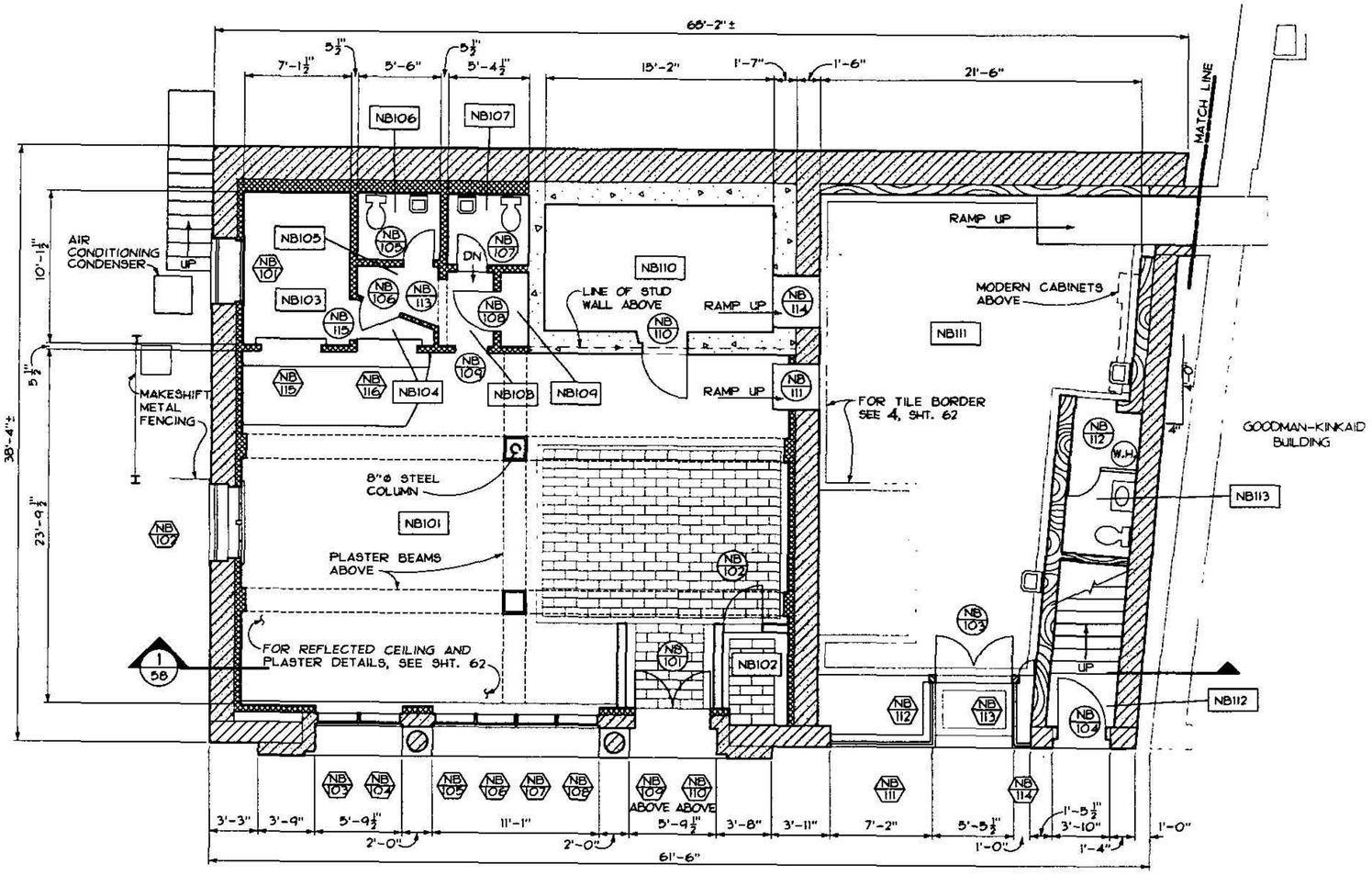
WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	HARDWARE	REMARKS
GK 303	WEST ELEVATION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-	VINYL CLAD SEE WINDOW SCHEDULE	INTACT		MARBLE INT. SILL
GK 304	WEST ELEVATION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-	VINYL CLAD SEE WINDOW	INTACT		MARBLE INT. SILL
GK 305	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-FAIR COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 306	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-FAIR COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 307	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 308	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-FAIR COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 309	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 310	WEST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD/FAIR COND.	WOOD, POOR COND.			HOLLYWOOD MOVIE SET
GK 311	SOUTH ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-	WOOD, POOR COND.			
GK 312	SOUTH ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-	MISSING			
GK 313	EAST ELEVATION	FRAME GONE STONE-GOOD COND.	FRAME GONE STONE-GOOD COND.	FRAME GONE STONE-GOOD COND.	MISSING			
GK 314	EAST ELEVATION	FRAME GONE STONE-GOOD COND.	FRAME GONE STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	MISSING			
GK 315	EAST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. INT. STONE-GOOD COND. EXT. STONE-GOOD/FAIR COND.	MISSING			
GK 316	EAST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	MISSING			
GK 317	EAST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	MISSING			
GK 318	EAST ELEVATION	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	WOOD FRAME-POOR COND. STONE-GOOD COND.	FRAME GONE STONE-	MISSING			
GK 319	EAST ELEVATION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-FAIR CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-FAIR/POOR COND.	VINYL CLAD SEE WINDOW	INTACT		
GK 320	EAST ELEVATION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	INT-EXCELLENT COND. EXT-GOOD CONDITION	VINYL CLAD SEE WINDOW	INTACT		

/PROJ/nar128/arch/gkwindowsch.DG

DESIGNED: EXISTING AND LRA SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 3/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODMAN-COX BUILDING NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 47 OF 77

ON MICROFILM



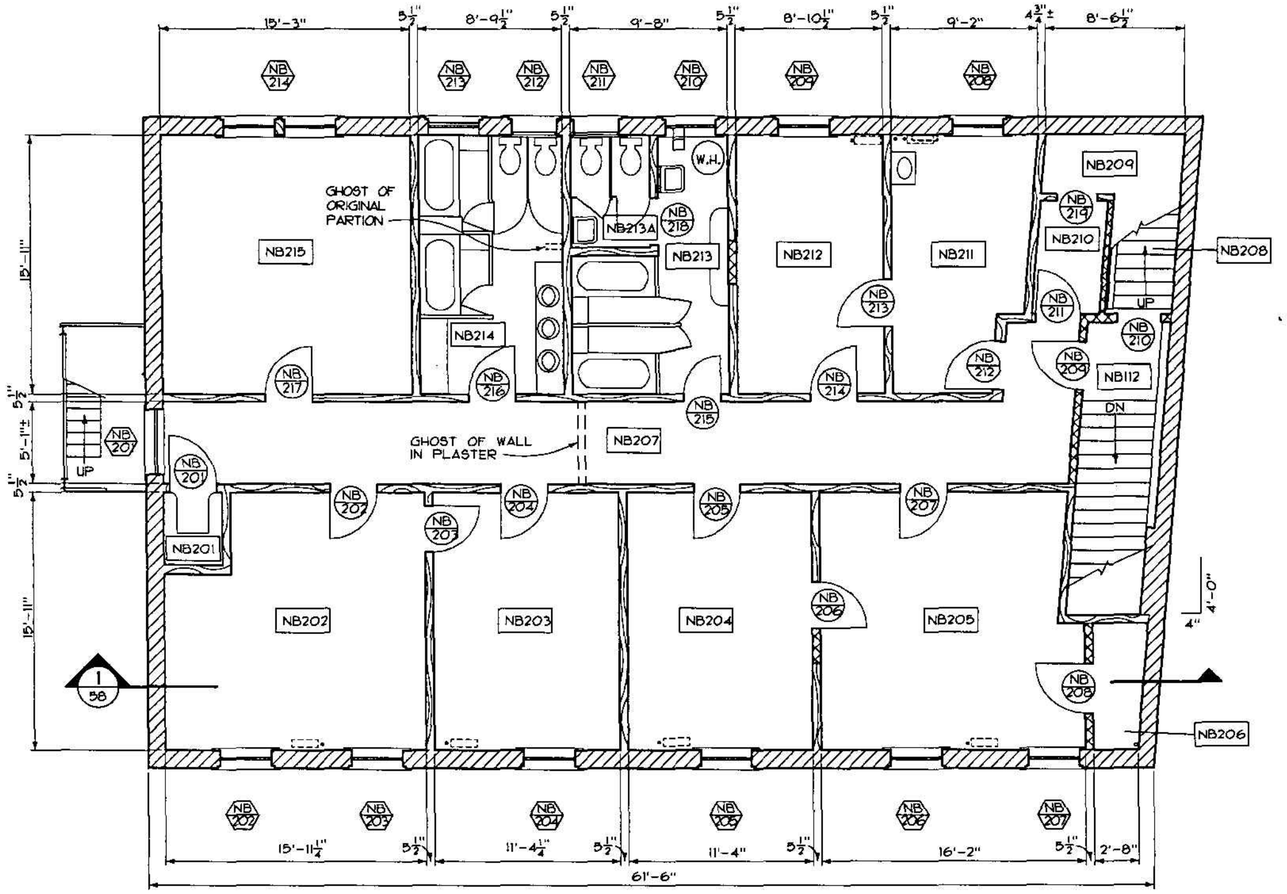
FIRST FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/48)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / DRAWN: BB / SMALL / TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR / DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS — NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 48 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANK1.DG



SECOND FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/49)

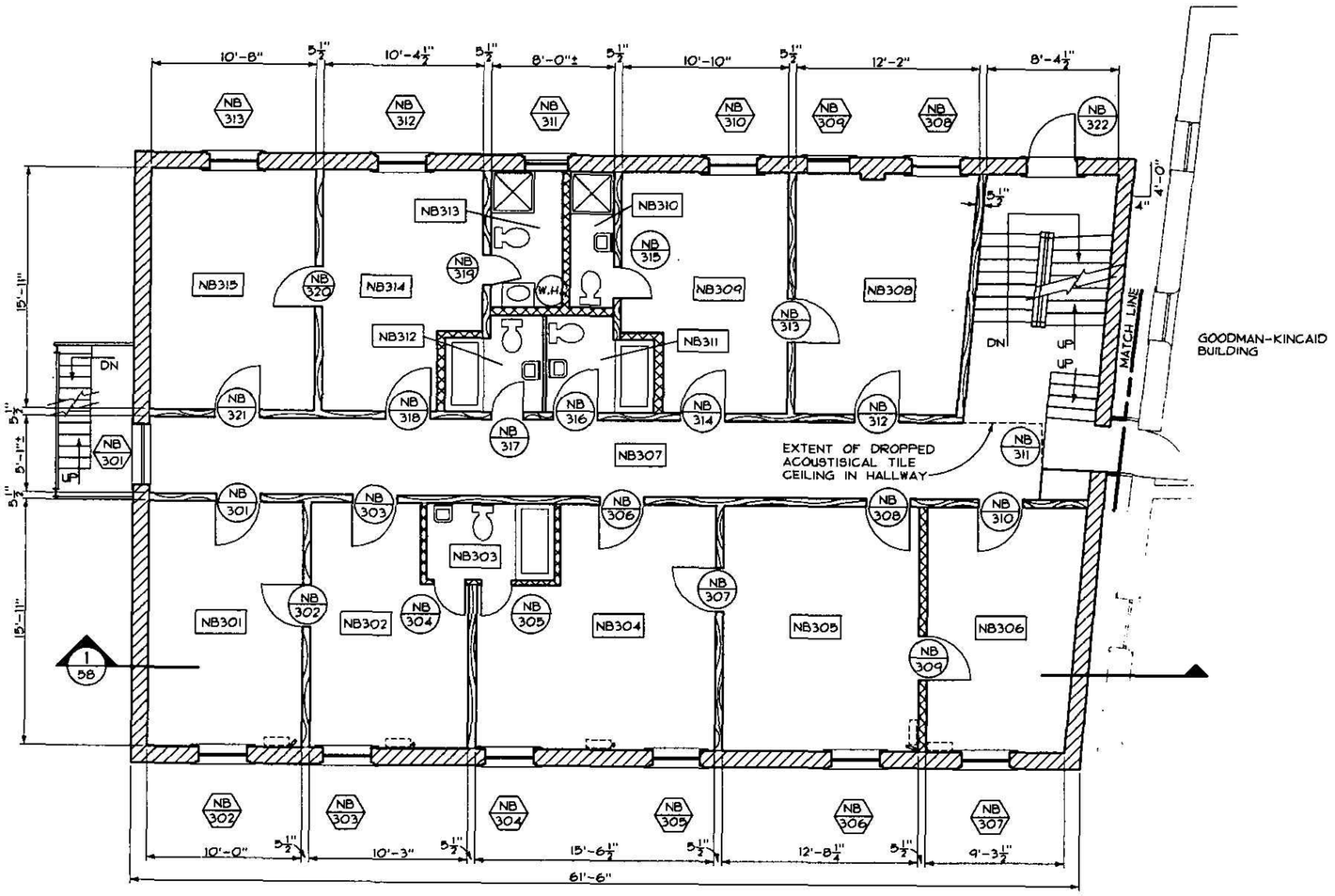
4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING GRID 88 TZ SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 49 OF 77

/PROJ/nari126/arch/bank2.DG

ON MICROFILM



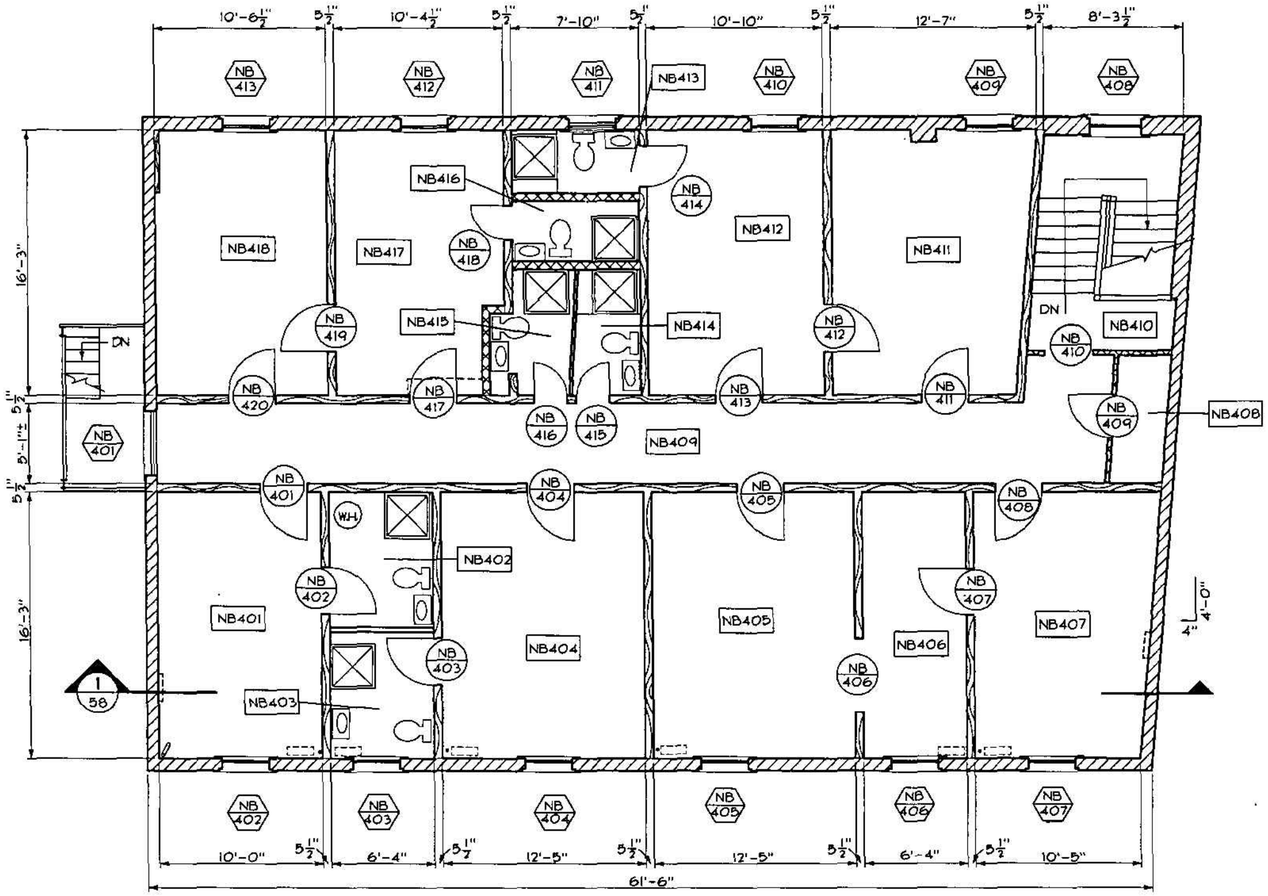
THIRD FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/50)

SCALE OF FEET: 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: BB SMALL SGS TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 50 of 77

/PROJ/nari126/arch/bank3.DG



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS (1/51)

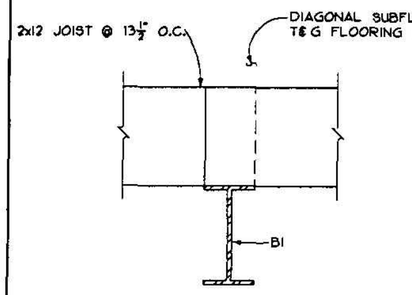
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

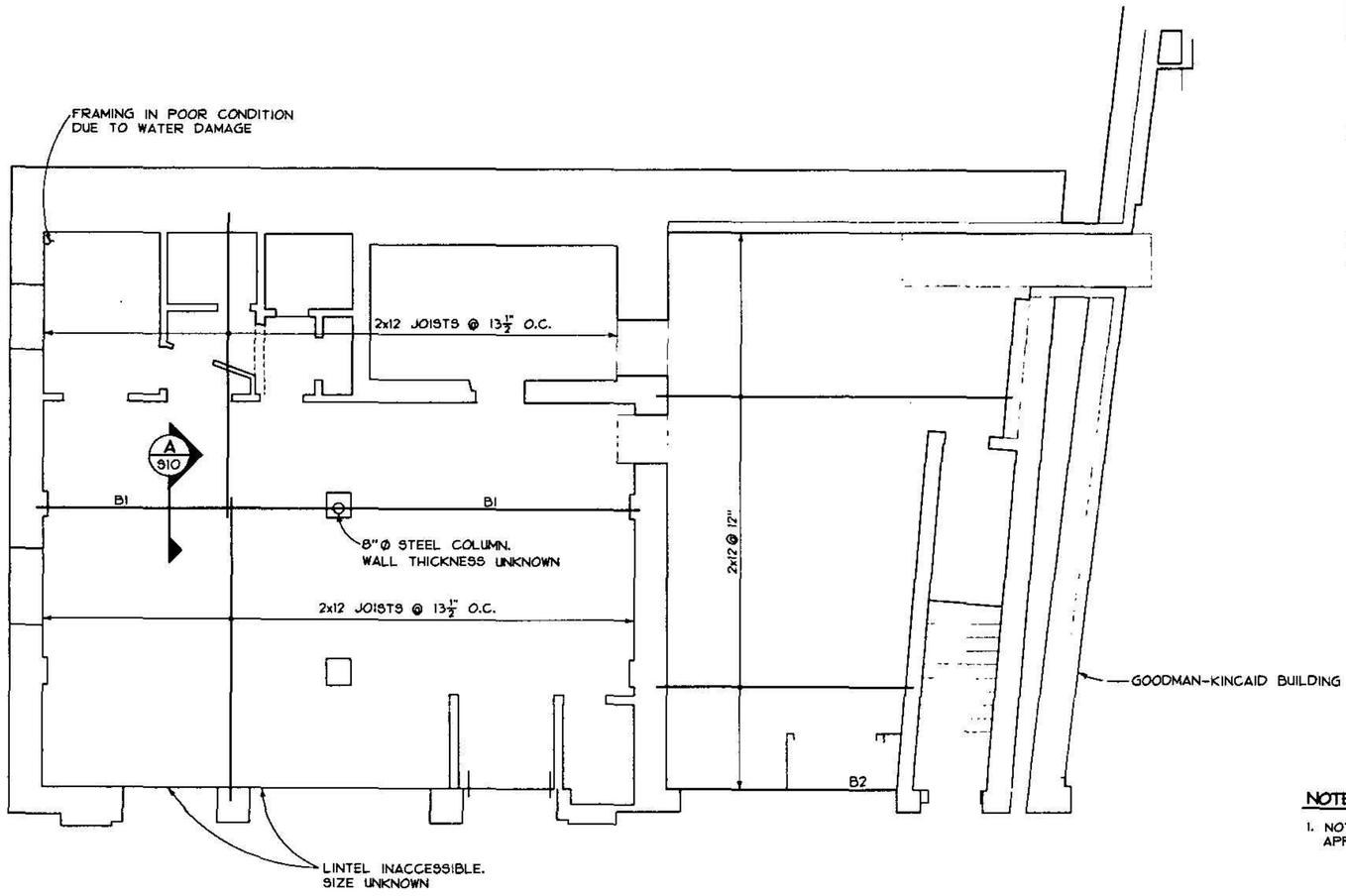
DESIGNED: EXISTING; DRAWN: BB; CHECKED: SMALL SGS; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONSDITION; NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 51 OF 77

/PROJ/nari126/arch/bank4.DG

ON MICROFILM



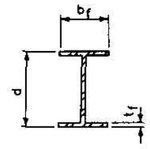
FLOOR JOIST BEARING (A/910)
SCALE (B)



SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S10)
SCALE (A)

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2x12	$1\frac{3}{4}$" x $11\frac{3}{4}$"

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE				
BEAM	d	b_f	t_f	DESIGNATION
B1	12"	$6\frac{1}{8}$"	$\frac{1}{4}$"	B12x28.5
B2	15"	8"	$\frac{5}{8}$"	B15x64



NOTE

1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

SCALE (B) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

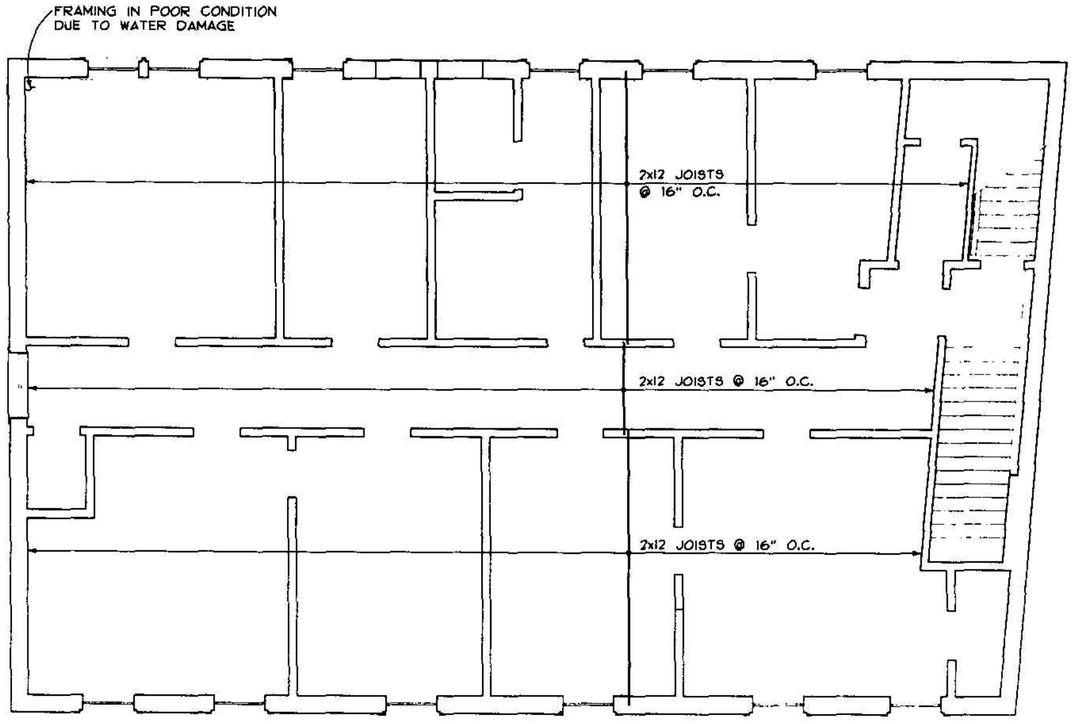
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	S10	SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN	637 25,009
CADD J.B.		NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	PKG. NO. 126
DRAFTING BR.		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 52
TECH. REVIEW:			OF 77
DATE: 11/91			

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S10.DG

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2x12	$1\frac{7}{8}$" x11 $\frac{3}{4}$"



THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S11)

NOTE

1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

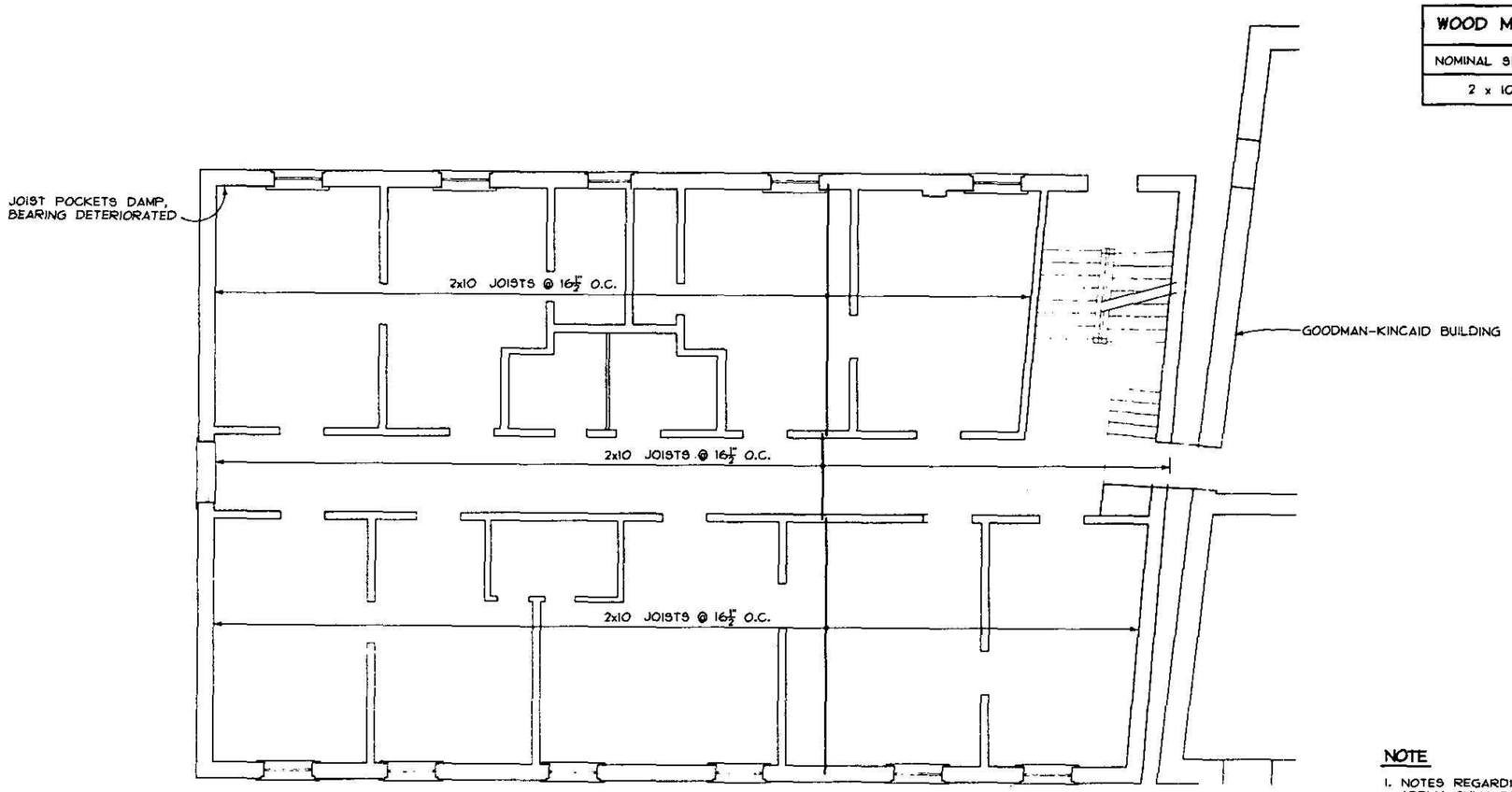
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD: J.B. DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S11	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 53 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S11.DG

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 10	$1\frac{3}{4}$" x $9\frac{1}{2}$"



FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (1/S12)

NOTE

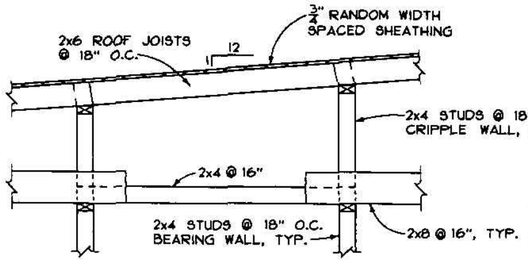
1. NOTES REGARDING CONDITION OF FRAMING APPLY ONLY TO SPECIFIC AREAS INSPECTED.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

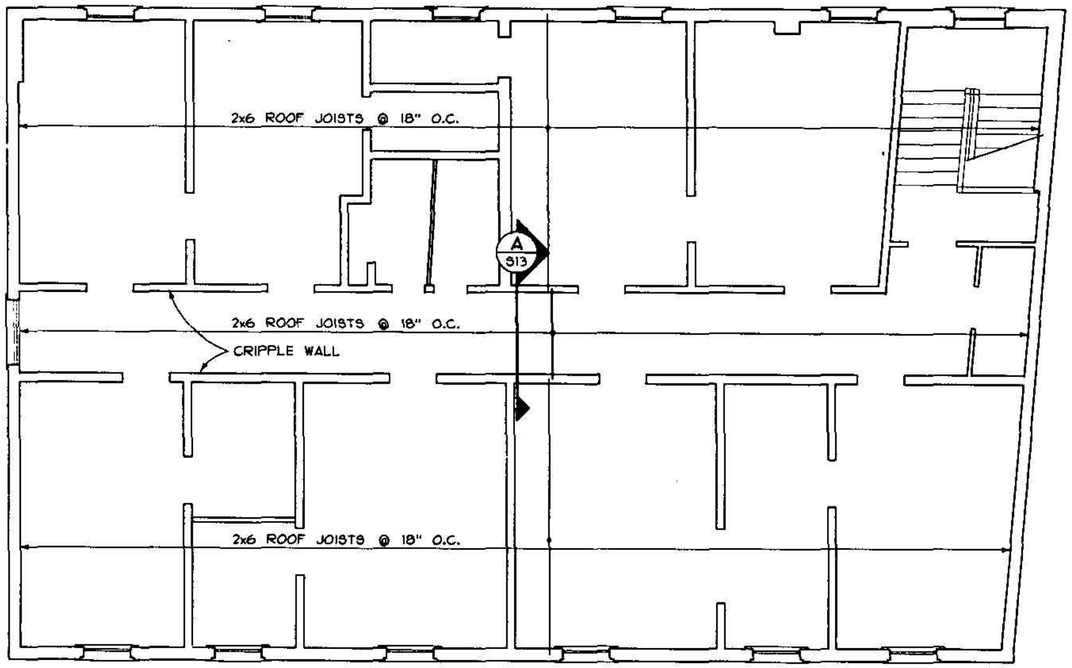
DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S12	TITLE OF SHEET FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 54 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S12.DG



ROOF FRAMING SECTION A/S13

SCALE B



ROOF FRAMING PLAN 1/S13

SCALE A

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE	
NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
2 x 4	2" x 4"
2 x 6	$1\frac{7}{8}$" x $5\frac{3}{4}$"
2 x 8	2" x $7\frac{3}{4}$"

NOTE
CEILING JOISTS NOT SHOWN ON FRAMING PLAN

SCALE B 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE A 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / RADD DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/91	SUB SHEET NO. S13	TITLE OF SHEET ROOF FRAMING PLAN NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 55 OF 77	

/PROJ/NER126/STRUC/S13.DG

ON MICROFILM

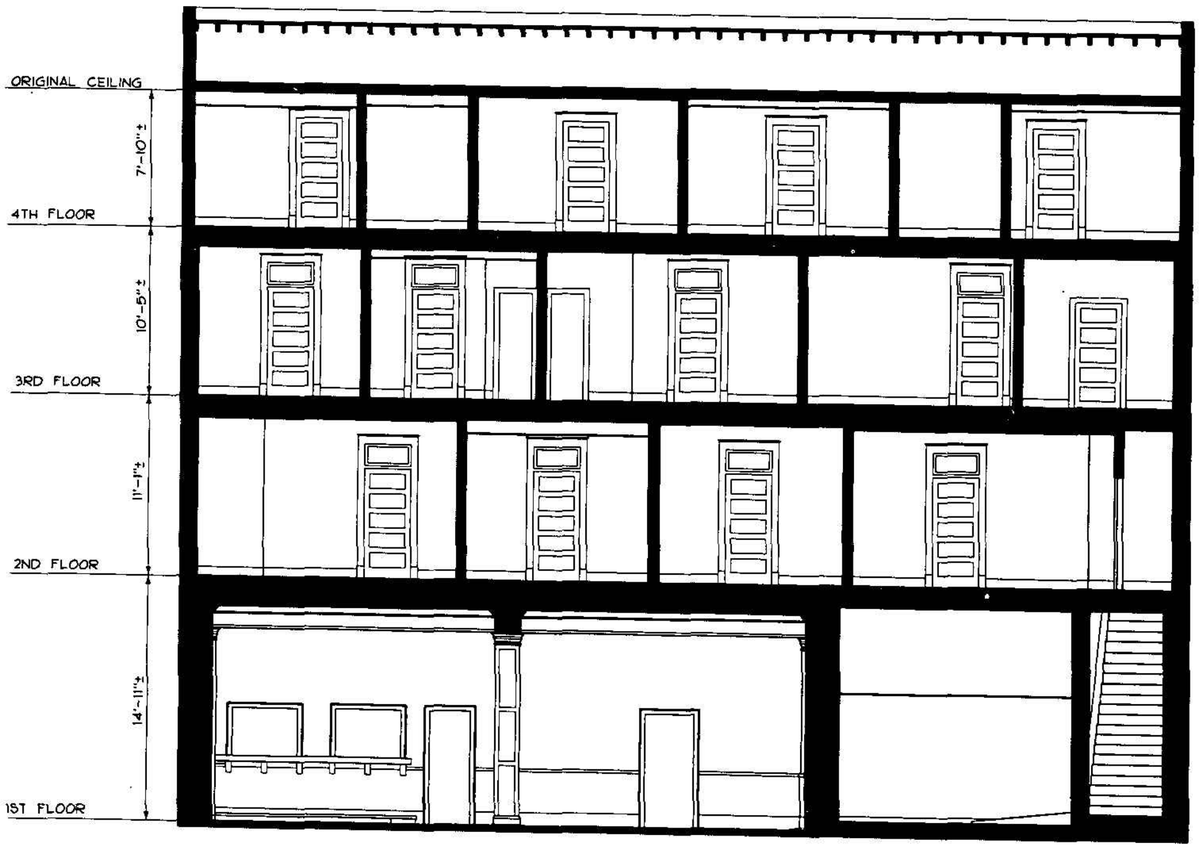
ON MICROFILM

WEST ELEVATION (1/56)

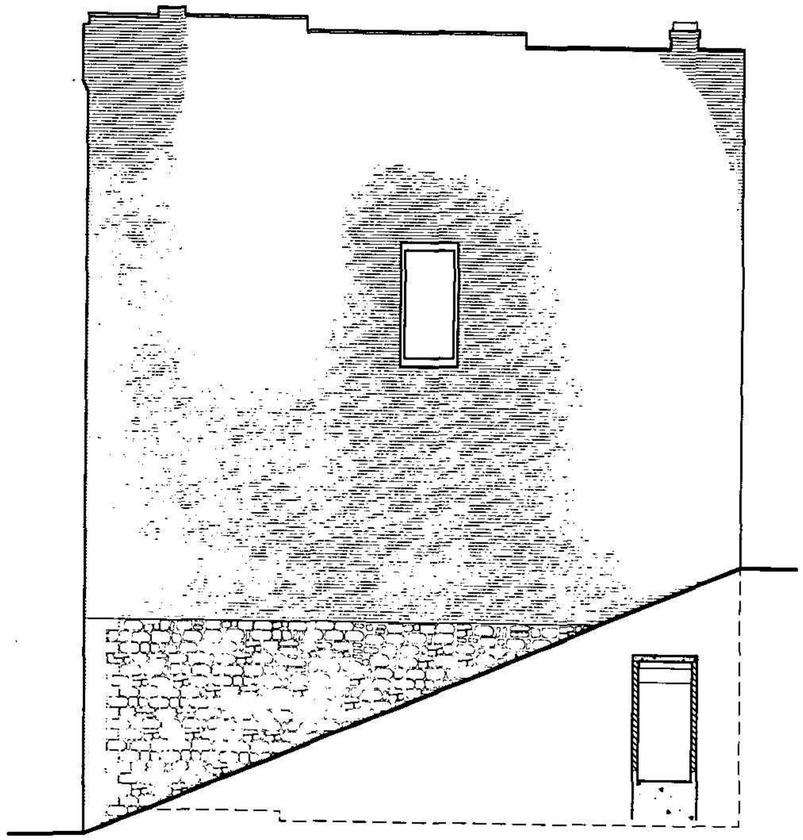
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING GADD JSN SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 56 of 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKWESTELEV.DG



LONGITUDINIAL SECTION (1/58)



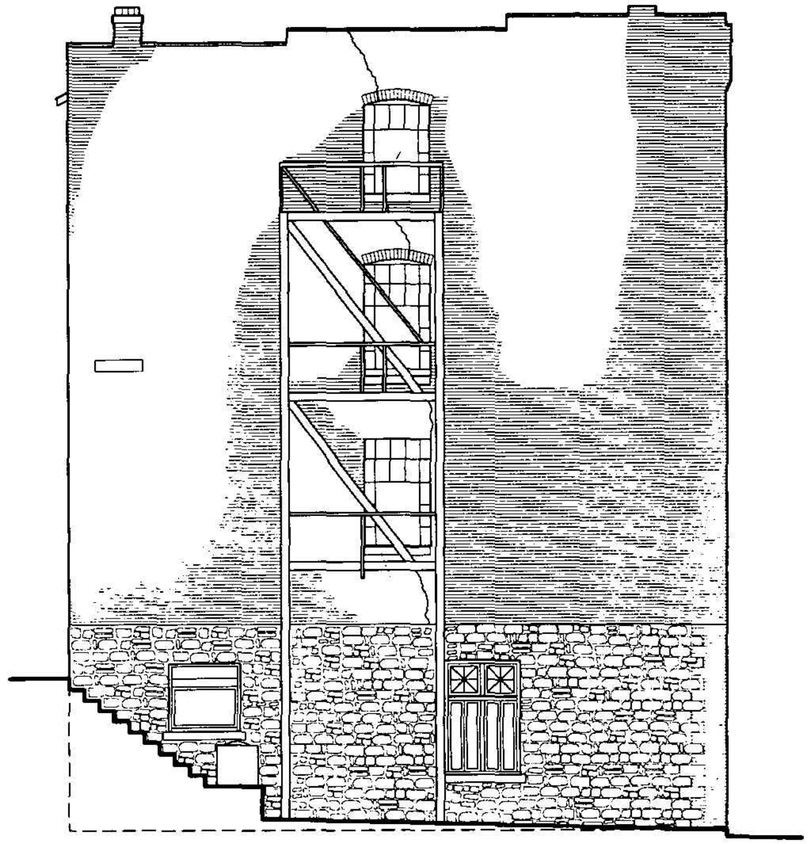
SOUTH ELEVATION (2/58)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING PADD BB SMALL JSN TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET SOUTH ELEVATION & SECTION EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 58 OF 77

/PROJ/NERI126/ARCH/BANKELEV.DG

EAST ELEVATION (1/57)



NORTH ELEVATION (2/57)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING (ADD) BB JN SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 57 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKELEV_1.DG

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
NB 101	BANK LOBBY	MARBLE TILE- FAIR POOR COND. LINO. GOOD FAIR COND.	4/76 4" VIN., 10" MARB. & FORMICA, FAIR, WOOD, GOOD @COLUMNS ONLY	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD COND. MARBLE WAINSCOT, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR COND. MARBLE WAINSCOT, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER WITH PLASTER MOULDING, PAINTED, GOOD WITH POOR AREAS	13'-2"	TRIM PAINTED, BASE AT COLUMNS STAINED DARK
NB 102	ELECTRICAL ROOM	MARBLE TILE- FAIR COND.	4/76 DK. STAIN, GOOD CONDITION	MARBLE, FIBERBOARD GRILL & PLASTER, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	MARBLE METAL GRILL & PLASTER, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	OPEN TO ROOM 101		WOOD TRIM HAS ORIGINAL (1923) RED BROWN STAIN FINISH
NB 103	OFFICE	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR COND.	4" VIN. @ SOUTH & PART OF EAST, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION, PLYWD CABINET DOORS, DK STAIN, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	10'-11"	TRIM PAINTED OR STAINED DARK
NB 104	OFFICE	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD COND.	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION WALL DOESN'T EXTEND TO FLOOR OR CEILING	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION WALL DOESN'T EXTEND TO FLOOR OR CEILING	PANELING, FAIR CONDITION	OPEN TO ROOM 105		TRIM PAINTED
NB 105	HALL	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD COND.	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION WALL DOESN'T EXTEND TO FLOOR OR CEILING	12x12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	8'-1"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 106	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR POOR COND.	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR CONDITION	12x12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	8'-0 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 107	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR POOR COND.	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FAIR CONDITION	12x12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, POOR CONDITION	7'-10 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 108	HALL	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD FAIR COND.	4" VINYL ON 1X WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	12x12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION ATTIC HATCH	9'-3 3/4"	TRIM STAINED DARK
NB 109	CLOSET	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD FAIR COND.	NONE	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, POOR CONDITION	9'-5"	LARGE MECHANICAL UNIT SUSPENDED IN SPACE
NB 110	VAULT	SOME LINOLEUM ON CONCRETE, FAIR COND.	NONE	PLASTER/CONCRETE, FAIR CONDTITION	PLASTER/CONCRETE, FAIR CONDTITION	PLASTER/CONCRETE FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER/CONCRETE, FAIR CONDTITION	CONCRETE, GOOD FAIR CONDITION	8'-3"	
NB 111	KITCHEN	HEX. TILE, FAIR COND. LINOLEUM TILE ON CONCRETE, POOR COND.	4" VINYL, POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, POOR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, FURRED OUT FROM STONE WALL, POOR CONDITION	GLASS AND WOOD STORE FRONT, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE BELOW PLASTER- BOTH POOR COND.	7'-11" SUSPENDED 13'-1" PLASTER	
NB 112	STAIR	CARPET W/ RUBBER TREADS, GOOD COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION SEE AND SIM.	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER AND 12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, BOTH GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	VARIES	TRIM PAINTED
NB 113	UTILITY ROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD COND.	4/76 DK. STAIN, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	WOOD PARTITION, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	8'-2"	
NB 114	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD COND.	4/76 DK. STAIN, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD PARTITION, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	VARIES	
NB 201	CLOSET	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	9'-10"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 202	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED (EXT. WALL) AND PANELING, BOTH GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	9'-9"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 203	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	9'-0 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 204	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-9"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 205	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-7 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 206	CLOSET	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	9'-10"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 207	HALL	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 208	STAIR	CARPET AND RUBBER TREADS, FAIR COND.	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	VARIES	TRIM PAINTED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT- NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED.
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: TZ
SMALL
TECH. REVIEW: LoFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 59 OF 77

FS1::PROJECTS:(nwr126/arch)BANKFINSCH1.DG

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
NB 209	STORAGE	ORIGINAL T&G, FAIR CONDITION	NONE	EXPOSED STUDS, GOOD CONDITION	BRICK, GOOD CONDITION	BRICK, GOOD CONDITION	UNFINISHED STUDS, GOOD CONDITION	EXPOSED FRAMING	VARIES	
NB 210	STORAGE	ORIGINAL T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER AND VERT. BEADED T&G, BOTH GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	VERT. BEADED T&G, UNFINISHED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR CONDITION	VARIES	
NB 211	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 DK. GRAINING, GOOD/FAIR COND.	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD COND.	9'-8"	DARK GRAINED TRIM
NB 212	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 DK. GRAINING, GOOD/FAIR COND.	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD COND.	9'-8"	DARK GRAINED TRIM
NB 213	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	2X2 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	9'-0"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 213A	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	2X2 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	8'-3"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 214	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, FAIR CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE,GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	8'-5"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 215	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR/ POOR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	9'-4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 301	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	9'-3 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 302	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, WALLPAPER, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	8'-8"	TRIM PAINTED, 12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE ON PLASTER ABOVE SUSPENDED ACOUSTICAL TILE
NB 303	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR COND.	9'-2 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 304	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-3 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 305	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 306	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-3"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 307	HALL	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, AND UNFINISHED GYP. BD., GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE BELOW PLASTER, BOTH FAIR CONDITION	8'-11 1/2" SUSPEND. 9'-4" PLASTER	TRIM PAINTED
NB 308	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	8'-7" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 309	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, GOOD CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	8'-6 3/4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 310	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-11"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 311	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	8'-4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 312	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-6 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 313	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-11"	TRIM UNFINISHED
NB 314	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	12X12 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, GOOD CONDITION	9'-2 1/4"	TRIM PAINTED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT – NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD – MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR – SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR – REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES

1. CONDITION ASSESMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED.
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: TZ
CHECKED: SMALL
TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR
DATE: 9/91
SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 60 OF 77

FS1::PROJECTS:(nari26/arch)BANKFinSCH2.DG

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	FINISH	HEIGHT	
NB 315	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	8'-8 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 401	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-5 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 402	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM, GOOD CONDITION	1"X3" AT NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST, PAINTED	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-8"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 403	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-6 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 404	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	GYP BD, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	8'-2 3/4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 405	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9 1/2" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 406	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	12X12 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	8'-4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 407	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, PLASTER PAINTED, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-10" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 408	CLOSET	T&G, DARK STAIN FAIR CONDITION	3/76 AT S. AND W. ONLY, DK. STAIN	EXPOSED STUDS	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	EXPOSED STUDS	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, POOR CONDITION	8'-4"	TRIM STAINED/GRAINED DARK
NB 409	HALL	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION PANELING AT STAIRS	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 410	STAIR	CARPET, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD COND., UNFINISHED SIM. AT WEST,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	UNFINISHED 3X6 "BEAMS", GYP. BD., 2X4 ACCOUSTICAL TILE, FAIR CONDITION	VARIES	TRIM PAINTED, UNFINISHED AT WEST
NB 411	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-10" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 412	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 413	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9 1/2" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 414	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 415	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-4"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 416	BATHROOM	LINOLEUM TILE, GOOD CONDITION	4" VINYL, FAIR CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTIC LAMINATE, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9 1/2"	TRIM PAINTED
NB 417	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PLASTER, PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PLASTER, PAINTED AND PANELING, GOOD COND.	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-9 1/2" ±	TRIM PAINTED
NB 418	HOTEL ROOM	CARPET ON T&G, FAIR CONDITION	3/76 PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION,	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	PANELING, GOOD CONDITION	2X4 SUSPENDED ACCOUSTICAL TILE GOOD CONDITION	7'-10 1/2" ±	TRIM PAINTED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR/REFINISHENG REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTES:

1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT TRIM, ESPECIALLY AT EXTERIOR WALLS, MAY BE ROTTED FROM BEHIND, AND THAT WALL AND FLOOR FRAMING MAY ALSO BE DECAYED
2. ORIGINAL PLASTER CONTAINS ASBESTOS.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
CADD
SMALL
TECH. REVIEW: LoFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

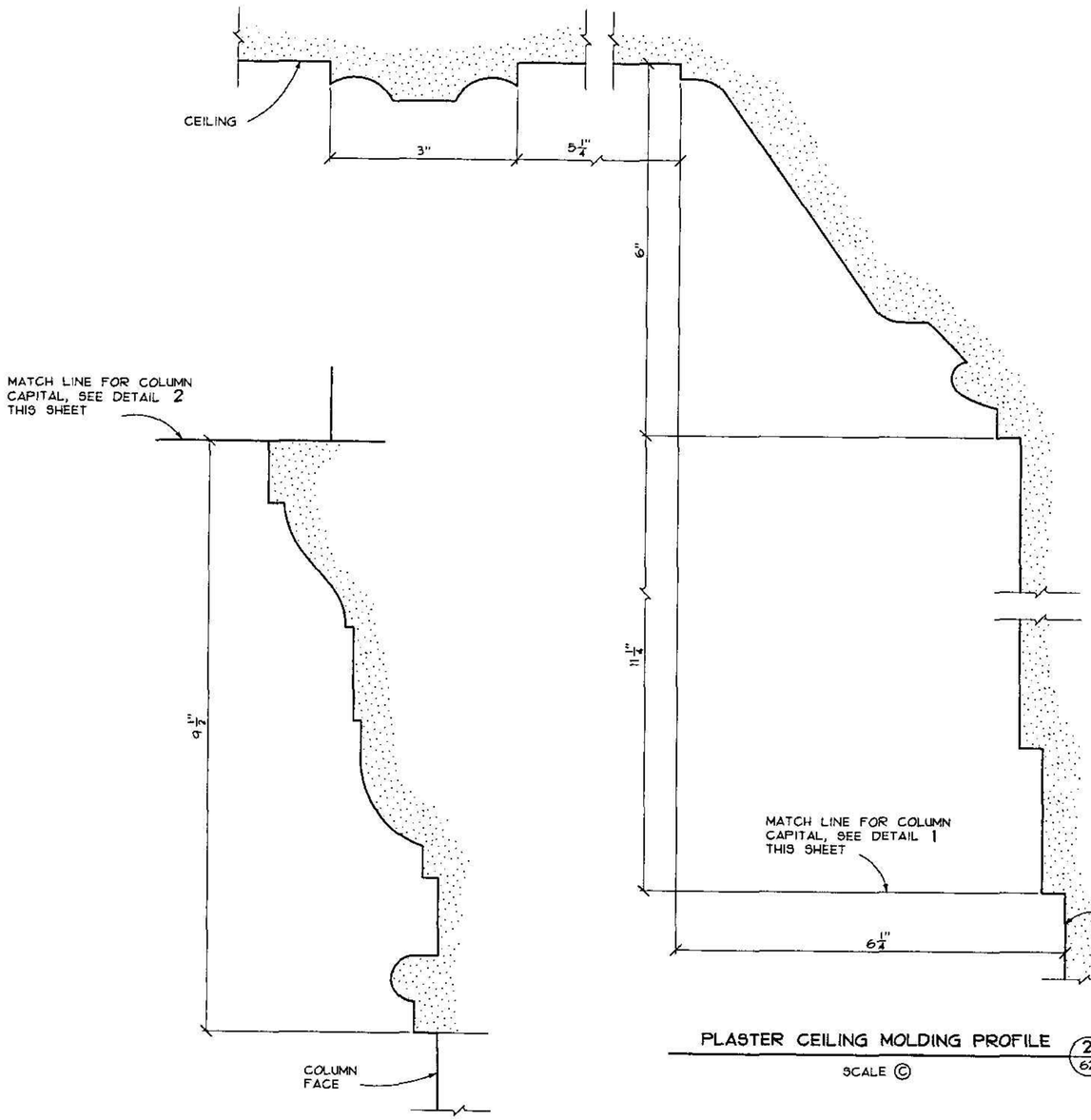
SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 61 OF 77

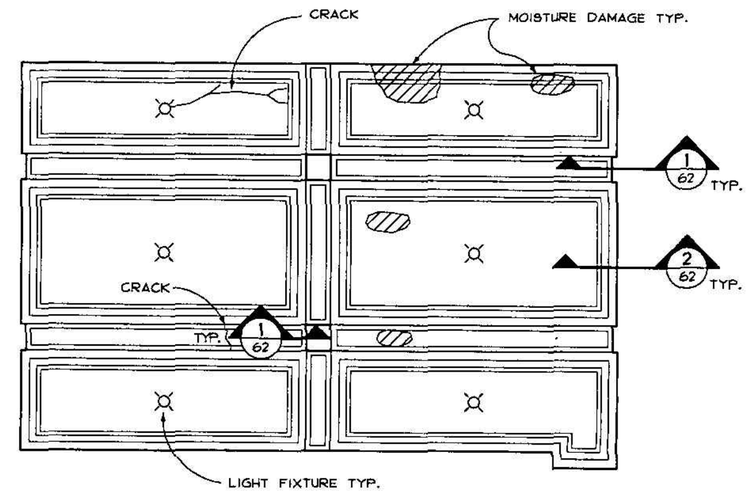
/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKFINSCH3.DG

ON MICROFILM

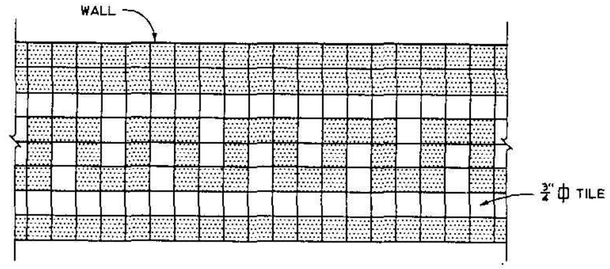


PLASTER COLUMN CAPITAL PROFILE 1/62
SCALE ©

PLASTER CEILING MOLDING PROFILE 2/62
SCALE ©



REFLECTED PLASTER CEILING PLAN - ROOM 101 3/62
SCALE (A)



TILE BORDER 4/62
SCALE (B)

LEGEND
- WHITE TILE
- BLUE TILE

SCALE © 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: EXISTING	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: CEILING PLAN & DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
DRAWN: BB		NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	PKG. NO. 126
CHECKED: SMALL		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 62 OF 77
TECH. REVIEW: LOFLEUR			
DATE: 9/91			

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKCEIL.DG

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR					FRAME			TRANSOM	REMARKS
		SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH	HEAD	JAMB	SILL		
NB 101	RM NB101 ENTRY	4'-11" X 6'-11½" X 2¼"	C	WOOD	INTACT	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(4/68) GOOD CONDITION	(4/68) GOOD CONDITION	(5/68) BRONZE, GOOD CONDITION		ALUMINUM SCREEN DOORS
NB 102	RM NB101	2'-5⅝" X 6'-6⅜" X 1½"	1 OVER 1 PANEL	METAL	PERFORATED FIBERBOARD AT TOP PANEL	BRONZE @ RM 101, DK. STAIN @ RM 102, EXCELLENT CONDITION	METAL, GOOD CONDITION	METAL, GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 103	RM NB111 ENTRY	5'-0½" X 6'-11½" X 1¾"	D	WOOD	INTACT	PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(7/68) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(8/68) PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(7/68) ALUMINUM, GOOD CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION, GLASS INTACT	ALUMINUM SCREEN DOORS
NB 104	RM NB112 ENTRY	2'-11⅝" X 6'-11¼" X 1¾"	STORE-FRONT	METAL	INTACT	METAL, GOOD CONDITION	METAL & ORIG. WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	METAL & ORIG. WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 105	RM NB106	2'-0" X 6'-8" X 1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, PAINTED @ BATH, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 106	RM NB104	2'-8" X 3'-0" X 1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		BOTTOM OF DOOR MOUNTED 11½" A.F.F. 9⅜" WIDE SHELF ON TOP OF DOOR
NB 107	RM NB107	2'-0" X 6'-6¾" X 1⅜"	FLUSH	WOOD		UNFINISHED, PAINTED @ BATH, POOR CONDITION	(6/68) GOOD CONDITION	(6/68) POOR CONDITION	NONE		MOULDING AT ROOM 108
NB 108	RM NB108	2'-8" X 6'-6⅛" X 1⅜"	A SIM.	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(6/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(6/68) POOR CONDITION	NONE		BOTTOM TWO PANELS & DIVIDING RAIL REMOVED FOR VENTILATION GRILL, MOULDING AT ROOM 108
NB 109	RM NB101	2'-8" X 7'-0½"				NO DOOR THIS OPENING	(6/68) GOOD CONDITION	(6/68) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	NONE		HAD LOUVERED SALOON DOORS AT ONE TIME MOLDING AT BOTH ROOMS
NB 110	RM NB101	3'-0" X 6'-11½" X 1⅝"	5 PANEL	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR/POOR CONDITION, CUT INTO DUTCH DOOR	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 111	RM NB101	2'-11¼" X VARIES	LOUVERED SALOON	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD/ FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 112	RM NB113	2'-8" X 6'-8"				MISSING	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 113	RM NB108	4'-0" X 7'-0½"				NO DOOR THIS OPENING	(6/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION AT RM 108 ONLY	(6/68) FAIR/POOR CONDITION AT RM 108 ONLY	NONE		PLAIN, ILL FITTED TRIM AT RM 105
NB 114	RM NB110	3'-5½" X VARIES				NO DOOR THIS OPENING	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	PLASTER, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 115	RM NB103	2'-8" X 6'-8"				MISSING	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	NONE		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 201	RM NB207	2'-9¾" X 6'-6¼" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 202	RM NB202	2'-10" X 6'-9" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE	GOOD CONDITION, OBSCURE GLASS PAINTED	
NB 203	RM NB203	2'-9⅞" X 6'-8" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	NONE		
NB 204	RM NB203	2'-9⅞" X 6'-9" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 205	RM NB204	2'-9⅝" X 6'-9⅜" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 206	RM NB205	2'-9¾" X 6'-5¼" X 1⅜"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WIDE WOOD THRESHOLD, GOOD CONDITION		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING. WIDE OPENING LATER INFILLED FOR SINGLE DOOR
NB 207	RM NB205	2'-9⅞" X 6'-8¾"± X 1⅜"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	NONE	FAIR CONDITION, GLASS INTACT	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED: EXISTING GOOD A.CAMPBELL
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
DOOR SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 63 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/NBDOORSCH1.DG

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	REMARKS
NB 208	RM NB205	2'-11 7/8" x 6'-11 1/4" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 209	RM NB207	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-9 1/2" x 1 3/8"	A SIM.	WOOD	GLASS IN PLACE OF TOP TWO PANELS	PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 210	RM NB112	2'-8 1/4" x 6'-8"				MISSING	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION MOLDING MISSING AT STAIR	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 211	RM NB210	2'-9 1/8" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD FRAME, NO TRIM, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD FRAME, NO TRIM, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 212	RM NB211	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		DK. STAIN, & PAINT, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 213	RM NB212	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" ± x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		DK. STAIN, FAIR CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		DIRECTION OF DOOR SWING CHANGED
NB 214	RM NB212	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-8 3/4" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		DK. STAIN & PAINT, FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 215	RM NB213	2'-3 5/8" x 6'-8" x 1 1/2"	1 OVER 1 PANEL	METAL	GLASS TOP PANEL, PAINTED	PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		SAME TYPE OF DOOR AS 102. BINDS ON FLOOR, NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 216	RM NB214	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9 1/8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 217	RM NB215	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 218	RM NB213	2'-10" x 6'-8 3/4"				MISSING	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 219	RM NB210										
NB 301	RM NB301	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8 5/16" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
NB 302	RM NB301	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	NONE		DOOR NOT HUNG, STORED IN RM 302 NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 303	RM NB302	2'-10" x 6'-7 3/4" ± x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 304	RM NB302	2'-0" x 6'-7 5/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	NONE		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 305	RM NB304	1'-11 3/4" x 6'-7 5/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 306	RM NB304	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8 3/8" ± x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 307	RM NB304	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 308	RM NB305	2'-10" x 6'-7 1/2" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	NONE	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 309	RM NB306	2'-10" x 6'-7 3/8" ± x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 310	RM NB306	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-6 1/2" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	EXISTING
DRAWN	A.CAMPBELL
TECH. REVIEW:	LaFLEUR
DATE:	9/91
SUB SHEET NO.	
TITLE OF SHEET	DOOR SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS
	NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
	NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.
DRAWING NO.	637 25,009
PKG. NO.	126
SHEET	64 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/NBDOORSCH2.DG

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	REMARKS
NB 311	RM NB307	2'-7 1/8" x 6'-2" x 5/8"	PANELING ON T&G	WOOD		MAKESHIFT CONSTRUCTION, PANELING AT HALL, PAINTED AT CLOSET, GOOD CONDITION	NONE	MAKESHIFT WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 312	RM NB308	2'-10" x 6'-7 1/8" ± x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 313	RM NB308	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-7 1/2" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 314	RM NB309	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, PLYWOOD ON BOTH SIDES	
NB 315	RM NB309	2'-0" x 6'-7 5/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 316	RM NB311	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDTION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED	
NB 317	RM NB312	2'-0" x 6'-8 1/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 318	RM NB314	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-7 3/4" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDTION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS PAINTED & BROKEN	
NB 319	RM NB314	2'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, UNFIN. AT BATH, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ASSUMED ORIGINAL OPENING, BUT NEW DOOR, FRAME AND TRIM IN SMALLER OPENING
NB 320	RM NB315	2'-7" x 6'-3 3/8" x 1 3/8"	A	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 321	RM NB315	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(1/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS BROKEN	
NB 322	RM NB208 ENTRY	2'-7 3/4" x 5'-2 3/4" x 1 3/4"		WOOD	INTACT	UNFINISHED	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION SIM.	(3/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION SIM.	(2/72) INT-FAIR EXT-POOR SIM.	GOOD CONDITION, GLASS INTACT	ORIGINALLY A WINDOW
NB 401	RM NB401	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8 1/2" ± x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) POOR CONDITION AT N, REST FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN, FRAME SKEWED DUE TO BUILDING MOVEMENT
NB 402	RM NB402	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(2/68) FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 403	RM NB403	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8 1/2" ± x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 404	RM NB404	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-8 3/4" ± x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 405	RM NB405	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-8 1/2" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 406	RM NB405	4'-6" X 6'-9"				NO DOOR THIS OPENING	WOOD, FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		WIDENED FROM ORIGINAL OPENING
NB 407	RM NB406	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	(2/68) GOOD CONDITION	(3/68) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 408	RM NB407	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, FAIR CONDITION	(2/68) FAIR CONDITION	(3/68) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 409	RM NB409	2'-9 1/4" x 6'-8 1/2" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	1X4 TRIM AT HALL ONLY, FAIR CONDITION	1X4 TRIM AT HALL ONLY, FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 410	RM NB410	2'-10 1/2" x 6'-8 1/4" ± (VARIES)				NO DOOR THIS OPENING	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	NONE		NOT ORIGINAL OPENING

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: A.CAMPBELL
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR
DATE: 9/91

SUB SHEET NO.

TITLE OF SHEET
DOOR SCHEDULE
EXISTING CONDITIONS
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.

DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 65 OF 77

/PROJ/nerl126/arch/nbdoorsch3.DG

ON MICROFILM

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	TYPE	MAT'L	GLAZING	FINISH & COND.	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	TRANSOM	REMARKS
NB 411	RM NB411	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 FAIR CONDITION	3/68 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 412	RM NB411	2'-9 5/8" x 6'-9 1/4" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 GOOD CONDITION	3/68 GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 413	RM NB412	2'-9 1/2" x 6'-8 3/4"± x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 FAIR CONDITION	3/68 FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 414	RM NB412	2'-5 5/8" x 6'-6 5/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 FAIR CONDITION SIM.	3/68 FAIR CONDITION SIM.	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY WIDER OPENING
NB 415	RM NB414	2'-0" x 6'-7 1/2" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 FAIR CONDITION SIM.	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM
NB 416	RM NB415	1'-11 7/8" x 6'-7" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, UNFIN. AT BATH, GOOD CONDITION	ONE HEAD FOR BOTH DOORS	WOOD, FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 417	RM NB417	2'-9 3/4" x 6'-9 1/4" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 GOOD CONDITION	3/68 GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN
NB 418	RM NB417	1'-11 3/4" x 6'-7 5/8" x 1 3/8"	FLUSH	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	3/68 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 419	RM NB418	2'-9 7/8" x 6'-9 1/4" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 GOOD CONDITION	3/68 GOOD CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		
NB 420	RM NB418	2'-9 7/8" x 6'-9" x 1 3/8"	B	WOOD		PAINTED, GOOD CONDITION	2/68 FAIR CONDITION	3/68 FAIR CONDITION	METAL CARPET TRIM		ORIGINALLY HAD TRANSOM, CUT DOWN

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

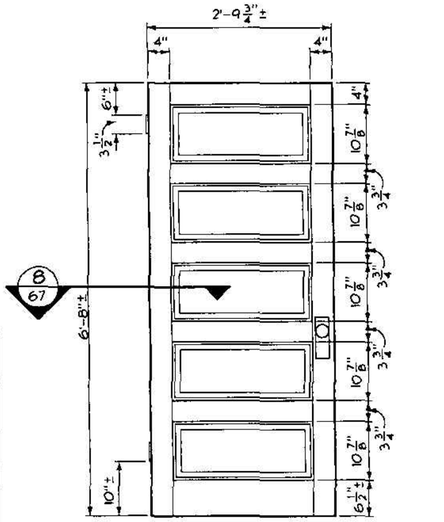
EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

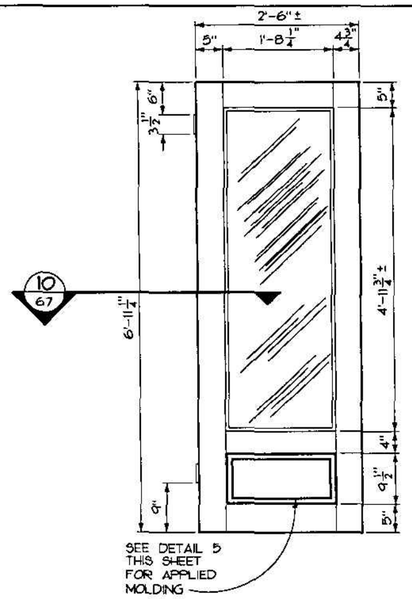
DESIGNED: EXISTING / A.CAMPBELL	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS — NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND, NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009
TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR			PKG. NO. 126
DATE: 9/91			SHEET 66 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/NBDOORSCH4.DG



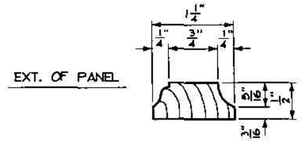
TYPE A DOOR (3RD FLR) 1/67

SCALE B



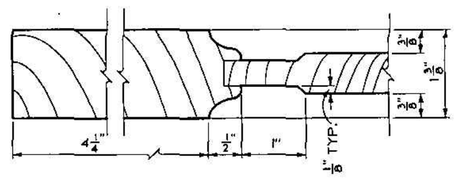
DOOR 103 EXT ELEV 3/67

SCALE B



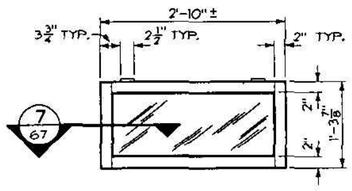
MOLDING PROFILE 5/67

SCALE A



DOOR PROFILE 9/67

SCALE A



TYPICAL TRANSOM 6/67

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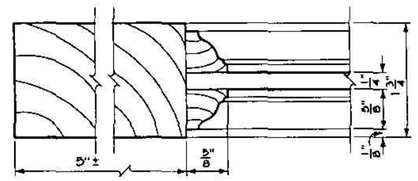
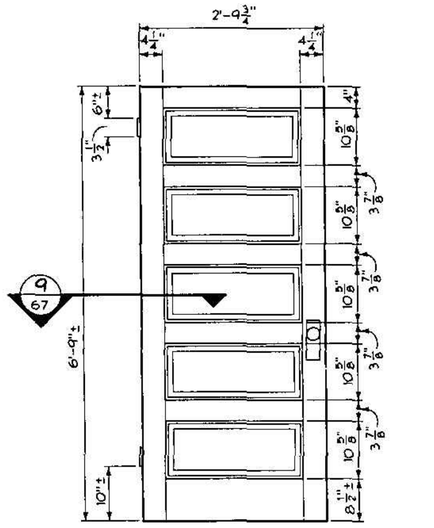


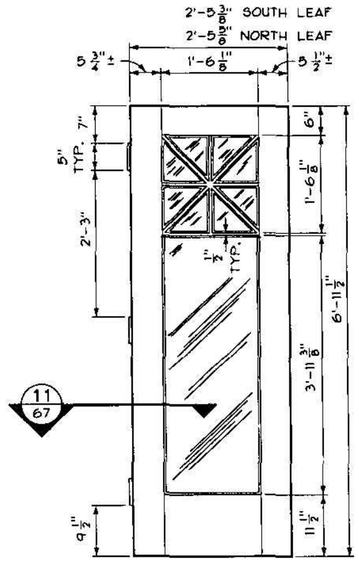
DOOR PROFILE 10/67

SCALE A



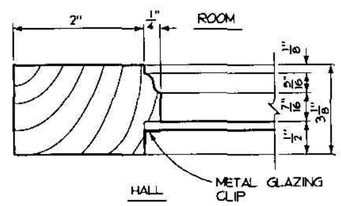
TYPE B DOOR (4TH FLR) 2/67

SCALE B



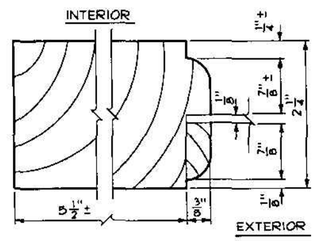
TYPE D DOOR (D101) 4/67

SCALE B



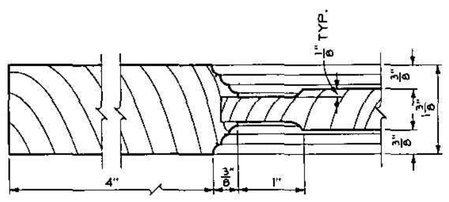
TRANSOM PROFILE 7/67

SCALE A



DOOR PROFILE 11/67

SCALE A



DOOR PROFILE 8/67

SCALE A

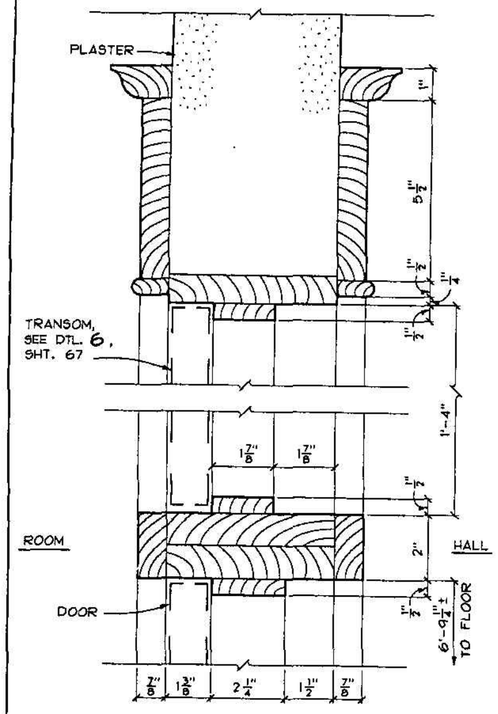
SCALE B 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE A 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES

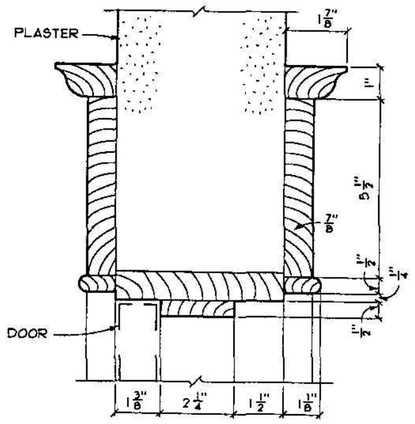
DESIGNED: EXISTING / ADD / SMALL...JN	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS — NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND — NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009
TECH. REVIEW: LoFLEUR			PKG. NO. 126
DATE: 9/91			SHEET 67 OF 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKDOORS1.DG

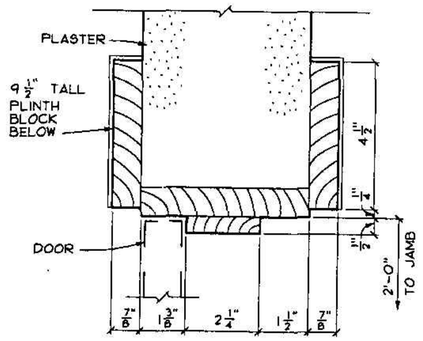
ON MICROFILM



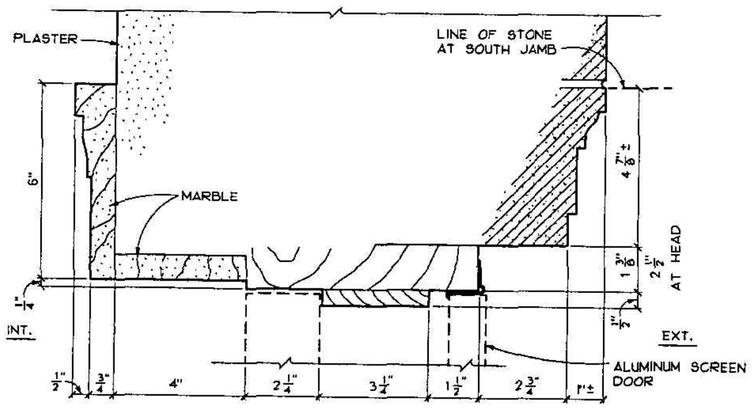
TYP. TRANSOM HEAD (1/68)



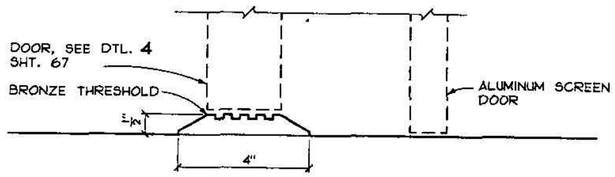
TYP. HEAD (2/68)



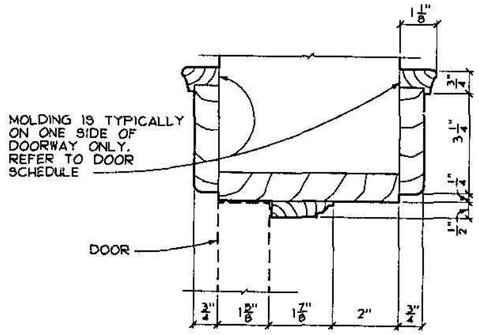
TYP. JAMB (3/68)



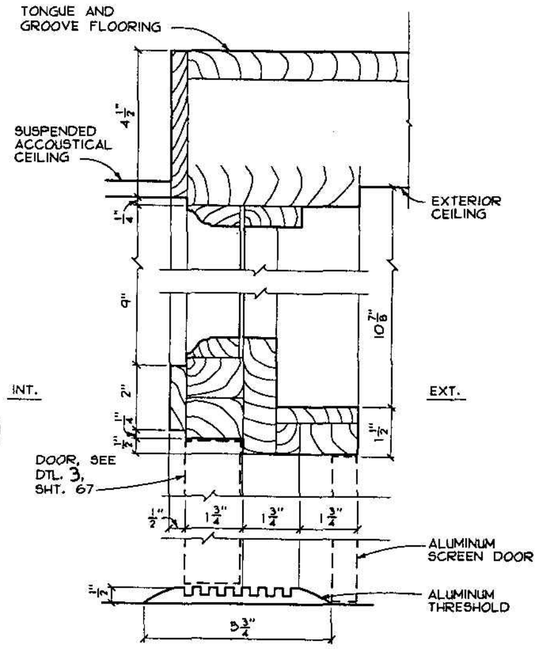
JAMB DOOR 101 (HEAD SIM.) (4/68)



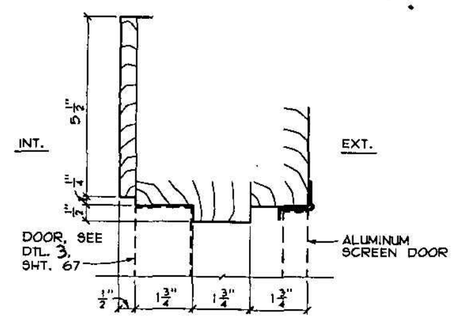
SILL DOOR 101 (5/68)



TYPICAL FIRST FLOOR DOOR (ORIG.) (6/68)



HEAD AND SILL DOOR 103 (7/68)



JAMB DOOR 103 (8/68)

3 2 1 0 3
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING / CADD: SMALL, JN / TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR / DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: DOOR DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS — NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND, NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 68 OF 77

/PROJ/NER128/ARCH/BANKDOORS2.DG

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
NB 101	NORTH ELEVATION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION, BACK OF INT. EXPOSED TO EXT. ABOVE SASH	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	WOOD, GOOD CONDITION	HOPPER, GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	IRON SECURITY GRILL AT EXTERIOR
NB 102	NORTH ELEVATION	1/75 GOOD CONDITION, RUSTED LINTELS	FAIR CONDITION, NEW CENTER MULLION AT TOP, TRIM MISSING	1/75 FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	1 CASEMENT PANE BROKEN	IRON SECURITY GRILL AT EXTERIOR
NB 103	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 104	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	HOPPER CHAIN BROKEN
NB 105	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 106	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	HOPPER CHAIN BROKEN
NB 107	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 108	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 109	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 110	WEST ELEVATION	6/74 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION DRILLED FOR ELECTRICAL CABLE	INTACT	
NB 111	WEST ELEVATION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION, MASONITE @ EXT. FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	CRACKED	
NB 112	WEST ELEVATION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION, MASONITE @ EXT. FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 113	WEST ELEVATION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION, MASONITE @ EXT. FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT, HORIZ. BUTT JOINTS	
NB 114	WEST ELEVATION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION, MASONITE @ EXT. FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	1/73 GOOD CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT, HORIZ. BUTT JOINTS	
NB 115	RM NB101	6/68 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	6/68 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	PLASTIC LAMINATE COUNTER, GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB116	RM NB101	6/68 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	6/68 GOOD CONDITION SIM.	PLASTIC LAMINATE COUNTER, GOOD CONDITION	NONE		
NB 201	NORTH ELEVATION	4/73 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	4/73 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	5/73 FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 202	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 203	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 204	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 205	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 206	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 207	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 208	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/NBWINDOWSCH1.DG

DESIGNED: EXISTING ADD BB A.CAMPBELL TECH. REVIEW: L.GFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 69 OF 77

ON MICROFILM

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
NB 209	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 210	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR COND., BOTTOM SASH REPLACED WITH MASONITE	LOOSE	
NB 211	EAST ELEVATION	(2/73) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	(2/73) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FIXED GLASS, NO SASH	OBSCURE GLASS	
NB 212	EAST ELEVATION	(2/73) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	(2/73) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FIXED GLASS, NO SASH	OBSCURE GLASS	
NB 213	EAST ELEVATION	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		EXT. TRIM IN PLACE
NB 214	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION BRICK ARCH. AT EXT.	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 301	NORTH ELEVATION	(4/73) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(4/73) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(5/73) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	GOOD CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 302	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 303	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 304	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 305	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	STONE SILL SHIFTED TO WEST, CREATING 1" GAP AT BACK OF SILL
NB 306	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE, 1 CRACKED	
NB 307	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 308	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 309	EAST ELEVATION	BOARDED OVER ON EXT., GOOD CONDITION	BOARDED OVER ON EXT., GOOD CONDITION	BOARDED OVER ON EXT., GOOD CONDITION	MISSING		INTERIOR TRIM GONE
NB 310	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 311	EAST ELEVATION	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	BOARDED OVER, CONDITION UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
NB 312	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	VERY LOOSE	
NB 313	EAST ELEVATION	(1/72) GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 401	NORTH ELEVATION	(4/73) FAIR/POOR CONDITION ARCH CRACKED	(4/73) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(3/73) FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	INTACT	
NB 402	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(2/72) POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 403	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(2/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 404	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(2/72) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 405	WEST ELEVATION	(1/72) FAIR CONDITION	(3/72) FAIR/POOR CONDITION	(2/72) INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/NBWINDOWSCH2.DG

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

EXCELLENT - NO TREATMENT REQUIRED
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING AND BB A.CAMPBELL		WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS	637 25009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR		NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	PKG. NO. 126 — —
DATE: 9/91			SHEET 70 OF 77

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	REMARKS
NB 406	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	2/72 INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	FAIR/POOR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 407	WEST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR/POOR CONDITION	2/72 INT-GOOD CONDITION EXT-POOR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 408	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 409	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 410	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 411	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION SIM.? MUCH MODIFIED	3/72 FAIR CONDITION SIM.? MUCH MODIFIED	2/72 FAIR CONDITION SIM.? MUCH MODIFIED	GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	INTACT	INT. & EXT. WALLED UP AT LOWER $\frac{3}{4}$ ±, NEW, SMALL SASH AT TOP OF ORIG. OPENING
NB 412	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	
NB 413	EAST ELEVATION	1/72 FAIR CONDITION	3/72 FAIR CONDITION	2/72 GOOD/FAIR CONDITION	FAIR CONDITION	LOOSE	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

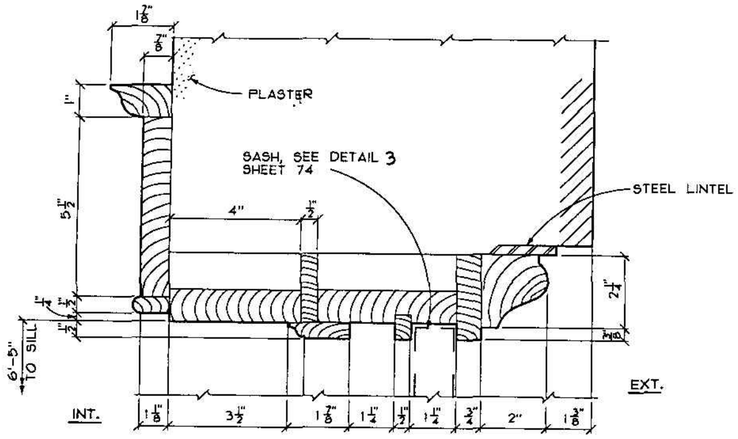
EXCELLENT - *NO TREATMENT REQUIRED*
GOOD - MINOR REPAIR REFINISHING REQUIRED
FAIR - SIGNIFICANT REPAIR REQUIRED
POOR - REPLACEMENT REQUIRED

NOTE

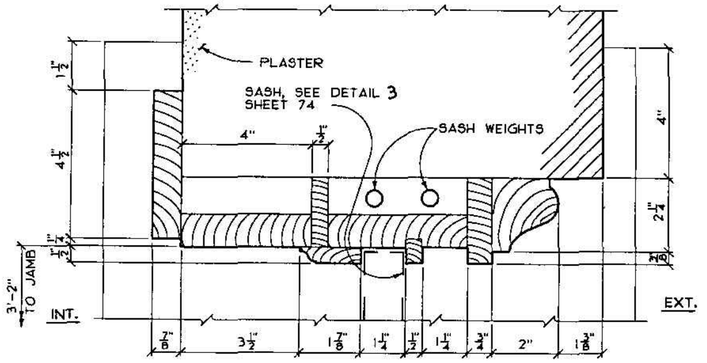
CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING CADD BB A.CAMPBELL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91		WINDOW SCHEDULE EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 71 of 77

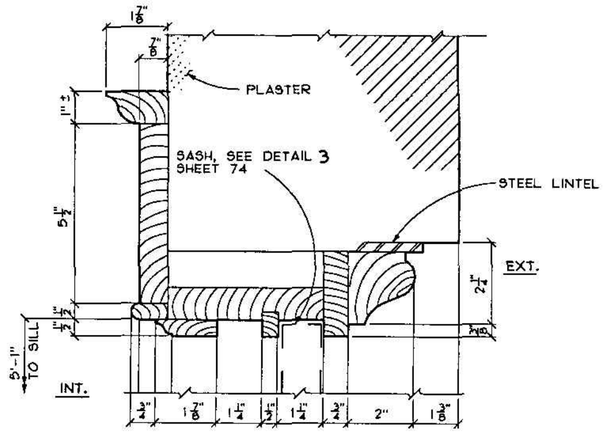
FS1::PROJECTS:[NER126/ARCH]NBWINDOWSCH3.DG



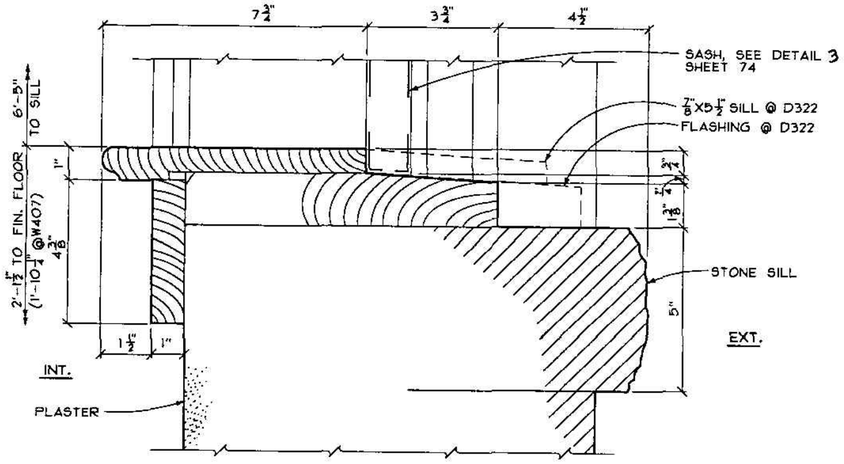
HEAD – 2ND & 3RD FLOORS 1/72



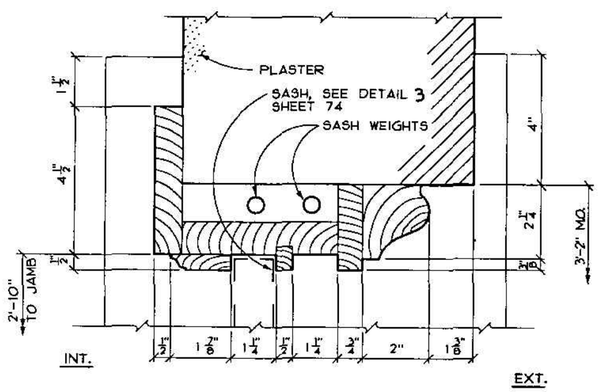
JAMB – 2ND & 3RD FLOORS 3/72



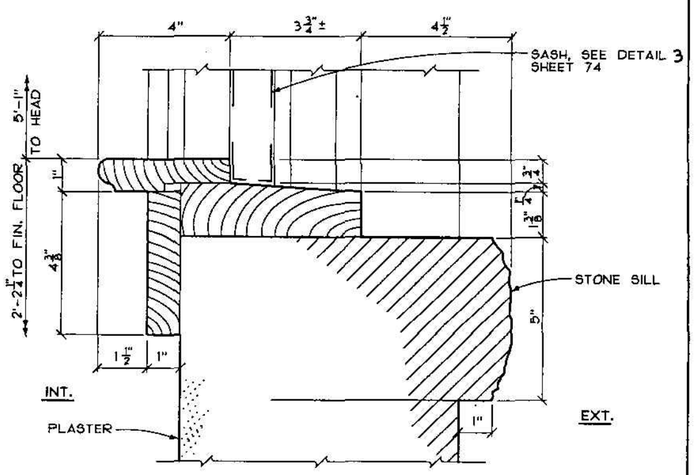
HEAD – 4TH FLOOR 5/72



SILL – 2ND & 3RD FLOORS 2/72



JAMB – 4TH FLOOR 4/72

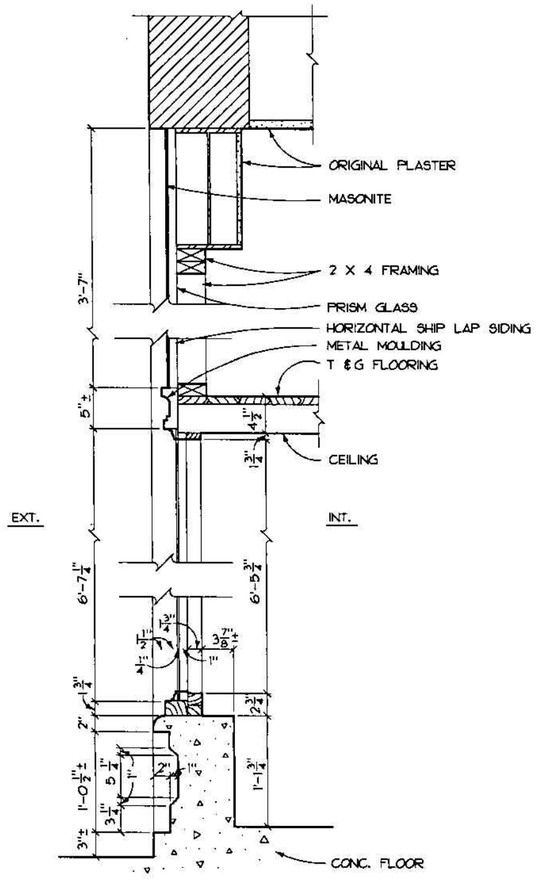


SILL – 4TH FLOOR 6/72

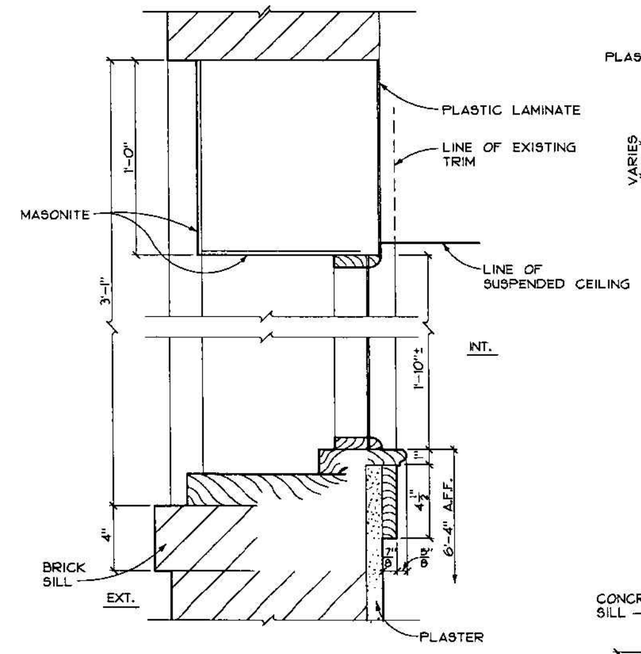
3 0 3
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: LRA CHECKED: SMALL / BB TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 72 OF 77

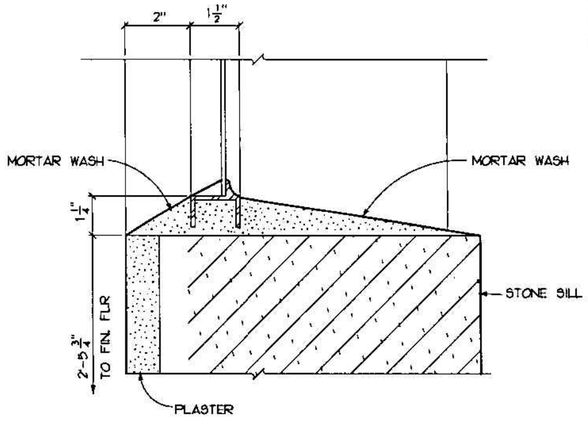
/PROJ/WER126/ARCH/BANKWINDOWS1.DG



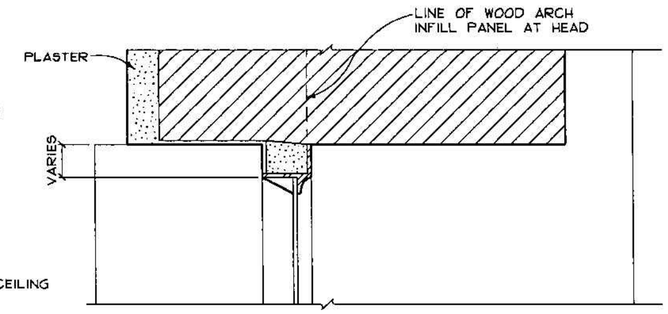
SECTION – STOREFRONT AT ROOM 103 (1/73)
SCALE (A)



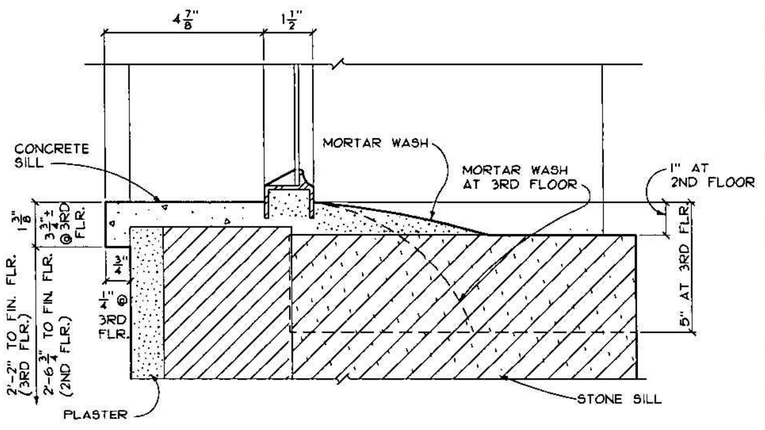
SECTION AT W211 & W212 (2/73)
SCALE (C)



HALL WINDOW SILL – 4TH FLOOR (3/73)
SCALE (B)



HALL WINDOW JAMB (HEAD SIM.) (4/73)
SCALE (B)

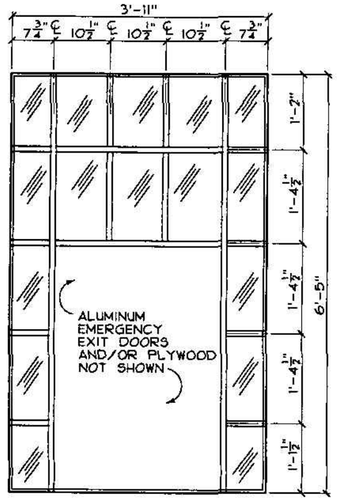


HALL WINDOW SILL – 2ND & 3RD FLOORS (5/73)
SCALE (B)

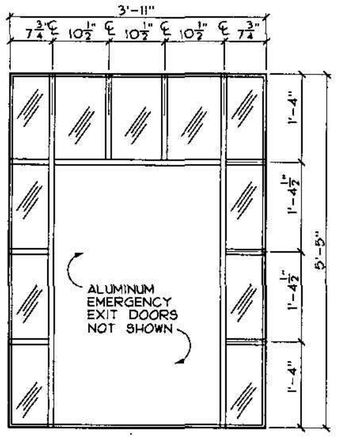
SCALE (C) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (B) 3 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING / ADD: BB		WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS	637 25,009
SMALL		NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	PKG. NO. 126
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	SHEET 73 OF 77
DATE: 9/91			

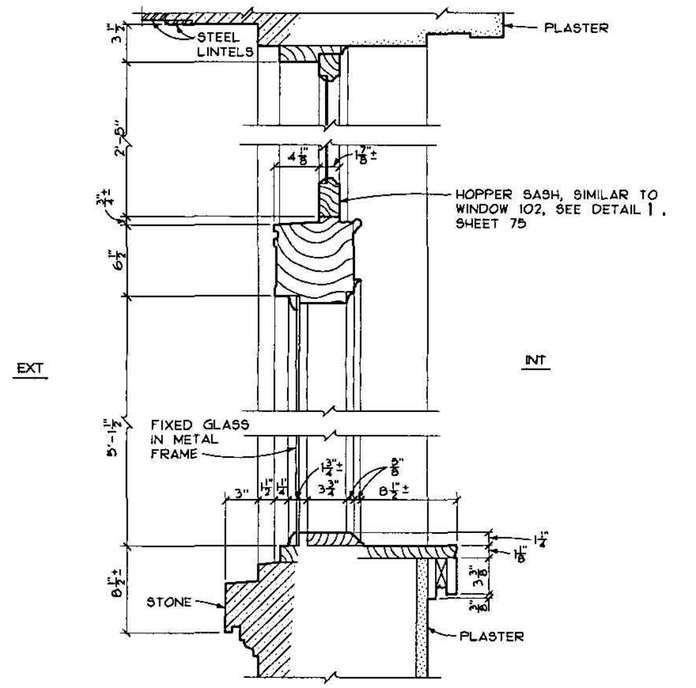
/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKWINDOWS2.DG



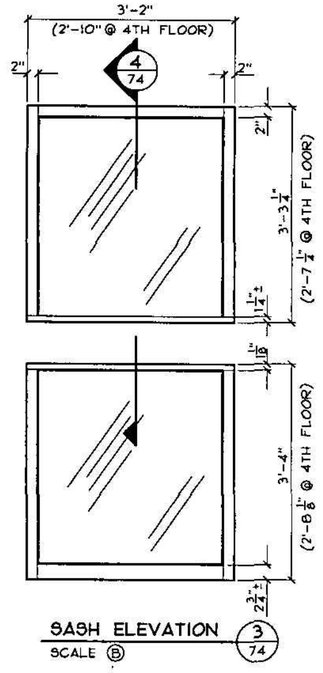
HALL WINDOW - 2ND & 3RD FLRS (1/74)
SCALE (B)



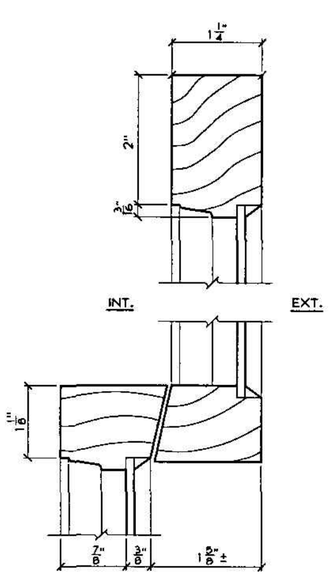
HALL WINDOW - 4TH FLOOR (2/74)
SCALE (B)



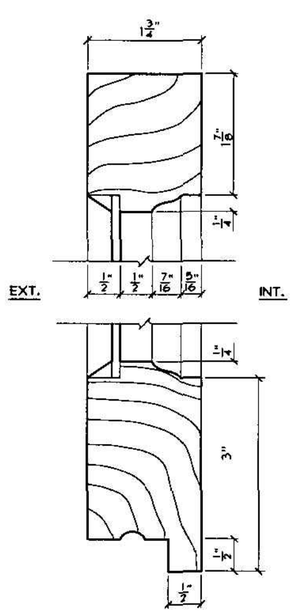
SECTION AT BANK FACADE WINDOWS (6/74)
SCALE (C)



SASH ELEVATION (3/74)
SCALE (B)



TYP. PROFILE (4/74)
SCALE (A)

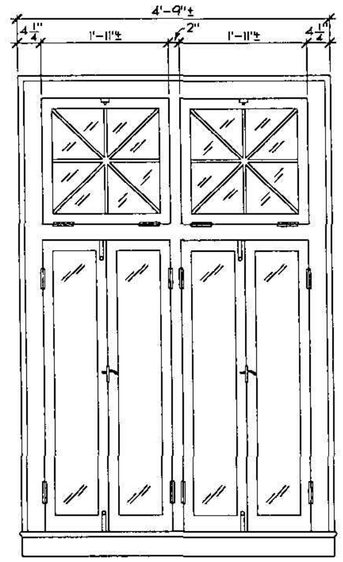


CASEMENT PROFILE (5/74)
SCALE (A)

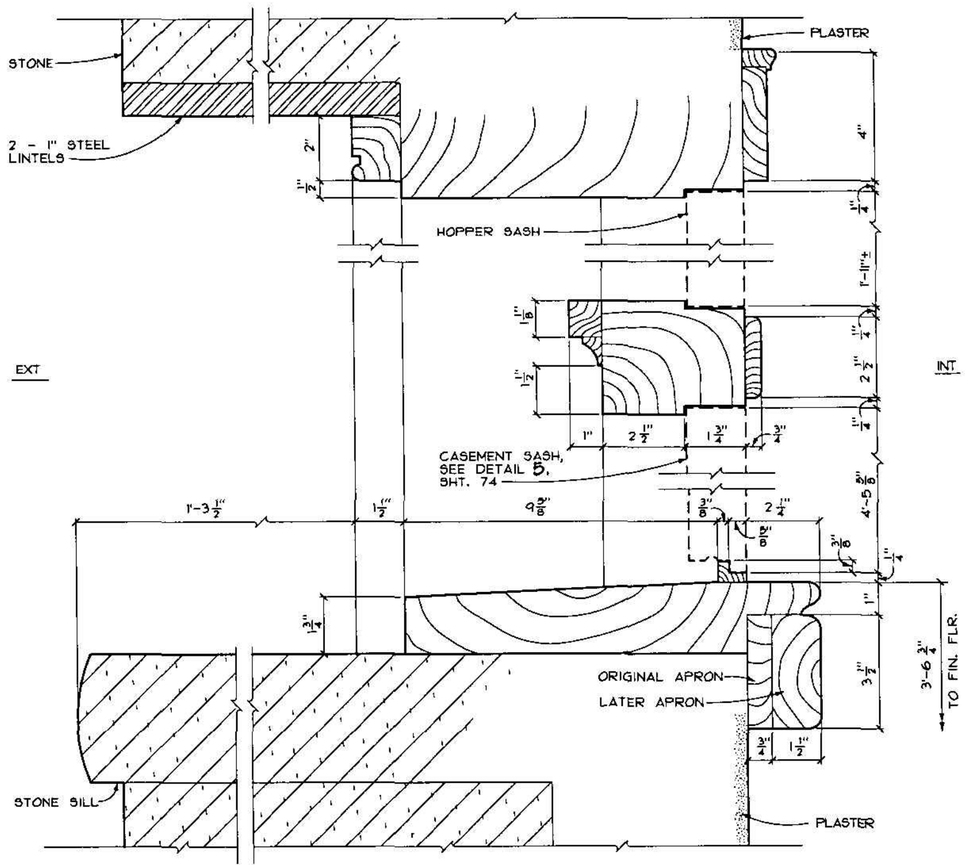
SCALE (C) 6 0 6 12 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING (ADDED) BB; SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 74 of 77

/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKWINDOWS3.DG



INT. ELEVATION WINDOW 102 (1/75)
SCALE (B)



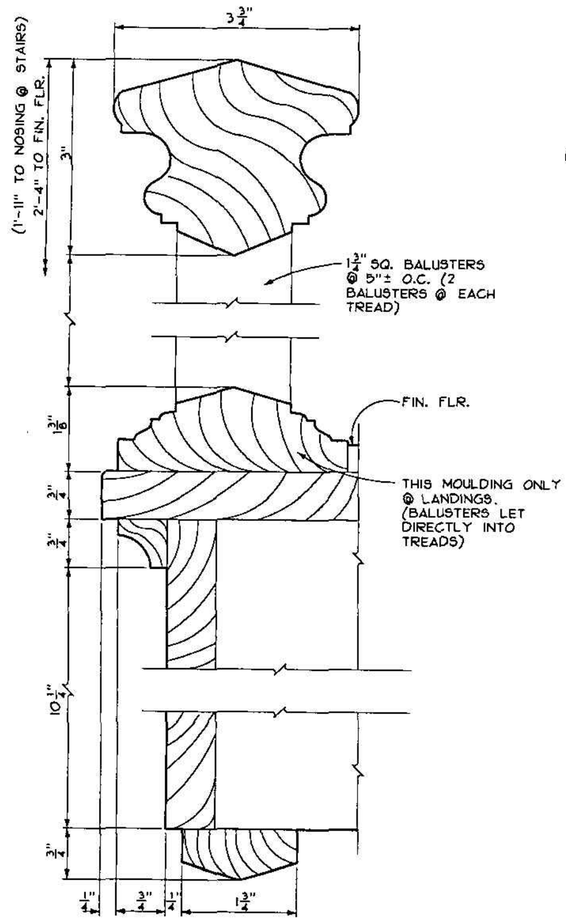
SECTION AT WINDOW 102 (2/75)
SCALE (A)

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

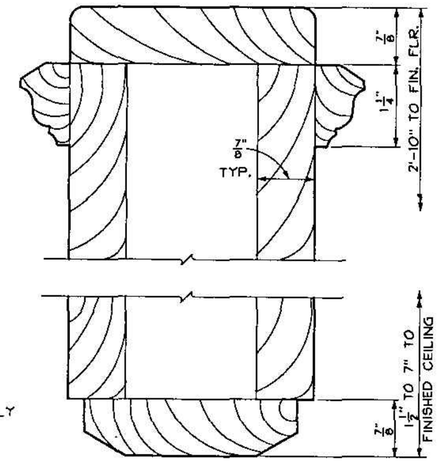
SCALE (A) 3 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING DRDD 88 SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET WINDOW DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25,009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 75 OF 77

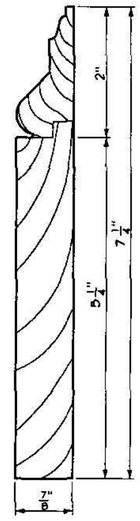
/PROJ/NER126/ARCH/BANKWINDOWS4.DG



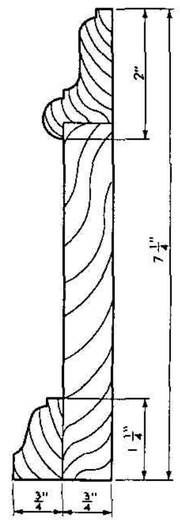
STAIR RAILING PROFILE (1/76)
SCALE (A)



NEWEL POST PROFILE (2/76)
SCALE (A)



BASEBOARD (3/76)
SCALE (A)

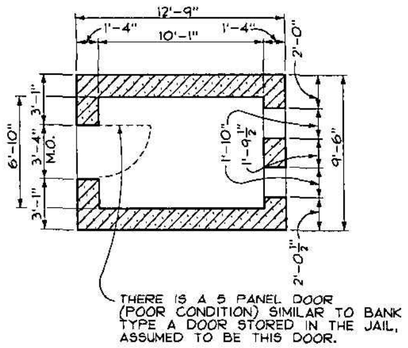


FIRST FLR BASEBOARD (4/76)
SCALE (A)

SCALE (A) 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

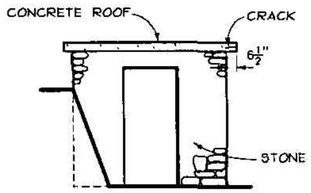
DESIGNED: EXISTING GRADD JI; SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS EXISTING CONDITIONS; NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 76 OF 77

/PROJ/NERI126/STRUC/BANKMISC.DG

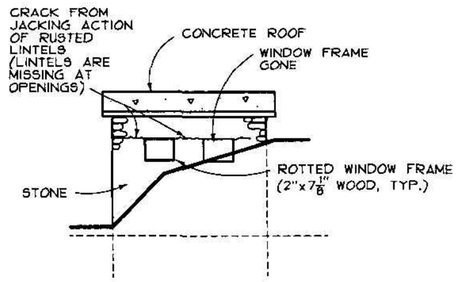


FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS 1/77
SCALE B

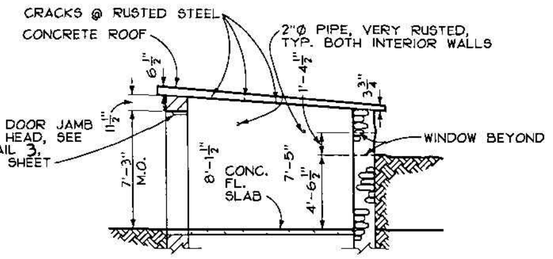
PROJECT NORTH



NORTH ELEVATION 4/77
SCALE B



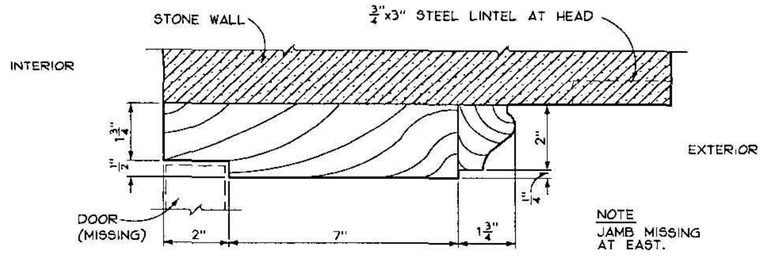
SOUTH ELEVATION 6/77
SCALE B



SECTION 2/77
SCALE B

WEST ELEVATION 5/77
SCALE B

EAST ELEVATION 7/77
SCALE B



NOTE
JAMB MISSING AT EAST.

DOOR JAMB AND HEAD 3/77
SCALE A

SCALE B 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET
SCALE A 3 0 3
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: EXISTING; DRAWN: JI/BB; CHECKED: SMALL; TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR; DATE: 9/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: STONE JAIL EXISTING CONDITIONS; NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	DRAWING NO. 637 25009; PKG. NO. 126; SHEET 77 OF 77

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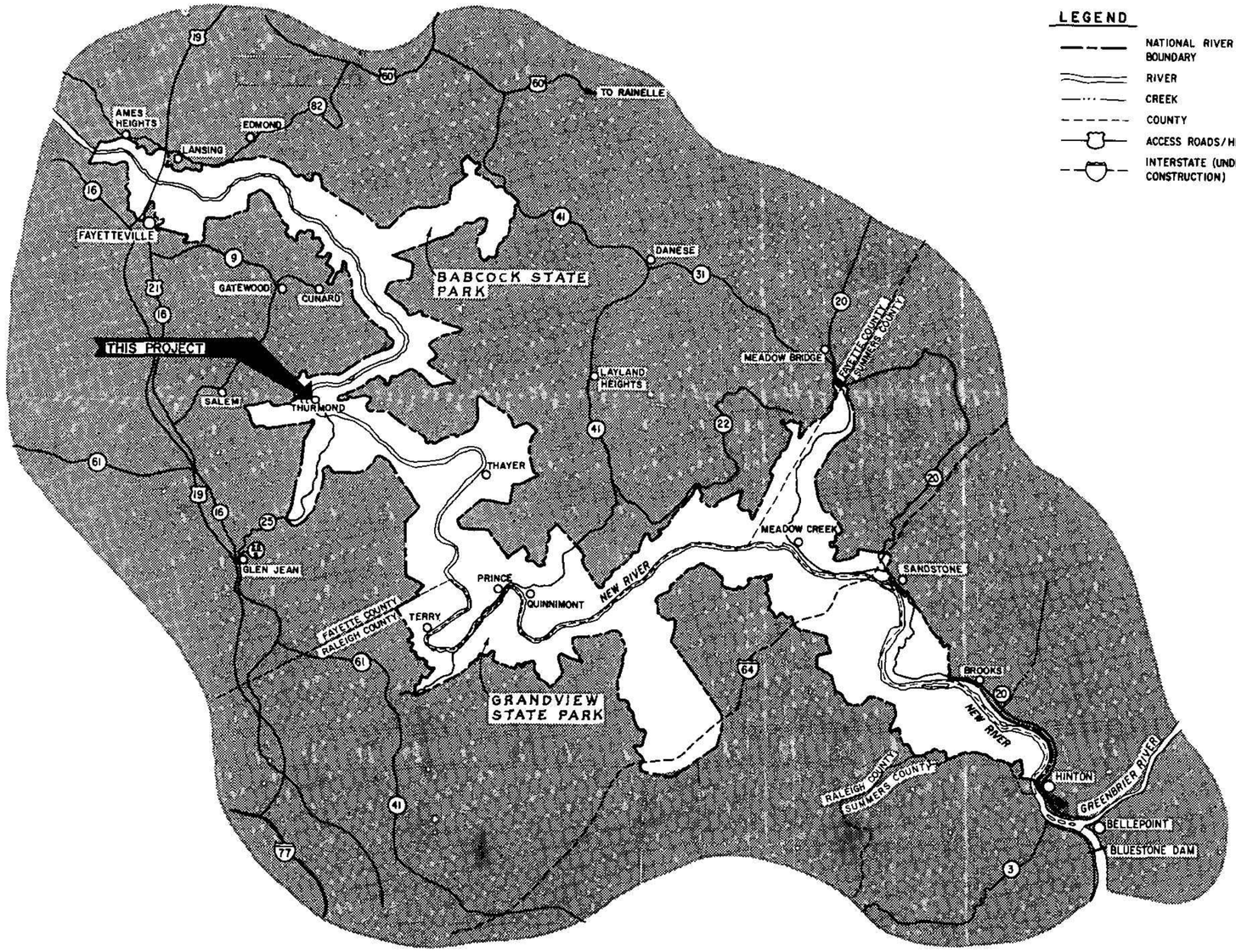

LEGEND

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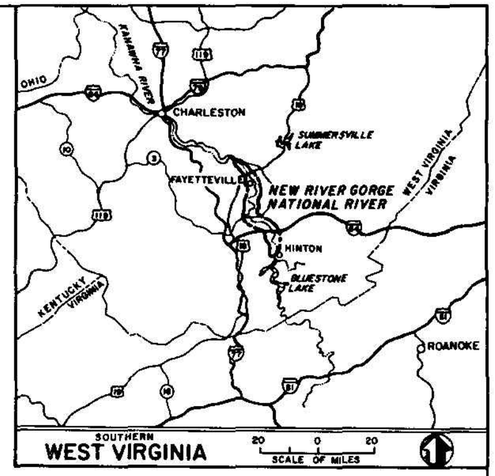
- RIVER
- CREEK
- COUNTY
- ACCESS ROADS/HIGHWAY
- INTERSTATE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)



INDEX

LEGEND

- REMOVE FLOORING MATERIAL AS INDICATED
- REMOVE CEILING MATERIAL AS INDICATED
- REMOVE WALL MATERIAL AS INDICATED

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER

DEMOLITION FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

DAY LABOR BY PARK

SCALE OF MILES
1 0 1 2 3
1 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF KILOMETERS

RECOMMENDED
Manager — 10/2/90 Date
Superintendent — 10/10/90 Date
APPROVED Regional Director - Region — 11/6/90 Date

DEMOLITION PLANS

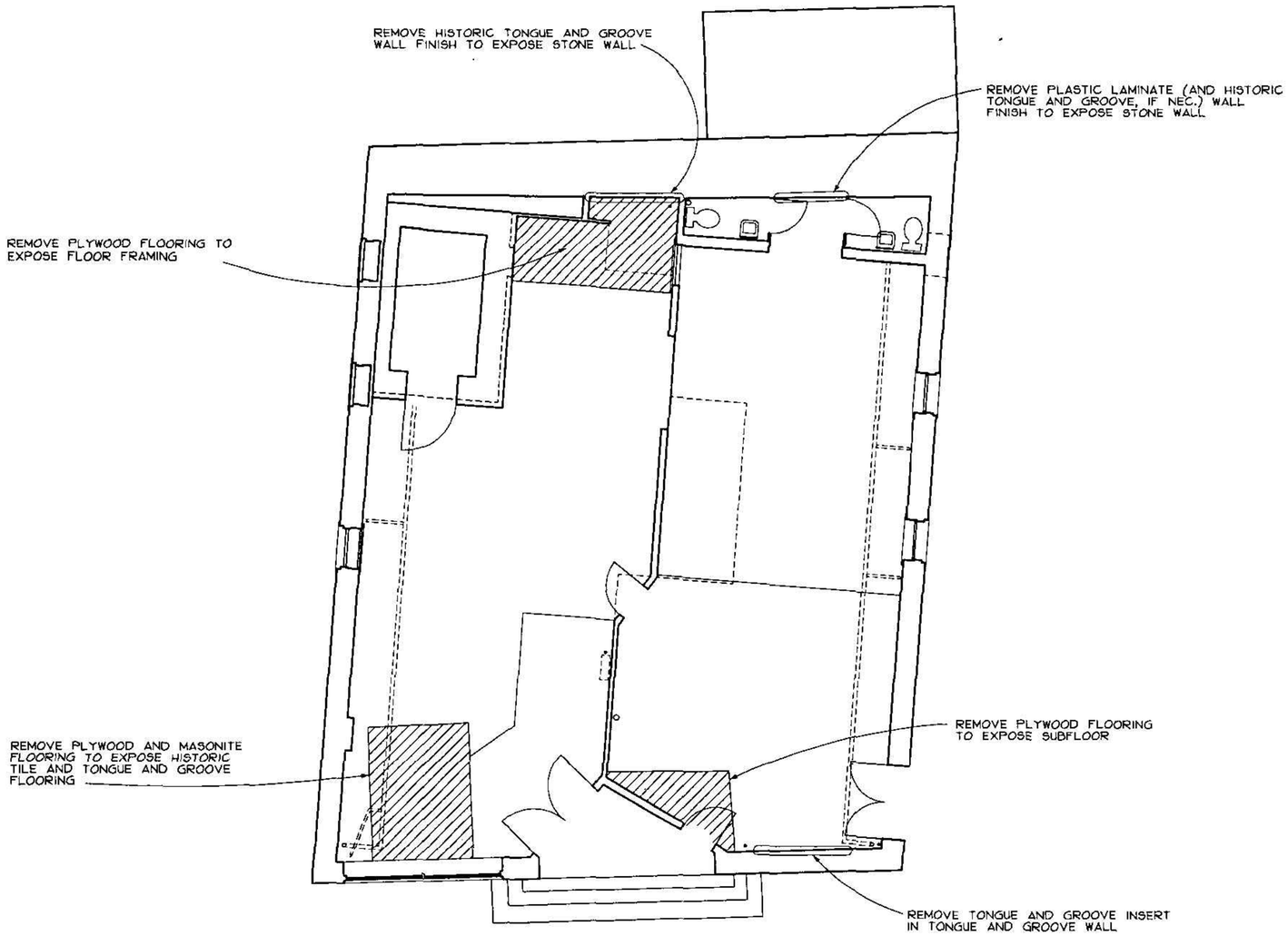
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

DESIGNED: REYNOLDS/SMALL
DRAWN: BB
DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW: LAFLEUR/PAUL
DATE: 9/90

TITLE OF DRAWING
COVER SHEET
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
THURMOND
NAME OF PARK
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
REGION: MID-ATLANTIC
COUNTY: FAYETTE, RALEIGH AND SUMMERS
STATE: WEST VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO. 637 25,011
PKG. NO. 126
SHEET 1 OF 10

BASIC DATA: NERI-80,023 1/87. COVER REV. AND REDRAWN 2/89.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROJECT NORTH

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DRAWN: SMALL			PKG. NO. 126
TECH. REVIEW: LeFLEUR/ PAUL			SHEET 2 OF 10
DATE: 9/90			

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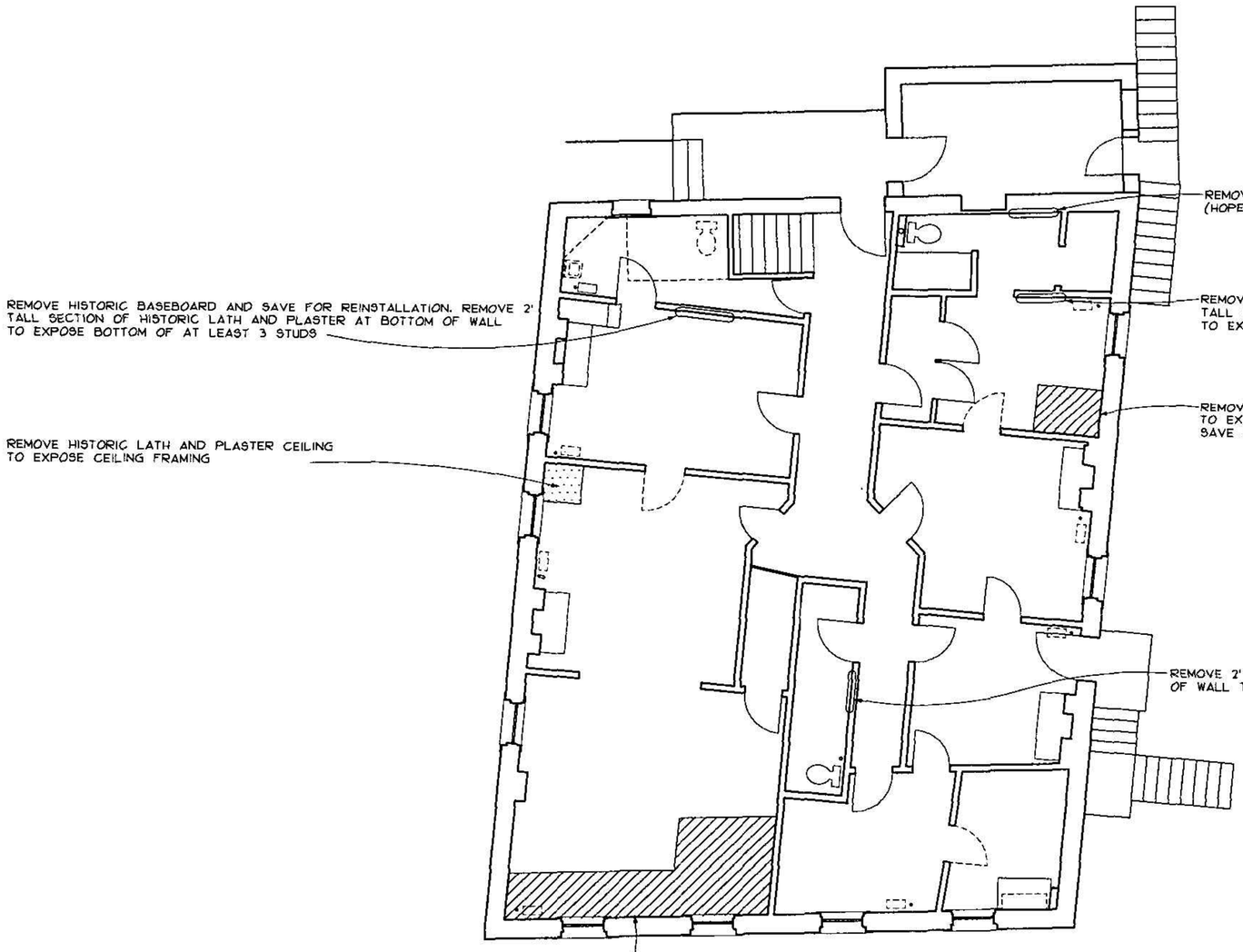

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DATE: 9/90			

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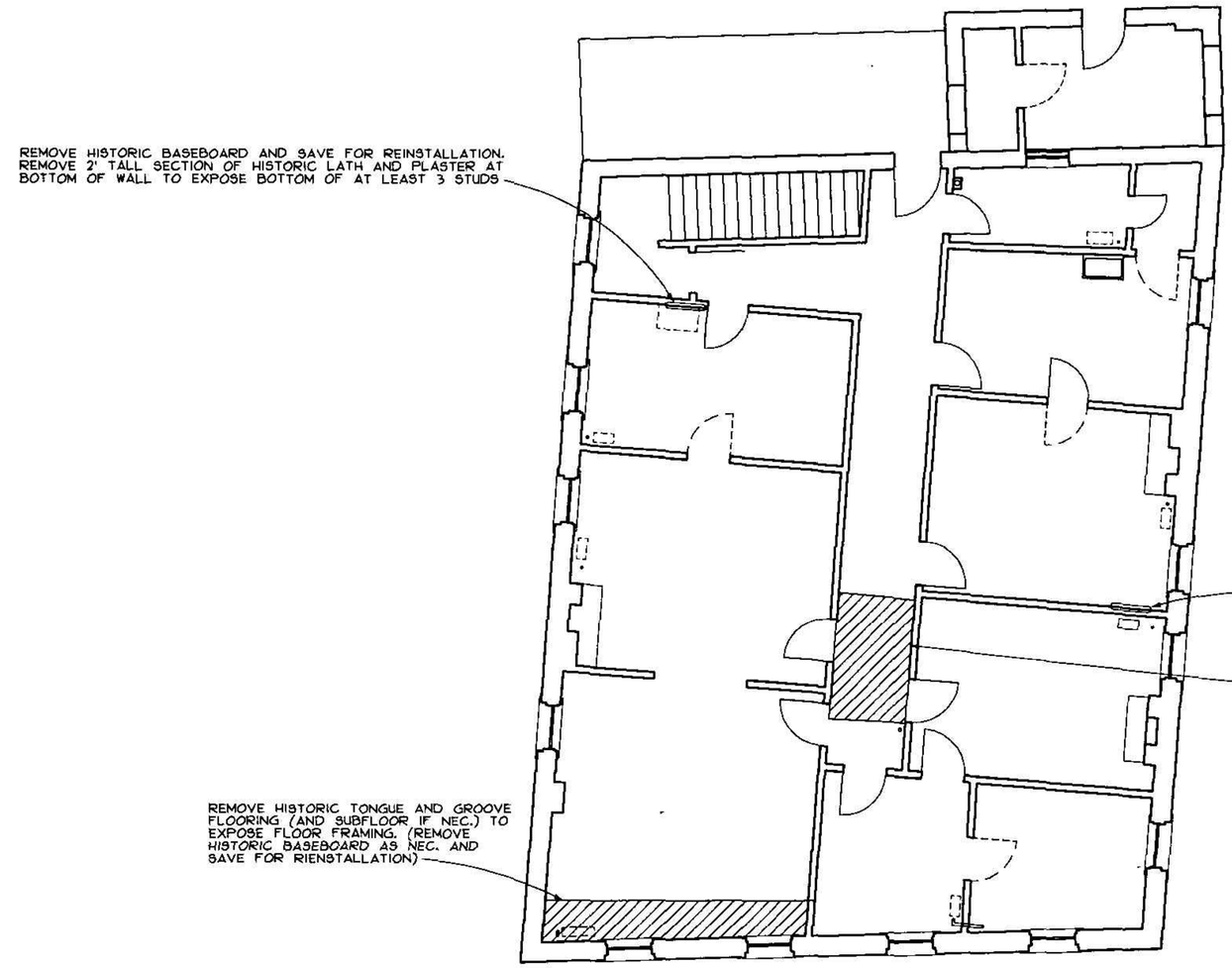

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PROJECT NORTH

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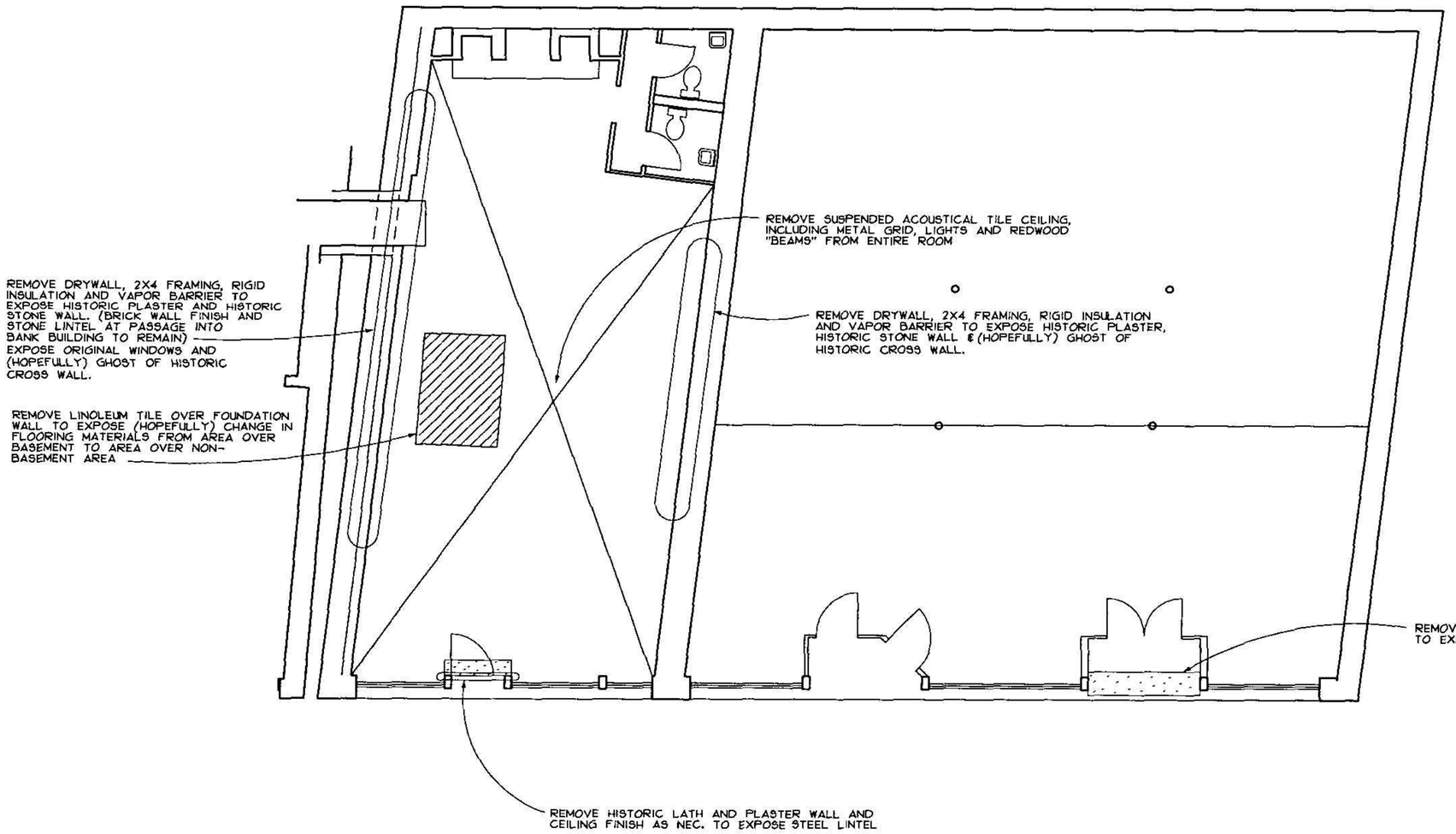

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PROJECT NORTH

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SCALE OF FEET

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DATE: 9/90			

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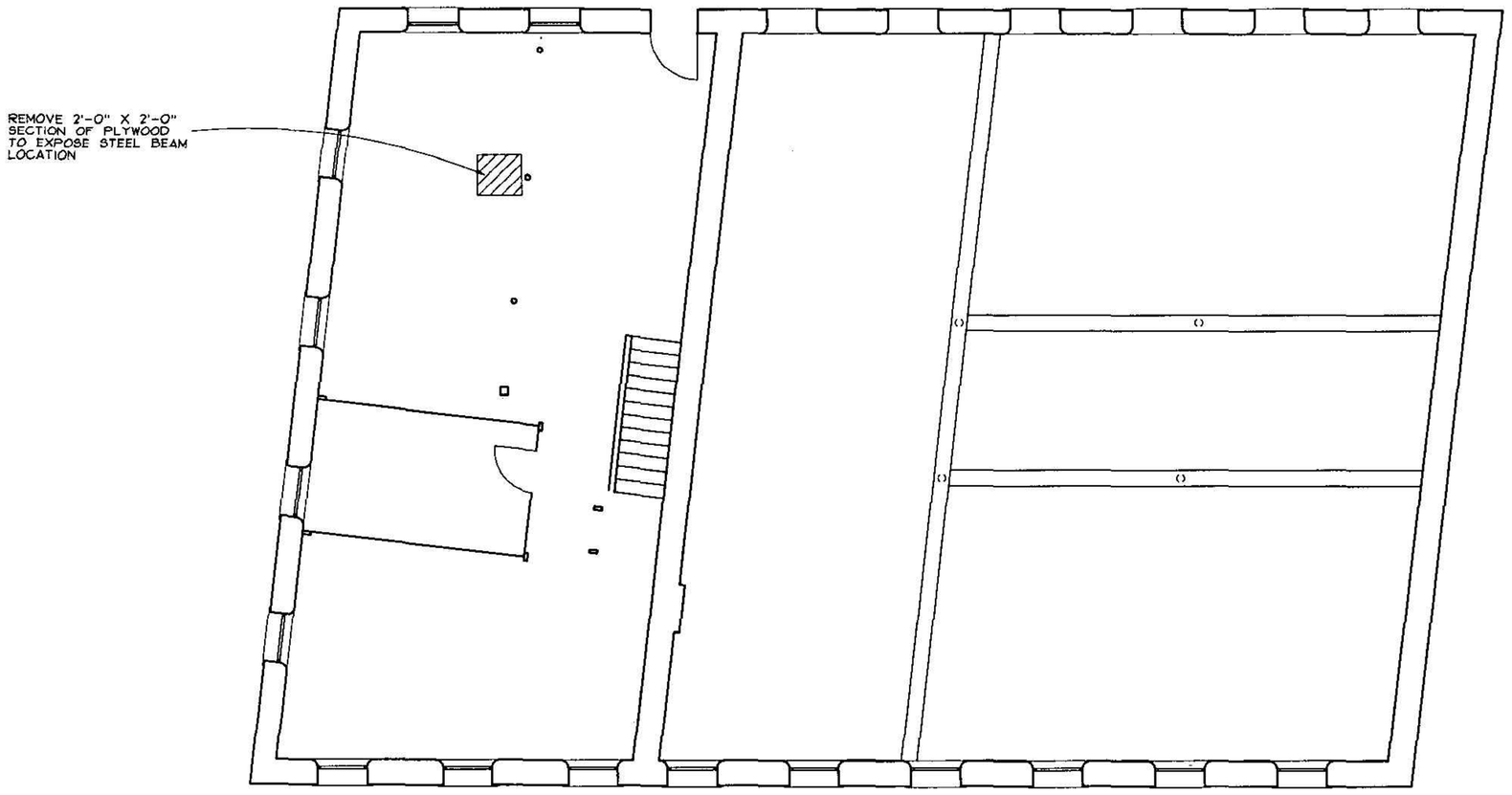

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SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

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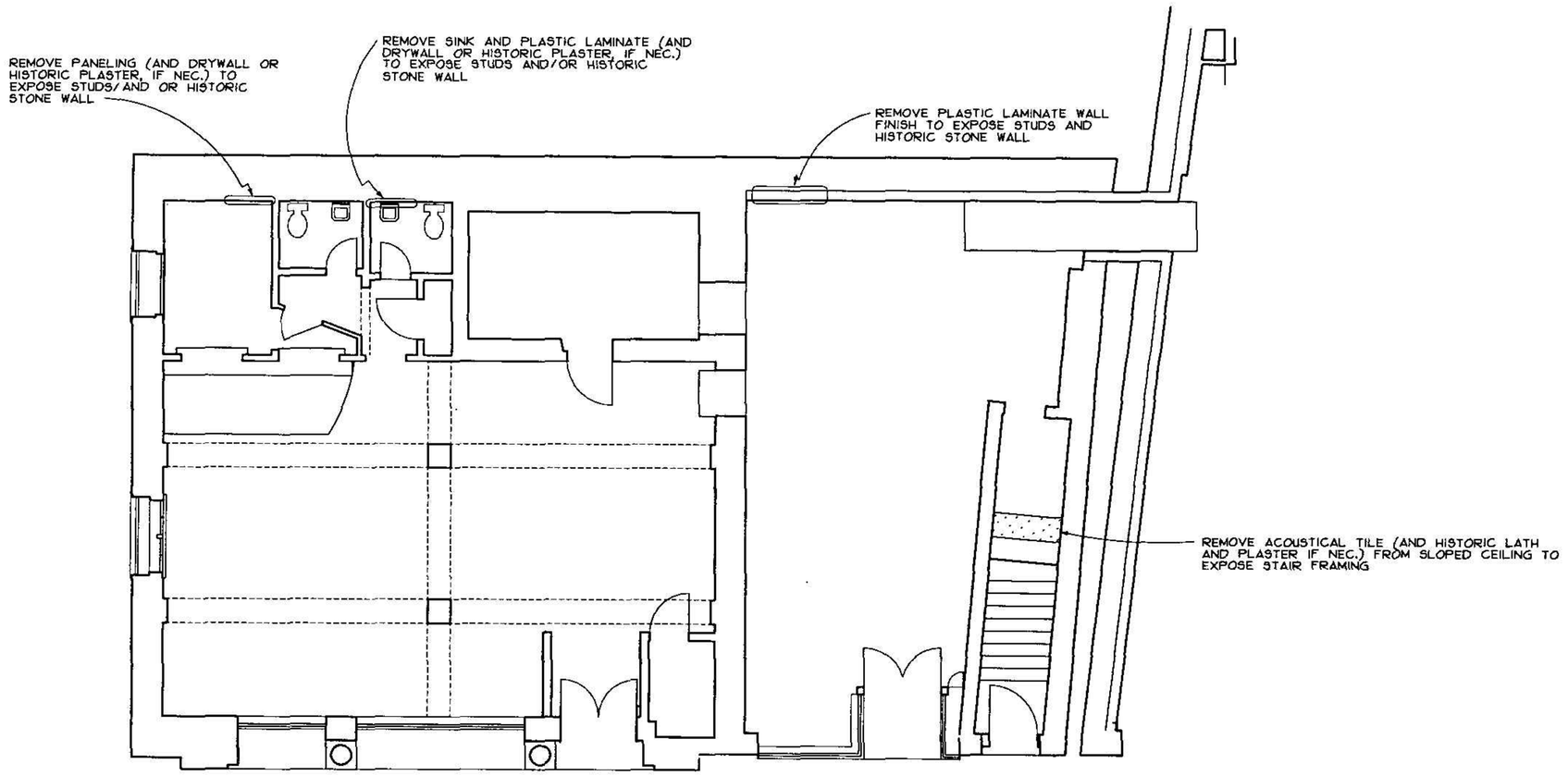

FIRST FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

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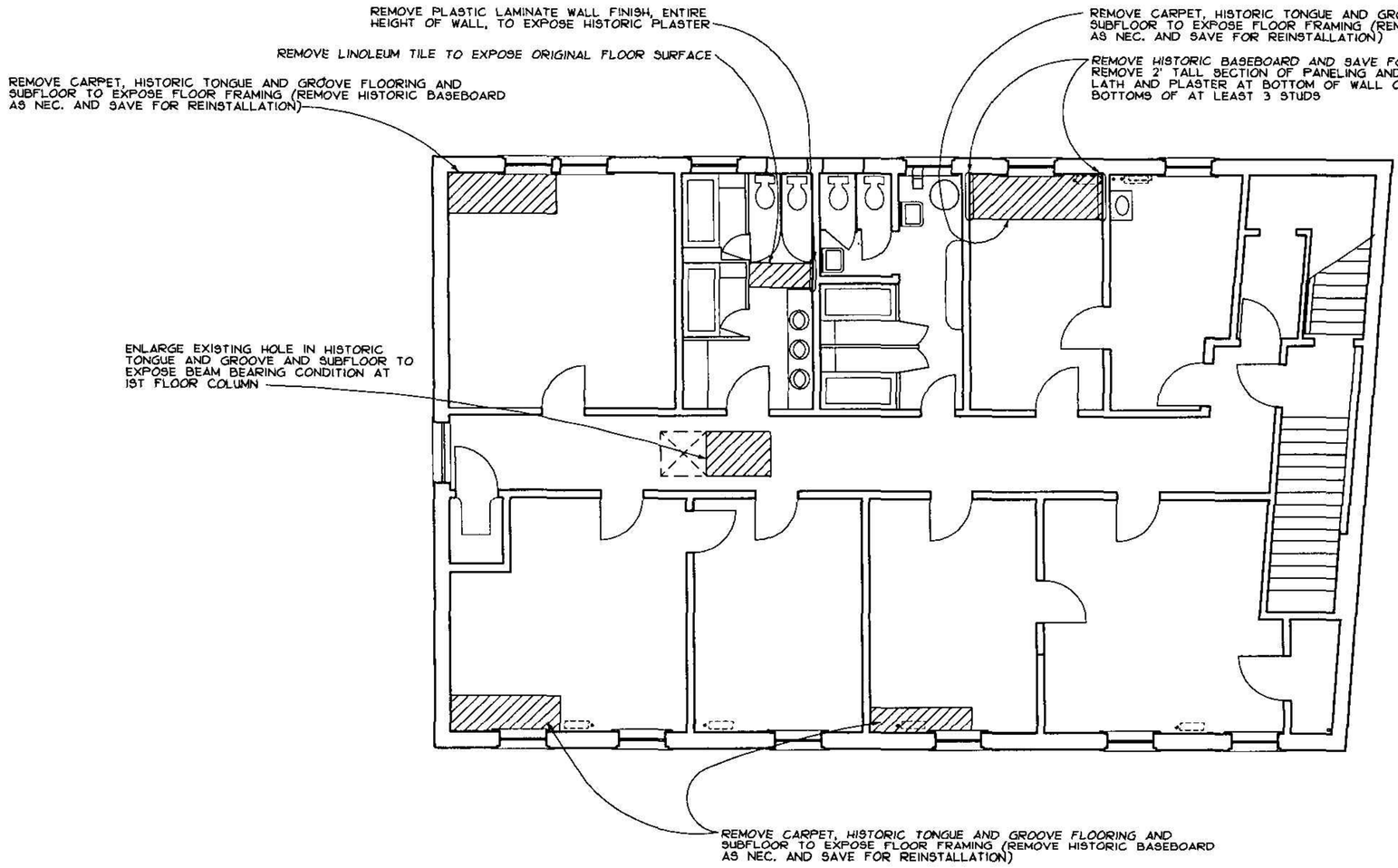

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROJECT NORTH

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SCALE OF FEET

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TECH. REVIEW: LEFLEUR/ PAUL				OF 10
DATE: 9/90				

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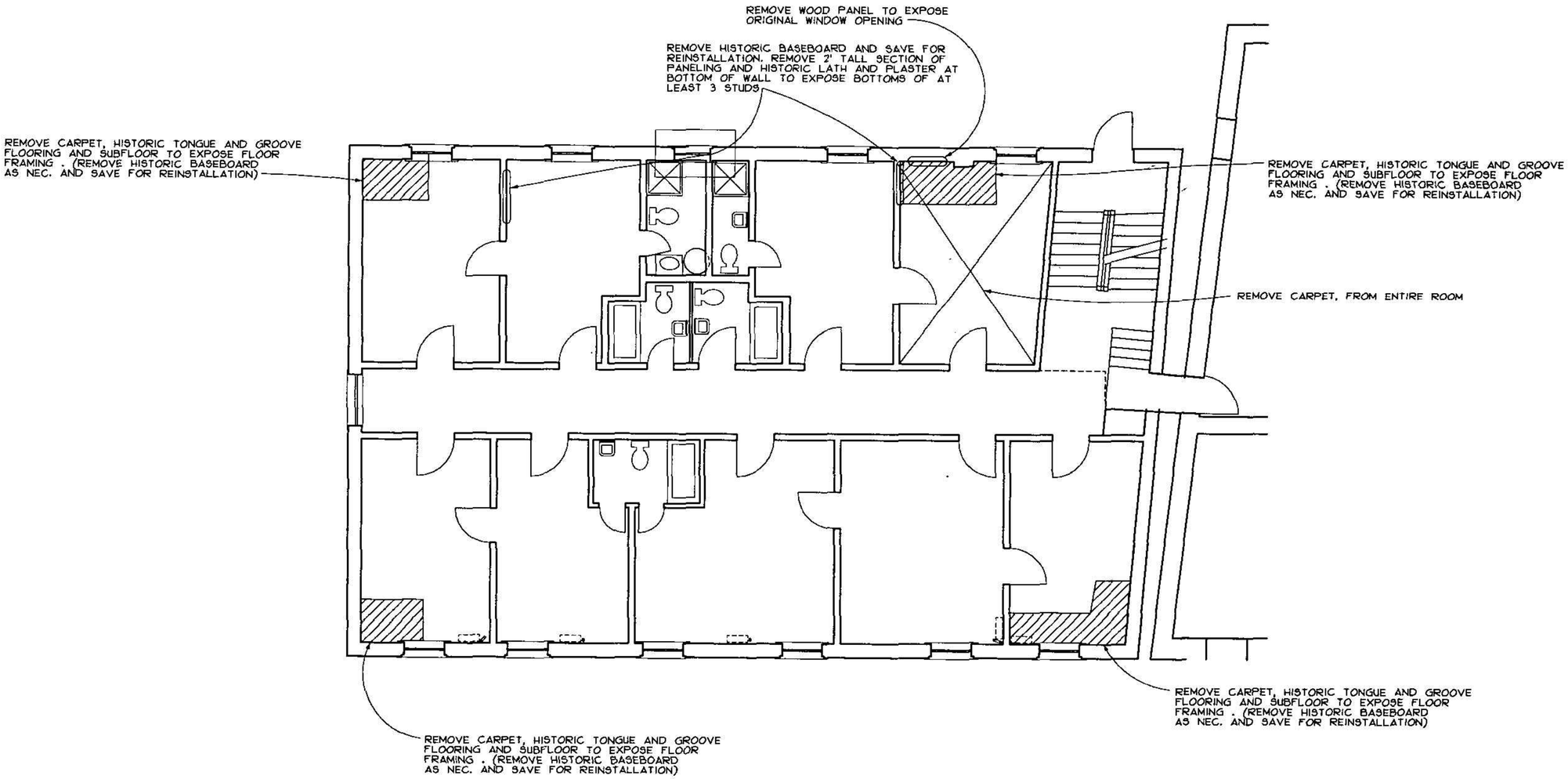

THIRD FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROJECT NORTH

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SCALE OF FEET

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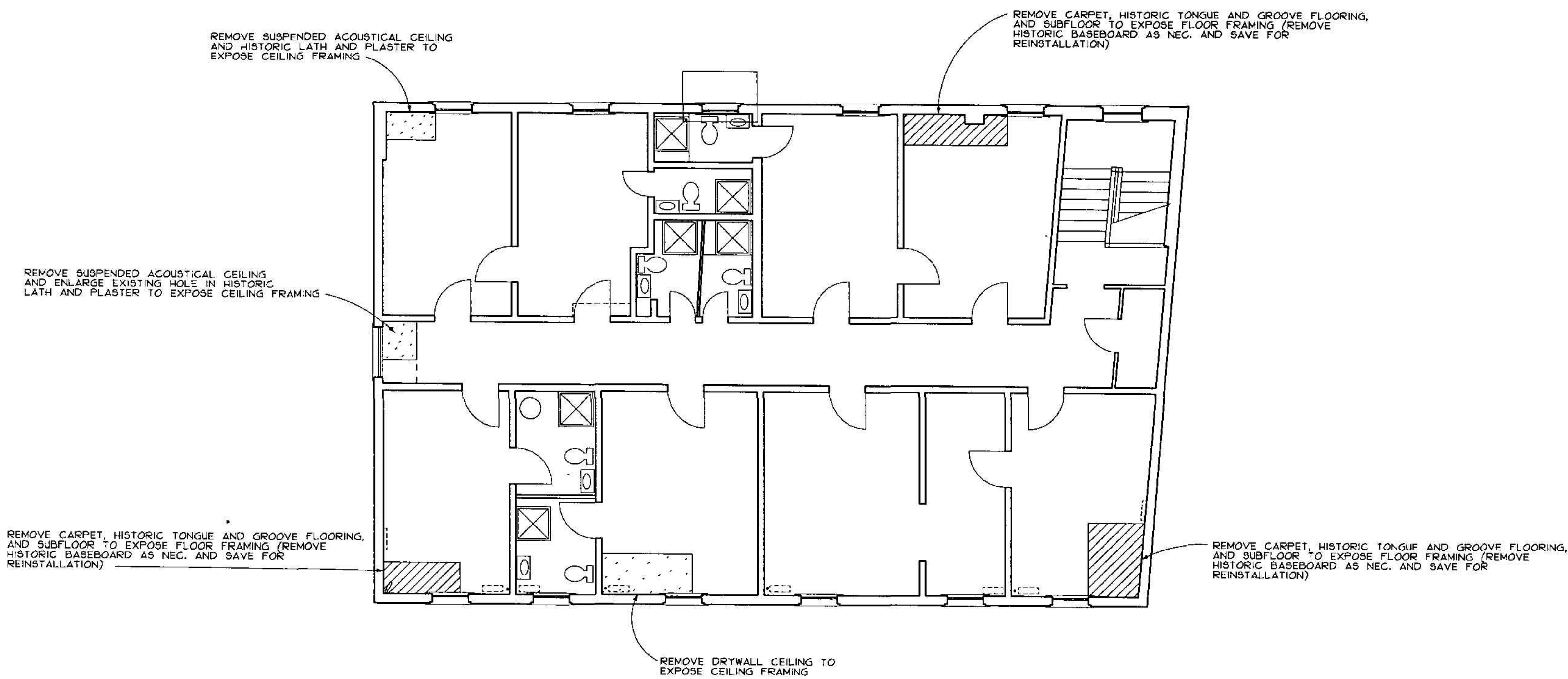

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROJECT NORTH

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DSC-HFC
Form 802

Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
Mid-Atlantic	New River Gorge National River

PACKAGE NUMBER	PACKAGE TITLE
126	Thurmond Commercials Buildings Historic Structures Report

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
1. Mankin-Cox Building	Lump Sum	$1,003,639
2. Goodman-Kincaid Building	Lump Sum	$3,013,659
3. National Bank of Thurmond	Lump Sum	$1,579,331
4. General (perimeter drains, hazardous material abatement)	Lump Sum	$ 362,560
TOTAL (Net)		$5,959,189
10% contingency for difficult access		$ 595,919
GRAND TOTAL (Net)		$6,555,108
This estimate is valid through FY-93 construction.		

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: ☐ A Working Drawings ☐ B Preliminary Plans ☒ C Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	Totals from Above R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction		XXXXX
92	Utility Contracts	X	
			XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)	(title)	(date)
Robert Hinson	Chief, Branch of Estimating	2/10/92

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SAMPLING AND TESTING

FINAL REPORT
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SAMPLING AND TESTING
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA
WORK ORDER #9

Prepared
for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Services
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

August 7, 1992

Prepared
by

Environmental Resources Management
5088 W. Washington Street
Charleston, West Virginia

Project No. 564-02

The ERM Group

FINAL REPORT
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SAMPLING AND TESTING OF THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared
for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

August, 7, 1992

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The asbestos survey for the Thurmond Commercial Building was conducted on July 24, 25, 26 and 29, 1991 by Environmental Technician Charles A. Hughart of ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV. Mr. Hughart has completed accredited U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asbestos courses and is licensed in West Virginia as a building inspector, abatement supervisor and project designer. The lead-based paint survey was performed during the week of July 1, 1991, by EnviroScience Consultants of Newington, Connecticut, under a subcontract to ERM.

The scope of work included sampling and analysis of potential asbestos containing materials and lead-based paint materials, an estimate of the quantity of both asbestos and lead-based paint present in each building, and a Class B cost estimate for their abatement and disposal.

The testing completed by ERM reveals there are asbestos containing materials (ACMs) present in the National Bank of Thurmond and Mankin Cox Building in the form of vinyl floor tile and hard wall plaster and other miscellaneous materials. Laboratory results of the plaster samples collected from the north wall of the Goodwin-Kincaid Building were found to contain ACMs.

Lead based paint materials were found on various construction materials throughout each of the facilities inspected. These included walls, ceilings, base boards, stair and window components.

The findings and conclusions presented herein are not to be construed as legal advice. Detailed conclusions, recommendations and Class B cost estimate are provided in Sections 7.0 and 8.0 of this report.

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The ERM Group

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX

FINAL REPORT
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SAMPLING AND TESTING OF THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared
for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

August 7, 1992

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under Contract No. CX-2000-0-0027 with the National Park Service (NPS), Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is conducting hazardous materials inspections, on-site monitoring, laboratory testing and identification, management planning and design for containment and/or removal of hazardous materials at NPS facilities in seven states.

ERM was retained by National Park Service (NPS) to conduct an asbestos and lead based paint survey of various Commercial Buildings located along the east bank of the New River in Thurmond, West Virginia. Structures on the property include three multistory buildings of various construction. Two of the three buildings, the National Bank of Thurmond (NBT) and the Mankin Cox Building (MC) were observed to be structurally intact. Part of the Goodwin Kincaid (GK) building was observed to have been gutted of all internal structures with the exterior walls of the facility remaining. All of the buildings were observed to be unoccupied except the Goodwin Kincaid building, in which a tenant was observed to be living on the third floor. Photographs of the buildings surveyed are included as **Appendix A** for reference.

The asbestos location survey was performed on July 24, 26 and 29, 1991 by ERM Environmental Technician Charles A. Hughart. Mr. Hughart has completed accredited US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asbestos courses and is Licensed in West Virginia as a building inspector, abatement supervisor and project designer. The lead based paint survey was performed during the week of July 1, 1991 by EnviroScience Consultants of Newington, Connecticut, under a subcontract to ERM.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The intent of the project was to conduct a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey that would identify, through visual observations and laboratory results, the presence of asbestos and lead containing paint materials that may have been used in the construction of the buildings. Subsequently, Class B cost estimates were developed based on the survey results for abatement and disposal of identified material.

3.0 POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND REGULATORY OVERVIEW

3.1 Asbestos

Asbestos is a generic name given to a group of naturally occurring minerals found in certain types of rock formations. Of that group, the minerals chrysotile, crocidolite, and amosite are the most common used in building construction materials. As these minerals are mined and manufactured, they are separated into thin fibers, which are normally invisible to the naked eye. In order for asbestos to be used in construction materials they must first be mixed with a binding material. Because of the fibers unique aerodynamic design, the fibers when released to the atmosphere, can remain airborne for indefinite periods of time.

Asbestos became a popular commercial product because of the unique properties it exhibits, such as, fire and acid resistance, flexibility, and high tensile strength. Asbestos containing materials can be found in thousands of commercial products including heat-resistant textiles, reinforced cement, special filters, floor tiles, gaskets and brake linings. Asbestos usage peaked during the ship building periods of World War II and late 1960's to early 1970's during widespread high-rise construction. Because of the widespread uses of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) asbestos fibers can be found in the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink.

Among asbestos workers, not only is there a risk of developing asbestosis, but also an increased risk of lung cancer and other asbestos related cancers such as peritoneal mesothelioma. However, these particular asbestos related diseases are rarely found in the general public and have long latency periods (10-30 years) before the symptoms of exposure may occur.

The major routes of asbestos exposure are through inhalation or ingestion. Tiny, sharp asbestos fibers can become embedded in the lungs and digestive system. Once they become trapped, they cannot be removed, and they can affect a persons health in later years. It is also important to mention the relationship of cigarette smoking to the incidence of lung cancer in asbestos workers. It has been reported that lung cancers among cigarette smoking asbestos insulators was over 50 times greater than that on non-smoking white males.

Persons who work with ACMs are protected by law. In 1972, OSHA promulgated the Asbestos General Industry Standard as found in 29 CFR 1910.1001. The main objective of the standard was to provide protection for employees in the asbestos mining and manufacturing industries. Not until the late 1970s did the public become aware of the potential hazards associated with low level exposures from damaged and friable ACM in buildings and schools. In the mid-1980s OSHA adopted the first regulations dealing with the protection of workers who remove or who may become indirectly exposed to ACMs.

In 1986, OSHA revised their original 1972 Asbestos standard to include not only General Industry, but also construction. The revised standard lowered the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) from 2 fiber per cubic centimeter of air (f/cc) to 0.2 f/cc. This 0.2 f/cc PEL is the maximum concentration to which an employee may be exposed to for an 8-hour work shift without exhibiting any adverse health effects. Concentrations above this level requires the use of:

- regulated work areas,
- mandatory respiratory protection, and
- protective clothing.

A new requirement under the revised standard is the establishment of an "Action Level" of 0.1 f/cc. Airborne fiber concentrations at or above this level trigger the following requirements:

- employee exposure monitoring,
- employee training in asbestos protection, and health hazard
- medical surveillance.

Other OSHA regulations related to asbestos include:

- 29 CFR 1910.1001 - General Industry
- 29 CFR 1926.58 - Construction
- 29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

At the Thurmond Commercial Building Site, all asbestos abatement activities must be performed by abatement contractors that are licensed to perform work in the State of West Virginia. Employees performing abatement activities must also receive training in accordance with the above-referenced standards prior to participating in any abatement activities.

Due to the potential health risks associated with the use of asbestos, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) developed regulations under the Clean Air Act of 1970 to help reduce these risks. In 1973, the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants* (NESHAPS) regulations were enacted to ban the use of several types of ACMs. These included spray-applied fire proofing and insulating materials, as well as, acoustical surfacing materials.

Also, under the NESHAPS regulations, EPA requires that all friable ACM be removed from buildings and components prior to the demolition or renovation activities. Also, EPA must be notified prior to beginning any asbestos abatement project.

As a result of the various comments made to the proposed changes to the NESHAP standard, EPA has developed a list of nonfriable ACMs that, under normal conditions, would not have to be removed prior to demolition activities. In other words, these forms of ACM, Category I and II, are not believed to release significant amounts of asbestos fibers into the surrounding environment during demolition activities and are, therefore, not regulated. Category I nonfriable ACM are resilient floor coverings, roofing products, gaskets, and packings. However, if these materials are in "poor condition" and are friable or they are subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, they are to be treated as friable ACM. Poor condition means that the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material. Category II ACM pertains to any nonfriable material, excluding Category I ACM. Category II ACM that have become pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition are subject to NESHAPS.

Therefore, these types of ACMs can be disposed of in bulk. However, current State of West Virginia regulations regarding the disposal of ACM states that any material determined to contain greater than one percent asbestos must be disposed of as asbestos containing wastes.

In 1989, EPA promulgated what is known as the Asbestos Ban and Phase out Rule essentially bans almost all ACMs in the United States by 1997.

The fact the ACM exists in a building does not mean that it represents a significant health risk. ACM that is intact and in good condition is not likely to release fibers into the air. However, ACM can become hazardous when it is in damaged, deteriorated, or friable condition (easily crumbled under hand pressure). When ACM is damaged or disturbed, such as when maintenance, repair and abatement activities are performed without proper worker safety training and engineering controls to reduce potential fiber releases, elevated airborne asbestos fiber concentrations can create potential hazards to the workers performing the repairs, as well as surrounding building occupants.

3.2 Lead-Based Paint

Lead is a naturally occurring metal found in small quantities in the earth's crust. Lead and its compounds can be found in just about every aspect of our environment: plants and animals used for consumption, air, drinking water, rivers, lakes, soils, etc. Lead has a variety of commercial and industrial uses, but its primary use is in the manufacture of storage batteries. Lead was a major ingredient in many of the house paints before and during the World War II era.

In the early 1970s the principal lead hazard was thought to be dust associated with leaded paint chips. This dust was created by sanding, grinding or scraping lead-based paint on interior surfaces, but also by the normal abrasion of surfaces such as

opening of windows. Lead dust is especially hazardous to young children because they play on the floor and engage in a great deal of hand-to-mouth activities.

Lead dust is also a problem in exterior paints. Exterior paints were designed to chalk or lose some of the surface paint due to rain and ultraviolet light, in order to keep the surface looking fresh. The lead pigment that washed off during this process can accumulate in the soil around the building. Other potential sources of lead contamination in the soil are from improper lead abatement techniques, gasoline exhausts deposited out of the air, and some types of road dirt.

Lead is categorized as a B2 carcinogen, however, the endpoint considered of greatest concern is its neurotoxicity in preschool age children, for which there is no established safe threshold. Exposure of an expectant mother to lead could potentially result in the transfer of lead to the fetus and may cause preterm birth, reduced birth weight, and decreased intelligence capacity quotient in the infant. Lead exposure may also decrease the learning capacity and growth of young children. Exposure to high concentrations can cause abortion and damage to the brain, kidneys, and the male reproductive system. The federal government is currently in the process of revising the present PEL for lead. However, based upon historical data accumulated regarding lead exposures, there appears to be no safe threshold for its neurotoxic effects. Without this information it is difficult to derive an acceptable daily intake or reference dose for use in their risk assessment protocol for non-carcinogens.

There are no Federal or State of West Virginia regulations regarding the inspection or assessment of lead-based paint surfaces. The current criteria being utilized by the construction industry is the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) interim guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing. The intent of the guidelines is to provide protection for small children against potential exposures to lead, which can occur in dwellings that contain lead-based paint.

HUD has established a proposed action level of 1.0 milligram/centimeter squared (mg/cm^2) for surfaces coated with lead paint. Surfaces containing lead at concentrations at or above this action level should be evaluated to determine the correct abatement action.

The National Park Service has issued Special Directive 92-1 which initiates a program to eliminate lead poisoning hazards for occupants of NPS-owned housing. This program is to be accomplished by a three-part strategy of education, screening, and abatement. This new program currently applies only to NPS housing units.

The only other regulations related to lead are those promulgated by the EPA. The EPA requires that solid wastes containing greater than 5 parts per million (ppm) lead must be handled, transported, and disposed of as a hazardous waste. The regulation is based upon the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

4.0 ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY METHODS

4.1 Asbestos Survey Methods

Representative samples of suspect asbestos insulating and construction materials were collected throughout the buildings. A total of 32 samples were collected during the survey. Sample identification, location, and other pertinent data were recorded on the ERM Sample Location Log provided with this report and is provided in **Appendix B**. The asbestos location survey was conducted in accordance with current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) regulations (40 CFR Part 763). Figures 1-9 present sample locations on building floor plans (provided by the NPS) can be found in Appendix B.

Digits in the sample location number (i.e., 564-02/25-01) correspond to the following:

- 564-02 and 564-03 - ERM project number;
- 25, 26, and 29 - refer to the date of collection; and
- the last two digits (01 - 48) refer to the number of samples collected.

Some of the sample collection dates are prefaced by 564-03 instead of 564-02; for instance in samples 564-03/29-07 through 564-03/29-14. More suspect asbestos samples were required to be collected in the Commercial Buildings than originally anticipated from the Chen Northern report. However, funds were not available under this contract. Therefore, ERM submitted the additional samples under the Engine House contract using the ERM Engine House contract number of 564-03. ERM has listed the sample locations in chronological order and indicated the proper chronology of the samples submitted under contract 564-03 by the number in parentheses.

The suspect asbestos containing materials (ACM) were submitted to Technical Testing Laboratories, Inc. (TTL) of Charleston, WV for analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy/Dispersion Staining (PLM/DS) EPA method 600/M4-82-020. This technique confirms the presence of asbestos in the sample and its approximate percentage. TTL successfully participates in the National Institute of Standards and Technology - National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NIST - NVLAP). Their accreditation number is 1290.

Samples are tracked using a Chain-of-Custody form completed by the ERM's technician prior to the submittal of samples to the laboratory. Summary of the laboratory results and the accompanying Chain-of-Custody forms are included in **Appendix C.**

The information provided in the TTL analytical reports are summarized below:

- Sample Number: ERM field sample number
- Lab Number: Sample identification number assigned by the laboratory
- Sample Composition: Details the percent (%) and type of asbestos, fibrous material, and any other non-fibrous material in the sample
- Method and Date of Analysis: Designated at the top of the first page of the laboratory analysis report
- Analyst's signature: Included at the top of each page of the laboratory analysis report

4.2 Lead-Based Paint Survey Methods

ERM retained the services of EnviroScience Consultants of Newington, Connecticut to perform the lead-based paint survey. The lead based paint survey was performed on site using a Princeton Gamma Tech XK-3 X-Ray Fluorescent analyzer. The instrument was calibrated twice a day, using a test block which contains a known concentration of lead paint. The analyzer was re-zeroed and the registers cleared every two hours to prevent the instrument from developing a memory.

Currently, there are no Federal or West Virginia regulations regarding the inspection or assessment of lead-based paint. Therefore, the survey was performed using U.S. Department of Housings and Urban Development (HUD) published guidelines for the Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing. Lead paint concentrations above 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) are considered to be toxic.

Sampling areas where the substrate was believed to be a metal surface or other non-porous material, which may interfere with the analysis, were evaluated twice. This interference is known as "backscatter". Backscattering is caused by gamma rays from the analyzer which are erroneously counted as lead x-rays. To counter this, the painted surface was scraped to the underlying substrate and a second measurement was collected on the substrate alone. The measurement is commonly called the Substrate Equivalent Lead value (SEL). The SEL is subtracted from the first initial reading to give the corrected lead concentrations (CLC).

Sampling locations where elevated values were found on a wall surface were repeated one foot to either side of the initial location. This was performed to eliminate interferences from possible pipes, conduits or other materials underlying the sampling locations. A copy of the complete EnviroScience Consultants report is provided in **Appendix D**.

5.0 ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT ABATEMENT ALTERNATIVES

5.1 Asbestos Abatement Alternatives

Asbestos abatement alternatives typically involve removal, encapsulation, or enclosure techniques. These techniques were considered when evaluating remedial actions for the ACM contained at the park.

Removal

Removal is often considered the only permanent solution to ACM problems since all friable ACM must be removed before a building is renovated or demolished, as per NESHAP regulations. However, poorly performed removal may actually raise fiber levels in a building after the project is completed. In addition, removal of ACM frequently has the highest initial cost of the abatement alternatives.

Removal of friable ACM requires isolation of the work-site from the rest of the building. In addition, measures must be taken to reduce fiber levels during the removal operation. These measures include wetting the ACM with amended water (water and a surfactant) and filtering the air with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.

Abatement workers must wear appropriate protective clothing and respirators and during large scale removal must pass through decontamination chambers upon entering or exiting the work-site.

The glovebag technique is used for removing pipe insulation, and insulating material on pipe elbows, flanges, valves, and other fittings. The bag assembly is placed over a pipe section and the pipe insulation is then cut into manageable lengths using an appropriate cutting instrument. Removal of pipe insulation by trained employes using glovebag techniques is controllable and appropriate. However, removal requiring enclosures and negative pressure air machines must be performed by licensed contractors.

Encapsulation

Encapsulants are often viewed as a relatively inexpensive approach to ACM abatement. However, encapsulants are limited in their applicability and may make eventual removal of ACM more difficult and costly.

Since the application of encapsulants dislodge fibers from the surface of the ACM, encapsulation should be considered equivalent to removal because all of the same protective measures should be taken. In addition, any encapsulant should be field tested before using to ensure compatibility with the ACM.

Enclosures

Enclosures are of two types; mechanical systems and spray applied systems. These enclosure systems have been used primarily to enclose cementitious ACM on ceilings and to protect fireproofing applied to structural steel columns. Gypsum board is used to ensure that the fire resistance of the fireproofing is not reduced. Plastic, steel, and aluminum are used to enclose pipe insulation. To be effective, all seams and joints must be sealed to prevent asbestos fibers from entering the occupied area.

Construction of enclosures can disturb the ACM and should be considered the same as a removal project and should use the same protective measures.

5.2 Lead-Based Paint Abatement Alternatives

The following remedial alternatives were considered for abating the lead-based paint hazard at the site.

Removal and replacement were considered only in areas that had no historical value.

Scraping and Encapsulation via Repainting of areas considered to have potential historical value. This technique involves scraping and/or brushing a painted surface after the coating has been softened by the application of chemical stripping agents. Chemical agents are carefully selected to be compatible with and not harmful to the substrate to which they are applied.

6.0 ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT ANALYTICAL RESULTS

6.1 Summary of Asbestos Analytical Results

Results of the asbestos survey and related conclusions presented in this report are based on information obtained from observations made during the site visits and laboratory results. A copy of the analytical results provided by TTL is included with this report as Appendix C. ACMs were found in the following locations:

National Bank of Thurmond

1st Floor - Asbestos containing 12" X 12" vinyl floor tile, in Rooms 101, 103, 105, 107. Estimate 800 square feet (sq.ft.).

2nd Floor - Asbestos containing hard plaster in all rooms including the hallway and stairwell. Estimate 7,700 sq.ft.

- Asbestos containing fire proofing material on back heater in Room 215, estimate 25 sq.ft. Note: this was the only friable material observed in all of the buildings surveyed.

3rd Floor - Asbestos containing 12" X 12" vinyl floor tile in Rooms 303, 310, 311 and 313. Estimate 155 sq.ft.

- Asbestos containing hard plaster in all rooms including the hallway and stairwell. Estimate 7,220 sq.ft.

4th Floor - Asbestos containing 12" X 12" vinyl floor tile in Rooms 413 and 416. Estimate 61 sq.ft.

- Asbestos containing hard plaster in all rooms including the hallway and stairwell. Estimate 7,500 sq.ft.

Mankin-Cox Building

2nd Floor - Asbestos containing linoleum in Room 215. Estimate 55 sq.ft.

- Asbestos containing hard plaster in all rooms including the hallway and stairwell. Estimate 6,840 sq.ft.

3rd Floor - Asbestos containing hard plaster in all rooms including the stairwell and hallway. Estimate 7,025 sq.ft.

The sample collected of the roofing material from the Mankin Cox Building was found to contain no asbestos.

Goodwin Kincaid Building

The sample collected of the 12" X 12" vinyl floor tile was found to contain no asbestos.

ERM was unable to gain access to the third floor apartment occupied by the NPS employee. Therefore, this area was excluded from the survey.

Once the unsafe conditions had been abated, a subsequent site visit was made on October 10, 1991, in cooperation with the local NPS representatives to collect additional samples from the plaster walls in the GK Building.

1st Floor - Asbestos containing plaster (north wall). Estimate 2200 sq.ft.

6.2 Lead-Based Paint Analytical Results

Results of lead-based paint testing are based on observations made during the site visit and XRF survey. The complete report prepared by EnviroScience Consultants is presented As Appendix D.

Table 1, provided in **Appendix E** cross references EnviroScience's sample location room numbers with the room numbers found on the building blueprints supplied by

the NPS. The room numbers referenced in the following sections are EnviroScience's numbers.

National Bank of Thurmond Building

XRF measurements obtained in the National Bank of Thurmond indicate toxic levels of lead-based paint on various components. These areas involved several doors, window components, and walls. The decorative wall, ceiling, and woodwork in most instances read higher than 1.0 mg/cm^2. In the hotel, lead paint was found primarily on walls, baseboards, and window components. In hotel Room 2, every testable component showed significantly elevated lead levels.

Generalizations pertaining to the exact locations of leaded surfaces are difficult to make on the first level. From the testing conducted during this survey, the following results were generated:

1st Floor - All exterior walls tested were found to contain toxic levels of lead. Also found to contain toxic levels of lead were the support columns, limited ceiling areas, and assorted fixtures annotated on the first floor drawing.

2nd Floor - The majority of windows and window components tested revealed toxic levels of lead. In addition, baseboard, door jambs, stair components, and some wall surfaces revealed toxic levels of lead.

3rd Floor - There were limited fixtures and surfaces recorded with toxic levels of lead in the hotel rooms on the third floor. Testable wall surfaces were limited within the hotel rooms. Three of the four walls had been panelled, and only the exterior walls were exposed plaster. All exterior wall surfaces on the second floor tested negative. Therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that the interior walls (behind the panelling) were negative. Additional surfaces tested that were found to contain toxic levels of lead were the stair ballaster and newel post, a baseboard in Room 21, a window sill in Room 22, and a window sill and baseboard in Room 27.

4th Floor - Surfaces containing toxic levels of lead were also limited. Hotel rooms were present through the fourth floor. Panelling was not as extensive on the fourth floor. On the fourth floor, wall surfaces which tested positive were found in Room 31, Room 32, Room 33, Room 34, Room 38 and Room 39,. One wall surface was tested per room. The identification of toxic levels of lead on one wall suggests that all wall surfaces within that room should be treated as a leaded surfaces. Again, baseboards throughout the floor contained toxic levels of lead. One window in Room 39 revealed toxic levels of lead.

The Goodwin-Kincaid Building

An NPS employee was observed to occupy an apartment on the third floor of the building. However, the survey team was unable to gain access to this area during the inspection. Therefore, this area was excluded from the survey.

1st Floor - Toxic levels of lead were found on the ceiling and green painted wall in Room GK101.

2nd Floor - A single door in room GK202 was found to have toxic levels of lead paint.

The Mankin-Cox Building

The first floor consists of former storefront space, while the upper sections contain office and apartment living spaces. Some of the upstairs areas were inaccessible during the survey due to their poor structural condition.

1st Floor - On the first floor, as annotated on the first floor drawing, baseboards, interior walls, lower exterior walls, ceilings, door, door jambs, and casing contained toxic levels of lead.

2nd Floor - Only one half of the second floor testing revealed toxic levels of lead on surfaces and components. All surfaces tested in Room 10 revealed toxic levels. These were the sink cabinets, window, interior wall, baseboard, door and door frame. In Room 11, the exterior wall, door, and door frame testing revealed toxic levels of lead. In Room 13, all door frames, window and window components, doors, baseboards, and floor testing revealed toxic levels of lead. In Room 15, the window, door, door jamb, wall, and baseboard testing revealed toxic levels of lead. Other miscellaneous areas throughout the 2nd floor that contained toxic levels of lead-based paint were Room 5, an interior wall, and Room 7 interior wall.

3rd Floor - The baseboard, door frame, and window in Room 25 were shown to contain toxic levels of lead. In Room 22 the window, door, door frame; in Room 21 the window and baseboard; and in Room 20 the baseboard and door frame showed toxic levels of lead. In Room 19 the baseboards; in Room 18, the door, door jamb, and window; and in Room 17 the wall, window, door, and door frame contained toxic levels of lead-based paint.

7.0 SURVEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Asbestos

- Although the roofing materials on the Mankin Cox Building were found to contain no asbestos and the adjacnent roofing materials on the National Bank and Goodwin Kincaid Buildings appeared to be of similar appearance and construction, ERM recommends that addtional samples be collected of these materials to determine whether or not they contain asbestos prior to the preparation of any design documents.

- ERM recommends the collection and analysis of additional samples of any suspect ACMs which were previously submitted for laboratory analysis and were found to be negative.

- Current Federal and State of West Virginia regulations require the removal of all friable ACMs, which may potentially be disturbed, prior to any renovation or demolition activities.

- Based upon current State of West Virginia's interpretation of the regulations regarding the disposal of ACM, all friable and nonfriable must be disposed of as asbestos containing waste.

- All ACM must be disposed of in properly labeled asbestos waste bags and transported to an EPA-approved asbestos waste landfill.

The following is a list of landfills which are currently permitted to accept asbestos waste:

H. A. M. Sanitary
P. O. Box 576
Peterstown, WV 24963
(304) 753-9470

Meadowfill
Rt. 2, Box 68
Bridgeport, WV 26303
(304) 842-2784

S & S Landfill
Rt. 5, Box 559
Clarksburg, WV 26301
(304) 745-3234

Wetzel County Landfill
Lackawanna
Rt. 1, Box 156-A
New Martinsville, WV 26155
(304) 455-3800

Prichard Landfill
5835 Big Sandy River Rd.
P. O. Box 179
Prichard, WV 2555
(304) 648-5925

Sycamore Landfill
P. O. Box 12
Hurricane, WV 25526
(304) 562-3398

7.2 Lead-Based Paint

- If the components in each of the buildings identified to contain lead have no historical value, ERM recommends the least costly approach of selective removal of the components and disposal of the debris as construction waste.

- For the purpose of limiting long-term liability, ERM recommends that one out of every four dumpsters containing building components slated for disposal, such as windows, paint chips, debris and door stalls, be tested for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). This analysis is necessary to determine the correct waste handling and disposal procedure to be employed. It is important that the composite sample be representative of the entire dumpster and that the dumpsters selected be representative of all dumpsters.

- Appropriate controls should be implemented to prevent exposure to the general public and workers during all phases of lead-based paint abatement. This should include appropriate levels of training, as required in 29 CFR 1910.1025 work area containment, use of personal protective equipment, development of and compliance with a project-specific health and safety plan, and air monitoring.

- Appropriate controls should be implemented to prevent potential exposures to the general public and workers during any construction activities that may disturb leaded surfaces.

8.0 COST ESTIMATES

ERM has prepared Class B estimated costs for the abatement and disposal of the asbestos and lead containing materials for each of the buildings. The cost estimates are as follows:

As mentioned earlier in the regulatory overview for asbestos, in accordance with the State of West Virginia regulations, all materials found to contain greater than one percent asbestos must be disposed of as asbestos wastes. Therefore, the cost estimate reflects costs for removal and disposal of all ACM in the commercial buildings.

There are no current Federal or State of West Virginia regulations regarding the inspection, assessment or removal of lead-based paint materials. However, cost estimates were provided for lead-paint abatement by focusing on two major concerns: avoidance of potential personal exposures of lead during any renovation activities and compliance with current EPA regulations for disposal of hazardous wastes.

8.1 Asbestos Abatement Cost Estimate

	Estimated Cost
National Bank of Thurmond Building	$62,137
Mankin Cox Building	42,480
Goodwin Kincaid Building	55,104
Subtotal Asbestos Abatement	$159,721

8.2 Lead-Based Paint Abatement Cost Estimate

	Estimated Cost
National Bank of Thurmond Building	$8,000
Goodwin Kincaid Building	2,600
Mankin-Cox Building	18,000
Subtotal Lead Abatement	$28,600

Total Project Estimated Cost Breakdown

The combined project cost estimate for asbestos and lead-based paint abatement is itemized as follows:

	Estimated Cost
Cost Summary	
Construction (Net)	
Abatement	$188,321
Disposal	38,100
Subtotal (Net)	$226,421
Design (Plans and Specs)	$25,500
Construction Supervision	35,000
Subtotal (Plans and Specs)	$60,500
TOTAL	**$286,921**

9.0 DISCLAIMER

In connection with the tasks performed relative to this project, ERM has exercised reasonable efforts to accomplish these tasks employing professional standards applicable in the industry today. To the extent that the services require subjective judgment, there can be no assurance that definitive or desired results have been obtained or that they will be usable. The services have included the application of subjective judgment to scientific principles to the extent the results of this work are subject to human error.

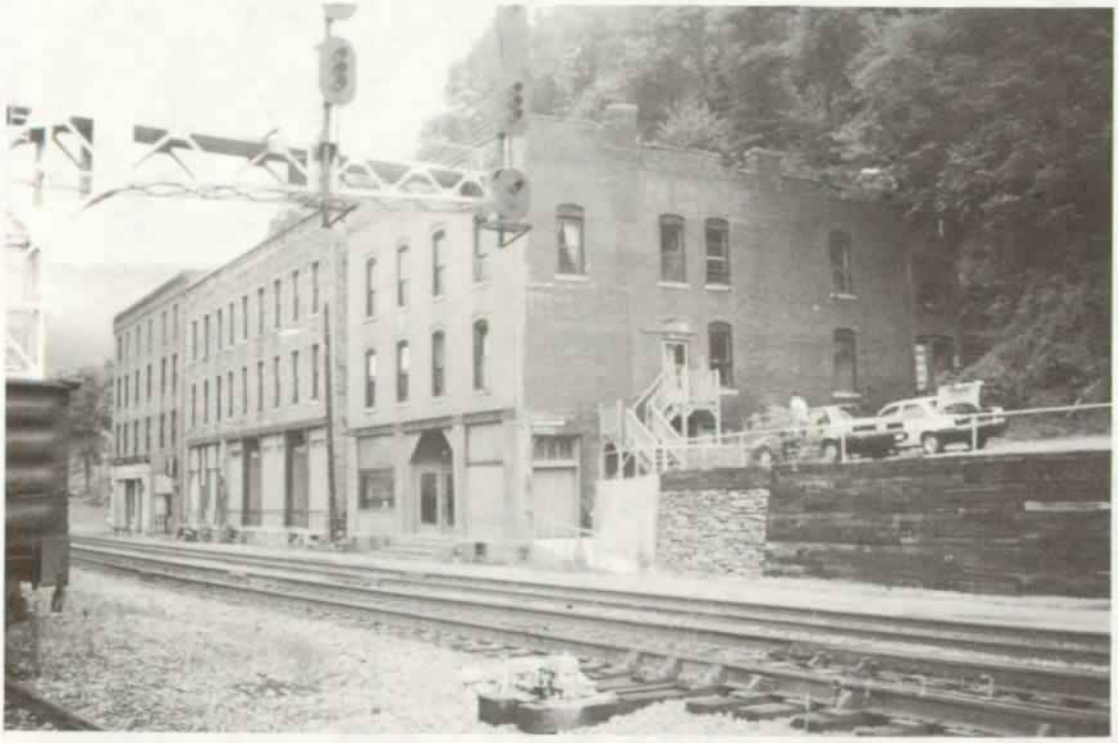
Prior to the preparation of an abatement design package, further bulk sampling is considered necessary to confirm negative results presented in this report. This additional sampling is necessary in order to conform with practices applicable to the industry today.

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

New River Gorge
Commercial Buildings
Project 564-02

Photograph No. 1:
Commercial buildings - west side



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2:
Commercial buildings - east side

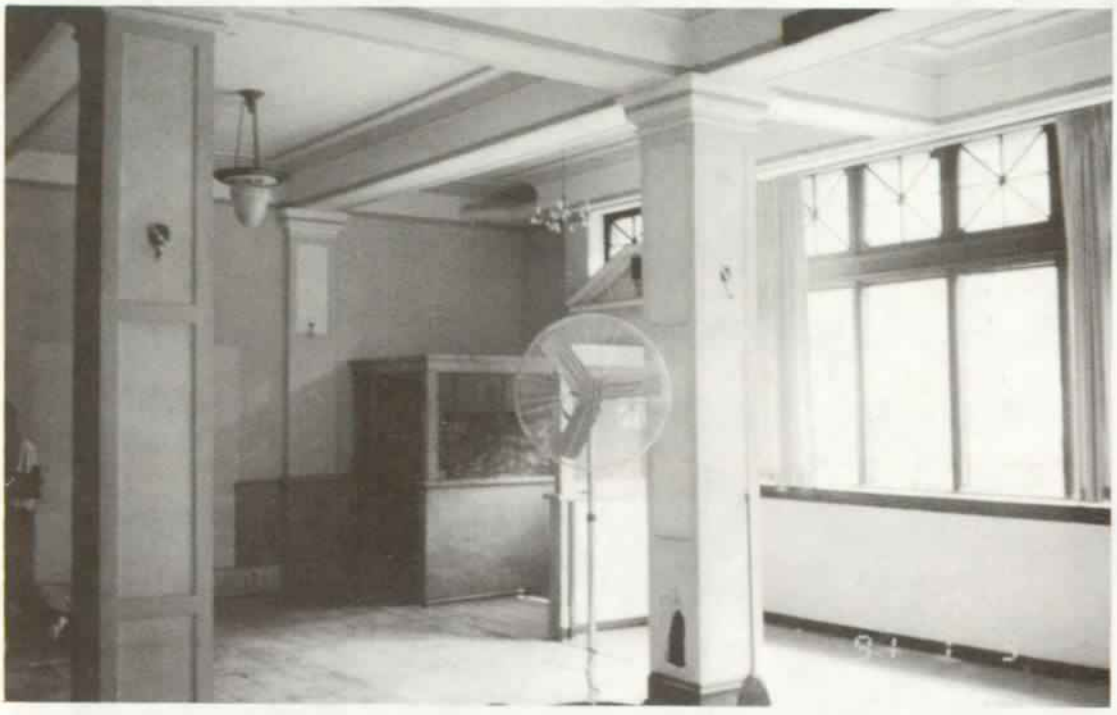
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3:
National Bank of Thurmond - front view

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4:
National Bank of Thurmond - back view

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5:
National Bank of Thurmond - Hotel Section Hallway,
Typical 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors

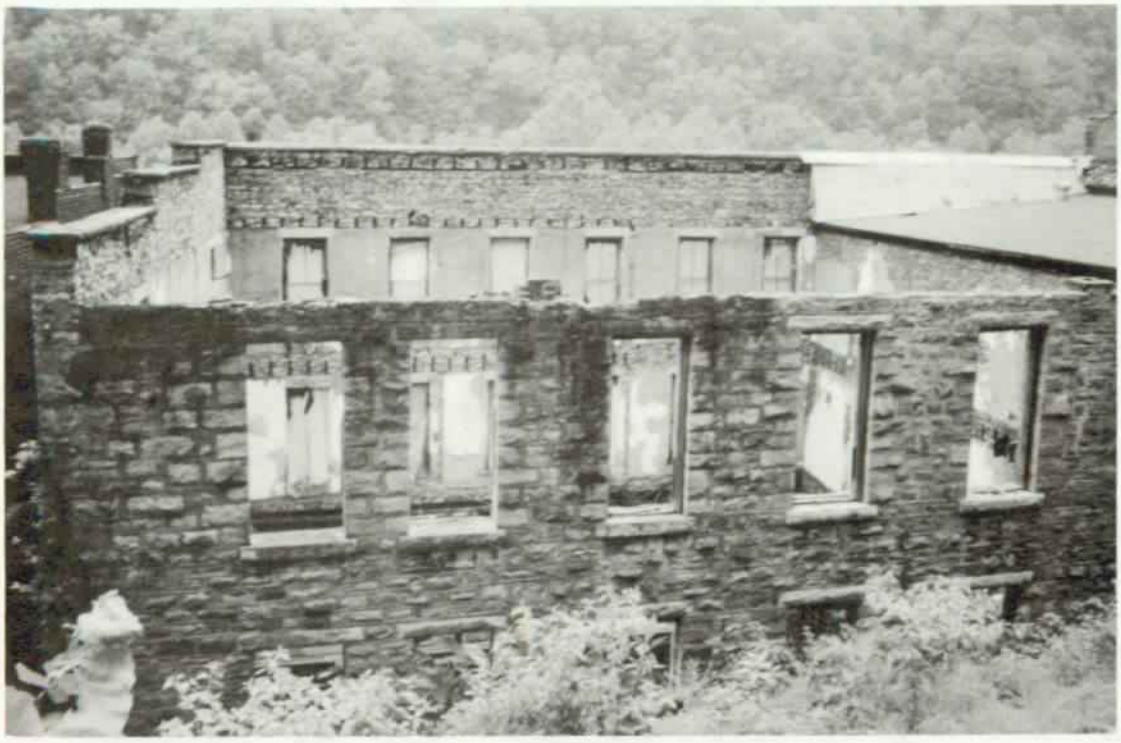
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6:
National Bank of Thurmond
Fireproofing material on back of heater - Room 215

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 7:
National Bank of Thurmond - 1st Floor
Bank Section

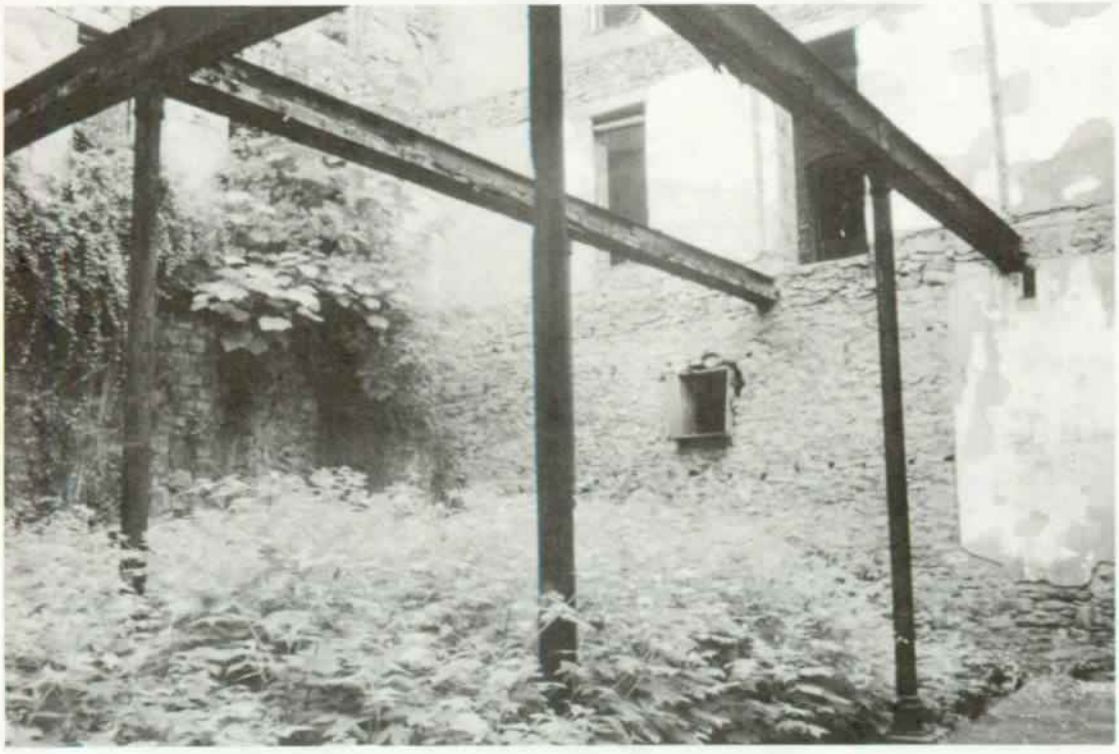


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 8:
National Bank of Thurmond - 1st Floor
Bank Section

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 9:
Goodwin-Kincaid Building - front view



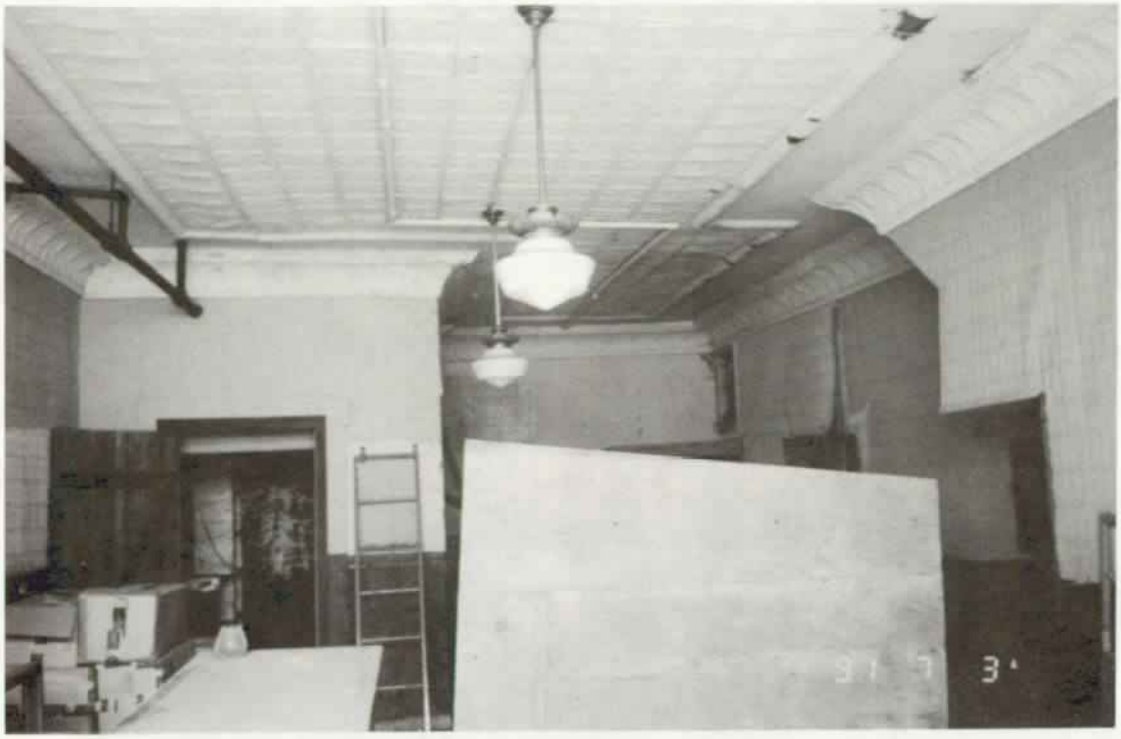
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 10:
Goodwin-Kincaid Building - back view



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 11:
Goodwin-Kincaid Building - inside structure

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 12:
Mankin-Cox Building - front view

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 13
Mankin-Cox Building - roof



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 14:
Mankin-Cox Building - 1st Floor

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 15:
Mankin-Cox Building - 1st Floor

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 16:
Mankin-Cox Building - Hallway
Typical 2nd and 3rd Floors

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS
FIGURES (1-8) SAMPLE LOCATION DIAGRAMS

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
ASBESTOS LABORATORY RESULTS
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	BULK MATERIAL CODE	RESULTS
564-2/25-1 Typical throughout 2nd fl. Drop ceiling in Rooms NB203, NB215, NB214, NB213 & hallway	Ceiling Tile 1x1	21	None detected
564-02/25-02 Room NB205	Carpet	62	None detected
564-02/25-03 Room NB204	Wire Insulation	28	None detected
564-02/25-04	Plaster	2	None detected
564-02/25-05 Hallway wall NB207	Plaster	2	1% Chrysotile
564-02/25-06 Hall drop ceiling	2 x 4 Ceiling Tile	21	Not submitted
564-02/25-07 NB 215	Duplicate of 25-05	2	Not submitted
564-02/25-08 NB 215	Fireproofing heater insulation	1	95% Chrysotile
564-02/25-09	Duplicate of 25-01	21	Not submitted
564-02/25-10 NB 311 room NB 303	*VFT 1x1	15	5% Chrysotile
564-02/25/11 Room NB313	VFT 1x1	15	5% Chrsyotile
564-02/25-12 Room NB312	VFT 1x1	15	None detected
564-02/25-13 Room 310	VFT 1x1	15	5% Chrysotile
564-02/25-14 Rooms NB414 and NB415	VFT 1x1	15	None detected

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
ASBESTOS LABORATORY RESULTS
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	BULK MATERIAL CODE	RESULTS
564-02/25-15 Bottom of stairwell	Misc. Material	68	None detected
564-02/26-16 NB105	VFT 1x1	15	None detected
564-02/26-17 NB103 and NB111	VFT 1x1	15	2% Chrysotile
564-02/26-18	Same material as sample 25-01	15	Not submitted
564-02/26-19 NB 101	12 x 12 VFT	15	1% Chrysotile
564-02/26-20 NB 101	12 x 12 VFT	15	None Detected
564-02/26-21 NB 101	Linoleum floor covering	49	30% Chrysotile
564-02/26-22 NB 101	Textured wall covering	33	None Detected
564-02/26-23 NB 111	Duplicate of 25-03	28	Not submitted
564-02/26-24 NB111	Electric Wire insulation	28	None detected
564-02/26-25 NB111	VFT 12 x 12 VFT 4'x8'	15	5% Chrysotile
564-2/26-26 MC101	Linoleum 183x188	49	None detected
564-02/26-27 MC 222	Linoleum	49	None detected
564-02/26-28 MC 215	Linoleum	49	25% Chrysotile

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
ASBESTOS LABORATORY RESULTS
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	BULK MATERIAL CODE	RESULTS
564-02/26-29 MC 211	Hard Plaster	2	None detected
564-02/26-30 MC 211 in all fire places	Fire Brick	63	None detected
564-2/26-31 MC 203 typical throughout 2nd fl.	Skim Coat Plaster	25	None detected
564-02/26-32 Typical throughout 2nd fl.	Plaster	2	5% Chrysotile
564-02/26-33 *GK 101*	Linoleum	49	None detected
564-03/29-34 NB 202	1 x 1 Ceiling tile	21	Not submitted
564-03/29-35 NB 211	1 x 1 Ceiling tile	21	None detected
564-03/29-36 NB 301	1 x 1 Ceiling tile	21	Not submitted
564-03/29-37 NB 311	1 x 1 Ceiling tile	21	Not submitted
564-03/29-38 NB 307 hallway	Wallboard	31	None detected
564-03/29-39 NB 307 hallway	Carpet	62	None detected
564-03/29-40 NB 315	Electrical wire insulation	28	None detected
564-03/29-07(41) NB 409 hallway	Wall plaster	2	Not submitted

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
ASBESTOS LABORATORY RESULTS
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	BULK MATERIAL CODE	RESULTS
564-03/29-08(42) NB 409 hallway	Carpet	62	Not submitted
564-03/29-09(43)	Duplicate of 25-03	28	Not submitted
564-03/29-10(44) NB GK 101	12 x 12 VFT	15	None detected
564-03/29-11(45) NB 101	Wall plaster	31	None detected
564-03/29-12(46) MC roof	Roofing material	45-46	None detected
564-03/29-13(47) MC roof	Asbestos rope	53	65% Chrysotile
564-03/29-14(48) MC roof	Electrical wire insulation	28	None detected
	Additional Sample results		
Sample 1 *GK south wall 1st floor*	Hard Plaster	2	<1% Chrysotile
Sample 2 GK north wall 1st floot	Hard Plaster	2	2% Chrysotile
Sample 3 GK building 2nd floor	Hard Plaster	2	<1% Chrysotile

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

08/07/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: J. Pauley

Company: ERM - Midwest, Inc.

Client # 292690
Job Number 564-02
Job Descrip.

Received: 08/05/91
Method: PLM/Dispersion Staining
EPA-600/M4-82-020

Note: Method Detection Limit (MDL) is 1%. Values reported as <1% indicate that trace amounts were detected. Values reported as 0 are interpreted as None Detected.

Sample # 25-01 - Ceiling Tile
Laboratory # MA5681

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	95
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	5
Total Asbestos	**0**	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 25-02 - Carpet
Laboratory # MA5682

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	100
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	0
Total Asbestos	**0**	**Total Other**	**100**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Parks

Sample # 25-03 - Electrical Wire Insulation
Laboratory # MA5683

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	90
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	10
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 25-05 - ~~Wall Board~~ Plaster
Laboratory # MA5684

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	<1	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	5
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	95
Total Asbestos	<1	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 25-04 - Skim Coat Plaster
Laboratory # MA5685

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	10
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	90
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauly

Sample # 25-08 - Fire - Proofing
Laboratory # MA5686

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	95	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	5
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	<1
Total Asbestos	**95**	**Total Other**	**5**

Sample # 25-10 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5687

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	5	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	10
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	85
Total Asbestos	**5**	**Total Other**	**95**

Sample # 25-11 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5688

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	5	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	15
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	80
Total Asbestos	**5**	**Total Other**	**95**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: J. Pauly

Sample # 25-12 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5689

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 25-13 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5690

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	5	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	10
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	85
Total Asbestos	5	**Total Other**	**95**

Sample # 25-14 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5691

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Sample # 25-15 - Misc. Material
Laboratory # MA5692

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	40
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	10
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	50
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 26-16 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5693

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 26-17 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5694

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	2	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	98
Total Asbestos	2	**Total Other**	98

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Sample # 26-19 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5695

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	<1	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	<1	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-20 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5696

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-21 - Linoleum
Laboratory # MA5697

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	30	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	10
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	60
Total Asbestos	30	**Total Other**	**70**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Sample # 26-22 - Wall Paper
Laboratory # MA5698

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	40
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	30
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	30
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-24 - Electrical Wire Insulation
Laboratory # MA5699

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	40
Anthophyllite	0	Other	50
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	10
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-25 - VFT - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5700

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	5	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	95
Total Asbestos	5	**Total Other**	**95**

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page No. 8
3/07/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: J. Parker

Sample # 26-26 - Linoleum
Laboratory # MA5701

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	20
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	5
Anthophyllite	0	Other	0
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	75
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 26-27 - Linoleum
Laboratory # MA5707

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	10
Anthophyllite	0	Other	5
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	85
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 26-28 - Linoleum
Laboratory # MA5703

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	25	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	5
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	<1
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	70
Total Asbestos	25	**Total Other**	75

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page No. 9
3/07/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Sample # 26-29 - Hard Plaster
Laboratory # MA5704

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-30 - Fire Brick
Laboratory # MA5705

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	0
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 26-31 - Skim Coat Plaster
Laboratory # MA5706

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	0
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	Total Other	100

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauly

Sample # 26-32 - ~~Wall Board~~ Plaster
Laboratory # MA5707

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	5	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	95
Total Asbestos	**5**	**Total Other**	**95**

Sample # 26-33 - Linoleum
Laboratory # MA5708

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	10
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	90
Total Asbestos	**0**	**Total Other**	**100**

Sample # 29-35 - Ceiling Tile - 1x1
Laboratory # MA5709

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	95
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	0
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	5
Total Asbestos	**0**	**Total Other**	**100**

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page No. 11
3/07/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Sample # 29-38 - ~~Wall Board~~ Plaster
Laboratory # MA5710

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	5
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	<1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	95
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 29-39 - Carpet
Laboratory # MA5711

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	70
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	30
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 29-40 - Electrical Wire Insulation
Laboratory # MA5712

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	<1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	50
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	50
Total Asbestos	0	Total Other	100

IATL International Asbestos Testing Laboratories

36 N. Pine Avenue, Maple Shade, NJ 08052
609-779-7792 fax 609-779-9736

•CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS•

Client: ERM-Midwest
5088 West Washington Street
Charleston, WV 25313

Report Date: August 8, 1991

Project No.: 562-03

Sampling Date: July 26-29, 1991

Facility:

Collected By:

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Sample No.	Lab No.	Location	Sample Composition	
29-10 *	150563	VFT 1X1 (No Mastic)	Asbestos:	None Detected
			Fibrous Material:	None Detected
			Non-Fibrous Material:	100%
29-11	150564	Hard Plaster/ Wallboard	Asbestos:	None Detected
			Fibrous Material:	10% Synthetic Fibers
			Non-Fibrous Material:	90%
29-12	150565	Roofing Material	Asbestos:	None Detected
			Fibrous Material:	10% Cellulose
			Non-Fibrous Material:	90%
29-13	150566	Asbestos Rope	Asbestos:	65% Chrysotile
			Fibrous Material:	None Detected
			Non-Fibrous Material:	35%

NIST-NVLAP Accreditation No. 1165

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. government.

[X] Polarized Light Microscopy/Dispersion Staining (PLM) EPA 600/M4-82-020-20, Dec. 1982

[ ] Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-ray Microanalysis (SEM/EDX)

[ ] Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM/EDX)

Comments: * Recommend Electron Microscopy For All Negative Floor Tiles

Analysis Performed By: R. T. Letarte Date: 8/8/91 Approved By: _____
Laboratory Director

IATL International Asbestos Testing Laboratories

36 N. Pine Avenue, Maple Shade, NJ 08052
609-779-7792 fax 609-779-9736

•CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS•

Client: ERM-Midwest
5088 West Washington Street
Charleston, WV 25313

Report Date: August 8, 1991

Project No.: 562-03

Sampling Date: July 26-29, 1991

Facility:

Collected By:

BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Sample No.	Lab No.	Location	Sample Composition	
29-14	150567	Electric Wire Insulation	Asbestos:	None Detected
			Fibrous Material:	85% Cellulose
			Non-Fibrous Material:	15%
			Asbestos:	
			Fibrous Material:	
			Non-Fibrous Material:	
			Asbestos:	
			Fibrous Material:	
			Non-Fibrous Material:	
			Asbestos:	
			Fibrous Material:	
			Non-Fibrous Material:	

NIST-NVLAP Accreditation No. 1165

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. government.

☑ Polarized Light Microscopy/Dispersion Staining (PLM) EPA 600/M4-82-020-20, Dec. 1982

☐ Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-ray Microanalysis (SEM/EDX)

☐ Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM/EDX)

Comments:

Analysis Performed By: R. T. Letarte Date: 8/8/91 Approved By: _____ Laboratory Director

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page No. 1
10/15/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: A. Pauley

Company: ERM - Midwest, Inc.

Client # 292690
Job Number 564-02
Job Descrip.

Received: 10/11/91
Method: PLM/Dispersion Staining
EPA-600/M4-82-020

Note: Method Detection Limit (MDL) is 1%. Values reported as (1% indicate that trace amounts were detected. Values reported as 0 are interpreted as None Detected.

Sample # 1 - GK Building, Open Area, Hard Plaster
Laboratory # MA5922

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	0	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	(1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	(1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	100
Total Asbestos	0	**Total Other**	100

Sample # 2 - MC Building, 1st Floor, Hard Plaster
Laboratory # MA5923

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	2	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	(1
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	(1
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	98
Total Asbestos	2	**Total Other**	98

TECHNICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TESTING & ENGINEERING CO.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

10/15/91

Bulk Asbestos

Respectfully Submitted: J. Pauley

Sample # 3 - GK Building, 2nd Floor, Hard Plaster
Laboratory # MA5924

Percent Asbestos:		Percent Other Material:	
Chrysotile	<1	% Other Fibers	
Amosite	0	Cellulose	5
Crocidolite	0	Fiberglass	0
Anthophyllite	0	Other	2
Tremolite	0		
Actinolite	0	% Non Fibrous	93
Total Asbestos	<1	**Total Other**	100

1256 GREENBRIER STREET, CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25311 — TELEPHONE 304 346-0725
4643 BENSON AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21227 — TELEPHONE 301 247-7400
4440 GLEN ESTE — WITHAMSVILLE RD., SUITE 900, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45245 — TELEPHONE 513 752-9696

APPENDIXES

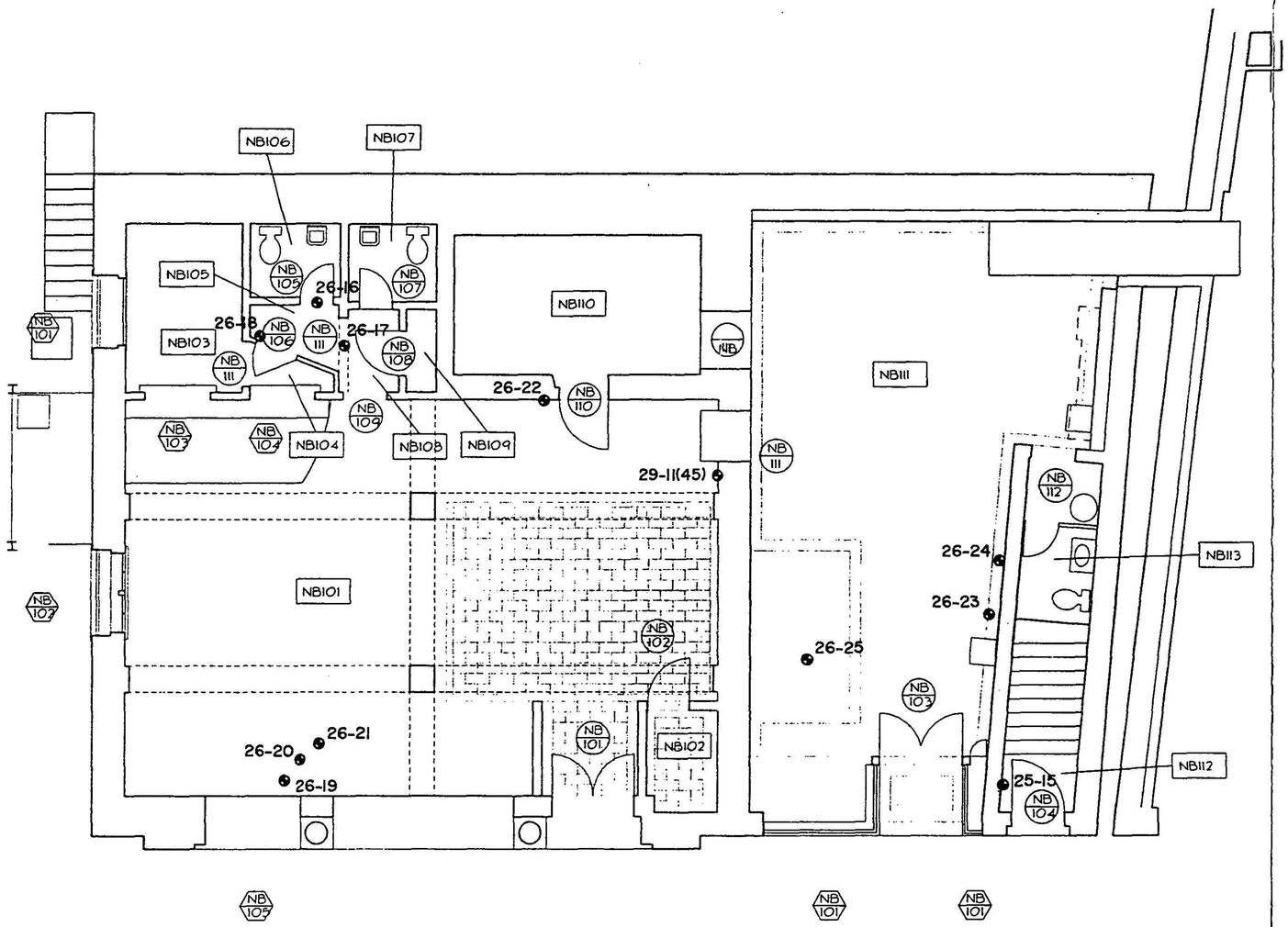


Figure 1

LEGEND

⊕ Sample Point

FIRST FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD SMALL	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLANS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	DRAWING NO. 637 25009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 2/91			PKG. NO. 126 — — SHEET 00 OF 00

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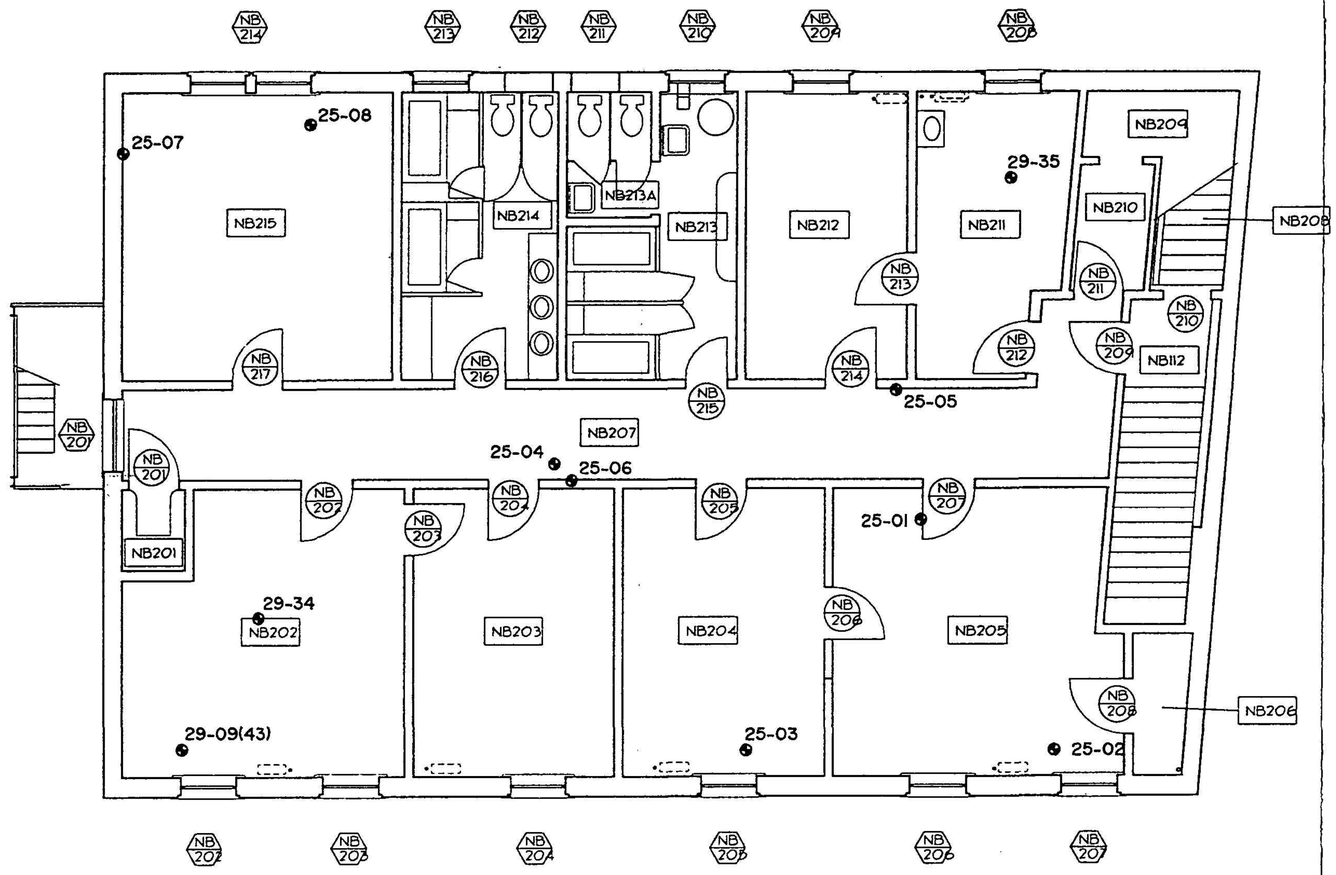

Figure 2

LEGEND

● Sample Point

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD SMALL TECH. REVIEW LaFLEUR DATE: 2/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 SHEET 00 OF 00

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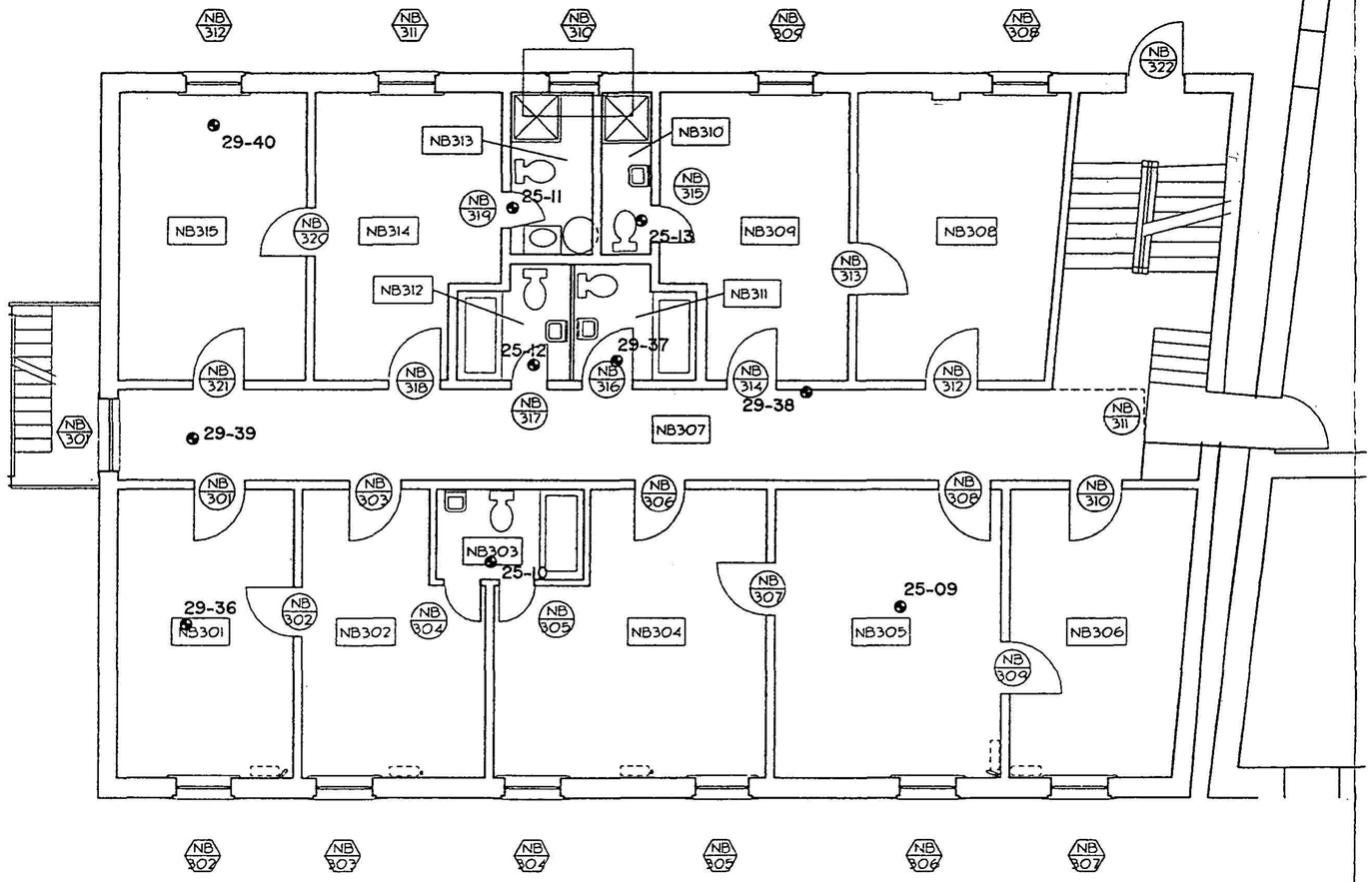


Figure 3

LEGEND

● Sample Point

THIRD FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / GADD / SMALL / TECH REVIEW: LoFLEUR / DATE: 2/91	S/B SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR PLANS EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 / PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET 00 of 00

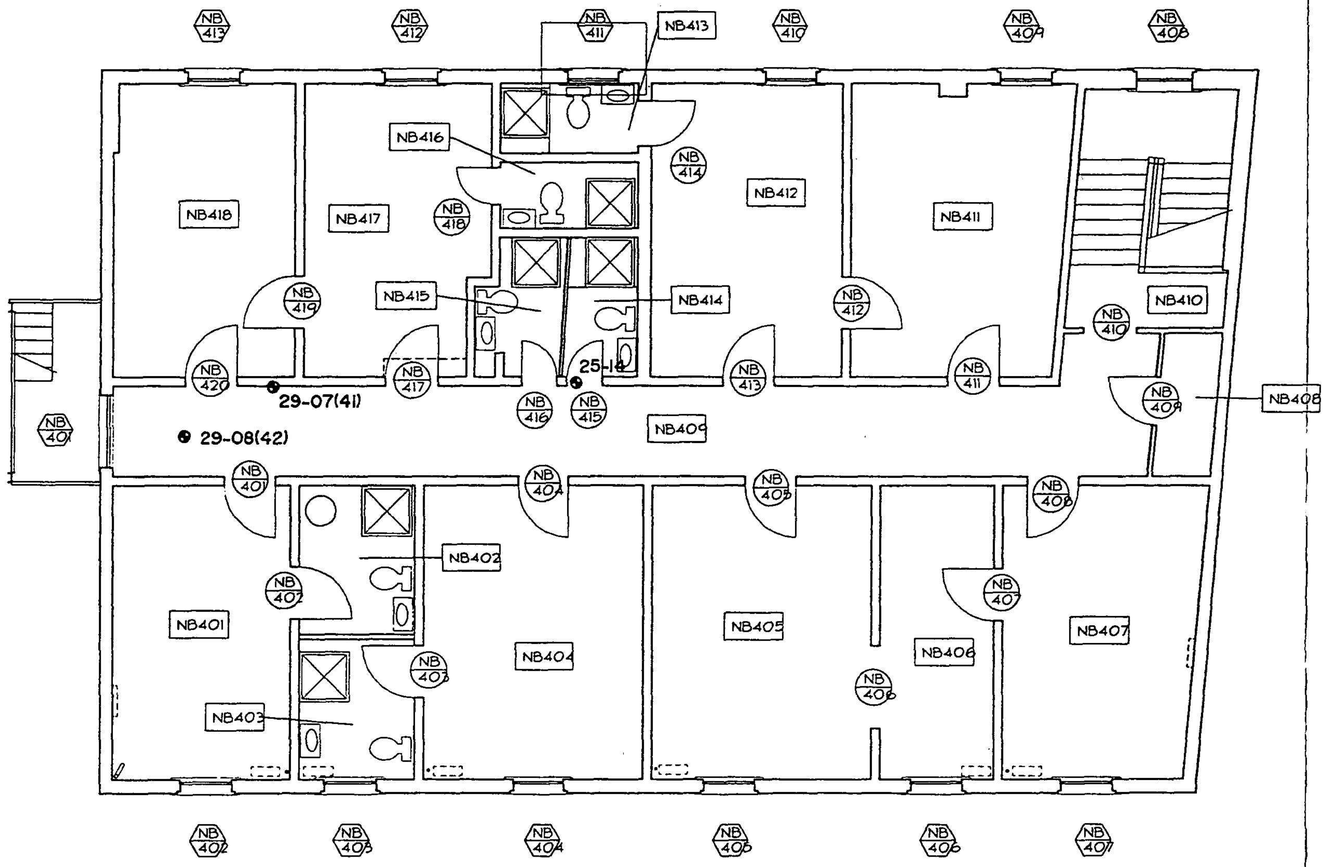


Figure 4

LEGEND

● Sample Point

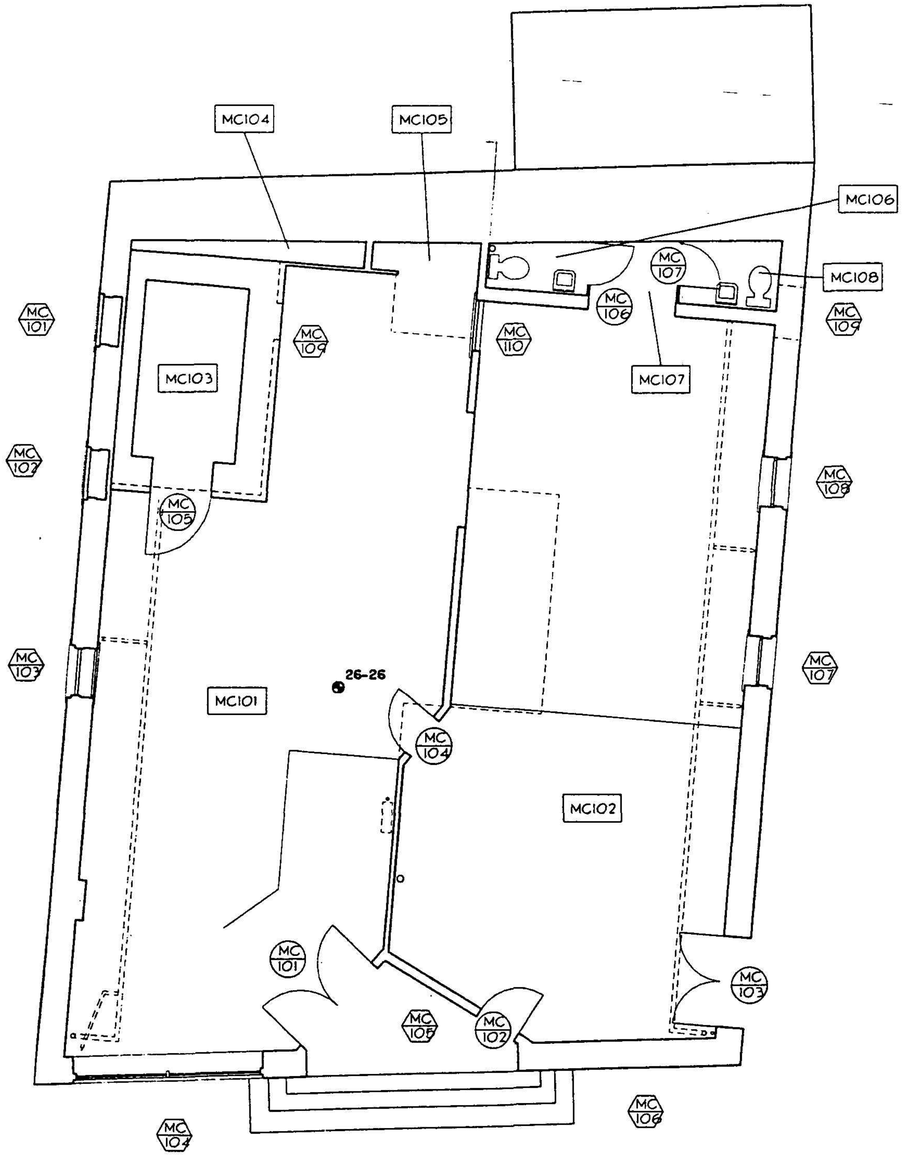
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING / QAQD / SMAL	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND	DRAWING NO. 637 25009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR			PKG. NO. 126
DATE: 2/91			SHEET 00 of 00

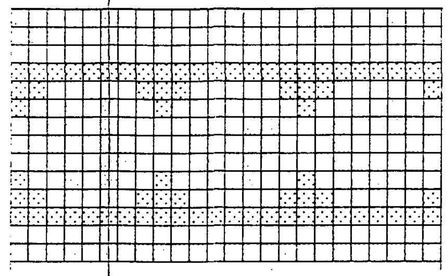


FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



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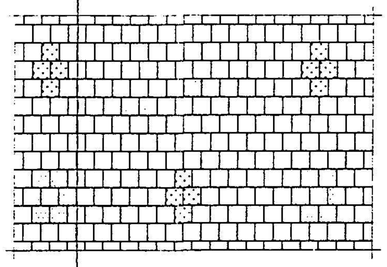

FIELD

TILE PATTERNS

ONE THIRD FULL SIZE

Figure 5

LEGEND

● Sample Point

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TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR			PKG. NO. 126 — —
DATE: 2/91			SHEET 00 OF 00

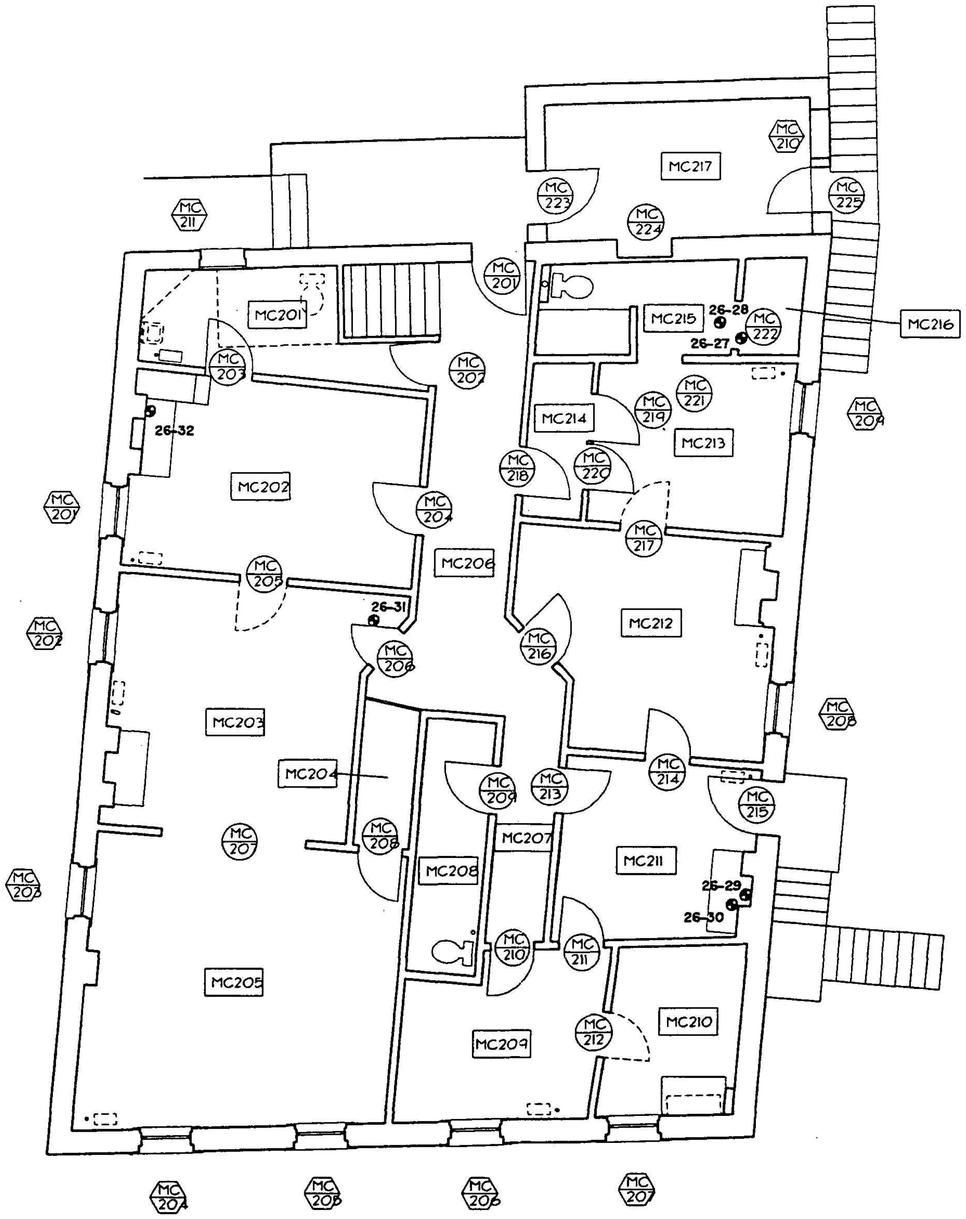

Figure 6

LEGEND

● Sample Point

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

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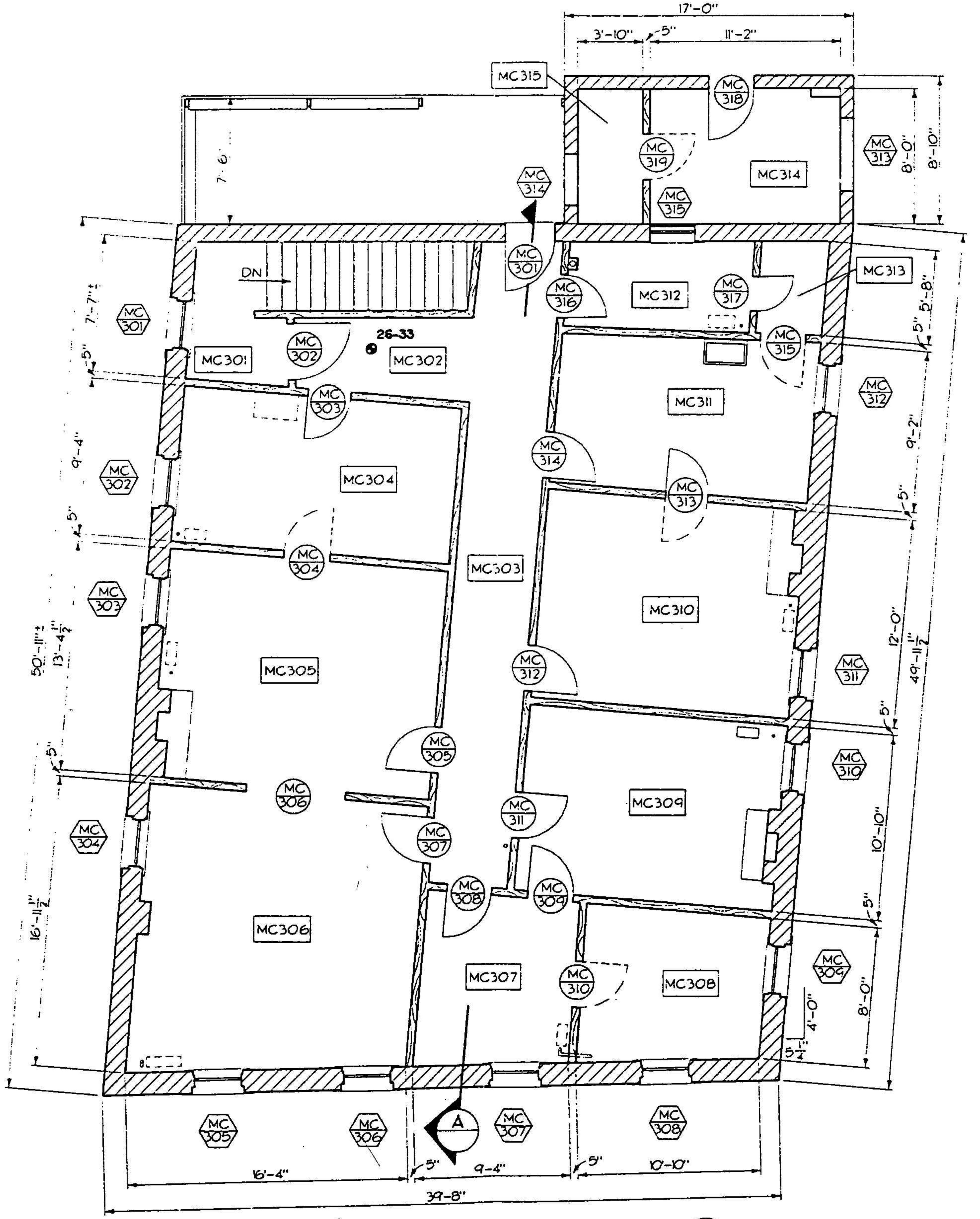

THIRD FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS 1/00

Figure 7

LEGEND

⊗ Sample Point

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

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CADD BB SMALL		THIRD FLOOR PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS	637 25,009
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR		MANKIN–COX BUILDING	PKG. NO. 126 / SHEET
DATE: 2/91		NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.	

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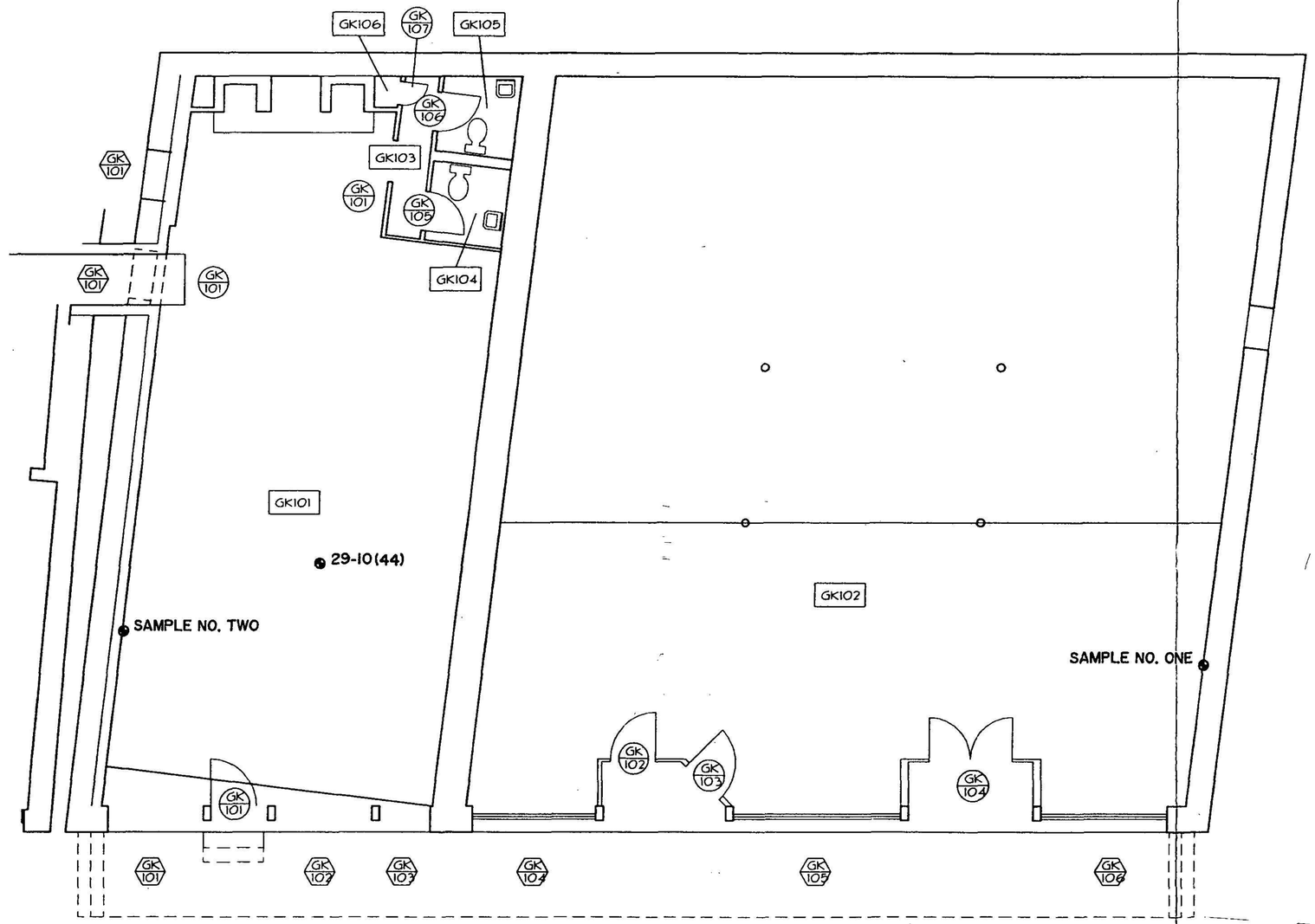


Figure 8

LEGEND

● *Sample Point*

FIRST FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD SMALL TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR DATE: 2/91	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLANS EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODWIN–KINCAID BUILDING	DRAWING NO. 637 25009 PKG. NO. 126 — — SHEET 00 OF 00

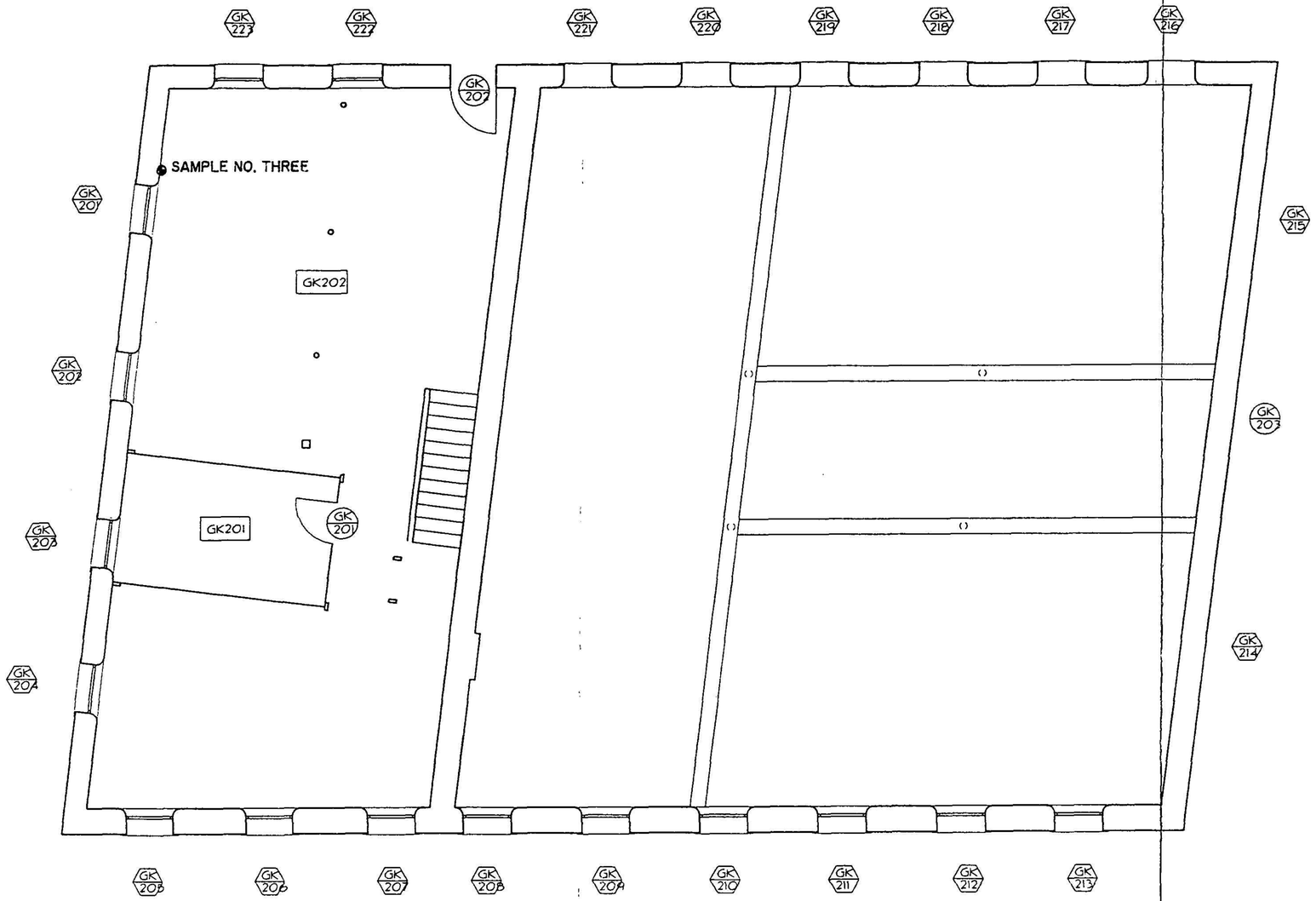


FIGURE 9

LEGEND

● *Sample Point*

SECOND FLOOR PLAN – EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: EXISTING	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLANS EXISTING CONDITIONS GOODWIN–KINCAID BUILDING	DRAWING NO. 637 25009
DRAWN: SMALL			PKG. NO. 126
TECH. REVIEW: LaFLEUR			SHEET 00 OF 00
DATE: 2/91			

APPENDIX C

LABORATORY RESULTS FROM TTL ERM CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORMS

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-02 Sheet 1 of 5
Sampled By CHARLES HUGHART Bottles Supplied By
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: CHARLES HUGHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-02/ 25-01	CEILING TILE	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-02	CARPET	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-03	ELEC. WIRE INS.	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-05	WALL BOARD	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-04	SKIM COAT PLASTER	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-08	FIRE PROOFING - NON CEM.	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-10	VFT 1x1	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-11	VFT 1x1	7-25-91	1	PLM	Appears Twice (Page 2) AP

Shipping package opened by: Date: Time:
Employer: Containers intact (Y/N)

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. HUGHART Date: 8-1-91 Time:
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: HAND DELIVERED

Received in laboratory by: Jon Pauley Date: 8-5-91 Time:
Employer: TECHNICAL TESTING Seals intact (Y/N)
Containers intact (Y/N) If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-02 Sheet 2 of 5

Sampled By C. HUBNHART Bottles Supplied By _____

NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:

Name: CHARLES HUBNHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-02/ 25-11	VFT 1x1	7-25-91	1	PLM	Appears
564-02/ 25-12	VFT 1x1	7-25 91	1	PLM	Twice
564-02/ 25-13	VFT 1x1	7-25-91	1	PLM	(Page 1)
564-02/ 25-14	VFT 1x1	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 25-15	MISC. MATERIAL	7-25-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-16	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-17	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-19	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	

AP

Shipping package opened by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Employer: _____ Containers intact (Y/N) _____

Samples packaged & sealed by: CHARLES HUBNHART Date: 8-1-91 Time: _____
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: HAND DELIVERED

Received in laboratory by: Ann Pauley Date: 8-5-91 Time: _____
Employer: Technical Testing Seals intact (Y/N) _____
Containers intact (Y/N) _____ If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-02 Sheet 3 of 5
Sampled By C. HUBHART Bottles Supplied By
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: CHARLES HUBHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-02/ 26-20	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-21	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-22	WALL PAPER	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-24	ELEC. WIRE INSULATION	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-25	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-26	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-27	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-28	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	

Shipping package opened by: Date: Time:
Employer: Containers intact (Y/N)

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. HUBHART Date: 8-1-91 Time:
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: HAND DELIVER

Received in laboratory by: Tom Parks Date: 8-5-91 Time:
Employer: Technical Testing Seals intact (Y/N)
Containers intact (Y/N) If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-02 Sheet 4 of 5
Sampled By C. HUGHART Bottles Supplied By
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: C. HUGHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-02/ 26-29	HARD PLASTER	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-30	FIRE BRICK	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-31	SKIM COAT PLASTER	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-32	WALL BOARD	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 26-33	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 29-35	CEILING TILE 1x1	7-29-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 29-36	WALL BOARD	7-29-91	1	PLM	
564-02/ 29-39	CARPET	7-29-91	1	PLM	

Shipping package opened by: Date: Time:
Employer: Containers intact (Y/N)

Samples packaged & sealed by: CHARLES HUGHART Date: 8-1-91 Time:
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: HAND DELIEVER

Received in laboratory by: Tom Pauley Date: 8-5-91 Time:
Employer: Technical Testing Seals intact (Y/N)
Containers intact (Y/N) If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-02 Sheet 5 of 5
Sampled By C. HUGHART Bottles Supplied By _____
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: C. HUGHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-02| 29-40	ELEC. WIRE INS.	7-29-91		PLM	

Shipping package opened by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Employer: _____ Containers intact (Y/N) _____

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. HUGHART Date: 8-1-91 Time: _____
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: HAND DELIVER

Received in laboratory by: Jon Pauley Date: 8-5-91 Time: _____
Employer: Technical Testing
Containers intact (Y/N) _____ Seals intact (Y/N) _____
If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 562-03 Sheet 1 of 2
Sampled By C. HENNARY Bottles Supplied By
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: CHARLES HENNARY @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-03/ 26-01	VFT 1x1	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 26-02	LINOLEUM	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 26-03	VFT 9x9	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 26-04	WRAP PAPER PIPE INS.	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 26-05	BOILER INSULATION	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 26-06	ROOFING MATERIAL	7-26-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 29-10(44)	VFT 1x1	7-29-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 29-11(45)	WALL PLASTER/WALLBOARD	7-29-91	1	PLM	

Shipping package opened by: Date: Time:
Employer: Containers intact (Y/N)

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. HENNARY Date: 8-2-91 Time:
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: UPS

Received in laboratory by: M. Pinnata Date: 8-6-91 Time: 10:00 AM
Employer: IATL Seals intact (Y/N)
Containers intact (Y/N) Y If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r
	ERM	M. Pinnata	IATL	Y	8/6/91	10:00 AM		

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No./I.D. 564-03 Sheet 2 of 2
Sampled By C. HUGHART Bottles Supplied By _____
NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:
Name: C. HUGHART @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
564-03/ 29-12(46)	ROOFING MATERIAL	7-29-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 29-13(47)	ASBESTOS ROPE	7-29-91	1	PLM	
564-03/ 29-14(48)	ELEC. WIRE INSULATION	7-29-91	1	PLM	

Shipping package opened by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Employer: _____ Containers intact (Y/N) _____

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. HUGHART Date: 8-2-91 Time: _____
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: UPS

Received in laboratory by: M. Panunto Date: 8-6-91 Time: 10:00AM
Employer: IATL Seals intact (Y/N) _____
Containers intact (Y/N) Y If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r
[signature]	ERM	[signature]	IATL	Y	8/6/91	10:00 AM		[signature]

COMMENTS:

The ERM Group **ERM-Midwest, inc.**
5088 W. Washington St./Charleston, WV 25313

OCT 16 1991 **CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD**

Project No./I.D. 364-02 Sheet 1 of 1

Sampled By CAH Bottles Supplied By _____

NOTE: When analyses are complete return this form to:

Name: CHARLES HUGHART / TERRY JOHNSON @ ERM-Midwest, Inc., Charleston, WV

Sample I.D.	Sample Description	Collection Date/Time	No. of bot-tles	Analysis Requested	Remarks
GK BUILDING OPEN AREA	HARD PLASTER	10-11-91	1	PLM	
MC BUILDING 1ST FLOOR	HARD PLASTER	10-11-91	1	PLM	
GK BUILDING 2ND FLOOR	HARD PLASTER	10-11-91	1	PLM	

Shipping package opened by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Employer: _____ Containers intact (Y/N) _____

Samples packaged & sealed by: C. Hughart Date: 10-11-91 Time: 16:11
Employer: ERM MIDWEST Method of Shipment: ERM delivery Van

Received in laboratory by: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Employer: _____ Seals intact (Y/N) _____
Containers intact (Y/N) _____ If not, describe in Comments section

NOTE: Laboratory's Chain of Custody shall be in effect from receipt through analysis.

Relinquished By		Received By		Samples Intact	Date	Time	Initials	
Name	Employer	Name	Employer				Sender	Rec'r
	ERM	Edward Maltvel	ERM					
Edward Maltvel	ERM		TTL, Inc		10/11/91	16:11		

COMMENTS:

APPENDIX D

LEAD-BASED PAINT TESTING REPORT
ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Engineering ∘ Industrial Hygiene ∘ Laboratory Services

LEAD-BASED PAINT TESTING
NEW RIVER GORGE
NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

66 Cedar Street, Newington, Connecticut 06111 203-666-7167 FAX 203-665-1548

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEAD-BASED PAINT TESTING
NEW RIVER GORGE
NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

During the week of July 1, 1991, EnviroScience Consultants was engaged by Environmental Resource Management, Inc., (ERM) to perform a comprehensive lead-based paint survey on three multi-story buildings in the town of Thurmond, West Virginia. The site was located on the east bank of the New River, adjacent to the CSX Railroad Yard in Thurmond. Two of the three buildings, the National Bank of Thurmond and the Mankin-Cox building, were structurally intact. Only one-third of the other building, the Goodwin-Kincaid, was intact. The exterior walls were all that remained of the rest of the building. All the buildings were unoccupied with the exception of the third floor of the Goodwin-Kincaid Building, which houses one tenant in a renovated apartment.

METHODOLOGY AND PROTOCOL

Lead in paint was measured on site with a Princeton Gamma Tech XK-3, x-ray fluorescent analyzer. The instrument was calibrated twice per day, using a test block with a known lead paint concentration. The analyzer was re-zeroed and the registers cleared every two hours to prevent the instrument from developing a memory.

Representative locations were measured to give a thorough lead paint picture of each room in the building. The following guide was followed when selecting painted interior woodwork, walls, and ceiling sampling locations:

Interior

In each area (each room; closet; pantry; hall; part of a divided room, such as the dining area of a kitchen/dining room; etc.), the following surfaces, if present, were tested.

Baseboard	1 in each area
Ceiling	1 in each area
Crown molding	1 in each area
Door	surface of door and one side of the frame on a representative interior door in each area

Floor	1 in each area
Radiator	1 in each area
Shelf	1 in each area
Shelf support	1 in each area
Stairs	riser, tread, stringer, newel post, railing cap, balustrade
Wall	upper wall, lower wall, and chair rail (if applicable) in each area
Window	sash, casing, and sill on a representative window

Three readings were taken and averaged for each sample location as recommended by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This assures the client that the most rigorous of methods was used to establish whether lead paint above the action level was present in the buildings. Levels of 1.0 mg/cm2 were considered toxic.

The room sheets showing the locations of the readings and the number as well as the average of the readings are included in the inspection report. The sheets also indicate the matrix and condition of the painted surface tested. Rooms were numbered in a clockwise fashion, and each side of a room was labelled A, B, C, or D, also in a clockwise fashion. The front of the building was always labelled "A".

EnviroScience carefully guards against false readings with the XRF by taking the following precautions:

For each sample where the substrate was believed to be metal or some other non-porous surface and the testing process was subject to "backscatter", a phenomenon in which backscattering gamma rays from the analyzer are erroneously counted as lead x-rays, the painted surface was scraped to the substrate, and a second reading was taken on the substrate alone. This is called the SEL, or Substrate Equivalent Lead reading. The difference in the two readings, the Corrected Lead Concentration (CLC), was determined to be due to the lead present in the paint. SELs were also used where the resultant XRF reading was above 1.0 mg/cm2.

Where high values were found on a wall surface, the test was repeated one foot higher or lower, or to either side of the initial test, to rule out interference from pipes, conduit, lath, or other inaccessible factors.

I. National Bank of Thurmond Building

Results

The National Bank of Thurmond Building is a four-story brick structure built sometime in the early 1900s. The bank occupies most of the first floor with the Bank Hotel occupying the floors above.

XRF testing began in the bank area and proceeded upward into the hotel. All tested surfaces in the bank are described on the room sheets. Due to the high repetition of similar surfaces from room to room in the hotel, a code was established to identify each surface tested. The key to the code is found along with SELs in Table 1. Readings obtained in the bank area itself show toxic levels of lead in paint on various components. These areas involved several doors, window components, and walls. The decorative wall, ceiling, and woodwork in most cases read higher than 1.0 mg/cm2. In the hotel, lead paint was found primarily on walls, baseboards, and window components. The most notable exception involved hotel Room 2, in which every testable component showed significantly elevated lead levels.

Generalizations pertaining to the exact locations of leaded surfaces are difficult to make on the first level. However, from the testing conducted during this survey, the following results were generated:

In the basement level, all exterior walls tested were found to contain toxic levels of lead. Also found to contain toxic levels of lead were the support columns, limited ceiling areas, and assorted fixtures annotated on the first floor drawing.

On the second floor of the National Bank of Thurmond, the majority of windows and window components tested revealed toxic levels of lead. In addition, baseboard, door jambs, stair components, and some wall surfaces revealed toxic levels of lead.

On the third floor of the National Bank of Thurmond, the hotel rooms began. There were limited fixtures and surfaces recorded with toxic levels of lead on the third floor. Testable wall surfaces were limited within the hotel rooms. Three of the four walls had been panelled, and only the exterior wall was exposed plaster and, hence,

testable. All exterior wall surfaces on the second floor tested negative. Therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that the interior walls were negative. Surfaces tested that were found to contain toxic levels of lead were the stair ballaster and Newel post, a baseboard in Room 21 (hotel Room 33), a window sill in Room 22 (hotel Room 35), and a window sill and baseboard in Room 27 (hotel Room 34).

On the fourth floor of the National Bank of Thurmond, surfaces containing toxic levels of lead were also limited. The hotel rooms continued through the fourth floor. Panelling was not as extensive either on the fourth floor. On the fourth floor, wall surfaces which tested positive were found in Room 38 (hotel Room 46), Room 39 (hotel Room 44), Room 31 (hotel Room 41), Room 32 (hotel Room 43 Annex), Room 33 (hotel Room 43), and Room 34 (hotel Room 45). One wall surface was tested per room. The identification of toxic levels of lead on one wall suggests that all wall surfaces within that room should be treated as a leaded surfaces. Again, baseboards throughout the floor contained toxic levels of lead. One window in Room 39 (hotel Room 44) revealed toxic levels of lead.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The National Bank of Thurmond Building banking floors and hotel areas were determined not to contain elements of historical value. This allows for making recommendations for deleading on a cost-effective basis only.

For all windows, baseboards, doors, door jambs, miscellaneous shelving, and stair components, removal and disposal is the most cost-effective approach. For wall and ceiling surfaces, concrete walls should be abated utilizing manual scraping and or controlled sandblasting. Plaster walls to remain should be scraped until rendered intact. For plaster walls that are to be demolished and replaced, these walls should be incorporated into the deleading scope of work and demolition debris handled in accordance with aplicable disposal regulations.

The estimated cost of deleading at the National Bank of Thurmond is $8,000.00.

II. The Goodwin-Kincaid Building

Results

Testing of the Goodwin-Kincaid building was limited by the structural condition of the building. A tenant occupies the third floor of the intact section, but recent renovations to the apartment excluded it from the study. Lead paint found on the first floor was limited to a small section of paint on a plaster wall and on the painted ceiling.

On the first floor, toxic levels of lead were found on the ceiling and green painted wall in Room 1 (GK101). On the second floor, a single door in room GK202 was found to have toxic levels of lead paint.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Due to the deterioration of the structure, demolition of the leaded wall and ceiling surface as well as disposal of the door is recommended. The estimated cost for the disposal of the door is $100.00. The estimated cost of the wall and ceiling demolition is $2,500.00

III. The Mankin-Cox Building

Results

The Mankin-Cox Building is a three-story brick structure built sometime at the turn of the century. The first floor consists of former storefront space, while the upper sections contain office and apartment living spaces. Some areas upstairs have deteriorated to the point of being unsafe to walk through and were, therefore, excluded from the survey. Leaded surfaces were found on a room to room basis, usually being found all at once in a specific room.

Leaded surfaces were identified throughout the Mankin-Cox building. On the first floor, as annotated on the first floor drawing, baseboards, interior walls, lower exterior walls, ceilings, door, door jambs, and casing contained toxic levels of lead.

Extensive testing was performed on the second floor. However, only one half of the second floor testing revealed toxic levels of lead on surfaces and components. All surfaces tested in Room 10 (Kitchen 2) testing revealed toxic levels. These were the sink cabinets, window, interior wall, baseboard, door, and door frame. In the laboratory (Room 11), the exterior wall, door, and door frame testing revealed

toxic levels of lead. In Room 13 (Office 4) all door frames, window, and window components, doors, baseboards, and floor testing revealed toxic levels of lead. In Room 15 (Office 5), the window, door, door jamb, wall, and baseboard testing revealed toxic levels of lead. Other miscellaneous areas throughout the floor containing toxic levels of lead based paint were Room 5 (Kitchen 1), an interior wall, and Room 7 (closet/bathroom) interior wall.

On the third floor, the baseboard, door frame, and window in Room 25 were shown to contain toxic levels of lead. In Room 22, the window, door, door frame; in Room 21, the window and baseboard; and in Room 20, the baseboard and door frame showed toxic levels of lead. In Room 19, the baseboards; in Room 18, the door, door jamb, and window; and in Room 17, the wall, window, door, and door frame to MC 3B contained toxic levels of lead-based paint.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Areas noted as having some historical value in the Mankin-Cox building were those rooms which contained the decorative metal walls and ceiling. These were found in the first retail area. Deleading of these surfaces would require determining the type of metal or tin alloy which is below the paint. The use of caustics would probably be the best approach to deleading the intricate patterns associated with these wall and ceiling systems. The proper caustic would also have to be chosen to avoid chemical reaction with the substrate resulting in damage. Other areas where components, such as doors, door jambs, baseboards, case work, and windows, exist and contain toxic levels of lead should be removed and replaced. Interior walls scheduled for demolition that also contain toxic levels of lead should also be demolished under the deleading scope of work. Walls and ceilings scheduled to remain should be scraped and sandblasted under a controlled environment.

The estimated cost for deleading the Mankin-Cox building ranges from $10,000.00 to $18,000.00 depending on the approach and cost of the metal ceiling and wall systems.

Prepared by:

Joseph E. Vetrano

Joseph E. Vetrano
Environmental Consultant

Reviwed by:

Raymond R. Folino
Project Manager

91-0257:PC6

COMPONENT CODES AND SELS SHEET

I. NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND/
BANK HOTEL

Code	Component	SEL (mg/cm^2)	Substrate
1	Door Jamb	0.1	wood
2	Door Frame	0.1	wood
3	Door	0.2	wood
4	Wall	0.0	plaster
4z	Wall	0.3	concrete
4y	Wall	0.1	wood
5	Window Sill	0.1	wood
6	Window Apron	0.1	wood
7	Window Sash	0.1	wood
8	Window Frame (outer)	0.1	wood
8z	Window Frame (inner)	0.1	wood
9	Baseboard	0.1	wood
10	Closet Shelf	0.0	wood
11	Shelf Support	0.0	wood
12	Stair Rail Cap	0.1	wood
13	Baluster	0.1	wood
14	Newel Post	0.1	wood
15	Ceiling	0.1	plaster

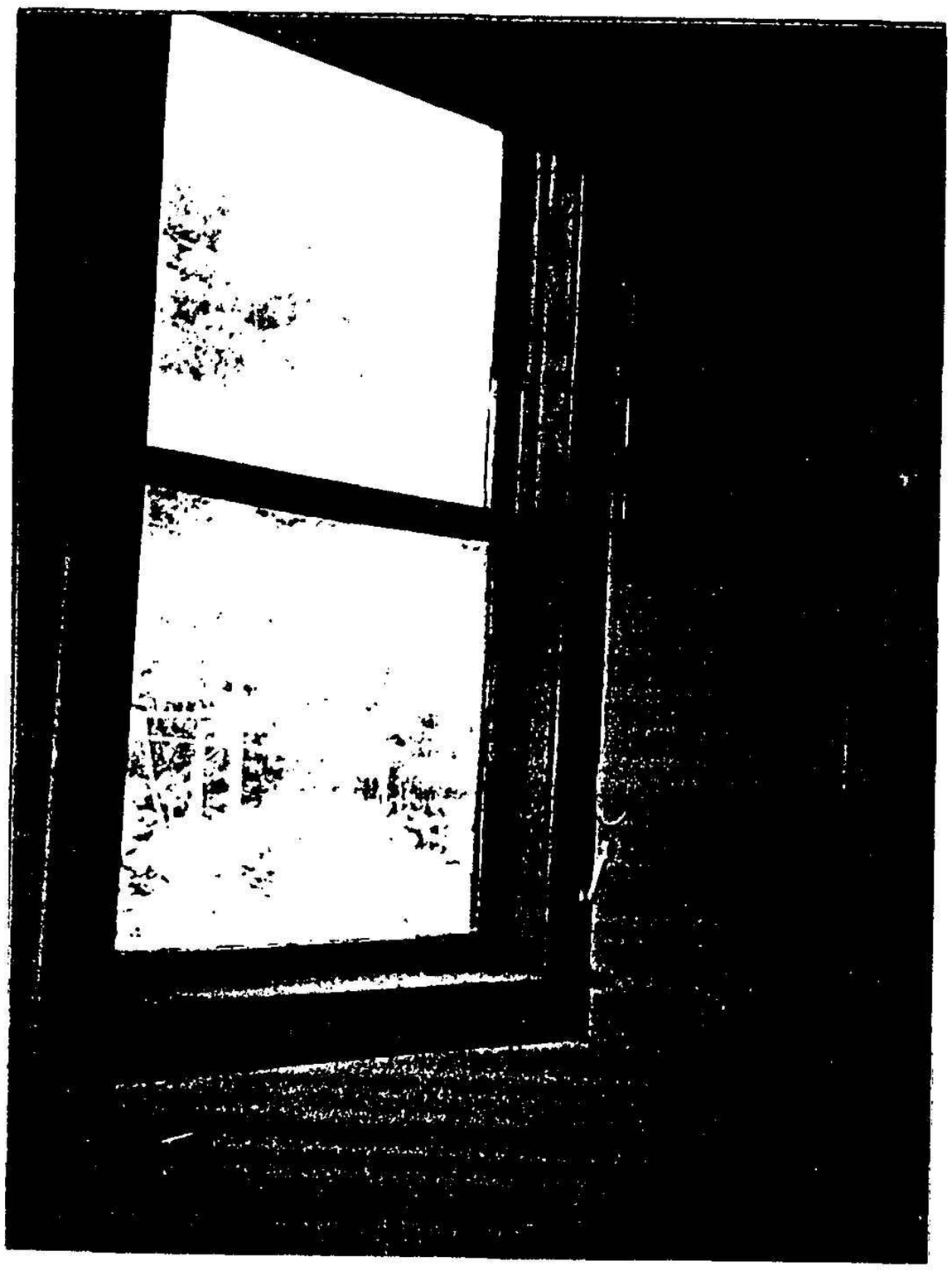
II. Goodwin-Kincaid Building

Component	SEL (mg/cm^2)	Substrate
Wall	0.5	plaster
Ceiling	0.5	plaster
Column	0.7	concrete

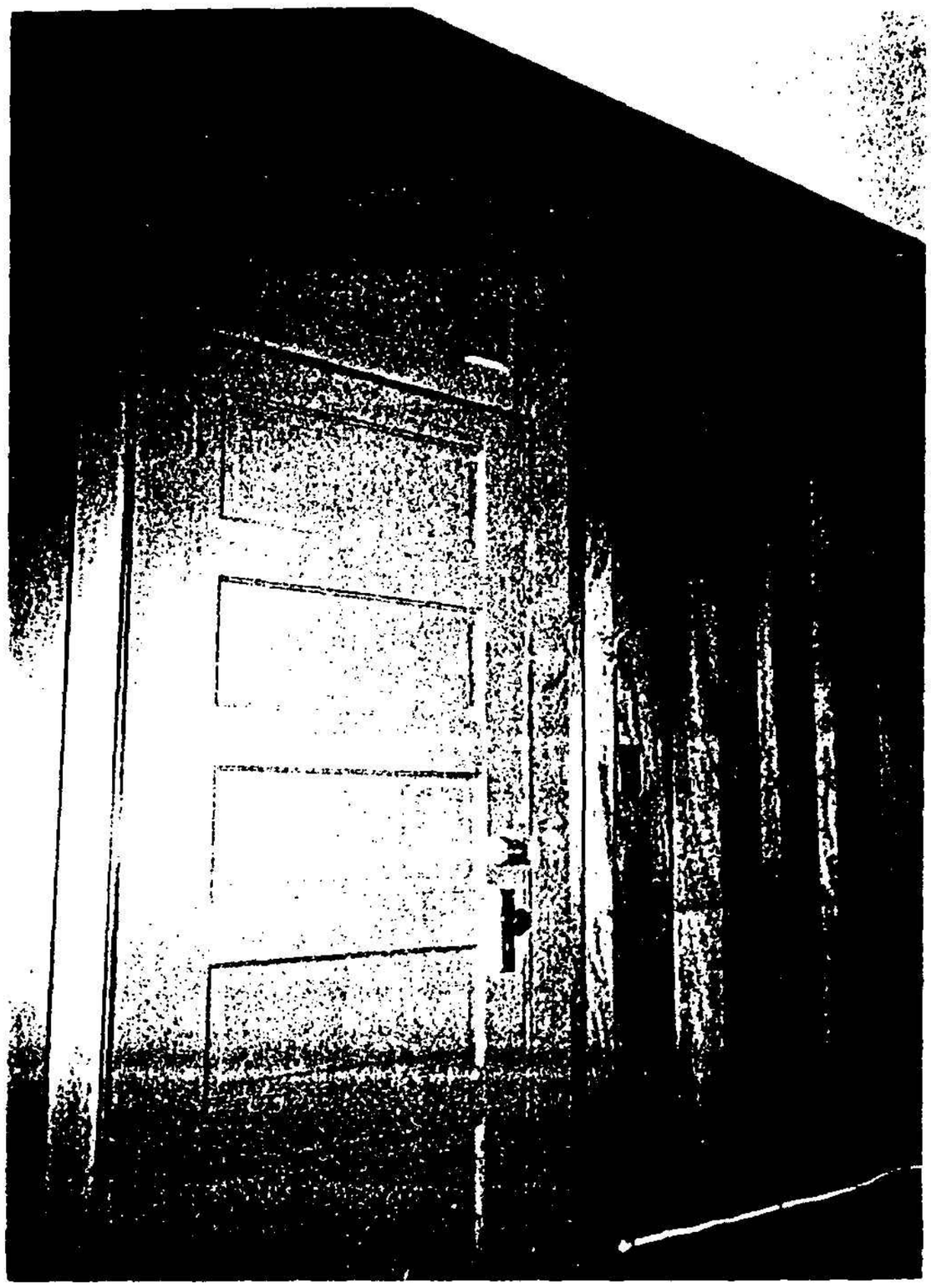
III. Mankin-Cox Building

CODE/Component	SEL (mg/cm^2)	Substrate
1 Door Frame	0.2	wood
2 Door Jamb	0.0	wood
3 Door	0.2	wood
4 Wall	0.4	plaster
4z Wall	0.0	wood
5 Window Sill	0.2	wood
6 Window Apron	0.2	wood
7 Window Casing	0.2	wood
8 Baseboard	0.3	wood
9 Ceiling	0.4	plaster
10 Floor	0.1	wood

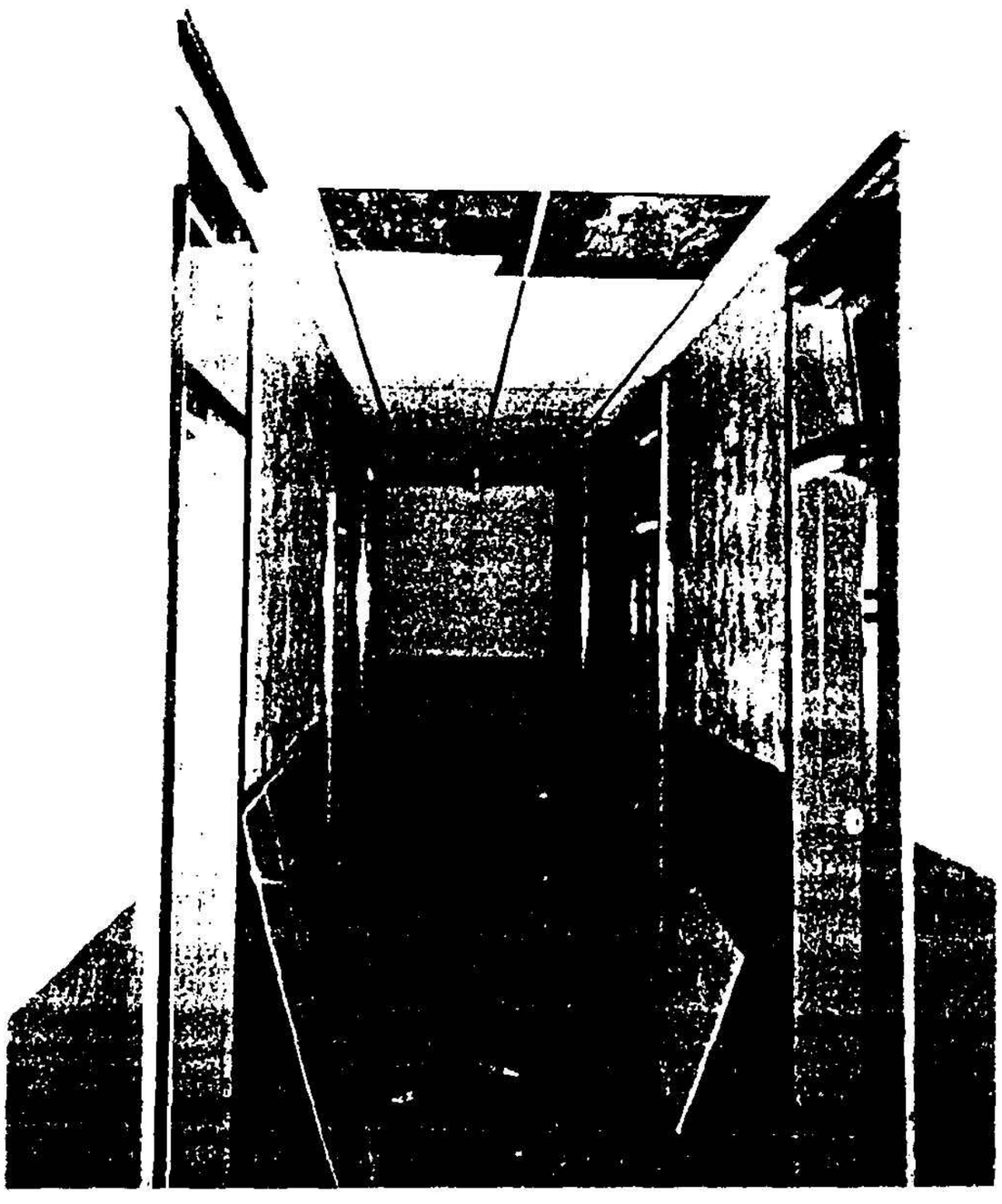
NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
EXTERIOR



NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
TYPICAL WINDOW



NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
HOTEL ROOM PANELING
AND DOOR (TYPICAL)

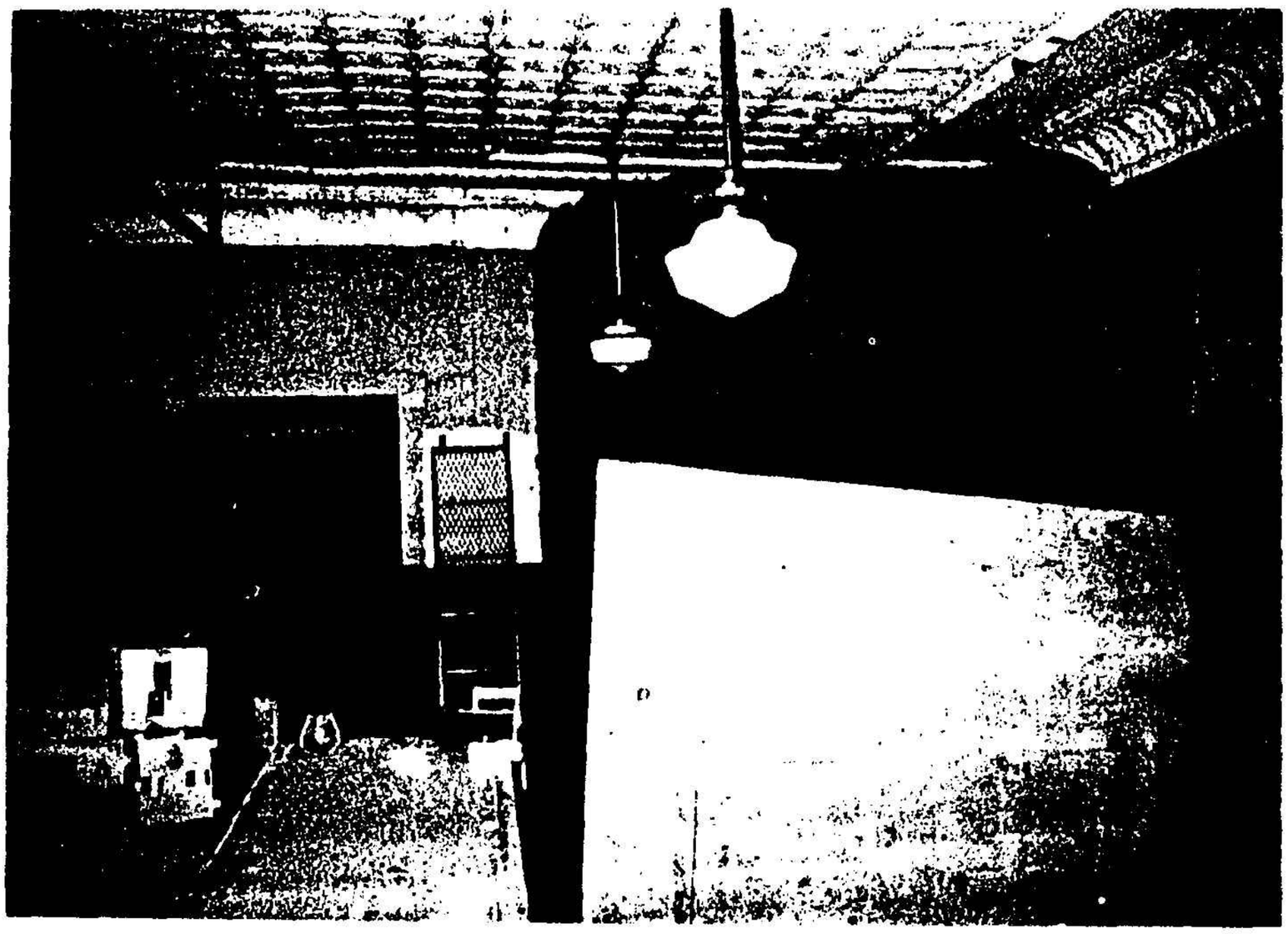


NATIONAL BANK OF THURMOND
HALLWAY (TYPICAL)

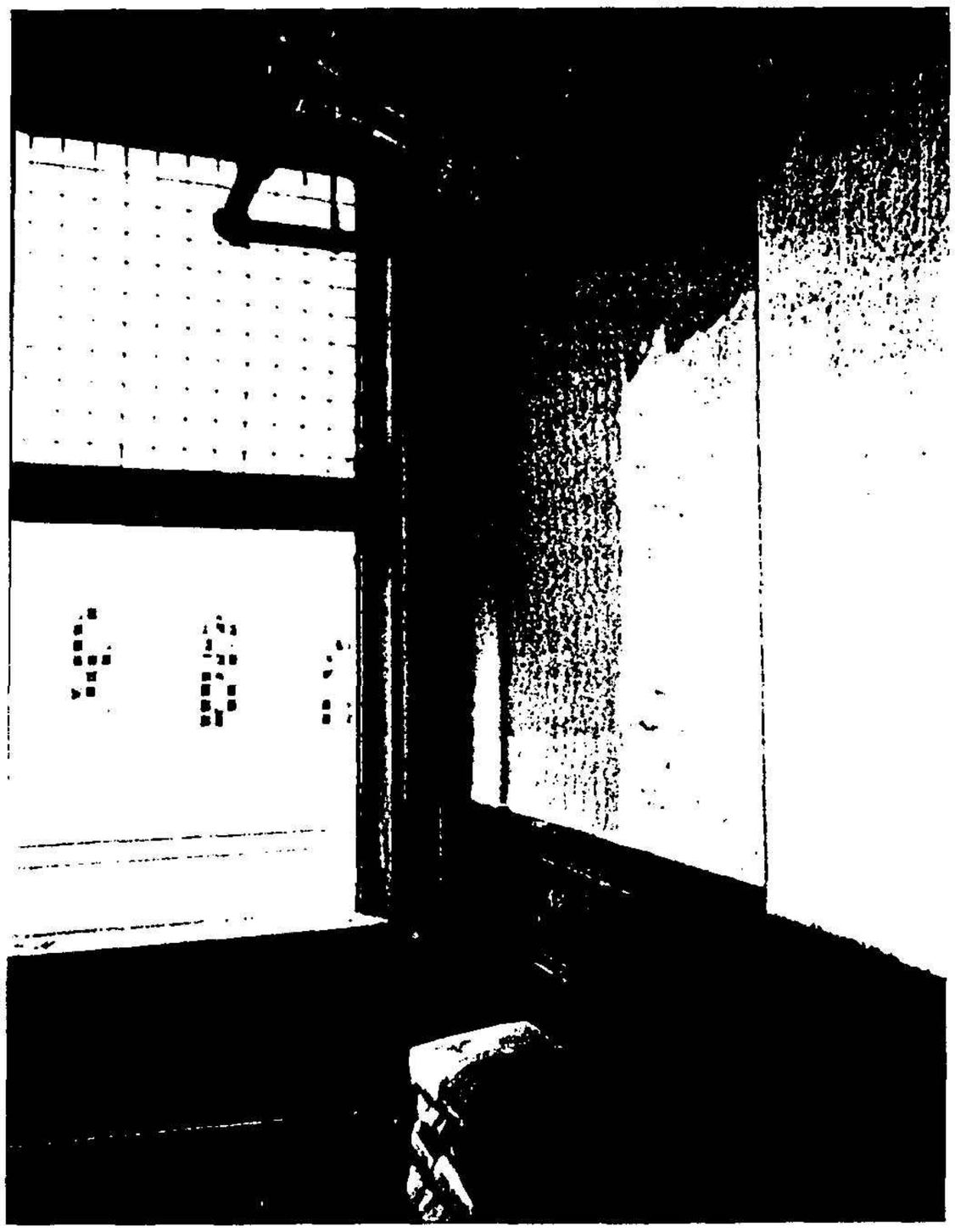
GOODWIN KINCAID
INTERIOR

GOODWIN KINCAID
INTERIOR

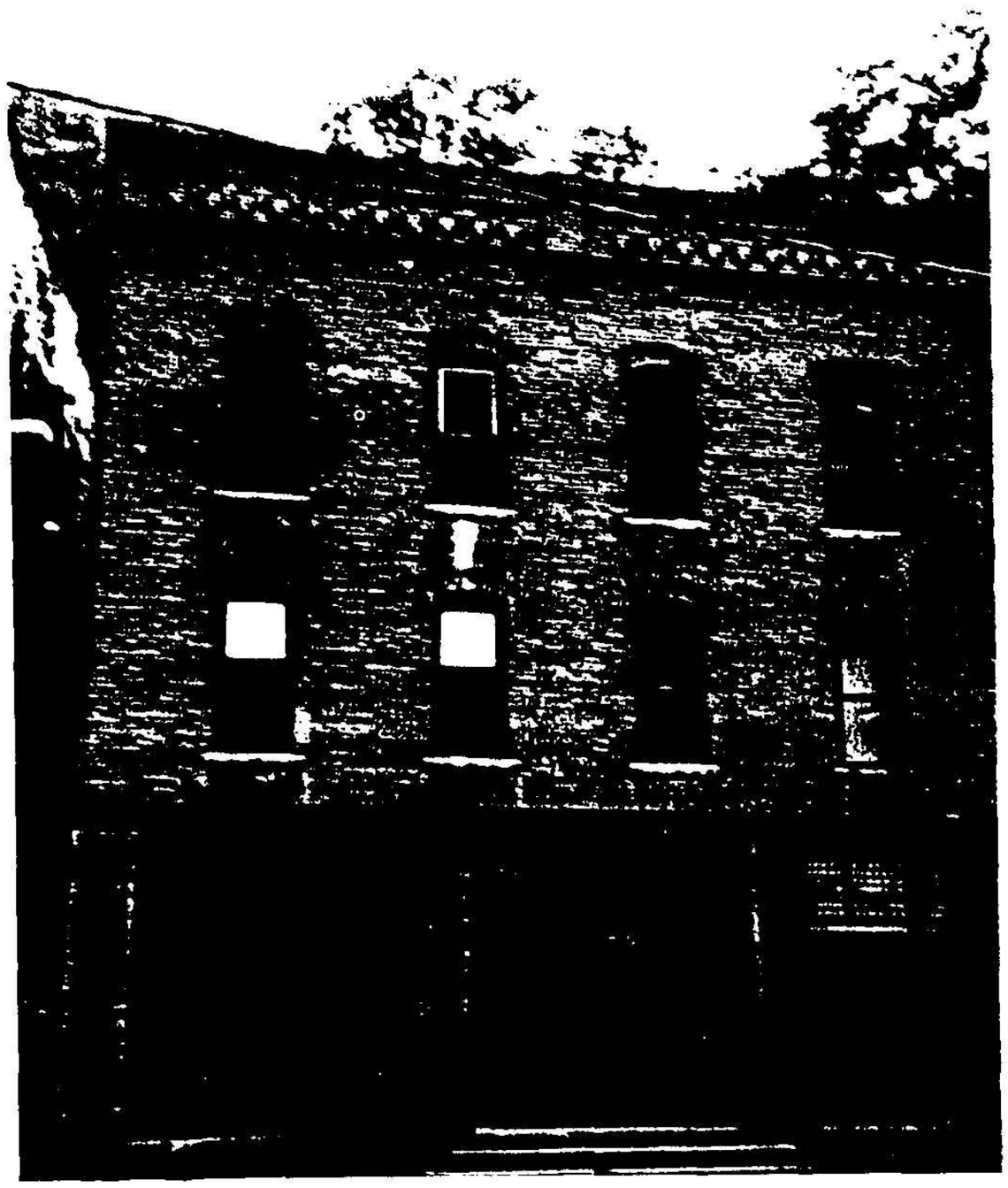
GOODWIN KINCAID
INTERIOR



MANKIN COX BUILDING
MAIN STORE
CEILING/WALLS



MANKIN COX BUILDING
MAIN STORE
CEILING/WALLS



MANKIN COX BUILDING
EXTERIOR

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 1 NB101 Customer Services

Street National Bank of Thurmond 1st Fl

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Window Shelf A2	ALC	-0.4	-0.8	0.0					0.0	∅		wood		
	SEL													
Window Sill A2	ALC	1.1	1.3	1.0					1.1	1.0		wood		
	SEL								0.1					
WINDOW FRAME A2	ALC	0.1	-0.3	0.1					0.0	∅		wood		
	SEL													
WALL B	ALC	1.0	1.4	1.8					1.4	1.3				
	SEL								0.1			plaster coat		
Wall Column B2	ALC	1.2	0.8	0.6					0.9	0.8				
	SEL								0.1					
Mid Floor column A Baseboard	ALC	0.3	0.2	0.2					0.2	0.1		wood		
	SEL								0.1					
" Framing	ALC	0.3	0.0	0.0					0.0	∅		wood		
	SEL													
" Wall	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.4					0.4	0.3				
	SEL								0.1			ply wood		
Service Window Shelf	ALC	0.0	0.3	0.0					0.1					
	SEL													
Service Window FRAME	ALC	-0.3	0.3	0.0					0.0	∅				
	SEL													
NB DOOR FRAME	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.1					0.1	∅				
	SEL								0.1					

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 1 Customer Services
Street Nat'l Bank 1st Fl

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Upper Wall Molding	ALC	0.0	0.5	0.1	.	.	.	.	0.3	0.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
Ceiling	ALC	0.1	0.7	0.8	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Cross Support Frame	ALC	0.5	0.2	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Cross Support Surfacing	ALC	1.8	1.5	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.5					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Crown Molding	ALC	2.2	2.8	2.1	.	.	.	.	2.3					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Entrance Woodwork	ALC	1.8	1.8	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.7					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
(above Door) A	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Apron Same A	ALC	0.8	0.6	1.0	.	.	.	.	0.8					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number R2 Cust Service Office Area

Street Nat'l Bank 1ST FL

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R2	ALC													
	SEL													
Window A Shelf	ALC	0.4	-0.1	-0.6										
	SEL													
Door Frame D	ALC	0.0	-0.3	5.1										
	SEL													
Window Frame B	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.0										
	SEL													
Bathroom 1 Door Frm	ALC	0.2	0.5	0.0										
	SEL													
Bathroom 2 Door Frm	ALC	0.0	0.0											
	SEL													
Closet Door	ALC	1.2	1.1	0.6					1.0					
	SEL													
Closet Wall D	ALC	0.0	0.5	0.0								Concrete		
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number R3 (NB110) STORAGE

Street Nat'l Bank [illegible] 1st Fl

319

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door	ALC	0.7	1.0	0.6										
	SEL													
Wall C	ALC	1.9	0.8	1.4					1.4	1.3				
	SEL								0.1					
Ceiling	ALC	0.5	0.7	0.7										
	SEL													
Shelf A	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.0										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number R4 (NB111)

Street Nat' Bank 1st Fl

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Wall B	ALC	1.1	1.4	1.0					1.2	1.1		Plaster coat		
	SEL								0.1					
Ceiling	ALC	0.6	0.7	0.2										
	SEL													
Door A	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.2										
	SEL													
Door A FRAME	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.1										
	SEL													
'A' Ceiling	ALC	4.2	4.8	4.9					4.6			Wood		
	SEL													
Foundation under 'A' window	ALC	1.0	1.9	1.5					1.5	1.2				
	SEL								0.3					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 5 2nd Floor Stairwell + Landing

Street [illegible] Bank Hotel

321

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Exterior Door Frame	ALC	1.5	2.1	2.0					1.9	1.8				
	SEL								0.1					
Lower Wall B	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.3										
	SEL													
Ceiling	ALC	1.6	1.3	1.3					1.4	1.3				
	SEL								0.1					
STAIRWELL FRAME D	ALC	0.3	0.9	0.4										
	SEL													
Baseboard D	ALC	1.5	0.5	1.2					1.1	1.0				
	SEL								0.1					
Stairs B Baseboard	ALC	0.4	0.8	0.6										
	SEL													
Stairwell Shelf D	ALC	1.0	-0.2	0.0										
	SEL													
Upper Wall D	ALC	4.8	4.0	4.7	———	———	———	——→	4.3 -	0.1 = 4.2	over wood →	Plaster skimcoat		
	ALC (~~SEL~~)					0.1	0.8	0.4			over concrete	"		
Door Frame C	ALC	-0.1	-0.24	0.1										
	SEL													
DOOR Jamb C	ALC	0.3	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
STAIR RISER	ALC	0.7	0.7	0.3										
	SEL													

STAIR TREAD 0.1, 0.4; 0.0

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Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number: Room 6 FL 2 HALL, [illegible]
Street: BANK HOTEL [illegible]

322

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Baseboard A	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.5										
	SEL													
Wall A	ALC	2.1	1.8	2.5					2.1	2.0				
	SEL								0.1					
DOOR FRAME A1	ALC	0.4	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
DOOR Jamb A1	ALC	0.1	0.5	0.0										
	SEL													
Hall SIDE DOOR A1	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.4										
	SEL													
[illegible]	ALC													
	SEL													
[illegible]	ALC													
	SEL													
[illegible]	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 7 H.R. 2

Street Bank Hotel FC 2

H.R = Hotel Room

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
door jar R7-1	ALC	5.4	5.5	5.6	.	.	.	.	5.6	55				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
~~X~~	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
door 3	ALC	3.0	3.4	3.1	.	.	.	.	3.2	3.0				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
WALL CONC. 4ZA	ALC	5.4	5.3	5.5	.	.	.	.	5.4	5.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
WINDOW 5A2	ALC	0.7	~~0.4~~	0.3	7.7	6.9	.	.	7.3	7.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
6A2	ALC	5.4	6.3	5.9	.	.	.	.	5.9	5.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
7A2	ALC	4.7	4.1	4.5	.	.	.	.	4.4	4.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
8A2	ALC	5.9	5.6	5.7	.	.	.	.	5.7	5.6				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
Bare Board 9A	ALC	5.4	3.9	5.7	.	.	.	.	5.0	4.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number: Room 8 H.R. 2 Closet

Street: Bank Hotel FC 2

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R8-1	ALC	0.6	2.1	0.9										
	SEL													
door 3	ALC	3.0	3.6	3.4					3.3	3.1				
	SEL								0.2					
wall (genc.) 42D	ALC	2.7	3.3	3.6					3.2	3.1				
	SEL								0.1					
Baseboard 9C	ALC	2.9	3.3	5.6					3.9	3.8				
	SEL								0.1					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 9 H.R. 4"
Street Bank Hotel FLO

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R9-1	ALC	0.8	01	07	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.5	0.9	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Wall (conc) 4ZA	ALC	2.5	3.7	3.9	.	.	.	.	3.4	3.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
Baseboard 9D	ALC	2.8	3.2	4.1	.	.	.	.	3.4	3.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
Threshold	ALC	0.0	0.5	0.2	.	.	.	.	.			Wood		
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
5	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.9	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.8	0.9	0.9	.	.	.	.	0.9	0.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
7	ALC	0.5	0.7	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
[illegible]	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 10 R.R. 5
Street Bank Hotel FL 2

--Sample Code-------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
RP-1B	ALC	0.9	0.8	0.7					0.8	0.7				
	SEL								0.1					
3B	ALC	0.9	0.8	0.7										
	SEL													
4ZA	ALC	0.8	1.1	0.6					0.8	0.7				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.6	1.0	0.7										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.0										
	SEL													
window 7	ALC	1.5	2.3	2.7					2.2	2.1				
	SEL								0.1					
8	ALC	0.7	0.6	0.6										
	SEL													
Baseboard 9B	ALC	1.6	1.0	1.4					1.3	1.2				
	SEL								0.1					
8Z	ALC	1.2	0.8	0.5					0.8	0.7				
	SEL								0.1					
2B	ALC	0.9	0.8	0.7										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 11 H.R. 6

Street Bank Hotel FL 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R11 · 1	ALC	02	03	0.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	03	0.1	04	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4 A2 B	ALC	05	02	1.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
window 5 A2	ALC	1.2	1.3	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.2	1.1				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
6 A2	ALC	1.1	0.9	0.8	.	.	.	.	0.9	0.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
7 A2	ALC	2.0	2.0	2.1	.	.	.	.	2.0	1.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
8 A2	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9 A2 C	ALC	0.7	1.0	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8 2A2	ALC	2.3	2.1	2.0	.	.	.	.	2.1	2.0				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 12 Hall Closet

Street Bank Hotel FC 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R11-4A	ALC	0.2	1.5	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9B	ALC	0.9	0.8	0.8	.	.	.	.	0.8	0.7				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
1	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
2	ALC	0.4	0.0	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.2	0.6	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
10	ALC	0.0	0.0	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 13 H.R. 7

Street Bank Hotel FL 2

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R13-1	ALC	0.7	0.4	0.8	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4 2B	ALC	1.0	1.1	0.8	.	.	.	.	1.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	0.9				
Window 5	ALC	2.4	1.0	1.8	.	.	.	.	1.7					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	1.6				
6	ALC	1.0	1.3	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.3					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	1.2				
7 2	ALC	2.6	2.7	2.2	.	.	.	.	2.5					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	2.4				
8	ALC	0.7	1.3	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	0.9				
8 2	ALC	0.9	1.0	0.7	.	.	.	.	0.9					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	0.8				
Baseboard 9A	ALC	1.5	1.9	1.6	.	.	.	.	1.7					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	1.6				
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 14 Bathroom #1 (Ladies)

Street Bank Hotel FL 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R14-1	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.4										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
window 6	ALC	2.4	2.7	3.0					2.7					
	SEL								0.1	2.6				
8	ALC	2.7	3.1	3.1										
	SEL													
wall Plaster 4D	ALC	2.6	2.4	2.7					2.6					
	SEL	~~0.4~~	0.1	0.0					Undet	2.5				
baseboard 4D	ALC	2.1	2.5	3.1					Linoleum					
	SEL									2.6				
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 15 Bathroom 2 (Men)

Street Bank Hotel FL 2

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R15-1B	ALC	02	0.6	01										
	SEL													
3A	ALC	05	03	0.0										
	SEL													
Plaster wall 4C	ALC	2.1	2.4	2.4					2.3	2.2				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.7	0.9	0.2										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.0	0.8	0.1										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.3	0.3	0.2										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 16 H.R. 3

Street Bank Hotel FL 2

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R16-1	ALC	0.2	0.8	0.7										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.4	0.9	0.3										
	SEL													
wall (conc) 4zc	ALC	0.9	1.5	1.0					1.1	1.0				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.6										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.7	1.0	1.1										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.9	1.3	0.4					0.9	0.8				
	SEL								0.1					
8z	ALC	0.0	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
9B	ALC	0.2	0.7	0.3										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 17 H. R. #1

Street Bank Hotel Fl 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R17-1	ALC	0.9	1.0	0.3	.	.	.	.	0.7	0.6				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
3	ALC	0.4	0.4	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4 2 c	ALC	1.0	0.8	1.2	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
5	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.7	0.3	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.2	0.9	0.8	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8	ALC	0.4	0.3	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
baseboard 9B	ALC	1.0	1.2	1.1	.	.	.	.	1.1	1.0				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 18 Stair Well to FC 3

Street Bank Hotel

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R18-1A	ALC	0.5	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
BA	ALC													
	SEL													
4ZD	ALC	0.2	0.9	1.0										
	SEL													
4YB	ALC	0.5	0.3	0.3										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.0	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.5	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.0	0.0	0.0										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.3	0.2	0.9										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.9										
	SEL													
Stair Baluster	ALC	2.2	1.6	2.1					2.0					
	SEL													
Rail Cap	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.4										
	SEL													

Newel Post 2.0 1.7 1.8 1.8

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 18 Stairwell to FL3 (cont.)
Street Bank Hotel

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Stair Riser	ALC													
	SEL													
Stair Baseboard	ALC	0.5	0.6	0.7										
	SEL													
Stair Stringer	ALC	0.2	0.5	0.3										
	SEL													
MID - Landing Baseboard C	ALC	0.7	0.5	1.1										
	SEL													
Ceiling	ALC	0.5	0.4	0.3										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 19 · FL3 H.K.C

Street BANK HOTEL

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R19-1c6	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.1										
	SEL													
2c6	ALC	0.1	0.2	0.0										
	SEL													
3c6	ALC	0.3	0.0	0.1										
	SEL													
4c	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.0										
	SEL													
9A	ALC	0.4	0.4	0.7										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number: Room 20 [illegible] H.R. 31
Street: Bank Hotel FL 3

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Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R20-1E	ALC	0.5	0.4	0.2										
	SEL													
2C	ALC	0.2	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
4D	ALC	0.0	0.5	0.0										
	SEL													
5	ALC	1.5	0.6	0.9					1.0	0.9				
	SEL								0.1					
6	ALC	0.6	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.9	0.7	0.4										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.2	0.8	0.4										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.7	0.1	0.3										
	SEL													
9B	ALC	0.6	0.9	0.3										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 21 H.R. 33

Street Bank Hotel FL 3

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R21-1B	ALC	0.5	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
3B	ALC	0.0	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
4 3A	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.3										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.0	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.0	1.0	0.6										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.5	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.4	0.1	0.7										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.3	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
baseboard 9B	ALC	1.1	1.5	1.0					1.2	1.1				
	SEL								0.1					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 22 · H.R. 35

Street Bank Hotel Fl. 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R22-1c	ALC	1.2	0.7	0.8	.	.	.	.	0.9	0.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
3c	ALC	0.7	0.3	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4zA	ALC	0.0	0.2	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Window sill 5	ALC	1.4	1.9	1.1	.	.	.	.	1.5	1.1				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
6	ALC	0.4	0.9	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.8	0.9	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8z	ALC	0.6	0.6	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9A	ALC	0.9	1.0	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 23 H.R. 37

Street BANK HOTEL FC 3

--Sample Code-------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R23-1c	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.4										
	SEL													
3c	ALC	0.7	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
4 2A	ALC	0.8	0.8	0.2										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.0	0.1	0.5										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.4	0.7	0.7										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.5										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.2	0.9	0.4										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.8	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
9D	ALC	1.1	0.7	0.6										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 34 H.R. 45

Street Bank Hotel Fl. 4

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R34-1	ALC	0.4	0.2	0.0										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.1	0.1	0.0										
	SEL													
Wall Plast 4B	ALC	6.5	5.8	5.1					5.8	5.7				
	SEL								0.1					
9B	ALC	1.0	0.8	1.0					0.9	0.8				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.2										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.0	0.3	0.0										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.0	0.0	0.1										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.1	0.0	0.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 35 H.R. 45 Bathroom

Street Bank Hotel FL 4

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R35 1	ALC	0.0	0.1	01										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.2	0.1	02										
	SEL													
5	ALC	01	0.0	0.2										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.1	06	03										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.4	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.2	04	01										
	SEL													
15	ALC	04	0.6	03										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 36 H.R. 47

Street Bank Hotel EC 4

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R36-1	ALC	0.0	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.1	0.1	0.3										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.2	0.8	0.6										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.5	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.2	0.8	0.1										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.4	0.2	0.6										
	SEL													
9A	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 37 H.R. 48

Street Bank Hotel FC 4

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
B37-1	ALC	0.6	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.4	0.1	0.4										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.3	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
6	ALC	1.1	0.7	0.2										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.2	0.7	0.1										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.6	0.9	0.3										
	SEL													
9B	ALC	1.0	1.1	0.7										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 38 H.R. 46
Street Bank Hotel FL 4

--Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R38-1	ALC	0.1	0.2	0.2										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.4	0.3	0.3										
	SEL													
wall plaster 4A	ALC	3.4	3.3	3.6					3.4	3.3				
	SEL								0.1					
9A	ALC	1.1	0.9	0.7										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.2										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.6	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.5	0.3	0.2										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.6	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 39 · H.R. 44

Street Bank Hotel FL 4

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R39-1	ALC	0.9	0.4	0.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.1	0.1	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
wall plaster 4B	ALC	5.2	4.6	4.8	.	.	.	.	4.9	4.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
5	ALC	0.6	0.4	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.1	0.4	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
window 7	ALC	1.7	1.8	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.6	1.5				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
8	ALC	0.2	0.5	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9A	ALC	0.5	0.3	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 40 H.R. 42

Street Bank Hotel FL 4

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R40-1	ALC	0.2	0.3	0.0										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
4B	ALC	3.4	3.8	3.9										
	SEL													
9B	ALC	0.7	1.2	0.8										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.7	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.3	0.9	0.4										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.5	0.7	0.2										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.1	0.7	0.4										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 1 (GK 101)
Street Goodwin - Kincaid Bldg 1st Fl

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Entrance Door A	ALC	0.2	0.8	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
WINDOW SILL	ALC	0.0	-0.4	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
WALL B	ALC	0.9	0.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	0.6					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.5	0.1				
CEILING	ALC	6.8	5.5	5.4	.	.	.	.	5.9					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.5	5.4				
concrete column @ door	ALC	0.9	1.1	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.7	0.3				
wall B Green	ALC	6.7	6.2	5.5	.	.	.	.	6.1					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.5	5.6				
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 3 SIDE FIRE ROOM

Street MANKIN COX 2ND FL

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R3-1	ALC	1.0	0.8	0.7										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.3	0.4	0.7										
	SEL													
4D	ALC	0.7	1.1	0.5										
	SEL													
8C	ALC	1.3	1.2	1.0					1.2					
	SEL								0.3	0.9				
10	ALC	1.4	0.8	0.7					1.0					
	SEL								0.1	0.9				
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 4 OFFICE 1

Street MANKIN - CON FL 2

--Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R4-1c,	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.6										
	SEL													
3c,	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.5										
	SEL													
4	ALC	W/ALCPAPER												
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.8	1.0	0.7										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.3										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.6	0.2	0.4										
	SEL													
8D	ALC	1.3	0.8	1.0					1.0					
	SEL								0.3	0.7				
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 6 Main Hall Room 7

Street Manlin - Cox FC 2 Closet ~~Hall~~ Bathroom

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Type	Cond	Surface Substrate	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R6-1A	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.1											
	SEL														
2A	ALC	01	04	0.2											
	SEL														
4B	ALC	0.3	0.4	00											
	SEL														
8B	ALC	0.7	0.2	0.1											
	SEL														
10	ALC	0.8	0.6	0.4											
	SEL														
	ALC														
	SEL														
wall R7-4B	ALC	3.3	2.8	2.2					2.8	2.4					
	SEL								0.4						
1	ALC	0.4	0.6	0.1											
	SEL														
3	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.7											
	SEL														
	ALC														
	SEL														
	ALC														
	SEL														

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 8 OFFICE 2 / Closet (Northwest Corner)

Street MANKIN COX FC 2

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R8-1c	ALC	0.5	09	03										
	SEL													
3c	ALC	1.0	03	55										
	SEL													
4D	ALC	0.8	.05	0.2										
	SEL													
5A1	ALC	0.8	0.3	06										
	SEL													
6A2.1	ALC	0.7	.01	.03										
	SEL													
7A1	ALC	0.7	0.1	04										
	SEL													
2c	ALC	0.7	.02	0.4										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 9 OFFICE 3

Street MANKIN - COX FL 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
89-1D	ALC	0.6	09	00	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3D	ALC	08	09	10	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4D	ALC	-0.2	-1.0	00	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
5	ALC	01	02	00	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.4	0.3	00	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.4	0.3	0.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8B	ALC	1.0	1.3	1.2	.	.	.	.	1.2	0.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
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Room Name and Number ROOM 10 KITCHEN & ROOM 11

Street MANKIN - COX FC 2 Bathroom

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Type	Cond	Surface Substrate	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
ROOM 10 R10-1D	ALC	0.2	1.0	0.3											
	SEL														
Door 3D	ALC	1.5	1.3	1.0					1.3						
	SEL								0.2	1.1					
[illegible]	ALC														
	SEL														
5	ALC	0.5	0.5	0.5											
	SEL														
window apron 6	ALC	1.5	1.5	0.9					1.3						
	SEL								0.2	1.1					
7	ALC	1.2	0.6	0.8											
	SEL														
Baseboard 8A	ALC	1.3	1.6	1.6					1.5						
	SEL								0.3	1.2					
SINK CABINET	ALC	3.1	3.5	3.0					3.2						
	SEL														
Room 11	ALC														
	SEL														
plas wall R11-4A	ALC	3.5	3.7	3.3					3.5						
	SEL								0.4	3.1					
4ZA	ALC	4.5	4.6	4.9					4.7						
	SEL														

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Room Name and Number: ROOM 3 SIDE Entrance ROOM

Street: MANKIN COX 2ND FL

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R3-1	ALC	1.0	0.8	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.3	0.4	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4D	ALC	0.7	1.1	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8C	ALC	1.3	1.2	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.2					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3	0.9				
10	ALC	1.4	0.8	0.7	.	.	.	.	1.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	0.9				
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number ROOM 4 OFFICE 1

Street MANKIN - COV FL 2

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R4-1c,	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.6										
	SEL													
3c,	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.5										
	SEL													
4	ALC	LOST PAPER												
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.5	1.0	0.7										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.3										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.6	0.2	0.4										
	SEL													
8D	ALC	1.3	0.8	1.0					1.0					
	SEL								0.3	0.7				
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 5 'KITCHEN 1

Street MANKIN COX FL 2

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R5-1	ALC	0.8	0.7	0.7										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.4										
	SEL													
8B	ALC	~~1.1~~	~~1.3~~	1.0	1.3	1.1			1.1					
	SEL								0.3	0.8				
4C (wall plaster)	ALC	3.9	3.8	4.2					4.0					
	SEL								0.4	3.6				
10	ALC	0.9	0.6	0.5										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 24 H.R. 39
Street Bank Hotel Fl 3

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R24 1c	ALC	0.0	0.7	0.3										
	SEL													
3c	ALC	0.1	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
4zB	ALC	0.7	1.0	0.3										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.4	0.0	0.0										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.8	0.2	0.2										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.5	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
8z	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.9										
	SEL													
9B	ALC	1.0	0.6	0.5										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 25

Street MANKIN COX FL 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door Frame R251c	ALC	4.1	4.0	4.3	.	.	.	.	4.1	3.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Baseboard 8c	ALC	3.3	3.1	3.2	.	.	.	.	3.2	2.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
window 5	ALC	6.4	4.6	5.2	.	.	.	.	5.4	5.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
6	ALC	3.5	3.7	3.8	.	.	.	.	3.7	3.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
7	ALC	3.5	4.5	4.2	.	.	.	.	4.1	3.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
4B	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number Room 26 Rear Stair Case

Street MANKIN COX BLDG FL 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
RX-1	ALC	0.3	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.4	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
4A	ALC	1.3	0.6	0.9					0.9					
	SEL								0.4	0.5				
5	ALC	0.2	0.7	0.3										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.5	0.4	0.8										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.9	0.7	0.8										
	SEL													
8A	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.9										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL	STAIRS												
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC		UNSAFE											
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 25 H.R. 38

Street Park Hotel FC 3

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R25-1A	ALC	0.2	0.6	0.4										
	SEL													
3A	ALC	0.0	0.1	0.3										
	SEL													
4	ALC	~~INACCESS~~												
	SEL													
5	ALC	-0.3	0.2	0.1										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.4	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.9	0.3	0.6										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.9										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.4	0.2	0.1										
	SEL													
9C	ALC	0.5	0.9	0.6										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 26 HR 36
Street Bank Hotel Fl 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R26-1A	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.0										
	SEL													
3A	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.3										
	SEL													
4 2c	ALC	0.1	0.3	0.7										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.8	0.4	0.1										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.5	0.2	0.1										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.6	0.5	1.0										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.0	0.2	0.4										
	SEL													
8 2	ALC	0.4	0.8	0.3										
	SEL													
9c	ALC	0.8	1.0	1.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 27 H.R. 3734

Street Bank Hotel Fl 3

--Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R27-1	ALC	0.1	0.8	0.3										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.2	0.0	0.1										
	SEL													
4 2c	ALC	0.2	0.6	0.5										
	SEL													
window sill 5	ALC	1.9	1.9	1.2					1.7					
	SEL								0.1	1.6				
6	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.4										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.5	0.9	1.0										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.4	0.8	0.1										
	SEL													
8 2	ALC	0.2	0.3	0.0										
	SEL													
baseboard 9c	ALC	1.5	0.7	1.0					1.1					
	SEL								0.1	1.0				
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 28 H.R. 32

Street BANK HOTEL FL 3

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R25-1	ALC	02	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
4B	ALC	0.5	0.1	0.3										
	SEL													
9A	ALC	0.9	0.4	0.7										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.6	1.1	0.9										
	SEL													
6	ALC	1.0	0.4	0.2										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.1	0.7	0.3										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.4										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC	0.3	0.8	0.2										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 29 Floor 4 Hall

Street Bank Hotel Room 30 Hall Closet

--Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R29 4A	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
R29-1A1	ALC	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.1	0.2	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
2A1	ALC	0.3	0.7	0.8	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
~~Condo~~ door 3A1	ALC	1.4	1.6	1.1	.	.	.	.	1.4					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	1.2				
4A	ALC	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.8	3.9	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9A baseboard	ALC	2.1	2.4	1.5	.	.	.	.	2.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	1.9				
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
R30-42D	ALC	0.0	0.0	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number Room 31 H.R. 41

Street Bank Hotel FC 4

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Room 31-1	ALC	1.0	0.9	0.8					0.9	0.8				
	SEL								0.1					
3	ALC	1.1	0.7	0.6										
	SEL													
Wall (conc). 4ZD	ALC	2.7	2.6	3.3					3.0	2.9				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.4	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.6	0.2	0.5										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.3	0.1	0.8										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.5	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
8Z	ALC													
	SEL													
base sound 9A	ALC	1.9	2.0	2.1					2.0	1.9				
	SEL								0.1					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 32 H. R. 43 Annex
Street Bank Hotel FL 4

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R32-1	ALC	0.1	0.1	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
5	ALC	1.3	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.0	0.6	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.4	0.5	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8	ALC	0.1	0.2	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
9B	ALC	0.3	0.5	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
well (~~cave~~) Plant 4D	ALC	3.9	3.9	4.2	.	.	.	.	4.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	3.9				
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

Pa ___ of ___

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Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 33 H. R. ~~4~~ 43

Street Bank Hotel Fl 4

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R33-1A	ALC	0.3	0.0	-.01										
	SEL													
3A	ALC	0.4	0.8	0.2										
	SEL													
wall plast 4D	ALC	1.9	2.6	3.1					2.5	2.4				
	SEL								0.1					
baseboard 9D	ALC	1.1	1.5	1.4					1.3	1.2				
	SEL								0.1					
5	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.1										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.2	0.5	0.3										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.1	0.5	0.2										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.3	0.8	0.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 12 OFFICE 4 Vestibule

Street MANKIN - COX FL 2

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door Frame R12-1	ALC	4.0	4.1	4.2	.	.	.	.	4.1	3.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Door 3	ALC	6.4	6.8	.	.	.	.	.	6.6	6.4				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
4B	ALC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.0	0.7	0.6	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
8B	ALC	0.8	0.5	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
10	ALC	0.4	0.8	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number ROOM 13 · OFFICE 4

Street MANKIN - COX FC 2

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
door R13-4D	ALC	2.9	2.7	3.8	.	.	.	.	3.1	2.7				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.4					
door frame 1D	ALC	5.0	5.6	4.8	.	.	.	.	5.1	4.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
3B	ALC	0.9	1.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
window 5	ALC	6.5	7.2	.	.	.	.	.	6.8	6.6				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
6	ALC	6.1	6.3	.	.	.	.	.	6.1	5.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
7	ALC	5.7	6.2	5.2	.	.	.	.	5.7	5.5				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
baseboard 8A	ALC	6.8	6.7	.	.	.	.	.	6.8	6.5				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
floor 10	ALC	1.4	1.7	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.5	1.4				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number: Room 14 Bathroom / closet

Street: MANKIN - COX FL 2

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R14-4zA	ALC	0.8	0.7	0.4										
	SEL													
4A	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.9										
	SEL													
Door Frame 1A	ALC	7.3	7.2						7.2	7.0				
	SEL								0.2					
Baseboard 8D	ALC	6.3	6.7						6.5	6.2				
	SEL								0.3					
Door Jamb 2A	ALC	7.0	6.9						7.0	6.8				
	SEL								0.2					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number ROOM 15 OFFICE 5

Street MANKIN - COX FLD

--Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door Jamb R15-1B	ALC	3.1	3.8	4.1	.	.	.	.	3.7	3.5				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Door 3B	ALC	4.8	4.6	4.0	.	.	.	.	4.5	4.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
wall 4B	ALC	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.1	.	.	.	2.2	1.8				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.4					
baseboard 8B	ALC	3.6	3.7	3.7	.	.	.	.	3.7	3.4				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
5	ALC	0.2	0.2	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
window apron 6	ALC	4.7	4.5	4.3	.	.	.	.	4.5	4.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
↓ casing 7	ALC	4.5	3.7	3.8	.	.	.	.	4.0	3.7				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
10	ALC	0.2	0.3	0.3	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Fireplace Mantle	ALC	0.4	0.0	0.1	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Mantle Frame	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
BRICK FACING	ALC	0.2	0.9	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 16 Hall, Room 17 ~~Kitchen~~

Street ~~Manik~~ Mankin - Cox Fl 3 Bathroom

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R16-1c	ALC	0.4	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
2c	ALC	0.0	0.3	0.1										
	SEL													
3D2	ALC	1.1	0.2	0.1										
	SEL													
4D	ALC	1.1	1.7	0.9					1.2					
	SEL								0.4	0.8				
8B	ALC	1.0	0.8	0.9										
	SEL													
9	ALC	~~5.4~~	0.7											
	SEL													
Door Jamb R17-1D	ALC	5.5	5.7	5.4					5.5					
	SEL								0.2	5.3				
Door 3D	ALC	5.2	5.1	5.8					5.4					
	SEL								0.2	5.2				
well 4c	ALC	2.8	3.3	3.5					3.2					
	SEL								0.4	2.8				
4zc	ALC	6.8	7.1						7.0					
	SEL													
window casing 7	ALC	5.0	5.1	5.2					5.1					
	SEL								0.2	4.9				

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 18 Bedroom 1 + closet

Street Mankin Cox FC 3

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door Jamb R18-1B	ALC	1.0	1.6	1.4	.	.	.	.	1.3	1.1				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Door 3B	ALC	1.0	1.4	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.2	1.0				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
4A	ALC	0.7	0.6	0.9	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
5	ALC	0.9	0.4	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.9	0.4	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
window case 7	ALC	1.2	1.4	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.3	1.1				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
8A	ALC	1.1	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	0.7				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 19 Bedroom 2

Street Monkin Cay FL 3

--Sample Code-------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R19-1C	ALC	1.0	0.7	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
3C	ALC	0.3	0.6	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4C	ALC	00	01	02	.	.	.	.	.			Sheetrock		
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Baseboard 8C	ALC	0.3	0.9	1.7	.	.	.	.	1.6					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3	1.3				
5	ALC	0.0	0.4	0.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.1	0.8	0.7	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.2	0.9	0.4	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
FIREPLACE MANTLE	ALC	1.0	0.6	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number Room 20 Bedroom 3

Street Mainkin Cox FC 3

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Door Frame R20-1	ALC	1.4	1.1	1.7	.	.	.	.	1.4	1.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
3	ALC	1.1	1.4	1.7	.	.	.	.	1.4					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
4c	ALC	.	WALL PAPER			.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.				.	.	.	.					
Baseboard 8c	ALC	1.4	1.6	1.8	.	.	.	.	1.6	1.3				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
5	ALC	1.4	1.3	1.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
6	ALC	0.6	0.7	0.2	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
7	ALC	0.2	0.5	0.5	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

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Room Name and Number Room 21 Southwest Corner Room

Street Mankin Cir FL 3 ↓ Room 22 Cross Hall Room

Surface Substrate: Sodium Sulfide

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Type	Cond	Pass/Fail
Door Frame R21-1	ALC	2.3	2.5	2.7	.	.	.	.	2.5					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	2.3				
window 5A	ALC	3.5	3.9	2.7	.	.	.	.	3.4					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	3.2				
↓ 6A	ALC	1.7	2.2	2.3	.	.	.	.	2.1					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	1.9				
↓ 7A	ALC	1.5	2.2	2.4	.	.	.	.	2.1					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	1.9				
Baseboard 8A	ALC	2.8	2.6	3.8	.	.	.	.	3.1					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3	2.8				
Baseboard R22-8A	ALC	1.4	1.1	1.3	.	.	.	.	1.3					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3	1.0				
R-221C	ALC	0.9	0.7	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Door 3C	ALC	1.4	2.2	2.3	.	.	.	.	2.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	1.8				
window 5	ALC	2.0	2.9	3.1	.	.	.	.	2.7					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	2.5				
↓ 6	ALC	3.2	2.8	3.0	.	.	.	.	3.0					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	2.8				
↓ 7	ALC	3.6	3.4	2.7	.	.	.	.	3.2					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2	3.0				

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 23 Northwest Corner

Street MAINK 110 Cox FL 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R23-1D	ALC	0.1	0.2	0.3										
	SEL													
3D	ALC	0.8	0.4	0.3										
	SEL													
2C	ALC	0.0	0.1	0.2										
	SEL													
8C	ALC	0.6	0.3	0.2										
	SEL													
5B	ALC	1.0	1.1	1.0					1.0	0.8				
	SEL								0.2					
6B	ALC	0.6	0.3	0.2										
	SEL													
7B	ALC	0.5	0.9	0.1										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants inc.
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Room Name and Number Room 24

Street Mankin Cox FC 3

--Sample Code--		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
R24-1	ALC	0.6	0.5	0.7										
	SEL													
3	ALC	0.7	0.5	0.2										
	SEL													
8	ALC	0.4	0.1	0.1										
	SEL													
5	ALC	0.0	0.6	0.3										
	SEL													
6	ALC	0.2	0.1	0.7										
	SEL													
7	ALC	0.4	0.4	0.4										
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

EnviroScience Consultants inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number GK 202 (Access through Apt)

Street Goodwin Kincaid

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Wall B	ALC	1.5	0.8	1.0					1.1	0.6				
	SEL	0.7	0.1	0.8					0.5					
	ALC													
	SEL													
GK 201 Door	ALC	1.5	1.0	1.8					1.4					
	SEL													
window B1	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

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EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 1 "Main" Store

Street Mankin Cox Bldg 1st Floor

Sample Code		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Surface Substrate Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Entrance Door	ALC	1.0	1.4	1.5	.	.	.	.	1.3	1.1				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Entrance Door Frame	ALC	4.9	5.1	5.4	.	.	.	.	1.8	1.6				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
Front Window Sill	ALC	0.8	0.2	0.0	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Front Window Frame	ALC	0.7	0.5	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Baseboard B	ALC	4.2	4.3	4.0	.	.	.	.	4.2	3.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.3					
Upper Wall B	ALC	10.0	5.9	10.0	.	.	.	.	8.6	8.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.4					
Lower Wall B	ALC	4.7	4.5	4.6	.	.	.	.	4.6	4.2				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.4					
Ceiling	ALC	10.0	10.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.0				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Door D	ALC	0.9	0.5	0.6	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Door Frame D	ALC	0.8	0.3	3.9	5.7	5.6	.	.	5.1	4.9				
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.2					
	ALC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
	SEL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

EnviroScience Consultants Inc.
Environmental Services • Asbestos Analysis • Consultation

Room Name and Number Room 2 Right Store
Street MANKIN Cox Bldg FL 1

--Sample Code------		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVE	CLC	Lab Results	Surface Substrate Type	Cond	Sodium Sulfide Pass/Fail
Entrance Door	ALC	4.1	4.2	4.3					4.2	4.0		wood		
	SEL								0.2					
Entrance Door Casing	ALC	4.2	4.1	4.5					4.3	4.1		wood		
	SEL								0.2					
Wall B	ALC	3.8	3.6	2.9					3.4	3.0		wood		
	SEL								0.4					
Wall C	ALC	0.2	00	00								Sheetrock		
	SEL													
CEILING	ALC	6.8	7.5						7.2	6.8		wood		
	SEL								0.4					
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													
	ALC													
	SEL													

APPENDIX E

LEAD-BASED PAINT
CROSS REFERENCE CHART

TABLE 1
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
ROOM LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE CHART
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS STUDY AREA
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC. ROOM NUMBER	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROOM NUMBER
National Bank of Thurmond First Floor	
1	NB101
2	NB103
	NB105
	NB106
	NB107
	NB108
	NB109
3	NB110
4	NB111
5	NB112
National Bank of Thurmond Second Floor	
6	NB207
7	NB205
8	NB206
9	NB204
10	NB203
11	NB202
12	NB201
13	NB215
14	NB214

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC. ROOM NUMBER	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROOM NUMBER
National Bank of Thurmond Second Floor (continued)	
15	NB213
16	NB212
17	NB211
18	NB208
National Bank of Thurmond Third Floor	
19	NB307
20	NB306
21	NB305
22	NB304
23	NB302
24	NB301
25	NB315
26	NB314
27	NB309
28	NB308

Note: EnvirScience Consultants Inc. room numbers are the room numbers mentioned in EnviroScence's report.

Note: National Park Service room numbers are the room numbers in the drawings provided by the National Park Service.

TABLE 1 (CONT'D)
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
ROOM LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE CHART
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS STUDY AREA
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC. ROOM NUMBER	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROOM NUMBER
National Bank of Thurmond Fourth Floor	
29	NB409
30	NB408
31	NB407
32	NB406
33	NB405
34	NB404
35	NB403
36	NB401
37	NB418
38	NB417
39	NB412
40	NB411
Mankin-Cox Building First Floor	
1	MC101
2	MC102
Mankin-Cox Building Second Floor	
3	MC211
4	MC209
5	MC210
6	MC206 MC207
7	MC208
8	MC204 MC205
9	MC203
10	MC202
11	MC201
12	MC214
13	MC213
14	MC215
15	MC212
Mankin-Cox Building Third Floor	
16	MC301 MC302 MC303
17	MC312 MC313

Note: EnvirScience Consultants Inc. room numbers are the room numbers mentioned in EnviroScence's report.

Note: National Park Service room numbers are the room numbers in the drawings provided by the National Park Service.

TABLE 1 (CONT'D)
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
ROOM LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE CHART
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS STUDY AREA
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
THURMOND, WEST VIRGINIA

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC. ROOM NUMBER	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROOM NUMBER
Mankin-Cox Building Third Floor (continued)	
18	MC311
19	MC310
20	MC309
21	MC308
22	MC307
23	MC306
24	MC305
25	MC304
Goodwin-Kincaid Building First Floor	
1	GK101
Goodwin-Kincaid Building Second Floor	
2	GK201 GK202

Note: EnvirScience Consultants Inc. room numbers are the room numbers mentioned in EnviroScence's report.

Note: National Park Service room numbers are the room numbers in the drawings provided by the National Park Service.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDY
THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT DIVISION
CONCESSIONS BRANCH

SEPTEMBER 1991

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PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The Denver Service Center (DSC) Eastern Team requested the DSC Concessions Branch to perform an economic feasibility study on the three commercial buildings recently acquired as part of the New River Gorge National River.

The recommended use for the buildings will be the same as before the National Park Service (NPS) acquired them - a hotel, a restaurant, and a retail shop.

The C & O Railroad used Thurmond as a marshalling yard for the many coal shipments leaving this area of West Virginia. In fact, it is reported that more freight originated in Thurmond than did in Cincinnati. When the coal mines ceased to operate and demand for coal reduced to a trickle from what it was, Thurmond lost its economic status. For this reason, residents left, and the few remaining families are mostly retirees. Economic revitalization to some extent is necessary if the town is to survive at all.

During its heyday, Thurmond and the surrounding area supported businesses such as a bank, medical offices, a drug store, apartments, a Western Union office, a jewelry store, a grocery store, a furniture store, and a shoe repair shop. A Dr. Lemon, the resident physician, built the bank building which also housed a drugstore operated by his pharmacist wife.

Drift mines were located 30 miles up and down the river. They mined low-seam coal which was usually 29 inches or less, necessitating the miner to work on his side or stomach. As one local resident put it, "When you reached 36 inches, you'd be so happy you would get up and run."

Fifty or more years ago, West Virginia was known as being rough and tough. One story tells of a poker game at the Dun Glen Hotel that lasted over 14 years without stopping. Players came in on the passenger trains from all points, especially Cincinnati, Ohio, and would wait until a chair became vacant to enter the game. According to Wallace Bennett, when the Dun Glen Hotel ceased to be a profit-making business, its operator, Edna Widnener, hired two railroad workers, Paul Young and Dugan Davis, to burn it down. All three were eventually caught and sentenced to prison.

Killing was quite common. Bodies were found daily on and near the railroad tracks. Mr. H. Surbaugh relates a time when a man was being chased down the tracks by the sheriff. The sheriff stopped, took aim, and shot the man in the back, killing him. When he realized a train conductor and engineer observed the shooting, he claimed he stubbed his toe and the pistol went off accidentally.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

West Virginia is putting forth great efforts to attract tourism and thus encourage development that would create jobs for its citizens, according to Ms. Kelly Stewart of the Southern West Virginia Tourism and Convention Bureau. They have a ski resort called Winterplace between Princeston and Beckley, the Bramwell Historic District, Pence Springs near Hinton, the Organ and Last World caves at Lewisburg, and the Youth Museum in Beckley whose members built the Mountain Homestead and other displays that change every six weeks. Near this same site is the Exhibition Coal Mine and the Coal House, and not far away is Pipestem State Park. The Greenbrier Hotel is a one-hour drive, and the Snowshoe Ski Resort is three hours away. Civil War reenactments are performed at Lewisburg, and at Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park, a group stages plays in a very attractive outdoor theater during the summer months.

Everyone interviewed in West Virginia was enthusiastic over the New River Gorge National River, the development thus far, and its potential to bring more visitors to the area and generally help the economics of the state. Ms. Stewart stated that the Exhibition Coal Mine in Beckley had 30,000 visitors in 1989, 53,000 in 1990, and 8,300 this year in June alone. During 1990, 151,197 visitors arrived in the Beckley area on motor coaches (busses). The West Virginia Belle, a stern-wheeler based in Charleston, has become a good attraction for both in-state and out-of-state visitors. With the completion of Interstate 77, travelers using this road need only take a side trip of 10 miles before they are in the Gorge. More such visitors are expected in the years to follow and more are expected to make this area a destination point in their trips south in the fall and north in the spring.

If there was a single thing to which citizens attributed the increased visitation, it was the New River Gorge bridge. They say many people come to the area just to see it.

THURMOND

The Thurmond hotel called the Bankers Club operated until a short time before acquisition by the NPS. Unfortunately, the last operator and owner, Mrs. Jackie Pugh, was out of town and could not be interviewed. She could add a great deal of history, particularly the economics of commercial buildings operations, thereby making projections of future operations somewhat more authoritative. An attempt will be made to contact her in the future. It is understood, however, that her clientele for the overnight lodging portion were made up mostly of rafters who enjoyed stopping over to take a warm shower, eat a good meal, and get a night's sleep. While no one seems to know what rates she charged for her rooms, all agree that the food served in her dining room was excellent.

The present condition of the three commercial buildings can only be classified as "from bad to worse." No real planning can be done before an historic structures report has been completed. If, after this report is completed, the decision is made to proceed with the rehabilitation of these buildings, it is recommended that the interior of the buildings be removed, with the possible exception of the bank lobby. In order to have sufficient rooms to allow for the greatest possible chance for success, all three buildings must devote floors above the first to overnight accommodations. Access to each building from other buildings should be accomplished even though they are considered historic.

In order to make all floors handicap accessible, square footage amounting to that necessary to install an elevator will be lost per floor. For the purpose of this exercise, 48 sq. ft. per floor will be used. First floors in each building could be used as follows:

BUILDING	OPERATION	SQUARE FEET
MANKIN-COX	GIFT SHOP	1,782
GOODMAN-KINCAID	RESTAURANT	3,825
NATIONAL BANK	LOBBY	2,148 - 48 = 2,100
TOTAL COMMERCIAL SPACE		7,707 PLUS ELEVATOR

Upper floors devoted to overnight accommodations will appear:

MANKIN-COX	SECOND FLOOR	6 ROOMS
	THIRD FLOOR	6 ROOMS
GOODMAN-KINCAID	SECOND FLOOR	11 ROOMS
	THIRD FLOOR	11 ROOMS
NATIONAL BANK	SECOND FLOOR	6 ROOMS
	THIRD FLOOR	7 ROOMS
	FOURTH FLOOR	7 ROOMS
TOTAL ROOMS		54 ROOMS

The above allows a minimum of 252 sq. ft. per room, including bath. Many rooms will be larger. There is ample room left for hallways and hopper rooms. NOTE: EACH ROOM WILL HAVE A PRIVATE BATH.

The cost of gutting the interiors and rebuilding floors, partitions, ceilings, bathrooms with fixtures, etc. is estimated at $180 per sq. ft. A quick estimate for the construction; rooms furniture; and furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) for the rest of the commercial buildings would appear as follows:

CONSTRUCTION	26,069 sq ft at $180	$4,692,420
ROOMS FURNITURE	54 rooms at $5,000	270,000
FF&E, RESTAURANT, KITCHEN, GIFT SHOP		903,240
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST*		$5,865,660

* No allowance has been made for lobby furniture and fixtures in this figure and cannot be until determination has been made as to whether the present bank lobby will be retained.

Because of the apparent risk of this proposed development, it is assumed that all of the above costs, with the possible exception of the rooms furniture, will be borne by the NPS. As pro formas are developed, whether the concessioner will be able to handle the rooms furniture investment will become clear.

An amount of $699,300 is included in the FF&E figure to insure enough money is available for special treatments in the kitchen such as using fireproof materials, fire suppression systems, clay tile flooring, soap stone walls, enameled metal ceiling tiles, adequate exhaust and make-up air systems, and built-in, walk-in refrigerators and freezers, and for special wall treatment and general decor in the dining room and gift shop. This amount could also allow for the purchase

and installation of a computer that would handle all hotel bookkeeping and guest folios to include reservations. CRTs at all point-of-sale locations would also be included. In addition to the efficiency the computer would lend this operation, it would eliminate the need for a night auditor which is the most difficult position to fill in a hotel.

The season considered to be most desirable for the operation of this concession is April 1 through October 31. After more investigation and review, November may also be considered as part of the operating season; but for now, a seven-month (30-week) season will be used for projections. A Table of Organization using industry standards and wages follows on page 6.

No provision has been made for the transportation needed to bring visitors from the parking lot across the river to the hotel. If this is to be concessioner- operated and only overnight guests and their luggage are concerned, one van that can handle eight people and their luggage would appear ample. This would cost in the neighborhood of $25,000. If it must accommodate handicapped people, then it will have to be equipped with a lift for wheelchairs, and a larger van would be needed costing close to $45,000. The van could be driven by a maintenance person or anyone free at the time, so a driver was not listed in the Table of Organization. This, of course, assumes that the van will be "on call" and not operating under a schedule.

This entire report was based on the following assumptions:

a. The NPS will assume all construction costs.

b. The NPS will provide all roads, parking lots, and utilities, including electric power, water, telephone system, and sewage disposal.

c. The engine house (roundhouse) will be acquired by the NPS, rehabbed, and will contain exhibits interesting enough to cause visitors to want to come to Thurmond and possibly stay the night. The recently acquired depot should also be counted on to help entice visitors to the area.

d. The concessioner will be responsible for all normal maintenance. The NPS will be responsible for all major maintenance and capital improvements such as a new roof or correction of structural defects. The Statement of Requirements (SOR) should contain language that would allow all maintenance issues and franchise fees to be reopened for negotiations after the first two years and every five years after that.

e. The concessioner should be encouraged to join and become an active member of groups that are concerned with increasing visitation to this area.

f. The basement of the buildings will be reworked to allow for a laundry, a housekeeping office and storage, and perhaps offices for the concessioner, where it is not possible to have these offices on the first floor. The two other structures on this property could be used for these purposes provided they are made structurally sound.

As soon as a decision is made to proceed with this development, the preparation of an SOR should be started. It will require approximately a year for writing the SOR, advertising for bids, paneling of such bids, and finally awarding a contract.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

POSITION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	SALARY OR HOURLY WAGE	WEEKLY PAYROLL	YEARLY PAYROLL
GENERAL MANAGER	1	$500/Week	$ 500	$ 15,000
FOOD MANAGER	1	$350/Week	$ 350	$ 10,500
GIFTS MANAGER	1	$350/Week	$ 350	$ 10,500
MAINTENANCE CHIEF	1	$350/Week	$ 350	$ 10,500
DESK CLERKS	4.2	$6.00/Week	$ 1,008	$ 30,240
HEAD HOUSEKEEPER	1	$7.00/Hour	$ 280	$ 8,400
MAIDS*	5	$4.50/Hour	$ 900	$ 27,000
LAUNDRY	2	$4.50/Hour	$ 360	$ 10,800
MAINTENANCE MEN	2.8	$6.00/Hour	$ 672	$ 20,160
GIFT SHOP CLERKS	4.2	$6.00/Hour	$ 1,008	$ 30,240
FOOD HOST & CASHIERS	2.8	$6.00/Hour	$ 672	$ 20,160
TABLE SERVICE	8.75	$4.50/Hour	$ 1,575	$ 47,250
BUS BOYS	2.8	$4.50/Hour	$ 504	$ 15,120
CHEF	1	$300/Week	$ 300	$ 9,000
COOKS	5.6	$6.00/Hour	$ 1,344	$ 40,320
PANTRY PEOPLE	2.8	$5.50/Hour	$ 616	$ 18,480
DISHWASHER	2.8	$4.50/Hour	$ 504	$ 15,120
TOTAL	49.75		$11,293	$338,790
TAX & FRINGE			$ 2,259	$ 67,758
TOTAL PAYROLL			$13,552	$406,548

*Maids will also clean the lobby.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The pro forma which follows is considered fairly accurate provided the assumptions listed above and following the pro forma are reasonably correct. On this basis and provided the concessioner is an experienced and astute operator, the development this report is devoted to will be economically feasible probably starting in the second or third year of operation.

THURMOND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS PROJECTION
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA

SALES		
ROOMS	$ 339,066	21.33%
FOOD	550,436	34.63%
GIFTS	700,000	44.04%
TOTAL SALES	$1,589,502	100.00%
COST OF GOODS SOLD		
FOOD	$ 176,140	32.00%
GIFTS	385,000	55.00%
TOTAL COST OF GOODS SOLD	$ 561,140	35.30%
PAYROLL		
DIRECT PAYROLL	$ 338,790	21.31%
TAX & FRINGE	67,758	4.26%
TOTAL PAYROLL	$ 406,548	25.58%
CONTROLLABLE EXPENSE	$ 174,845	11.00%
NONCONTROLLABLE EXPENSE		
DEPRECIATION	$ 38,571	2.43%
INTEREST (AVERAGE)	16,888	1.06%
MANAGEMENT FEE	63,580	4.00%
ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL	79,475	5.00%
INSURANCE	35,000	2.20%
FRANCHISE FEE	95,370	6.00%
TOTAL NONCONTROLLABLE	$ 328,884	20.69%
PROFIT BEFORE FEDERAL TAX	$ 118,085	7.43%
CASH FLOW	$ 156,656	
ANNUAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	$ 38,572	

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PROJECTIONS FOR THURMOND

SALES

Rooms: $40 single, $8 each additional person, 1.75 people per room.
54 rooms x 210 days x 65% occupancy x $40 + .75 x rooms sold x 8.

Total Room Sales: $339,066

Food: Breakfast - 54 x 210 x .65 x 1.75 x $3.60 = $46,436
Lunch (2 turns) - 120 x 210 x 2 x $5.00 = $252,000
Dinner (1 turn) - 120 x 210 x $10.00 = $252,000

Total Food Sales: $550,436

Gifts: 350,000 visitors at $2 each = $700,000

TOTAL ALL SALES: $1,589,502

Interest is based on the concessioner investing $270,000 for the purchase of room furnishings. Assume the concessioner will borrow entire amount at 10% for seven years.

TOTAL INTEREST PAID: $118,217 or $16,888 average per year

TOTAL PRINCIPAL PAID: $270,000 or $38,572 average per year

Although the concessioner will be expected to purchase all linens and other small goods, it is anticipated this will be accomplished with existing funds, not requiring additional loans.

CONCLUSIONS

This development and this report should be refined as new information becomes available. When all concerned are reasonably comfortable with the conclusions as presented here, the planning for construction and operation should begin. On this basis and provided the concessioner is an experienced and astute operator, the development this report is devoted to will be economically feasible probably starting in the second or third year of operation.

This report should be updated to reflect changes as they are agreed upon.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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