



September 19, 2019

Ms. Susan Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
West Virginia Division of Cultural & History  
1900 Kanawha Blvd, East  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Subject: Mountain Valley Pipeline Project  
FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)  
WVDCH File #15-67-MULTI  
FERC Docket #CP16-10**

Dear Ms. Pierce:

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, Tetra Tech is enclosing, in accordance with the approved *Mountain Valley Pipeline Project, Historic Property Treatment Plan Implementation: Management Summary, Work Plan, and Schedule, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)* (March 2018) (Management Summary), four (4) bound archival-quality hard copies of the final Historic Structure Report. One (1) of these copies is provided to your office for forwarding to the West Virginia State Archives. As per your office's July 2, 2019 request, each hard copy includes a CD with the document in PDF file format. It should be noted that the enclosed document has been approved by Reverend Father James DeViese, Jr., J.C.L. and final copies have been provided to both Fr. DeViese and Mr. John Reardon, Director of Buildings and Properties for the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston.

In accordance with the approved Management Summary, Mountain Valley will establish a St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery Preservation Fund (Fund) of \$40,000 in funds to be used, at the discretion of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, for the purpose of implementing repairs to the church and/or cemetery as prescribed in the HSR. The Fund shall be administered in continuing consultation with your office to ensure that the moneys are used for valid mitigation purposes consistent with *Mountain Valley Pipeline Project Revised Historic Property Treatment Plan: St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR#85001583)*, dated December 2017, and the requirements and objectives of the National Historic Preservation Act. Mountain Valley will inform your office by email the date when the Fund is established.

You may contact me by telephone at (304) 685-6593 or by e-mail at [hannah.dye@tetratech.com](mailto:hannah.dye@tetratech.com) if you have questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Hannah L. Dye'.

Hannah L. Dye, MA  
Architectural Historian  
Tetra Tech

Cc: Megan Neylon, EQM (no attachment)  
Evelyn Tidlow, GAI (no attachment)

Attachment: FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)



September 19, 2019

Reverend Father James DeViese, Jr., J.C.L.  
St. Patrick Church  
210 Center Avenue  
Weston WV 26452

**Subject: Mountain Valley Pipeline Project  
FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)  
WVDCH File #15-67-MULTI  
FERC Docket #CP16-10**

Dear Father DeViese:

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, Tetra Tech is enclosing for your files one (1) bound archival-quality hard copy and one (1) electronic copy on CD of the final Historic Structure Report (HSR) for St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery dated September 2019. It should be noted that copies of the enclosed document have also been provided to Mr. John Reardon Director of Buildings and Properties for the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, the West Virginia Division of Culture and History – State Historic Preservation Office, and the West Virginia State Archives.

Tetra Tech is sending you the enclosed HSR as part of the implementation of the *Revised Historic Property Treatment Plan, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)* dated December 2017.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Hannah L. Dye'.

Hannah L. Dye, MA  
Architectural Historian  
Tetra Tech

Cc: Ms. Susan Pierce, WVDCH (no attachment)  
Megan Neylon, EQM  
Evelyn Tidlow, GAI

Attachment: FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)



September 19, 2019

Mr. John Reardon  
Director of Buildings and Properties  
Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston  
1307 Jacob Street  
P.O. Box 230  
Wheeling, WV 26003

**Subject: Mountain Valley Pipeline Project  
FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)  
WVDCH File #15-67-MULTI  
FERC Docket #CP16-10**

Dear Mr. Reardon:

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, Tetra Tech is enclosing for your files one (1) bound archival-quality hard copy and one (1) electronic copy on CD of the final Historic Structure Report (HSR) for St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery dated September 2019. It should be noted that copies of the enclosed document have also been provided to Reverend Father James DeViese, Jr., J.C.L., the West Virginia Division of Culture and History – State Historic Preservation Office, and the West Virginia State Archives.

This report is part of the consultation and mitigation process associated with the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project (Project), undertaken by Mountain Valley. The overall Project involved the construction of a 303-mile, 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline to provide timely, cost-effective access to the growing demand for natural gas for use by local distribution companies, industrial users and power generation in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region. The pipeline extends from the existing Equitrans, L.P. transmission system and other natural gas facilities in Wetzel County, West Virginia to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Approximately 196 miles of the 303-mile pipeline was constructed in West Virginia. Historic properties determined to be subjected to adverse effects from the Project (including visual impacts) required mitigation. Following submittal of the Criteria of Effects Report for the Project, West Virginia Division of Culture and History – State Historic Preservation Office, issued its opinion that the proposed Project adversely affects the National Register of Historic Places-listed St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery.

Consultation with WVDCH and Fr. DeViese resulted in a treatment plan to prepare an HSR that addresses issues raised by Fr. DeViese including the ongoing maintenance, repair, restoration, and stabilization of the church and cemetery; the increased exposure to the elements the property may sustain as a result of project related tree-clearing; and, the threats the additional exposure could pose to the church's exterior. Tetra Tech is sending you the enclosed HSR as part of the implementation of the *Revised Historic Property Treatment Plan, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)* dated December 2017.

The HSR provides insight on the importance and integrity of the church and cemetery, covering original development of the site to existing conditions. Further, it outlines strategies for ongoing preservation that are relevant to future work. It serves as a special purpose study to support planning, cultural resource management and design/construction programs. The detailed information and recommendations provided in the HSR will inform management on appropriate approaches and treatments for resource conservation while maintaining the property's historic integrity.

J. Reardon  
September 19, 2019  
Page 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hannah L. Dye".

Hannah L. Dye, MA  
Architectural Historian  
Tetra Tech

Cc: Ms. Susan Pierce, WVDCH (no attachment)  
Megan Neylon, EQM  
Evelyn Tidlow, GAI

Attachment: FINAL Historic Structure Report, St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)

# Historic Structure Report

St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR #85001583)

Lewis County, West Virginia





**TETRA TECH**

**Tetra Tech, Inc.**  
320 Adams Street, Suite 101  
Fairmont, WV 26554  
**[tetrattech.com](http://tetrattech.com)**

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY  
(NR #85001583)**

Prepared for



**2200 Energy Drive  
Canonsburg, PA 15317**

Prepared by



**Tetra Tech Inc.  
320 Adams Street, Suite 101  
Fairmont, WV 26554**

**Alpha Associates  
209 Prairie Avenue  
Morgantown, WV 26501-5934**

**Draper Aden Associates  
1030 Wilmer Avenue, Suite 100  
Richmond, VA 23227**

**September 2019**

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY  
(NR #85001583)**

**Prepared for**

**Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC  
2200 Energy Drive  
Canonsburg, PA 15317**

**Prepared by**

**Hannah Dye, MA (Tetra Tech)  
Rebecca Key, AIA (Alpha Associates)  
Leslie Jeter, PE (Draper Aden Associates)  
Bob Bonk, L.S. (Draper Aden Associates)**

**Tetra Tech Inc.  
320 Adams Street, Suite 101  
Fairmont, WV 26554**

**Alpha Associates  
209 Prairie Avenue  
Morgantown, WV 26501-5934**

**Draper Aden Associates  
1030 Wilmer Avenue, Suite 100  
Richmond, VA 23227**

**September 2019**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
FIGURES.....	ii
TABLES.....	ii
APPENDICES.....	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	iii
FOREWORD.....	iv
1.0 Introduction .....	1-1
1.1 Purpose and Need.....	1-1
1.2 Report Organization.....	1-1
1.3 Historical Overview and Significance.....	1-2
1.4 Methods.....	1-3
1.5 Administrative Data .....	1-4
2.0 PART 1 – DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY .....	2-1
2.1 Historical Background and Context .....	2-1
2.2 Chronology of Development and Use.....	2-4
2.2.1 Construction .....	2-4
2.2.2 Maintenance and Ongoing Changes.....	2-4
2.3 Physical Description.....	2-7
2.3.1 Site .....	2-7
2.3.2 Exterior Envelope.....	2-8
2.3.3 Interior .....	2-11
2.4 Character Defining Features .....	2-13
2.4.1 Site .....	2-13
2.4.2 Exterior.....	2-14
2.4.3 Interior .....	2-14
3.0 PART 2 – TREATMENT AND WORK RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION .....	3-1
3.1 Historic Preservation Objectives.....	3-1
3.2 Requirements for Work .....	3-1
3.3 Definitions.....	3-2
3.4 Treatment Recommendations for Preservation .....	3-3
3.4.1 Site .....	3-3
3.4.2 Exterior.....	3-5
3.4.3 Interior .....	3-14
3.4.4 Recommendations for Preservation Summary.....	3-17
3.4.5 Recommendations for Treatment of Common Materials .....	3-19
3.5 Assessment of Effect for Proposed Work .....	3-25
3.6 Recommendations for Further Study .....	3-25
3.6.1 Paint Seriation Analysis.....	3-25
3.6.2 Individual Cemetery Marker Survey and Archaeological Survey.....	3-25

3.6.3	Belfry Structural Inspection .....	3-26
3.6.4	Conservation Condition Survey .....	3-26
4.0	Bibliography .....	4-1

## FIGURES

Figure 2.3-1.	Entry door transom window, View South (Left). Depiction of late and geometrical tracery (Right) (Fleming et al 1972: 288) .....	2-9
Figure 2.3-2.	Transverse building section showing segmental framing.....	2-11
Figure 3.4-1.	Locations of Leaded Stained-Glass Panels in Lancet Arch Windows .....	3-11

## TABLES

Table 2.1-1.	Purchase of Farms in Sandfork Area of Lewis County by Irish Families by Decade.....	2-2
Table 2.2-1.	Chronology of Construction, Maintenance, and Repairs.....	2-5
Table 2.2-2.	Alterations to Property with Undocumented or Unevidenced Dates .....	2-6
Table 3.4-1.	Exterior Workwork Condition Assessment .....	3-6
Table 3.4-2.	Exterior Workwork Specific Recommendations .....	3-7
Table 3.4-3.	Painted Surfaces Condition Assessment.....	3-8
Table 3.4-4.	Window Condition Assessment .....	3-12
Table 3.4-5.	Door Condition Assessment.....	3-16
Table 3.4-6.	Summary of Recommendations for Site .....	3-17
Table 3.4-7.	Summary of Recommendations for Exterior .....	3-18
Table 3.4-8.	Summary of Recommendations for Interior .....	3-19

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	Photographs
Appendix B	Site Plan and Drawings
Appendix C	Historic Documents
Appendix D	Technical Preservation Reference Materials
Appendix E	3D Laser Scan Point Cloud and 360° Photograph Package

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

Diocese	Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston
HSR	Historic Structure Report
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project property	Mountain Valley Pipeline Project St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech, Inc.
VAT	vinyl asbestos tile
WVDCH	West Virginia Division of Culture and History - Historic Preservation Unit

## **FOREWORD**

Although this Historic Structure Report is a product of the historic preservation regulatory environment, Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC is proud to support a publication such as this, which will aid in the continued preservation of this “Little Cathedral of the Wilderness” and its surrounding cemetery—a property that is key to understanding the nineteenth and early twentieth-century settlement of Lewis County, West Virginia.

Appreciation is extended to Reverend Father James DeViese, Jr., J.C.L., Priest-Secretary to the Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, who serves as pastor to several parishes in central West Virginia, among them St. Bernard's. Fr. DeViese's vast knowledge of the property proved essential to this effort. His assistance in logistical matters, particularly his willingness to accommodate the project team's schedules and grant access to the property as necessary was very much appreciated. The project team also wishes to thank Jon-Erik Gilot, Director of Archives & Records Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, for his assistance in navigating primary and secondary source materials that were essential in developing the historical context for this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose and Need

This report is part of the consultation and mitigation process associated with the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project (Project), undertaken by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP, NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Gas Midstream, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream, LLC. The overall project involved the construction of a 303-mile, 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline to provide timely, cost-effective access to the growing demand for natural gas for use by local distribution companies, industrial users and power generation in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region. The pipeline extends from the existing Equitrans, L.P. transmission system and other natural gas facilities in Wetzel County, West Virginia to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Approximately 196 miles of the 303-mile pipeline was constructed in West Virginia. Historic properties determined to be subjected to adverse effects from the Project (including visual impacts) required mitigation. Following submittal of the Criteria of Effects Report for the Project, West Virginia Division of Culture and History - Historic Preservation Unit (WVDCH), issued its opinion that the proposed project adversely affects St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (property), a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) -listed property.

Consultation with WVDCH and the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston (Diocese) resulted in a treatment plan to prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR) that addresses issues raised by the Diocese including the ongoing maintenance, repair, restoration, and stabilization of the church and cemetery; the increased exposure to the elements the property may sustain as a result of project related tree-clearing; and, the threats the additional exposure could pose to the church's exterior (Tetra Tech 2018).

This HSR was produced according to "Standards and Guidelines for Historic Structure Reports" defined in the National Park Service's (NPS) *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines* by a team of individuals exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards*. The HSR provides insight on the importance and integrity of the church and cemetery, covering original development of the site to existing conditions. Further, it outlines strategies for ongoing preservation that are relevant to future work. It serves as a special purpose study to support planning, cultural resource management and design/construction programs. The detailed information and recommendations provided herein will inform management on appropriate approaches and treatments for resource conservation while maintaining the property's historic integrity.

### 1.2 Report Organization

The present study first provides historical background and context for the property based on archival materials (i.e. photographs, manuscripts, annual reports) and secondary sources. The life of Father Thomas Aquinas Quirk and the life of St. Bernard's Parish is so interwoven that it is nearly impossible to write one without some mention of the other. Father Quirk's life and work has been well documented both through his own manuscripts and the property's NRHP nomination; this HSR includes no additional

archival research regarding Father Quirk but does include substantial research and historical documentation on the church and its minor changes over the years.

Determination of the physical evolution of the church is based primarily on archival photographs, annual reports, and secondary sources synthesizing internal parish and Diocese communications combined with building investigation and dating of building fabric.

The report is divided into two major segments, Part I: Developmental History and Part II: Treatment and Work Recommendations. Part I is organized into four sections that address in sequence the historical background and context of the property; a chronology of development and use of the church and cemetery, including a timeline; and a physical description of the site and the church's exterior and interior. The last section of Part I includes a listing of character-defining features.

Part II presents assessments of existing conditions and recommendations for treatment and work for the site and the building's exterior and interior. These assessments and recommendation are organized by architectural components and elements. Part II outlines requirements that guided the recommendations for treatment and work and includes an assessment of effects for these recommendations. Also provided are recommendations for further studies beyond the scope of this HSR. A bibliography follows the last section of Part II.

The appendices contain photographs (Appendix A), a scaled site plan (Appendix B), scaled drawings of the building (Appendix B), relevant historical documents in both print and electronic formats (Appendix C), and National Park Service technical preservation reference materials (Appendix D). Also provided electronically in Appendix E is the 3D laser scan point cloud and associated 360° photograph package (See **Section 1.4**).

### **1.3 Historical Overview and Significance**

The NRHP-listed St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery is a historic Roman Catholic church and cemetery on Loveberry Ridge Road near Camden, Lewis County. It was built in 1909, and is a rectangular gable-roofed, one-story frame structure in the Carpenter Gothic style. The property includes the church cemetery that contains the grave of Father Quirk (1845-1937). Most of the settlers in the region, including the congregants of the church, were of Irish descent.

The property is significant according to NRHP Criteria A and C because, as a unit, these resources form the focal point of much of the life's work of Father Quirk, a Roman Catholic priest who achieved widespread recognition and acclaim for his religious, social, and humanitarian services to an entire region of central West Virginia for a period of over a half century. The simple white-painted, frame church, often referred to in local history as the "Little Cathedral of the Wilderness," is equally significant as a prominent surviving building associated with the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century settlement of the Loveberry, Cove Lick, Camden, and Murray settlement areas of Lewis County, West Virginia, by Irish immigrants. The period of significance begins and ends with Father Quirk's tenure at Loveberry (1884-1937)—a specific date of historic significance being the construction of the third St. Bernard's Church (1909-1910).

## **1.4 Methods**

The objectives of this HSR are to research and prepare a comprehensive and scholarly assessment of the building's history and fabric, to describe its existing physical conditions, and to recommend treatment for preservation.

The findings and recommendations made in this report rely on the combined research of primary and secondary sources, early photographs, and the physical investigation of extant building fabric, known as "building archaeology." Investigations involved a close look at architectural features and details such as framing materials and methods and the relationship of finish treatments.

Together these research efforts, both documentary and physical, provide a dual, coordinated approach to determining how the building was used and adapted over the progression of its history.

The team assembled to prepare the HSR comprised Rebecca Key, AIA, (historic architect) of Alpha Associates, Inc., Leslie Jeter, PE (structural engineer) and Bob Bonk, L.S. (surveyor) both of Draper Aden Associates (Inc.) and Hannah Dye, MA (architectural historian) of Tetra Tech, Inc. The team conducted the historical research and building investigation, documented the building with photography and measured drawings, and authored this HSR. This interdisciplinary approach improves understanding of the building's history and present conditions, both necessary prerequisites for the development of appropriate treatment recommendations.

An initial visit to the site was made in June 2018 with follow-up visits in October 2018 and February 2019.

Measurements were compiled via 3D laser scanning of the church's interior and exterior, as well as the surrounding property and cemetery. The resulting point cloud, a database containing points in the three-dimensional coordinate system, provided a to-scale, measurable model of the site. 360° photography was captured simultaneously and provided the equivalent of Google "street view" from all instrument setups; a further level of documentation. The point cloud was processed in Autodesk® Revit Building Information Modeling software allowing for the creation of site and floor plans as well as plan and elevation drawings.

Separate digital photographs were captured for the building's exterior and its interior spaces and cemetery.

During these subsequent trips, a standard assessment methodology was used for the condition survey of each exterior feature and each interior room, itemizing features and elements, and correlating with research findings. Detail photography was conducted. Visual observation of surface conditions was the basis for assessing the physical condition of building materials. Based on the initial visit, there were no signs of any short or long-term issues to drive the use of more in-depth measurement devices (i.e. magnification loupes, moisture meters) during subsequent visits. Further, no such issues were identified during successive visits.

No building system components were tested, and no invasive methods of investigation were employed.

## 1.5 Administrative Data

### Locational Data

Building Name: St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery

*Location:* Loveberry Ridge Road

*County:* Lewis

*State:* West Virginia

### Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: 1849

### Size Information

Total Floor Area: 2,671 square feet (plus 376 square feet in choir loft)

Roof Area: 3,681 square feet

Number of Stories: 1.5

Number of Rooms: 5

Number of Bathrooms: 0

### Cultural Resource Data

NRHP Status: Listed in 2009

*Period of Significance:* 1884-1937 (tenure of Father Thomas A. Quirk at Loveberry); 1909-1910 (construction of the third St. Bernard's Church)

### Proposed Treatment

Recommended Option: Preservation

## 2.0 PART 1 – DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

### 2.1 Historical Background and Context

Among the earliest settlers of central and southwestern Lewis County, West Virginia, were Irish Catholic immigrants who entered the region in the 1830s and 1840s following a network of roads and turnpikes whose construction, providing ready employment for workers, was necessary to internal improvements in Western Virginia. Although the exact year Irish and German immigrants arrived in Lewis County cannot be pinpointed, according to the deed books for Lewis County, the earliest entry for the purchase of land by an Irish settler was in 1844 when John Hayden purchased 100 acres of land in the Cove Lick area (Lewis County 1934:117). Other sources have noted that it is probable that the purchase of this land took place a year or two earlier (O'Donovan 1989:159).

Many of the immigrants were engaged in the construction of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike that passed by Weston, the principal town of Lewis County. The turnpike, constructed by the state, did not feel the effects of the panic of 1837 like private enterprises. When the turnpike was completed, laborers could not find employment on other construction projects, and found settling on the lands in the Loveberry-Cove Lick owned by land dealers Gideon Draper Camden, Richard P. Camden, and Minter Bailey (Camden, Bailey, and Camden) advantageous.

The large tracts of land were divided into smaller tracts of 50 to 100 acres to make them more affordable. Since few had sufficient funds to purchase the lands outright, owners made arrangements for the laborers to pay as they could. In the meantime, the Irish settlers built homes and cleared and cultivated their farms (Smith 1920:234). The first Irish settlers to take advantage of this opportunity were John Hayden, Thomas White, James Mullady, Michael Copley, Patrick Copley, and Michael Collins. In 1842, these Irishmen agreed to purchase 100 acres of land from Camden, Bailey, and Camden for the purpose of building a Catholic church, a cemetery, and a residence for a priest. The grant of 100 acres was legally transferred in 1849 by Camden, Bailey, and Camden to Bishop Richard Vincent Whelan in separate tracts of 70 and 30 acres. This division exempted 30 acres of land from taxes. The 30 acres were to be used for the church, cemetery, and priest's home. The 70 acres were to be used for the support of the priest and would be subject to taxes (O'Donovan 1989: 160) (Lewis County 1849: 190) (Lewis County 1848: 204). (**Appendix C - Page 1**).

In 1846, four years after the original promise of land was made to the Irishmen, a log church was constructed on Loveberry Ridge directly across from where the cemetery gate now stands. Not until 1866 would the church on Loveberry Ridge be known as St. Bernard's. Even after the log church was built, the large frame home of John Hayden on Cove Lick was where Mass was most frequently offered (O'Donovan 1989: 161).

The territory in and about Loveberry Ridge experienced rapid growth during the decades of the 1850s and 1860s. While the population still engaged in farming, the construction of the Weston State Hospital nearby provided an additional source of work during these years. Wives and children tended to the farms and crops in the men's absence and soon sufficient funds accumulated to pay for their farms. An article in the *Weston Democrat* in February of 1885 elucidates the farmers' success in developing the forested terrain into productive farms:

*To the memory of Patrick Keegan—All our older citizens well recollect how Sand Fork—once the wilderness of Lewis County—has become almost a garden spot under the thrift and industry of the early Irish settlers of that locality. What was, 30 years ago, the haunt of the bear, the deer, and all other kinds of game, is now one of the wealthiest portions of our county, its citizens contributing very largely in taxes an enterprise to the general good. The Americans were afraid of the hard labor involved in clearing this vast area of land, and it was left to the Irish settlers, by their hard work, honesty and courage, to make new homes which, in time, have surpassed even their expectations. Prominent among these men was the late Patrick Keegan...Nearly 35 years ago, he came to Lewis County, having purchased a large area of wild lands on Sand Fork...Industrious, honest and economical, he accumulated a considerable estate...His remains were interred in the graveyard of St. Bernard's Church, Rev. Fr. Quirk officiating (Weston Democrat 1885).*

Between 1844 and 1890, 66 Irish families attached to St. Bernard's Church purchased farms in what is generally known as the Sandfork area of Lewis County. After 1890, only three new Irish families settled in the area (Lewis County 1934). These settlement trends are summarized in Table 2.1-1.

**Table 2.1-1. Purchase of Farms in Sandfork Area of Lewis County by Irish Families by Decade**

YEARS	FARMS
1844-1859	12
1860-1869	27
1870-1890	27
1891-1895	3

A second St. Bernard's Church was constructed on the same site as the current church in 1864 at which time there were 150 parishioners on record (**Photo 2.1-1**). The capacity of the church was about 120, but according to local tradition, it was never large enough to hold the entire congregation (O'Donovan: 165). In 1884, a significant date in the history of St. Bernard's, the three local missions of St. Bernard's, St. Bridget's, and St. Michael's united in a new parish; its first and only resident pastor was Father Quirk, who served in this post from 1884 until his death in 1937.

When Quirk arrived in Lewis County in September 1884, he lived with Father Tracy in Weston. By the end of 1884, a contract had been awarded for the building of a new rectory on Loveberry Ridge for \$895.00, located across Rock Run Road (formerly Copley Road), approximately 85 feet north/northwest of the northwest corner of the iron fence enclosing the church and cemetery (Diocese 1884) (**Photo 2.1-2**). According to the annual pastoral report for 1885, the new rectory cost \$920.00 and a debt of \$185.00 remained on the residence. Father Quirk noted in that report that a new stable was built at a cost of \$45.00 for the pastor's horse, and the debt on the parish was \$194.75 (Diocese 1885).

The condition of the church had deteriorated by the time Quirk arrived on Loveberry Ridge in early September of 1884. In several letters to Bishop Donahue, Quirk referred to the church as a "square barn." In one letter in particular written a few years after his arrival, July 21, 1896, Father Quirk noted:

*Within a brief period I shall be able to realize a sum [of money from the drilling of oil and gas wells on the farm] sufficient to erect here a decent church—a thing sorely needed, for*

*the structure here is superannuated and was when at its newest and best, nothing but a square barn or meetinghouse...(Diocese 1896).*

During the latter part of the century, some residents of the Sand Fork area secured temporary employment in the booming oil and gas industry that Father Quirk alluded to in his letter to Donahue. The presence of oil in Lewis County had been known for many years. The Fink, Churchville, and Camden sections of Lewis County were the first to be tested, and drilling began in the early 1890s. After several successful wells were drilled in those areas, the oil and gas companies quickly leased all the lands on the other side of Loveberry Hill in the vicinity of Cove Lick, Loveberry, and Copley. On September 22, 1900, the Copley Well No. 2 on Sand Fork was drilled with a production estimated between 200 and 300 barrels a day and as a result many of the Irish landowners became rich overnight (Smith 1920: 393).

In 1889, the church farm was leased to J.M. Guffey and later the West Penn Oil Company purchased it from Guffey; however, nothing materialized from this transaction. It wasn't until nearly a century later in 1985 that two oil and gas producing wells were drilled on the property. The following year, during November 1986, a third well, producing both oil and gas, was drilled (O'Donovan 1989: 175).

The population of St. Bernard's reached its peak in 1895 when the total number of parishioners was around 400—more than double the 150 on record 31 years earlier in 1864. Thirteen years later, on February 12, 1908, permission was granted by the Diocesan Building Committee, in a letter to Father Quirk from Diocesan Chancellor Edward E. Weber, for the construction of a new church:

*Reverend and Dear Father:*

*At a meeting of the Building Committee held this day at the Bishop's residence, your application for building a new church, as submitted by you, was taken up and considered. I am directed to inform you that the plans are approved and the permission to build is granted (Diocese 1908).*

That same year, the 1864 church was razed to make way for a third church to be built on the same site (Rutkowski 2010: 72). While the new church was in the process of being built, Mass was offered and weddings were celebrated in the local school located across the road from the cemetery (O'Donovan: 176) (**Photo 2.1-3**). According to the the *Weston Democrat*, the new church was dedicated on Sunday, October 2, 1910 (Weston Democrat 1910) (**Photo 2.1-4**).

Four days following the dedication of the new church, Donahue sold six acres more or less of the original church farm to Thomas J. White, whose farm bordered it. A new road had recently been constructed from the church to Copley Road (currently known as Rock Run Road). In the process, six acres of the church were cut off from the original 70-acre parcel. It was this piece of land that White purchased, the mineral rights of which were reserved by Donahue (Lewis County 1910: 503)

The following year a barn was constructed for Quirk's horse at a cost of \$250.00. The cellar, the remains of which can still be seen on the hill across Rock Run Road from the church next to the former location of the rectory, was built in 1917. In 1920, a new water cistern was built capable of holding about 7,000 gallons of water (O'Donovan 1989: 178).

## 2.2 Chronology of Development and Use

### 2.2.1 Construction

St. Bernard's Church was completed in the fall of 1909. Mr. Albert A. Arnold, a carpenter from Weston designed the church building and advised in its construction. The general contractor for the building was George Harvey Puffenberger of Churchville, Lewis County, who hired John and Henry Stark of Leading Creek, also in Lewis County, as subcontractors. The general contractor for the building's foundation was John Riley of Ellamore, Randolph and Upshur counties, West Virginia. Ike Shea, Riley's brother-in-law, was hired to do the masonry work. The stone for the foundation was taken from the church farm (O'Donovan 1989: 176). The stained-glass windows were imported from Germany and were donated by various families of St. Bernard's congregation.

Based on historic photographic evidence, the cemetery was well established at the time the second St. Bernard's Church, constructed 1864, was in service (**Photo 2.1-1**). Further, physical investigation of the cemetery indicates that numerous legible gravestones pre-date 1864, so the cemetery's origin likely dates to the 1846 log church that was directly across from where the cemetery gate now stands.

According to Father Quirk's Pastoral Report for 1912, the "capital iron" fence was erected around the cemetery that year (Diocese 1912) (**Photo 2.2.1-1**). The cemetery's cast iron and concrete calvary was erected and paid for by the lay committee; it was purchased from the Stuart Monument Works of Grafton, West Virginia in 1912 (**Photo 2.2.1-2**). It was supplied by James White, an agent and brother-in-law of Mr. Stuart (O'Donovan 1989: 178).

### 2.2.2 Maintenance and Ongoing Changes

Today, the built environment of the property comprises only the cemetery and church (**Appendix B - Site Plan**). As no architectural plans exist for the building, no comparison can be made between the planned and as-built church form and plan; however, the property has undergone several minor changes. An annotated chronology of key dates in the construction, maintenance, and repair of the property is provided in **Table 2.2-1**. A list of alterations with undocumented or unevidenced dates is provided in **Table 2.2-2**.

**Table 2.2-1. Chronology of Construction, Maintenance, and Repairs**

YEAR	EVENT
1909	Third church constructed on site of second church (O'Donovan 1989: 176) <sup>1</sup>
1912	Calvary in cemetery erected (Diocese 1912)
1912	"Capital Iron" fence erected around the cemetery (Diocese 1911) (Diocese 1912) <sup>2</sup>
c.1955	Standard 9-inch vinyl asbestos tile (VAT) installed in chancel <sup>3</sup>
c.1955	Sanctuary pendant lights and light under choir loft floor installed
Mid-to-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Belfry enclosed with louvered panels <sup>4</sup> ( <b>Photos 2.2.2-1</b> )
c.1965	Cast iron electric lamp posts installed near northwest and southwest corners of church
c.1970	Liturgical changes result in removal of the sanctuary's Gothic-style altar rail, platform constructed from the middle of the sanctuary, platform area carpeted
c.1985	Wood-framed acrylic and polycarbonate installed over select windows ( <b>See Appendix B - Elevations and Window Schedule</b> )
c.1990	Exterior faces of sandstone foundation painted white
1994	Church mission suspended; from this point forward, the building is unused except for one church service each year in October
2002	Forced-air gas furnace installed
2014	Original wood rear entrance door behind altar replaced with steel door
2016	Original wood front double entrance doors on bell tower's north face replaced with steel doors ( <b>Photo 2.2.2-2</b> )
2018	Platform and carpet removed, original chancel altar rail re-installed, VAT tile left in situ

<sup>1</sup> Dedicated October 2, 1910.

<sup>2</sup> The entrance gate adorns date of church dedication "1910" not the date of the fence's construction. Original wooden cemetery fence shown in Photo 2.1.-1.

<sup>3</sup> The pattern of the tile indicates that it was cut and laid around the chancel rail.

<sup>4</sup> In photograph dating to 1938 belfry is open; belfry is closed in 1984 photograph.

**Table 2.2-2. Alterations to Property with Undocumented or Unevidenced Dates**

ALTERATION
<b>SITE</b>
Original Jesus statuary replaced on calvary in cemetery (scale and material—likely fiberglass—does not match other cast iron statuary components)
Miscellaneous repairs made to select cemetery markers
<b>EXTERIOR</b>
Original slate roof removed
Hexagonal asbestos cement shingle roofing replaced with asphalt composition shingle roofing
Original wood front double entrance doors on steeple's south face replaced with solid core multi-panel wood doors
<b>INTERIOR</b>
Original center aisle carpet runner and carpet in chancel (including kneeling bench) removed
Two original coal- or wood-burning stoves removed from left and right sides of nave
Construction of partition wall in vestry for closet
6-inch by 6-inch ceramic tile installed in vestibule

## 2.3 Physical Description

### 2.3.1 Site

The property is located at the intersection of Loveberry Ridge (CR 20/6) and Rock Run Roads (CR 17/2) on a scenic ridgetop in the remote and rugged hill country of Courthouse District, Lewis County, West Virginia. The church building (used for only one church service per year) and the adjacent active cemetery—both enclosed by a shoulder-high cast iron fence—are surrounded by the forested slopes of the neighboring countryside. A site plan is provided in **Appendix B**.

The cemetery is located southeast of the church and entrance to both the church and cemetery grounds is provided by three gates—located near the northeast corner of the church, near the cemetery's southwest corner, and directly in front of the building's steeple and main entrance (**Photo 2.3-1**). There are three main areas of sidewalk at the property. The first is located outside of, and runs parallel with, the western fence line and ends at the front gate. The second comprises two sidewalks forming a V-shape leading from the front gate to the two sets of concrete stairs at the front entrances. The third runs the length of the building's north elevation directly against the foundation. Two circa-1965 cast iron, three-light lamp posts stand near the building's northwest and southeast corners (**Photo 2.3-2**). Above the gate at the front entrance is a cast iron arch that is surmounted by a crucifix that contains the name "St. Bernard Church" and the date "1910" (**Photo 2.3-3**). The entire assembly (fence, arch, gates) appears to be typical of customizable fence "kits" that were mass produced and ordered via foundry catalogs.

Within the cemetery grounds are approximately 350 monuments and memorials of marble, sandstone, granite, and limestone (**Photo 2.3-4**). The markers include both single-element and multiple-element structures—both of which are depicted and can be distinguished from one another in the site plan provided in **Appendix B**. The single-element grave markers are set in a vertical position or placed as a horizontal slab on the ground. In the most typical form, the multiple-element grave markers consist of two stones—an upper headstone placed on top of a base stone. The upper headstones are secured in several different ways to the base. Stacked-base grave markers use multiple bases to increase the height of the monument and provide a stable foundation for upper elements. For example, the cemetery's obelisk grave markers are placed on stacked bases. Multiple-element grave markers also include figurative or sculptural components.

The variety of carved designs and symbolic ornamentation is a typical representation of nineteenth-, twentieth-, and twenty-first-century funerary art. Draped urns, tasseled cushions, floral arrangements, fingers pointed heavenward, and hands holding flowers or crucifixes are some of the themes represented in stone and are typical of mourning and funeral expressions once popular in Victorian America. The monuments also exhibit important inscriptions relating to the origins of the area's nineteenth-century settlers, many of whom came from Ireland. Numerous Irish counties are mentioned in the epitaphs.

The most important of the cemetery's monuments is the one marking the grave of Father Quirk (1845-1937). He is buried in the shadow of a monumental cast metal and concrete Calvary that is painted white<sup>5</sup>. Over the grave of Father Quirk lies a monolithic polished slab of gray granite with the inscription:

*Sacred to  
The Memory of  
Right Rev. Monsignor  
Thomas A. Quirk  
Born Mar. 7, 1844  
Ord. Aug. 31, 1870  
Died Sept. 12, 1937  
May He Rest In Peace*

Early graves were laid out in a random fashion, but over time, markers follow a more linear arrangement. Markers are oriented along an east/west axis—a practice derived from the belief that upon Judgment Day, a body will arise facing east in anticipation of the Second Coming. Typical of rural church burial grounds, the cemetery lacks formal planning and contains few ornamental plantings except for one memorial cedar and daffodil clusters.<sup>6</sup>

### 2.3.2 Exterior Envelope

St. Bernard's Church is constructed in the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture and as such is a reduced expression in wood of the Gothic Revival style.<sup>7</sup> Small Carpenter Gothic churches became common in North America in the late nineteenth century. These structures adapted Gothic elements such as pointed arches, steep gables, and towers to traditional American light-frame construction. The invention of the scroll saw and mass-produced wood moldings allowed a few of these structures to mimic the florid fenestration of the High Gothic. But in most cases, Carpenter Gothic buildings were relatively unadorned, retaining only the basic elements of pointed-arch windows and steep gables that were well suited for heavy snow fall. Flying buttresses were eliminated completely and exterior ornament was reduced to decorated corbels that could easily be crafted from modern saws and machinery. The arched windows with stained-glass remained.

The church is a one-and-a-half-story, rectangular gable-roofed, one-story frame building featuring a central engaged two-story steeple that serves as the building's main entrance. The building rests on a quarry-face sandstone stone foundation (painted white) with a dirt crawl space approximately 3'-0" from floor of structure to floor of crawl space. The steep roof is a 10/12 pitch. The building's gable roof and the steeple's pyramidal roof are covered in composite asphalt shingles that have been replaced in the last ten years. The roof features 72 metal snow guards and 14 vents. A historic photograph indicates that

---

<sup>5</sup> A calvary is an open-air representation of the crucifixion of Jesus. In "Crucifix, Calvary, and Cross: Materiality and Spirituality in Great War Landscapes," Nicholas J. Saunders notes that "Since medieval times [calvaries] have fixed the landscape, symbolically acquiring it for the Christian faith, in the same way that, previously, Megalithic monuments marked prehistoric landscapes according to presumed religious and ideological imperatives" (Saunders 2003: 9).

<sup>6</sup> Memorial cedars, evergreens, are planted to represent everlasting life. Daffodils symbolize new life, youth (possibly connected to someone who died young), innocence, and beauty.

<sup>7</sup> Carpenter Gothic is also sometimes referred to as Carpenter's Gothic and Rural Gothic.

hexagonal asbestos cement shingles covered the roof circa 1940 (**Photo 2.1-4**). The original roof covering was presumably slate; however, there is no pictorial evidence to confirm.

Two sets of double doors accessed by two sets of concrete stairs are located on the north and south faces of the steeple, the base of which is approximately 12-foot-square. The double doors on the north face of the steeple are flush metal replacements. The double doors on the south face of the steeple are also replacements but are multi-panel solid painted wood doors. Each set of entry doors is topped by a lancet arch leaded stained-glass transom window. The design of these transom windows mimics the late Gothic stone windows with plate tracery, where the stone infill section between two lancet arches was decoratively cut through the solid stone infill. A circle or other simple shape was often used to pierce this section of the spandrel between the two lights. In this case, the transoms feature a quatrefoil design between the lancet arches (**Figure 2.3-1**).

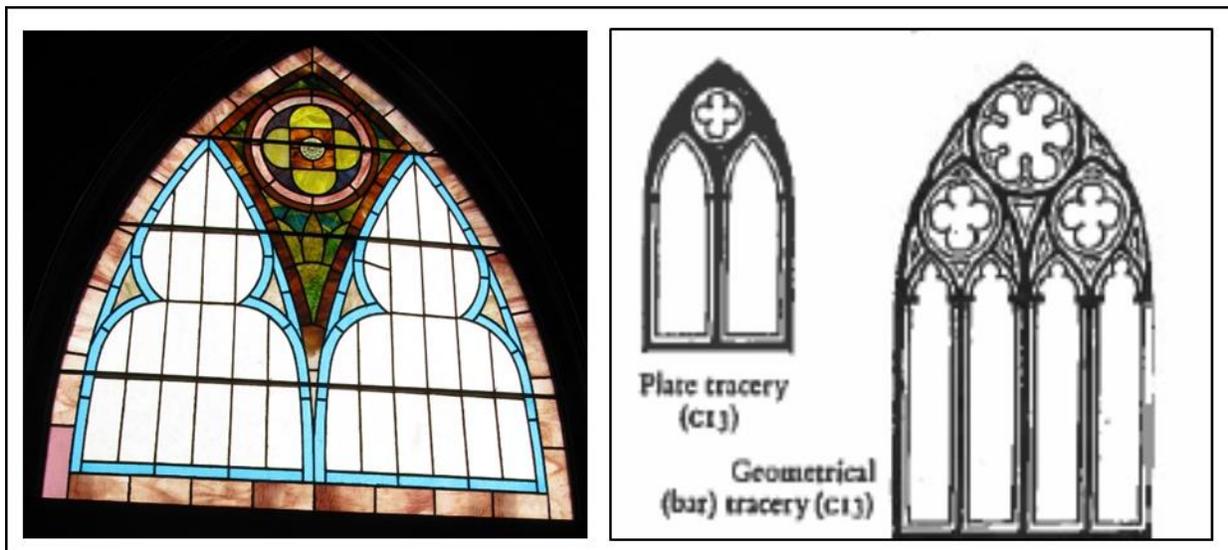


Figure 2.3-1. Entry door transom window, View South (Left). Depiction of late and geometrical tracery (Right) (Fleming et al, 1972: 288)

The west face of the steeple features one of the 13 arched stained-glass windows. The tower features a lancet arch vent with wood louvers and a wood surround.

The steeple comprises the bell tower and spire set atop. While the higher style Gothic Revival form would have been much more elaborate, the Carpenter Gothic interpretation reduces the shape to a simple square that reduces in square footage as the height increases.

A small roof extends beyond the faces of the steeple, approximately half-way up the tower. The roof intersection creates the illusion that the tower and bell spire is of three-part construction, but it is not. The 12-foot-square tower extends approximately 34 feet in height with the roof intersection halfway up the tower. At this point there is an intermediate “room” that allows access to the attic structure of the building (See **Appendix B – Longitudinal Building Section**). The tower continues about three feet above

the main roof then reduces in footprint to a six-foot by six-foot-square. The bell is housed in this topmost square or “room” of the tower known as the “belfry.”<sup>8</sup>

There is a steep pyramid-shaped spire on top of the steeple. The spire is topped with the gold-colored cross that is presumably of metal or fiberglass. Early photographs depict the bell spire was originally open, and the bell would have been visible. However, it was enclosed with wooden louvers sometime in the mid-to-late twentieth century and screening was added on the inside to keep birds, bats and insects out of the belfry (**Photos 2.1-2 and 2.2.2-1**).

The bell while hidden from view behind the louvers, still has a pull rope and turning wheel and is operable. The bell is of bronze with the mounting frame of iron and the wooden pull wheel. The clapper is also of iron. The bell measures 26 inches in diameter and approximately 29 inches in height from the rim of the bell to the top. It was manufactured by the E. W. Vanduzen Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The building’s exterior walls are clad in white-painted wood Dutch Lap siding (also known as Cove Lap and German Lap). Corner boards of sizeable width resemble pilasters. A decorative/water-shedding counterpart to the rim board is located above the sandstone foundation. Eighty corbels embellish the shallow eaves.<sup>9</sup> Ten of the corbels have been replaced in-kind. These replacement corbels lack incised scrolling which is a nearly indiscernible distinction (**See Appendix B - West Elevation**). The soffit includes metal vents that are aligned with the vents at the roof’s ridgeline. The gable ends feature partial return cornices.

There are 13 lancet arched, leaded stained-glass windows all with the same image of a Germanic-themed structure within the upper area of the window. A central medallion, depicting different Christian symbols and images, along with a memorial message on a scroll design distinguish each window. The north and south elevations of the building each feature five of these windows—the three most interior of the windows on each side are designed to be operable for ventilation. Two additional lancet arched, leaded stained-glass windows are located on the west (front) elevation on each side of the bell tower. Another is located on the west (front) face of the bell tower and is aligned with the other two on the building’s west elevation. All the windows feature simple wood surrounds. Select windows feature acrylic or polycarbonate exterior covers mounted in wood frames. In some instances, these wood frames are hinged to allow the six operable windows to remain so (See **Appendix B - Window Schedule and Elevations**).

At the rear (east) elevation, a round or “rose,” leaded stained-glass window in a molded frame is centered in the gable end wall (positioned above the main altar if viewing from the interior). There is no wooden tracery, merely the leaded stained-glass with a central image depicting Jesus holding the bread and the cup.

A multi-panel metal replacement door with original wood surround is centered on the rear elevation and is accented by an original rectangular leaded stained-glass transom window. The door is accessed by a set of pre-cast concrete stairs.

---

<sup>8</sup> Belfry comes from “berfrey,” a medieval term for a wooden tower used in sieges and has no connection to the word “bell.”

<sup>9</sup> The west elevation contains 10, the east elevation 6, and the north and south elevations 32 each.

The interior wall framing (as observed from the open attic) is a variation of traditional braced wood framing. Where the vertical wall studs are spaced 16 inches on center, diagonal bracing has been cut to fit between the vertical studs. Exterior siding has been nailed directly onto vertical studs.

Attic framing is vernacular and resembles timber framing of barns, except with light wood framing elements. The “nominal” size of rafters, joists and other elements are 3 inches by 10 inches. With the actual measurement being 2-1/2 inches by 9-7/8 inches.

The attic is divided into five sections. Each section has a main truss. The center column, or “king post,” instead of being fashioned from a single piece of lumber, is four pieces of the 3-inch by 10-inch milled lumber. The angled strut is also made of four lengths of milled 3-inch by 10-inch lumber. The “tie” beam is made of two lengths of 3-inch by 10-inch lumber affixed to either side of the strut and king post.

Further complicating the design, the local carpenters added additional ceiling framing to the tie beam element to form the trefoil ceiling shape (**Figure 2.3-2**).

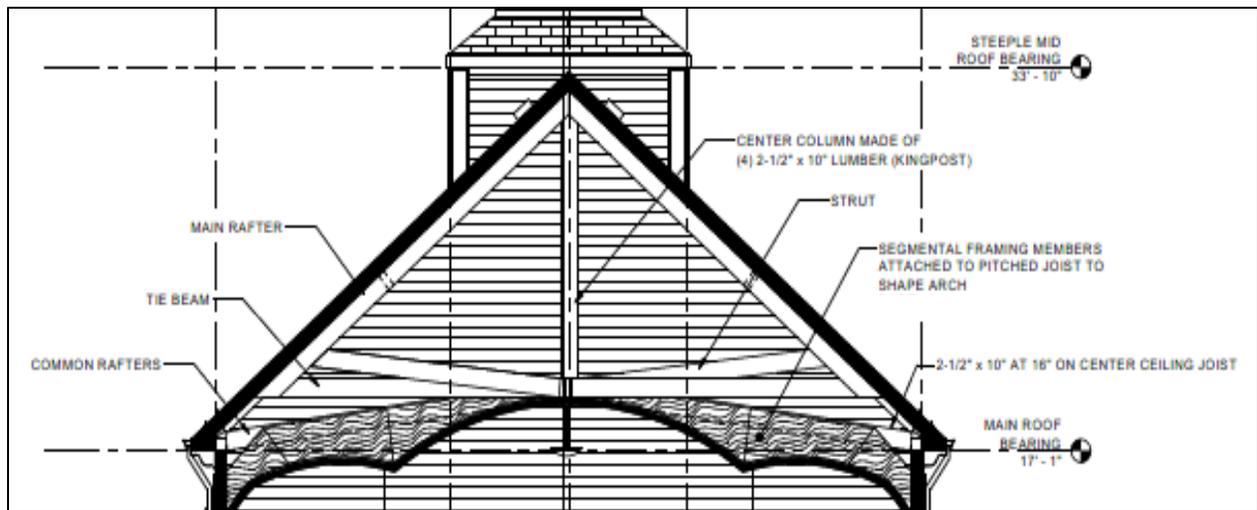


Figure 2.3-2. Transverse building section showing segmental framing

There is a center ridge board to support the common rafters at the ridge of the roof and two ridge boards at the bottom of the king post running the length of the church that the ceiling joists are tied into (See **Appendix B - Arched Ceiling Framing Plan and Transverse Building Section**).

Steel cables that connect the outside walls to the center ceiling ridge board are offset and held in place with steel plates (See **Appendix B - Arched Ceiling Framing Plan**). They are visible at the eave level from the exterior and placed amongst the corbels. All the framing components appear original; however, new plywood sheathing was installed over the existing purlins above the common rafters when the roof covering was replaced with asphalt shingles.

### 2.3.3 Interior

Access to the church's interior from the front of the building is provided by two sets of double doors located on the north and south faces of the bell tower. The first-story of the bell tower's interior serves

as the church's vestibule that is separated from the sanctuary by stained, "Shaker" style, six-panel, double wood doors. The floor of the vestibule is covered in 6-inch by 6-inch modern ceramic tile.

Two darkly stained, ornately carved wood confessionals stand to the left and right of the sanctuary's interior doors (See **Appendix B - FF&E Images**). To the left of the interior doors is a L-shaped staircase with box newel posts and an enclosed balustrade comprising tongue-and-groove beadboard topped by a molded handrail (**Photo 2.3-5**). The staircase leads to a choir loft.

The loft has a low railing or knee wall clad in two-and-half-inch tongue-and-groove vertical beadboard and a partially curved projection into the central area of the sanctuary (**Photo 2.3-6**). The loft is supported by two square solid wood columns that are accented by wood corner trim (**Photo 2.3-7**).

The floor in the loft is of 3-inch-wide oak tongue-and-groove stained similarly to the tongue-and-groove beadboard on the walls and ceiling. The loft's floor cuts two leaded stained-glass arched lancet windows on the building's west elevation so that only the tops of the windows' arches are visible from the loft. Light fixtures in the loft are simple white globes suspended on chains (known as "schoolhouse" lights) and appear original<sup>10</sup> (See **Appendix B - First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plans**).

In the sanctuary, the trefoil-shaped vaulted ceiling is the most important design element, distinguishing this building from other gabled, rectangular churches constructed in the Carpenter Gothic style. The design mimics the ceilings of Gothic basilica-plan churches that typically consist of a high-pointed vault springing from two lesser, coved vaults. The ceiling design appears to be a vernacular interpretation of this higher style.<sup>11</sup>

Aside from the ceiling design, the church's interior is relatively simple. The interior walls and ceiling are of stained three-inch tongue-and-groove horizontal beadboard of locally grown oak. Stained molded wood trim separates the walls from the ceiling. The floors of the sanctuary are of darkly stained 4-inch-wide oak tongue-and-groove. The sanctuary's light fixtures are a mixture of circa-1950 oversized hexagonal brass pendants (with Gothic arches and yellow colored glass) and modern metal can and spot lights (See **Appendix B – First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plans**).

To the left and right sides of the center aisle, the nave houses 11 and 12 rows, respectively, of oak pews with carved end panels with a deeply inset gothic design. Stations of the Cross paintings in elaborately carved wood frames ornamented with crosses hang between the window bays<sup>12</sup> (See **Appendix B – FF&E Images**). Stove-pipe escutcheon rings from two former coal- or wood-burning stoves, located on the left and right sides of the nave, remain in the ceiling (**Photo 2.3-8**).

The chancel occupies the eastern-most bay of the sanctuary (**Photo 2.3-9**). An archway with simple wood surround mimics the arched roof of an apse, although the church's plan is rectangular and features no formal apse. A carved stained wooden chancel rail, the design of which is similar to that of the transom windows over the entrance doors, is accented by gold-colored paint. The chancel rail's hinged gate, like

---

<sup>10</sup> There is no evidence of any gas light fixtures that were later converted to electric. It is possible that the church originally used oil lamps but is more probable that the church was electrified from the date of its construction.

<sup>11</sup> Basilica plans feature a large rectangular central nave with an aisle on each side and an apse at the end.

<sup>12</sup> The Stations of the Cross or the Way of the Cross, also known as the Way of Sorrows or the Via Crucis, refers to a series of images depicting Jesus Christ on the day of his crucifixion and accompanying prayers.

the transom lancet arch transom windows, features a quatrefoil design. The rail's end posts are topped by a wooden sculptural urn (See **Appendix B - FF&E Images**).

The floor area behind the chancel rail to the building's rear wall is covered in 9-inch by 9-inch vinyl asbestos tiling (VAT). The high altar's raised platform is of 2-1/4-inch-wide oak tongue-and-groove stained lighter than the oak tongue-and-groove flooring in the sanctuary (presumably because it was originally carpeted). The primary or "high" altar is centered in the archway and sits on a raised platform. It is comprises Gothic wood and metal reredos featuring a tabernacle and plaster relief panel of the Last Supper. The high altar is adorned with six large candle sticks and a crucifix—all of patinaed brass. Gothic wood and metal side altars featuring Mary and St. Joseph statuary flank the archway. The Mary altar, located on the left or "Gospel side" of the chancel, features a composition relief panel of Christian imagery and is adorned with patinaed brass candelabras. Likewise, the St. Joseph altar, located to the right or "Epistle side" of the chancel, features a composition relief panel of ecclesiastical imagery and is decorated with patinaed brass candelabras. At the front of the chancel a brass plated vigil candle holder with red glass hangs from the ceiling.

The sacristy and vestry areas surrounding the chancel's arched opening are simple in design. Although they have a high ceiling, nearly 13 feet in height, it is much lower than that of the nave. The interior walls and ceilings of these smaller rooms are of three-inch tongue-and-groove horizontal beadboard. Each room is accessed by a stained five-panel wood door accented by a rectangular leaded stained-glass transom. These doors feature notable staining techniques (**Photo 2.3-10**).

The vestry also houses the forced-air gas furnace that was installed circa 2002. An oak vestry table/cabinet, used to store liturgical garments, robes, and other articles in the vestry or sacristy, now stands next to the confessional at the bottom of the staircase leading to the choir loft.

## 2.4 Character Defining Features

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* embody two important goals: 1) the preservation of historic materials and, 2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every historic building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the building's appearance. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.<sup>13</sup> Character-defining features of the property include:

### 2.4.1 Site

- associated cemetery, including spatial relationship to church, arrangement and nature of memorial markers and ornamental plantings (memorial cedar and daffodils)
- cast iron and concrete calvary
- grave of Thomas Aquinas Quirk

---

<sup>13</sup> See "Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character—Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character" in Appendix D.

- cast iron fence and associated gates and arch<sup>14</sup>

#### 2.4.2 Exterior

- mass, form, scale, and style
- wood construction
- central engaged steeple<sup>15</sup>
- horizontal wood siding
- fenestration pattern and style, including leaded stained-glass pointed arch windows commemorating members of the congregation, rose window; pointed arch transom windows over entry doors
- gold-colored metal or fiberglass cross on top of steeple<sup>16</sup>
- bell

#### 2.4.3 Interior

- trefoil-shaped vaulted ceiling
- choir loft with curved projection
- chancel archway
- leaded stained-glass transom windows
- interior horizontal and vertical tongue-and-groove beadboard
- original oak tongue-and-groove flooring
- original interior double entry doors
- chancel rail<sup>17</sup>
- furnishings including main and side altars with decorative composition relief panels, oak pews, two confessionals, oak vestry table/cabinet, statuary, 1870 photograph of Thomas Aquinas Quirk; Stations of the Cross paintings with frames, church property painting (Thomas Bridget 1985)
- original artifacts, including but not limited to: candelabras and candle sticks, vestments, altar cloths, mass linens, and sacred vessels

---

<sup>14</sup> The cast iron lamp posts are excluded as a character-defining feature because they were installed circa 1965, well beyond the period of significance for the property.

<sup>15</sup> If the tower were removed from the body of the church, the building would no longer be instantly recognizable as a house of worship.

<sup>16</sup> Although the cross may have been replaced or changed color throughout the building's history, a square cross like the one that exists today consistently appears in all historic photographs.

<sup>17</sup> The chancel rail and confessionals were most likely purchased from a mail order catalog; however, the fixture and furniture pieces exhibit a measure of ornateness not usually found in remote rural churches.

### 3.0 PART 2 – TREATMENT AND WORK RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION

#### 3.1 Historic Preservation Objectives

Three potential treatment options were considered:

1. **PRESERVATION:** According to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the act of preservation is defined as "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project."
2. **REHABILITATION:** According to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."
3. **RESTORATION:** According to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, restoration is defined as "the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project."

**PRESERVATION** is the recommended treatment option for St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery.

This strategy is superior to the other options because it preserves the most significant character-defining features of the building and considers that the building is used for only one church service a year. The property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement.

#### 3.2 Requirements for Work

The recommended treatment option does not involve any upgrades that would trigger code requirements for substantial life-safety, accessibility, and energy performance improvements to the building. The building is functional in its current state and the continuing use of the property does not require additions or extensive alterations.

The Secretary of Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* for Preservation will be applied taking into consideration the economic and technical feasibility of the proposed work.

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use

have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. The property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

### 3.3 Definitions

The building elements conditions are described on a good/fair/poor/unknown rating system, defined as:

**GOOD (G):** The building element/feature is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose. The component needs no repair or rehabilitation, but only routine or preventative maintenance.

**FAIR (F):** The building element feature shows signs of aging and one or more of the following conditions is present:

- a) There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration though the component and its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose; or
- b) There is failure of a feature or component.

**POOR (P):** The building element/feature shows signs of deterioration and one or more the following conditions is present:

- a) The features are no longer performing their intended purpose; or
- b) Features are missing; or
- c) Deterioration or damage affects more than 25 percent of the component; or
- d) The component or features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

**UNKNOWN (U):** The assembly or feature was not accessible for assessment or not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

### 3.4 Treatment Recommendations for Preservation

This section of the HSR evaluates existing conditions to formulate and provide recommendations for the care and treatment of the property. Recommendations for the treatment of common materials is also provided. This section will serve as a guide to specific and standard practice for future maintenance, repair and replacement of historic materials as it is defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for Preservation*.

#### 3.4.1 Site

##### FENCE

###### Condition

The cast iron fence and associated arch and gates are in fair condition. A portion of the eastern fence line has become overgrown with vegetation and has collapsed (**Photo 3.4.1-1**). Loose, flaking, and deteriorated coating was observed on nearly all sections of the fence. At these locations metal was exposed (**Photo 3.4.1-2**). There was no evidence of previous coatings, either because the undercoat flaked off with the outer coat or the outercoat is, in fact, the original coating. There are two likely scenarios. First, it is possible that what appears as flaking paint is actually the zinc coating from the galvanization process, which when intact, prevents corrosion. The zinc protects iron by corroding first. In the event that the underlying metal becomes exposed, protection can continue. Second, it is possible that the flaking coating is actually cold galvanizing compound that was applied at some point in the fence's history.

###### Recommendations

Vegetation along the eastern fence line should be removed and the fence should be reset to its vertical position. The most common and effective way to preserve architectural cast iron is to maintain a protective coating of paint on the metal. A microscopic analysis of samples of the historic paint sequencing is recommended. Called paint seriation analysis, this process must be carried out by an experienced architectural conservator. The analysis will identify the historic paint colors, and other conditions. Following this analysis, the fence and associated arch and gates should be prepared and recoated according to accepted preservation standards.<sup>18</sup>

##### CEMETERY

###### Condition

A general cemetery survey was conducted, and the well-maintained active cemetery was observed to be in good condition. The grave markers demonstrate common conditions relative to their age including breakage, cracking, erosion, settlement, and staining. Cemetery preservation efforts often rely on a cadre of dedicated volunteers and the cemetery shows evidence of previous and ongoing efforts to clean, reset, and repair gravestones.

Due to the efforts of family members of the interred, genealogists, and community volunteers 332 memorials have been transcribed to date and are available at findagrave.com.<sup>19</sup> According to the website,

---

<sup>18</sup> See "Preservation Brief 27: The Maintenance and repair of Architectural Cast Iron" in Appendix D.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/1982509/memorial-search?page=1#sr-99515457>.

20 percent of those 332, or 60 grave markers, have been photographed are also available on the web site. However, the condition of each marker has yet to be recorded. Further, ground depressions lacking markers suggest that numerous unmarked graves also remain unrecorded.

### **Recommendations**

An individual marker survey, which is more time intensive than a general survey, is recommended. It may be an ongoing effort that coincides with other phases of the preservation effort. Through an individual marker survey, the attributes and condition of each marker in the cemetery are recorded. The survey will identify those markers that should be prioritized for repair and restoration. All repair and restoration should be conducted in accordance with accepted preservation standards. A professional archaeological investigation is also recommended to assist in identifying unmarked graves using soil compaction and ground penetrating radar imagery techniques. More in-depth recommendations regarding the cemetery are provided in **Section 3.6.2**.

## **SIDEWALKS AND STAIRS**

### **Condition**

There are three main areas of sidewalk at the property (See **Appendix B - Site Plan**). The first is located outside of, and runs parallel with, the western fence line and ends at the front gate. The second comprises two sidewalks forming a V-shape leading from the front gate to the two sets of concrete stairs at the front entrances. The third runs the length of the building's north elevation directly against the foundation.

The sidewalks are in good condition. While they are showing signs of erosion, minor cracks, and organic staining there is no evidence of settlement (**Photos 3.4.1-3 and 3.4.1-4**).

In addition to the two sets of cast-in-place concrete stairs leading to the two sets of double entry doors in the steeple, there is another set of pre-cast concrete stairs that leads to the rear entry door. In general, the three sets of entry concrete stairs are in fair condition, each with their own moderate deficiencies. The concrete stairs show signs of organic staining, erosion, as well as minor cracks. Most of the deterioration occurs at the stairs' noses.

### **Recommendations**

It is recommended that all sidewalks and concrete stairs be cleaned to remove organic matter. Hairline cracks that show no sign of worsening need not be repaired. Cracks larger than hairline cracks, but less than approximately one-sixteenth of an inch, should be repaired with a mix of cement and water. If the crack is wider than one-sixteenth of an inch, fine sand should be added to the mix to allow for greater compactibility, and to reduce shrinkage during drying. Field trials will determine whether the crack should be routed (widened and deepened) minimally before patching to allow sufficient penetration of the patching material. To ensure a long-term repair, the patching materials should be carefully selected to be compatible with the existing concrete. Repair of eroded concrete will require replacing lost surface material with a compatible patching material according to accepted preservation methods and then applying an appropriate finish to match the historic appearance.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> See "Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete" in Appendix D.

### 3.4.2 Exterior

#### EXTERIOR ENVELOPE

##### Condition

The building overall appears to be in good condition with no obvious signs of distress or damage. The exterior walls do not appear to be out of plumb and have no areas of visible displacement. No loose elements were noted. A review of the data points collected from 3D laser scanning allowed for a more detailed view of the structure and no noticeable movement was indicated. The roof lines appear to be true with no noticeable sagging or movement of the bearing walls outward.

The exterior grades appear to provide adequate drainage away from the building with the possible exception along the north side which on two site visits had some minor buildup of water along the sidewalk immediately adjacent to the foundation wall (**Photo 3.4.1-4**).

A stair step crack was noted in the south foundation wall. This crack is most likely due to settlement and does not appear to have affected the structural framing (**Photo 3.4.1-5**).

Slight movement of the rim board was noted on the north and south elevations; however, it doesn't appear to be a structural concern as the joists bear on the stone from the interior side (**Photos 3.4.1-6, 3.4.1-7, 3.4.1-8**).

##### Recommendations

Preliminary structural analysis indicates that the building's envelope is in a generally good condition. Although the drainage issue evident along the building's north foundation wall adjacent to the sidewalk is relatively minor, this area should be inspected periodically for pooling water, erosion, or settlement—all indicators of potential foundation issues.

Although not an imminent threat to the structural integrity of the foundation, it is recommended that the step crack in the south foundation wall be routed clean and tuck pointed with a repair mortar.

#### CRAWLSPACE

##### Condition

A visual observation of the building's crawl space was performed during late spring, fall, and winter and each time the conditions under the structure were noted to be dry with no visible signs of moisture. There were three floor joists in the center bay that had minor damage from what appeared to be insect damage. The damage appeared to be old and no signs of an active pest presence was visible. The damaged joists were located near the access door area. The observed framing consisted of wood beams and joists. The beams ran the length of the structure from front to back and are supported on stone piers (**Photo 3.4.1-8**).

There are two lines of beams that divide the space into roughly equal thirds. Floor joists run perpendicular to the beams and are supported directly by the stone foundation walls on the exterior face and frame over the main beams. The joists are spaced at approximately 16 inches on-center on average. The main beams supported on the stone appeared to be in good condition with no noticeable areas of damage. The space had limited accessibility and observations were limited to the central area of the space for approximately half of the length of the building.

**Recommendations**

Replacement of three damaged floor joists near the rear of the structure is recommended. These members may simply be augmented by new joists being placed directly adjacent to the damaged members and shimmed tight to the subfloor decking.

**WOOD SIDING AND TRIM**

**Condition**

Inherent to its Carpenter Gothic style, the building features an array of functional and decorative wood elements. See **Table 3.4-1** for a detailed window condition assessment. Treatment recommendations are provided in **Table 3.4-2**.

**Table 3.4-1. Exterior Workwork Condition Assessment**

EXTERIOR WOODWORK ITEM	ISSUE(S)	CONDITION
Siding	Water penetrating under siding and settling at the bottom edge of boards, causing wood rot ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-9</b> ) Water splashing off concrete stairs causing wood rot ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-10</b> )	Fair
Window wells	None	Good
Window sills	None	Good
Wood frames for acrylic and polycarbonate window coverings	Some window frames used to secure the acrylic, particular at W12 (See <b>Appendix B - Window Schedule</b> ), were installed with “drywall” screws. Drywall screws are not galvanized and are rusting and allowing the wood frames to rot with moisture infiltration	Poor
Window and door surrounds	None	Good
Corner boards	None	Good
Corbels	None	Good
Rim board	Water running off outside of downspout at corners of building causing wood rot ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-11</b> ) (This does not appear to be due to leak in downspout)	Fair
Decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board	Water running off outside of downspout at corners of building causing wood rot (This does not appear to be due to leak in downspout) ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-12</b> ) Moisture collection causing wood trim to rot ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-13</b> )	Poor
Eaves	None	Good
Louvers	None	Good
Rear door sill (other door sills are metal)	Moisture collection causing wood sill to rot ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-14</b> )	Poor

**Recommendations**

The preservation and retention of the building’s exterior wood elements are particularly important as these serve as character-defining features of the building’s Carpenter Gothic style. The maintenance and preservation of exterior woodwork is a constant process due to the temporary nature of the protection

that paint provides. While the recommendations provided in **Table 3.4-2** are specific to the analysis performed at the date of this report, the condition of exterior wood features can change drastically in a short period of time. The building's exterior wood elements are in a generally good/fair condition. However, recognizing that the conditions of the building's exterior wood features could vary significantly between the time this report was prepared and when it is implemented, generalized recommendations are also provided in Section 3.4.4.

**Table 3.4-2. Exterior Workwork Specific Recommendations**

EXTERIOR WOODWORK ITEM	RECOMMENDATION(S)
Siding	Repair areas of wood decay with wood dutchman, wood putty, or epoxy filler, as appropriate; replace individual elements as needed. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind of those extensively deteriorated or missing sections of siding (using other sections of siding as a prototype)
Window wells	None
Window sills	None
Wood frames for acrylic and polycarbonate window coverings	Replace wood stops using galvanized nails or wood screws
Window and door surrounds	None
Corner boards	None
Corbels	None
Rim board	Repair areas of wood decay with wood dutchman, wood putty, or epoxy filler, as appropriate
Decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board	Repair areas of wood decay with wood dutchman, wood putty, or epoxy filler, as appropriate; replace as needed
Eaves	None
Louvers	None
Rear door sill	Replacement in-kind

## PAINT

### Condition

Because one of the main causes of wood deterioration is moisture penetration, a primary purpose for painting wood is to exclude such moisture, thereby slowing deterioration not only of a building's exterior siding and decorative features but, ultimately, its underlying structural members. The building exhibits a variety of exterior paint surface conditions. Paint surface conditions can be grouped according to their relative severity: CLASS I conditions include minor blemishes or dirt collection and generally require no paint removal; CLASS II conditions include failure of the top layer or layers of paint and generally require limited paint removal; and CLASS III conditions include substantial or multiple-layer failure and generally require total paint removal.<sup>21</sup> Since paint conditions vary at different points on the building, each painted exterior woodwork item was examined, and surface conditions noted as summarized in **Table 3.4-3**.

<sup>21</sup> See "Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" in Appendix D.

**Table 3.4-3. Painted Surfaces Condition Assessment**

PAINTED EXTERIOR ITEM	ISSUE(S)	CONDITION RATING
Siding	Dirt, mildew, intercoat peeling, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photos 3.4.2-1, 3.4.2-2, and 3.4.2-3</b> )	Class I, II, and III
Window wells	Dirt	Class I
Window sills	Dirt, mildew	Class I
Wood frames for acrylic and polycarbonate window coverings	Dirt, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photos 3.4.2-4</b> )	Class I, II, and III
Window and door surrounds	Dirt	Class I
Corner boards	Dirt, intercoat peeling, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photo 3.4.2-5</b> )	Class I, II, and III
Corbels	Dirt	Class I
Rim board	Dirt, mildew, staining, intercoat peeling, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photo 3.4.2-6</b> )	Class I, II, and III
Decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board	Dirt, mildew, staining, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photos 3.4.2-7 and 3.4.2-8</b> )	Class I, II, and III
Eaves	Dirt, crazing ( <b>Photo 3.4.2-9</b> )	Class I and II
Louvers	Dirt	Class I
Rear door sill	Intercoat peeling, peeling, cracking ( <b>Photo 3.4.1-13</b> )	Class II and III
Sandstone	Dirt, mildew	Class I

**Recommendations**

Nearly half of the building’s painted surfaces are rated as either Class I and/or Class II conditions, the other half include Class III ratings. It should be noted that the siding, which covers the largest surface area, is mostly affected by dirt and mildew; peeling and cracking occurs only in isolated locations. Further, removing paint from historic buildings—except for cleaning, light scraping, and hand sanding as part of routine maintenance—should be avoided unless essential.

For these reasons, it is recommended that for those woodwork items receiving a Class I rating above, surface matter be loosened by a strong, direct stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose. Stubborn dirt and soot should be scrubbed off using one-half cup of household detergent in a gallon of water with a medium soft bristle brush. The cleaned surface should then be rinsed thoroughly and permitted to dry before further inspection to determine if repainting is necessary. It is likely that cleaning will provide a satisfactory enough result to postpone repainting.

The painted exterior wood surfaces do not display continuous patterns of deep cracks and are not extensively blistering and peeling. Practically speaking, paint can adhere just as effectively to existing paint as to bare wood, providing the previous coats of paint are also adhering uniformly and tightly to the wood and the surface is properly prepared for repainting— cleaned of dirt and chalk and dulled by sanding. As

such, it is recommended that for those woodwork items receiving a Class II or III rating above, paint be removed to the next sound layer using the gentlest means possible, then repainted. This work should be done in accordance with accepted preservation standards.<sup>22</sup> However, repair or replacement of deteriorated wood should take place before repainting. Further, wood sealant should be applied at vertical joints, such as where the siding meets the corner boards (**Photo 3.4.2-1**) (See **Wood Siding and Trim**).

Importantly, it is suggested that a small sample of intact paint be left in an inconspicuous area either by covering the area with a metal plate, or by marking the area and identifying it in some way. When repainting does take place, the sample should not be painted. This will enable future investigators to have a record of the building's paint history.

## ROOFING

### Condition

The composite asphalt shingle roof is less than ten years old and is in good condition. There is no evidence of loose shingles or faulty flashing. The roof is clear of debris and shows no signs of moss or algae. The durability and protection that the roof will offer the building in the future depends on performance of regular maintenance and repairs, as necessary.

### Recommendations

The roof should be regularly inspected. The roof may over time collect debris such as leaves, particularly around projections in the roof such as the attic vents. Debris should be removed from the roof regularly so water on the roof won't contribute to deterioration of the asphalt. If upon inspection, algae or moss is found growing on the roof it should be removed and zinc or lead control strips can be used to inhibit the growth of formations. Flashing should be inspected for cracks or openings and the roof for any loose shingle tabs. Loose shingles should be repaired with roofing cement. If upon inspection, damaged or missing shingles are found, the damaged shingles should be removed and replaced as soon as possible. Gutters should be examined to ensure that water is flowing properly off the roof.

## GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS

### Condition

There is no evidence that the aluminum gutters and downspouts are damaged or neglected. The gutters appear to be free of rust, cracks, and holes and downspouts divert water more than six feet away from the building's foundation. However, the K-style gutters and downspouts are not sized to adequately remove water from the roof. There are also only two downspouts along the entire length of the building. Downspouts should be placed no greater than 50 feet from each other—these are placed 70 feet apart.

### Recommendations

Utilizing a rainfall and gutter calculator, which relates to pitch of the roof and length of eave, the current gutter should be replaced with a 10-inch round gutter, assuming only two downspouts will be used. If a third down spout is utilized, the gutter size could be reduced to nine inches. Downspouts should be no less than three inches in diameter, and would be improved if they were four inches in diameter.

---

<sup>22</sup> See "Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork" in Appendix D.

At a minimum, both the downspouts and the gutters should be inspected regularly to make sure debris hasn't collected in them that could interfere with their proper function. Any debris should be removed. The downspouts and gutters should also be inspected for physical damage and leaks at the seams. Any leaks should be repaired.

## WINDOWS

The building's exterior features 13 leaded stained-glass lancet arch windows, six of which have an operable hopper in the lower third or Panel 1 (**Figure 3.4.-1**), and a round or "rose" leaded stained-glass window.<sup>23</sup> In addition to these stand-alone windows each set of entry doors is topped by a lancet arch leaded stained-glass transom window. The windows are protected by acrylic and polycarbonate exterior coverings mounted in wood frames. The polycarbonate coverings are faded; the polycarbonate breaks down over time due to Ultraviolet (UV) exposure. The polycarbonate coverings do not allow much of the stained-glass window to be seen from the outside of the building. The acrylic coverings are more UV resistant and, as a result, are clearer and allow for more visibility from the exterior (See **Appendix B – Window Schedule**).<sup>24</sup>

There are only two interior windows—two interior leaded stained-glass rectangular transom windows located above the doors leading to the vestry and sacristy. See **Table 3.4-4** for a detailed window condition assessment and treatment recommendations. Although not exterior features, the condition assessments for the two interior transom windows are also included here. This table should be used in conjunction with the windows schedule and drawings provided in **Appendix B**. The "Comments" column of **Table 3.4-4** should be cross-referenced with **Figure 3.4-1**.

### Window Condition Assessment Definitions:

**Good condition:** The window needs only minor or routine maintenance, is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose. Some portions or pieces of stained-glass may be slightly out of plane but have no broken glass. Will likely need treatment within 15 years.

**Fair condition:** There are early signs of wear, failure or deterioration, though the window is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose; or there is failure of a single subcomponent of the window affecting less than 30 percent of the window. Some portions of stained-glass are out of plane, and there may be isolated areas of broken or missing glass. Needs treatment in the next 10 to 15 years.

**Poor condition:** Deterioration or damage affects more than 30 percent of the window and cannot be simply repaired or adjusted. Stained-glass is buckling and out-of-plane panels. Needs treatment within 5 to 10 years.

**At risk of imminent failure:** Deterioration or damage affects more than 50 percent of the window, or at risk of imminent structural failure. Stained-glass has major buckling,

---

<sup>23</sup> Hopper refers to a type of window that is hinged at the bottom. In the case of St. Bernard's, this window type occurs within Panel 1 of select lancet arch leaded stained-glass windows.

<sup>24</sup> Any fading occurring over time can be polished out of the acrylic coverings.

potential water pathways, and/or glass at significant risk of breaking. Any storm or strong wind could damage stained-glass windows to the point of needing immediate repair. Needs treatment within 1-5 years.

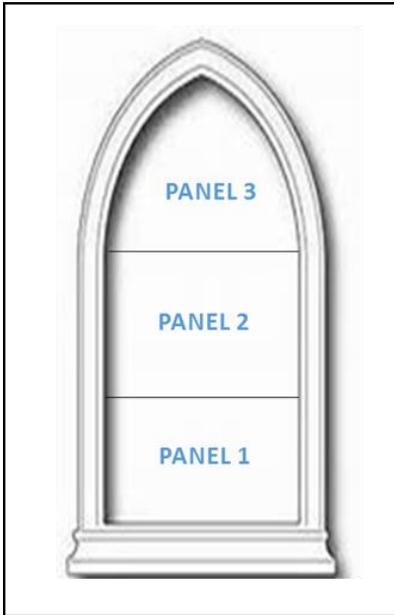


Figure 3.4-1. Locations of Leaded Stained-Glass Panels in Lancet Arch Windows

**Table 3.4-4. Window Condition Assessment**

WINDOW NUMBER	TYPE	CONDITION	COMMENTS <sup>25</sup>	PHOTO REFERENCE
W1	LSG/3, WF, SF	Fair	Wood frame split at lower right corner, broken and missing glass (Panel 2), Panel 1 appears to be complete replacement as color and design of panel does not match the other 12 windows of this type	Photo 3.4.2-10 and 3.4.2-11
W2	LSG/3, WF, SF, H	Fair	Crack above steel frame at lower left corner (Panel 2), stain partially missing on scroll design and slight bulge (Panel 1)	Photo 3.4.2-12 and Photo 3.4.2-13
W3	LSG/3, WF, SF, H	Good	None	N/A
W4	LSG/3, WF, SF, H	Good	None	N/A
W5	LSG/3, WF, SF	Fair	Slight bulge (Panel 2)	N/A
W6	LSG/3, WF, SF	Fair	Slight bulge (Panel 2)	N/A
W7	LSG/3, SF, H	Fair	Stain partially missing in medallion (Panel 2)	Photo 3.4.2-14
W8	LSG/3, SF, H	Fair	Slight bulge (Panel 1), small crack (Panel 1)	Photo 3.4.2-15
W9	LSG/3, SF, H	Fair	Slight bulge (Panel 1)	N/A
W10	LSG/3, WF, SF	Good	None	N/A
W11	LSG/3, WF, SF	Fair	Stain partially missing in scroll design (Panel 1)	Photo 3.4.2-16
W12	LSG/3, WF, SF	Fair	Glazing compound heavily deteriorated (Panel 1), Slight bulge at upper right corner (Panel 3)	Photo 3.4.2-17
W13	LSG/3, WF, SF	Good	None	N/A
TW1	WF, F	Fair	Slight bulge right side	N/A
TW2	WF, F	Fair	Slight crack left side, Slight bulge right side	Photo 3.4.2-18
TW3	WF, F	Fair	Slight bulge left and right sides	N/A
TW4	WF, F	Good	None	N/A
TW5	WF, F	Good	None	N/A
RW1	WF, F	Fair	Slight bulge lower left quadrant	N/A

Shaded cells denote interior location

W = lancet arch window (13) TW = transom window (5) RW = rose window (1)

Types:

LSG/3 = Leaded stained-glass (3 panels)

LSGT = Leaded stained-glass transom

WF = Wood frame

SF = Steel frame

F = Fixed

H = Hopper

<sup>25</sup> Directional references (left/right) correspond to interior view of window.

### **Good Condition: Protect and Maintain**

Windows in good condition should be protected and maintained through routine maintenance.

### **Fair Condition: Repair and Stabilize**

Windows in fair condition require minor repair and stabilization of deteriorated elements, such as Dutchman and “drop-in” repairs, re-glazing and structural reinforcement, as required. W1 is the only window with any missing glass (Panel 2). This window is currently protected by an exterior polycarbonate covering and the area missing glass is covered by a piece of duct tape to help stabilize the surrounding glass. The polycarbonate covering should provide adequate protection until the window glass can be repaired. However, among the windows receiving a rating of “fair,” W1 should be top priority for repair.

The general trend is that windows with an operable hopper window in Panel 1 are experiencing bulging. This is not uncommon; however, windows should be regularly inspected so that flattening can be implemented if necessary. Generally, a window sagging or bulging more than 1½ inches (38 millimeters) out of plane has reached the point where it should be removed from the opening to be flattened out. The window must be allowed to flatten over a few weeks in a horizontal position.<sup>26</sup>

Additionally, the faded polycarbonate coverings should be replaced with acrylic protection in order to allow visibility of the character-defining leaded stained-glass windows from the exterior of the building.

## **DOORS**

### **Condition**

None of the exterior doors are original to the building. The double doors on the north face of the steeple are flush metal, while the double doors on the south face of the steeple are multi-panel solid wood doors. The rear door is a multi-panel metal replacement.

### **Recommendation**

The removal of the original doors significantly erodes the building’s historic integrity. Replacement is a last resort and should usually be like-for-like in terms of style and materials. Pictorial evidence indicates that the originals were stained, Shaker style, six-panel wood doors. One set of the original entry doors, although painted, are being stored in the choir loft. Existing doors can frequently be repaired and, if necessary, upgraded for better security or draught proofing by competent joiners. It is recommended that the original doors be refinished and repaired, as necessary, and reinstalled. Stained, Shaker style, six-panel wood replacement doors should be installed at the other locations. If the original doors cannot be upgraded, then stained, Shaker style, six-panel wood replacement doors should be installed at all locations.

## **BELFRY AND BELL**

### **Condition**

The structural condition of the belfry is unknown due to a lack of visibility. The “floor” of the belfry is heavily coated in organic matter of an unknown source; however, the area was generally observed (**Photo 3.4.2-19**).

---

<sup>26</sup> See “Preservation Brief 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass” in Appendix D.

The accumulation of damp organic matter has encouraged wood rot as seen around the sheave (**Photo 3.4.2-20**). The wooden louvers show no sign of deterioration and the hardware cloth covering is adequately secured. There is no evidence of water damage on the ceiling of the belfry which is clad in painted tongue-and-groove beadboard (**Photo 3.4.2-21**). No damage is obvious on any of the four corner posts nor on the lumber plates onto which the bell's frame is fastened (**Photo 3.4.2-22**). There is evidence of rust on the iron bell frame and the bolt fasteners appear slightly loose. The bell components are all intact including the clapper, pull rope, and wooden turning wheel and the bell is operable.

#### Recommendations

The heavy organic cover did not allow for an adequate inspection of the belfry. It is recommended that the belfry be cleaned and an inspection by a certified structural engineer be performed.

### 3.4.3 Interior

#### WOOD TONGUE-AND-GROOVE BEADBOARD AND TRIM

##### Condition

All the interior walls and ceilings as well as the choir loft's solid railing and enclosed stair case balustrade are clad in oak horizontal or vertical tongue-and-groove beadboard. According to the property's NRHP nomination, the wood has been varnished only once, yet it maintains an excellent patina (Collins 1985).

Significant mold growth was observed on the tongue-and-groove beadboard in the chancel area (**Photo 3.4.3-1**). Identification of the source would require invasive investigation methods; however, considering the location of the mold growth it appears that water or water vapor is penetrating the east (rear) wall and is migrating to the two interior walls of the chancel. Based on observations, possible areas where water penetration could occur include one or both attic vents, the round or "rose" window, and/or the severely deteriorated rear door sill.<sup>27</sup> It is also possible that condensation is developing on the interior of the building as a result of the building not being heated. When hot sun strikes the exterior siding and the interior is much cooler, condensation will occur on the cooler surfaces.

##### Recommendations

Washing the east (rear) wall as well as the interior walls of the chancel with a fungicide or a 1:1 to 1:3 bleach-and-water solution is recommended. As bleach is not always well-tolerated, other fungicides or professional mold remediation companies might be worth considering. In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency recommends seeking professional help if the mold covers more than ten square feet of the building.

Proper ventilation of the building is key to letting moisture move through and out, so it doesn't become trapped. It is recommended that periodically, during warm, dry summer days, the building be allowed to air out for the day (but windows and doors should be closed up again before overnight dew accumulates).

The source of the water or water vapor penetration will also need addressed. Following cleaning and drying, the rear wall should be monitored during significant rainfall to inspect for possible sources of penetration. Excess moisture is often evidenced by water droplets, surfaces that feel damp, and areas that appear darker than surrounding materials.

---

<sup>27</sup> It is recommended that the rear door sill be replaced. See Section 3.4.2 (Exterior, Wood Siding and Trim).

If professional remediation is chosen, the source will likely be identified through that process. Bear in mind that professional mold remediation efforts can include extreme measures such as demolition of walls. However, it is extremely unlikely that this is necessary in this instance. It is strongly recommended that the above measures be implemented to rectify the problem before considering destroying any original building materials.

## WOOD TONGUE-AND-GROOVE FLOORING

### Condition

All the interior flooring, except for the vestibule and chancel, comprises 4-inch oak tongue and groove that is in fair condition. There are two patched areas of flooring. The first is located on the sanctuary side of the chancel rail in front of the Mary side altar (**Photo 3.4.3-2**). The other is to the right of the interior doors at the rear of the sanctuary (**Photo 3.4.3-3**). It is assumed that the patched flooring is from a previously installed "floor-furnace" that was operational in the crawl space and has remaining evidence of a "transite" (asbestos-covered) exhaust flue at the rear of the building.

There are two areas of exposed unfinished wood where the center aisle runner was installed and where the kneeling bench was carpeted at the chancel rail (**Photo 3.4.3-4**). The fact that the wood never was finished in these areas indicates that these areas were originally carpeted. While there is no pictorial evidence of the church's interior from 1909, a 1939 photograph does depict a center aisle runner and carpeting in the chancel (**Photo 3.4.3-5**). It is unclear whether this was the original or replacement carpet.

Quarter-round trim is missing in two locations. The first being at the chancel rail kneeling bench where the circa 1970 raised platform was removed in 2018 (**Photo 3.4.3-6**). The second is along the bottom of the main altar where carpeting was removed (**Photo 3.4.3-7**).

### Recommendations

Protection of the unfinished wood along the center aisle and at the chancel rail kneeling bench is recommended. Considering these areas along with the entire chancel and main altar platform were originally covered, it is recommended that carpet be reinstalled at these areas. Ideally, historically appropriate carpet patterns should be used. The carpet would not have been a character-defining element of the building's interior so achieving an accurate historic reproduction of the original carpeting is not a priority. Rather, the main concern is that carpet be installed to provide protection for the exposed wood.

## DOORS

The interior doors appear to be original and feature original hardware. The double interior doors between the vestibule and sanctuary are stained, Shaker style, six-panel, stained wood doors. The doors leading to the vestry and sacristy are both stained, Shaker style, five-panel, stained wood doors. See **Table 3.4-5** for a detailed door condition assessment and treatment recommendations.

**Door Condition Assessment Definitions:**

**Fair to good condition:** The door needs only minor or routine maintenance, is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose.

**Fair condition:** There are early signs of wear, failure or deterioration, though the door is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose; or there is deterioration/failure affecting less than 30 percent of the door.

**Poor condition:** Deterioration or damage affects more than 30 percent of the door and cannot be simply repaired or adjusted.

**At risk of imminent failure:** Deterioration or damage affects more than 50 percent of the door, or at risk of imminent structural failure. Needs immediate treatment.

**Table 3.4-5. Door Condition Assessment**

DOOR LOCATION	TYPE	CONDITION	COMMENTS
Between vestibule and sanctuary	H, D, P/6	Fair to good	None
Vestry	H, S, P/5	Fair to good	Mold visible
Sacristy	H, S, P/5	Fair to good	Mold visible

Types:

- H = Historic door
- N = Non-historic door
- D = Double Door
- S = Single Door
- P/5 = Paneled wood door
- P/6= Paneled wood door

**Recommendations**

The interior doors are in good condition should be protected and maintained through routine maintenance. Mold was observed on the vestry and sacristy doors (**Photo 3.4.3-8**). Washing these doors with a fungicide or a 1:1 to 1:3 bleach-and-water solution is recommended. As bleach is not always well-tolerated, other fungicides or professional mold remediation companies might be worth considering.

**VINYL ASBESTOS TILE**

**Condition**

The VAT on the chancel floor is loose and damaged and as such it is considered friable.

**Recommendations**

Friable asbestos materials are very dangerous because they can easily release toxic dust into the air. In this case, it needs to be removed very carefully to avoid asbestos exposure. In many cases, the best thing to do about vinyl asbestos flooring is put a new layer of flooring on top of it or seal it with a coat of epoxy floor paint. However, in this case some of the tiles are no longer bonded to the floor (**Photo 3.4.3-9**). It is recommended that asbestos-abatement professionals be consulted to determine the best method to

abate the VAT. Following abatement, installation of carpet in this area is recommended (See **3.4.3-Interior, Wood Tongue-and-Groove Flooring**).

## FURNISHINGS AND ARTIFACTS

### Condition

An assessment of the condition of furnishings and artifacts is beyond the scope of this HSR.

### Recommendation

A conservation condition survey is recommended in order to accomplish conservation treatment as indicated for historic furnishings including: main and side altars with decorative composition relief panels; oak pews, two confessionals; oak vestry table/cabinet; statuary; 1870 photograph of Thomas Aquinas Quirk; Stations of the Cross paintings with frames; church property painting (Thomas Bridget 1985); and original artifacts including, but not limited to: candelabras and candle sticks, vestments, altar cloths, mass linens, and sacred vessels.

#### 3.4.4 Recommendations for Preservation Summary

A summary of the recommendations provided in Sections 3.4.1 through 3.4.3 are outlined in Tables 3.4-6 through 3.4-8. These recommendations were divided into the following categories based on their priority:

**Maintenance** Action should become part of regularly scheduled, routine maintenance.

**Low** Not an immediate concern. Action can be part of a long-term preservation effort or plan. Action required within 5 to 10 years.

**Medium** While loss of materials and elements is not imminent, short-term action will significantly reduce deterioration of these at-risk features and will prevent costly replacement later.

**High** If action is not taken within 1 year there is a significant risk of deteriorating effects

**OR**

risk is unknown and needs further evaluation due to its significance to the structural integrity of the building.

**Table 3.4-6. Summary of Recommendations for Site**

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY
Overgrowth and collapsed portion of fence	Remove vegetation and reset fence	Medium
Loose paint on fence, exposed metal	Paint seriation analysis (See <b>Section 3.6.1</b> ), prepare and recoat fence	Medium
Cemetery markers with varying degrees of repair and restoration	Individual cemetery marker survey (See <b>Section 3.6.2</b> )	Low
Unmarked graves	Archaeological survey using ground compaction and GPR techniques (See <b>Section 3.6.2</b> )	Low
Minor cracks, erosion, staining on concrete sidewalks and stairs	Clean sidewalks and concrete stairs, repair cracks, patch where appropriate	Low

**Table 3.4-7. Summary of Recommendations for Exterior**

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY
Minor drainage issue along the building's north foundation wall adjacent to the sidewalk	Inspect periodically for pooling water, erosion, or settlement	Maintenance
Step crack in the south foundation wall	Route crack clean and tuck pointed with a repair mortar	Medium
Three damaged floor joists near rear of the structure due to previous insect damage	Replace joists (these joists can be augmented by new joists being placed directly adjacent to the damaged members and shimmed tight to the subfloor decking)	Medium
Rotted areas of siding, rim board, decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board	Repair areas of wood decay with wood dutchman, wood putty, or epoxy filler, as appropriate; replace individual elements as needed	High
Rotted areas of wood frames used to secure window protection	Replace wood frames using galvanized wood screws	High
Severely rotted rear door sill	Replace in-kind	High
Varying conditions of paint on exterior woodwork	Clean and repaint as directed (See <b>Section 3.4.2 – Paint</b> )	High
Asphalt shingle roof condition good, need to maintain	Inspect regularly for debris, loose shingles, etc., repair as necessary	Maintenance
Gutters and downspouts inadequately sized	Replace gutters and downspouts as directed (See <b>Section 3.4.2 – Gutters and Downspouts</b> )	Medium
Gutters and downspouts not damaged, need to maintain	Inspect regularly for debris, physical damage, and leaks at the seams, repair as necessary	Maintenance
Windows in good condition	Windows in good condition to be protected and maintained through routine maintenance	Maintenance
Windows in fair condition	Repair windows in fair condition as directed (W1 should be top priority)	Low
Polycarbonate window protection faded, does not allow visibility of leaded stained-glass windows from exterior	Replace polycarbonate window protection with acrylic	Low
Replacement doors erode property's integrity	Reinstall original doors and/or replace as necessary	Low
Belfry could not be adequately inspected due to lack of visibility	Structural inspection by certified structural engineer (See <b>Section 3.6.3</b> )	High

\*Shaded cells denote high priority issues and recommendations

**Table 3.4-8. Summary of Recommendations for Interior**

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY
Mold growth on tongue-and-groove-beadboard in chancel area	Cleaning as directed or professional remediation (See <b>Section 3.4.3 - Wood Tongue-and-Groove Beadboard and Trim</b> )	High
Mold growth on tongue-and-groove beadboard in chancel area	Ventilate building as directed (See <b>Section 3.4.3 - Wood Tongue-and-Groove Beadboard and Trim</b> )	Maintenance
Areas of exposed unfinished wood	Reinstallation of carpet at these areas	Medium
Mold on vestry and sacristy doors	Cleaning as directed or professional remediation (See <b>Section 3.4-3 – Doors</b> )	High
Friable VAT in chancel	Abatement, installation of carpet as directed (see <b>Section 3.4-3 – Vinyl Asbestos Tile</b> )	High
Condition assessment of furnishings and artifacts beyond scope of HSR	Conservation Condition Survey (See <b>Section 3.6.4</b> )	Medium

\*Shaded cells denote high priority issues and recommendations

### 3.4.5 Recommendations for Treatment of Common Materials

#### TREATMENT OF EXTERIOR WOODWORK

##### Protection, Maintenance and Investigation

Regular inspection of ornamental woodwork and siding for cracks or loose joints should occur and re-caulking and painting performed as needed.<sup>28</sup> Wood sealants should only be used at vertical joints, such as where the siding meets the corner boards. Applying sealant to horizontal joints will trap moisture and cause deterioration. Reduce wood deterioration by painting, repairing faulty flashing, leaking gutters, and cracks in siding, as well as removing invasive plant material and remedying fungus or infestation. Particular attention should be paid to the condition of the siding above the foundation. This area is exposed to rain, splashing water, and rising moisture, which makes it very susceptible to deterioration.

##### Repair

Recognized preservation methods, such as patching, piecing-in, and consolidation, should be used to repair wood features as needed. Filling and caulking cracks followed by priming and painting can remedy many minor problems. Limited replacement of deteriorated elements with in-kind material or a compatible substitute should be based on physical evidence or historic precedent and convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts.

Rot should be treated by eliminating the source of excess moisture. The wood should then be dried and cleaned using a sterilizing fungicide and followed by a wood preservative treatment. Only dry, un-infested wood should be used for replacement.

##### Replacement

Only those portions of wood features that are deteriorated should be replaced, retaining historic fabric to the greatest degree possible. In-kind materials should be used as replacements wherever possible. If

<sup>28</sup> See “Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork” in Appendix D.

substitute materials are used, they should convey the visual appearance of the original feature, duplicating size, shape and texture.

## TREATMENT OF WOOD DOORS AND WINDOWS<sup>29</sup>

### Protection, Maintenance and Investigation

All wood doors and windows should be inspected regularly to assess their physical condition. Areas of water penetration should be identified to determine required weatherproofing repairs. The condition of all caulks, putties, and sealants should be determined. Areas showing evidence of paint failure and deteriorated wood should be examined in order to determine the depth of damage. Areas of fungal and bacterial growth should be identified. An inspection of door and window operation should occur to determine damaged or deteriorated jambs, thresholds, sills, hardware, weather-stripping, etc. A systematic evaluation of door hardware related to the provision of access should be undertaken. Historic hardware conditions should be identified, and alternative alteration strategies should be defined.

### Repair

Wood door and window maintenance, repair and alteration work, including work related to historic hardware, should be undertaken by persons experienced with the restoration of architectural woodwork, including wood doors and windows, and historic hardware. Replacement parts and units should be manufactured by persons with prior experience providing reproduction doors, windows, and hardware. The use of epoxy also requires special skills and precautions. Epoxy work must be undertaken by persons with prior, documented experience with their application.

To the greatest extent possible, existing wood doors, windows and hardware should be retained, repaired and reused in their original locations. Where replacement is unavoidable, repair and replacement materials, including wood, metal, glass, screen, etc., should match the existing materials to be replaced. Existing material characteristics to be matched include wood species, cut and grain; forms, shapes and details; sizes and dimensions; alignment; location; type of operation; color (unless otherwise indicated) and finishes.

All materials should be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to repairing. Repairs should be made using the carpentry methods exhibited in the original woodwork, including all exposed nails, fasteners, etc. New wood trim and moldings should be installed to replace damaged, deteriorated, or missing trim pieces. New pieces should exactly match the original. Deteriorated areas of paint and wood should be removed in order to reach sound wood material. All deteriorated and wet areas should be treated with a fungicide. A waterproofing preservative should be applied to all bare wood. Minor areas of rot should be treated with biocide and allow to dry thoroughly.

Moderately deteriorated or damaged wood surfaces and elements should be repaired by removing affected areas of wood and replacing with new wood pieces to match, and/or by using wood repair materials such as epoxy fillers and consolidants. New work should match the existing materials and elements or, where missing, should match like materials and elements at similar doors and windows adjacent.

---

<sup>29</sup> See "Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wood Windows" in Appendix D.

Areas of minor rotting of painted wood should be filled with low-viscosity wood conservation epoxy. Wood filler or epoxy consolidant should be applied to holes, gaps, gouges, or areas that must be rebuilt to achieve the profile. Wood should be sanded to achieve a smooth, paintable surface, which is indistinguishable from the original wood in texture and profile. All areas of raised grain should also be sanded.

In order to meet energy conservation goals, new and replacement glass, weather stripping, caulking and sealants, etc., may be utilized if required modifications do not alter the appearance or details of identified historic wood doors and windows.

Only missing or broken glass should be considered for replacement (See **Section 3.4.2.3**). Existing hardware exhibiting minor operational deficiencies should be adjusted and repaired. New hardware parts and elements should only be utilized to replace seriously damaged or missing hardware. Broken glass should be replaced with new glass to match the color, type, and thickness of the existing (See **Section 3.4.2.3**). Metal types used in hardware or finishes should also match. Original hardware should be retained and salvaged when possible.

#### Replacement

Damaged door and window parts damaged beyond repair or missing should be replaced. New work should match the existing materials and elements. When these elements are missing, documentation should be consulted to inform the selection of replacements. In the absence of photographic or written documentation of the missing elements, adjacent doors and windows within the structure may serve as a model for the replacement. Incompatible doors should be replaced to match the historic originals (See **Section 3.4.2 - Doors**). New door elements, such as hardware and weather stripping, should be installed so as to minimally disturb historic elements. New elements should be placed in concealed locations, where possible.

Door and window accessory elements, such as hardware and weather stripping, should be consistent throughout contiguous areas of the building. Where replacement of such elements is required, an overall program of replacement should be provided so that all such elements match one another. In some circumstances, offset hinges may be used to slightly increase openings at narrow door locations.

Finish-grade wood should be used for replacement of wood door and windows, and portions thereof. Clear, fine-grain wood matching or equal to existing wood materials to be replaced should be used. Wood used for replacement sash and sills should be treated with a water-repellent preservative prior to its installation.

Existing undamaged glass at replacement doors and windows should be removed and reused to the fullest extent possible. If an original door or window is extensively damaged and taken out of service, elements such as glass and hardware should be salvaged and stockpiled for future repair of other doors and windows.

## TREATMENT OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS<sup>30</sup>

### Protection, Maintenance and Investigation

The amount of cleaning, repair, or restoration recommended for a stained-glass window depends upon the condition, quality, and significance of the glass, as determined by inspection (See **Section 3.4.2-Windows**). Minor cracks, sagging, and oxidation are part of the character of historic leaded glass, and require no treatment. More extensive cracks, major bulges (generally, more than 1 inch [38 millimeters]), and similar signs of deterioration may require more significant intervention.

### Cleaning

Dirt, soot, and dust can build up on both sides of the glass as a result of pollution, smoke, and oxidation. Gentle routine cleaning will remove harmful deposits, while also providing an opportunity to inspect the condition of each window. The type of cleaner to use depends on the glass. Water alone should be tried first (soft water is preferable). If water alone is insufficient, the next step is to use a non-ionic detergent. Most unpainted art glass can be treated with acetone, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol or mineral spirits to remove yellowed coatings or grime in cases where gentler methods have failed. Acidic, caustic, or abrasive cleaners should never be used, nor should common household glass cleaners, which contain ammonia that can adversely react with the putty or metallic comes. All residue leftover from the cleaning solutions should then be removed with a non-ionic detergent, and the glass rinsed with water. Painted glass must never be cleaned before the stability of the paint is confirmed, and only then with great caution.

A very common-but extremely harmful-practice in the American stained-glass industry is performing major window repairs in place. A window cannot be properly repaired or restored in place if it is bulging or sagging far out of plane, if over 5 percent to 10 percent of the glass is broken, or if solder joints are failing. Leaded windows will generally outlast several generations of waterproofing, but when the waterproofing has failed, the window should be removed from the opening and waterproofed on a bench. Sealants (e.g., putties, caulks, and silicones) are used to seal the leaded panel against the sash, and to seal any open joints around the window frame. Some sealants release acetic acid as they cure, which can harm lead, and thus should never be used. The appropriate type of sealant will be determined by a professional, as it depends upon the types of materials to be bonded and on the desired appearance and longevity of the window.

### Repairs/Replacement of Glass

Glass cracks will enlarge over time as the contacting edges grind against each other whenever the window is subject to vibration, thermal expansion and contraction, and other forces such as building movement. Therefore, it is important to repair cracks across important features as soon as they are detected, and while a clean break remains. There are several techniques used to repair broken glass, each of which differ in terms of strength, reversibility, and visual effect, and the appropriate repairs must be selected on a case-by-case basis by a restoration specialist.

Minor repairs, such as replacing a few isolated pieces of broken glass, can be performed in place as a reasonable stop-gap measure. This work, typically called a "drop-in," "stop-in," or "open-lead" repair, entails cutting the came flange around the broken piece of glass at the solder joints, folding it back to repair or replace the old glass, and resoldering the joints. Repairing a zinc came window is not as easy.

---

<sup>30</sup> See "Preservation Brief 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass" in Appendix D.

Zinc comes are too stiff to open up easily, so they must be cut open with a small hack saw and dismantled until the broken area is reached.

### TREATMENT OF CAST IRON<sup>31</sup>

#### Investigation, Maintenance and Protection

A successful maintenance program is the key to the long-term preservation of architectural cast iron. Regular inspections and accurate record-keeping are essential. Biannual inspections should ideally occur in the spring and fall and include the identification of major problems, such as missing elements and fractures, as well as minor items such as failed caulking, damaged paint, and surface dirt.

Records should be kept in the form of a permanent maintenance log which describes routine maintenance tasks and records the date a problem is first noted, when it was corrected, and the treatment method. Painting records are important for selecting compatible paints for touch-up and subsequent repainting. The location of the work and the type, manufacturer, and color of the paint should be noted in the log. The same information also should be assembled and recorded for caulking.

Superficial dirt should be washed off well-painted and caulked cast iron with low-pressure water. Non-ionic detergents may be used for the removal of heavy or tenacious dirt or stains, after testing to determine that they have no adverse effects on the painted surfaces. Thick grease deposits and residue should be removed by hand scraping. Water and detergents or non-caustic degreasing agents should be used to clean off the residue. Before repainting, oil and grease must be removed so that new coatings will adhere properly.

The primary purpose of the maintenance program is to control corrosion. As soon as rusting is noted, it should be carefully removed and the protective coating of the iron renewed in the affected area. Replacement of deteriorated caulking, and repair or replacement of failed flashings are also important preventive maintenance measures.

The most common and effective way to preserve architectural cast iron is to maintain a protective coating of paint on the metal. Paint can also be decorative, where historically appropriate. Before removing paint from historic architectural cast iron, a microscopic analysis of samples of the historic paint sequencing, paint seriation analysis, should be performed by an experienced architectural conservator.

#### Repair

Whether minor or major work is required, the retention and repair of historic ironwork is the recommended preservation approach over replacement. All repairs and restoration work should be reversible, when possible, so that modifications or treatments that may turn out to be harmful to the long-term preservation of the iron can be corrected with the least amount of damage to the historic ironwork.

When there is extensive failure of the protective coating and/or when heavy corrosion exists, the rust and most or all of the paint must be removed to prepare the surfaces for new protective coatings. The techniques available range from physical processes, such as wire brushing and grit blasting, to flame cleaning and chemical methods. The selection of an appropriate technique depends upon how much paint

---

<sup>31</sup>See "Preservation Brief 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron" in Appendix D.

failure and corrosion has occurred, the fineness of the surface detailing, and the type of new protective coating to be applied. Local environmental regulations may restrict the options for cleaning and paint removal methods, as well as the disposal of materials.

Many of these techniques are potentially dangerous and should be carried out only by experienced and qualified workers using proper eye protection, protective clothing, and other workplace safety conditions. Before selecting a process, test panels should be prepared on the iron to be cleaned to determine the relative effectiveness of various techniques. The cleaning process will most likely expose additional coating defects, cracks, and corrosion that have not been obvious before.

Thorough surface preparation is necessary for the adhesion of new protective coatings. All loose, flaking, and deteriorated paint must be removed from the iron, as well as dirt and mud, water-soluble salts, oil, and grease. Old paint that is tightly adhered may be left on the surface of the iron if it is compatible with the proposed coatings. The retention of old paint also preserves the historic paint sequence of the building and avoids the hazards of removal and disposal of old lead paint.

Filler compounds containing iron particles in an epoxy resin binder can be used to patch superficial, nonstructural cracks and small defects in cast iron. The thermal expansion rate of epoxy resin alone is different from that of iron, requiring the addition of iron particles to ensure compatibility and to control shrinkage. Although the repaired piece of metal does not have the same strength as a homogeneous piece of iron, epoxy-repaired members do have some strength. Polyester-based putties, such as those used on auto bodies, are also acceptable fillers for small holes.

In rare instances, major cracks can be repaired by brazing or welding with special nickel-alloy welding rods. Brazing or welding of cast iron is very difficult to carry out in the field and should be undertaken only by very experienced welders.

In some cases, mechanical repairs can be made to cast iron using iron bars and screws or bolts. In extreme cases, deteriorated cast iron can be cut out and new cast iron spliced in place by welding or brazing. However, it is frequently less expensive to replace a deteriorated cast-iron section with a new casting rather than to splice or reinforce it. Cast-iron structural elements that have failed must either be reinforced with iron and steel or replaced entirely.

### **Replacement**

The replacement of cast-iron components is often the only practical solution when such features are missing, severely corroded, or damaged beyond repair, or where repairs would be only marginally useful in extending the functional life of an iron element.

Sometimes it is possible to replace small, decorative, nonstructural elements using intact sections of the original as a casting pattern. For large sections, new patterns of wood or plastic made slightly larger in size than the original will need to be made in order to compensate for the shrinkage of the iron during casting (cast iron shrinks approximately 1/8 inch per foot as it cools from a liquid into a solid). Occasionally, a matching replacement can be obtained from the existing catalogs of iron foundries. Small elements can be custom cast in iron at small local foundries, often at a cost comparable to substitute materials. Large elements and complex patterns will usually require the skills and facilities of a larger firm that specializes in replication.

### **3.5 Assessment of Effect for Proposed Work**

Because of the historic significance of the property, the objective is to stabilize, repair, and preserve any at-risk or deteriorated materials and components in such a way as to cause the least intervention to the historic fabric. The proposed treatments will have an effect on the property, but the intent is that there be no adverse effect, rather beneficial results in preservation of the property.

The purposes of the recommended treatments are to maintain basic structural integrity, preserve and restore at-risk and deteriorated fabric and eliminate the deteriorating effects of moisture intrusion.

### **3.6 Recommendations for Further Study**

#### **3.6.1 Paint Seriation Analysis**

Before removing paint from the property's historic architectural cast iron (fence, arch, gates, calvary), a microscopic analysis of samples of the historic paint sequencing is recommended. Called paint seriation analysis, this process must be carried out by an experienced architectural conservator. The analysis will identify the historic paint colors, and other conditions, such as whether the paint was matte or gloss, or whether sand was added to the paint for texture. This analysis will guide the proper preparation of the surfaces, choice of paint, and application method.

#### **3.6.2 Individual Cemetery Marker Survey and Archaeological Survey**

An individual cemetery marker survey, which is more time intensive than a general survey, is recommended. It may be an ongoing effort that coincides with other phases of the preservation effort. Through an individual marker survey, the attributes and condition of each marker in the cemetery are recorded.

These attributes include:

- Identification number (assigned by surveyor)
- Location of marker within the cemetery
- Type of marker (headstone, footstone, vault, obelisk, etc.)
- Size of marker
- Type of stone (sandstone, marble, granite, concrete, etc.)
- Name of the deceased and death date
- Transcription of tombstone engraving
- Name of the carver, if known
- Description of ornamental carvings and motifs
- General condition of the marker
- Specific problems (fallen over, tilted, cracked, etc.)

In addition to written documentation, each marker should be photographed. Care should be taken to photograph markers from near surface level and at times and under conditions when the high contrast of light and shadow will give sharpness and clarity to inscriptions and sculptural relief. Each marker should be assigned a unique identification number that can be used to label inventory photographs. The marker survey information and photographs can easily be stored and retrieved on a computer using word processing, database, and image software programs. The Site Plan provided in Appendix B, which depicts

the location of all grave markers captured by 3D laser scanning and distinguishes between simple- and multiple-elements markers, can serve as a map for future survey.

A professional archaeological investigation is also recommended to assist in identifying unmarked graves using soil compaction and ground penetrating radar imagery techniques.

### **3.6.3 Belfry Structural Inspection**

The heavy organic cover did not allow for an adequate inspection of the belfry. An inspection of the belfry by a certified structural engineer is recommended, which will help determine the condition of the structure and whether any repairs are required.

### **3.6.4 Conservation Condition Survey**

A conservation condition survey is recommended in order to accomplish conservation treatment as indicated for historic furnishings (including integral composition relief panels), objects, paintings, and statuary. A conservation assessment, also called a general conservation survey, is a brief examination of virtually all areas affecting collections preservation. The assessment report is generally narrative and concludes with prioritized overall collections care needs.

The general goals of an assessment are:

- Prioritize overall collections care goals
- Assist in the development of a long-range preservation plan
- Identification of simple, immediate steps to reduce collections deterioration
- Integration of the needs of the collection with the needs of the historic structure
- Identification of objects that need immediate stabilization treatment
- Education of staff in storage needs, routine maintenance, environmental monitoring and control, etc.

#### 4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

##### Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston (Diocese)

- 1884 Pastoral Annual Report. Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.
- 1885 Pastoral Annual Report. Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.
- 1896 Letter from Father Quirk to Bishop Donahue (July 21). Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.
- 1908 Letter from Father Weber to Father Quirk (February 12). Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.
- 1911 Pastoral Annual Report. Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.
- 1912 Pastoral Annual Report. Wheeling, WV: Diocese Archives.

##### Collins, Rodney S.

- 1985 "National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: St. Bernard Church and Cemetery." Charleston, WV: West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office.

##### Fleming, John et al.

- 1972 The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture. London, UK: Penguin Books Ltd.

##### Lewis County

- 1849 Deed Book P. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse.
- 1910 Deed Book 70. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse.
- 1934 Grantee Index to Deeds and Oil & Gas Leases 1801-1934. Weston, WV. Lewis County Courthouse.

##### National Park Service

- 1981 "Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wood Windows." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 1982 "Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 1982 "Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character—Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 1991 "Preservation Brief 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 1994 "Preservation Brief 34: Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors Preserving Composition Ornament." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.

- 2005 "Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 2007 "Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 2007 "Preservation Brief 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.
- 2016 "Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.

O'Donovan, Donal

- 1989 The Rock from Which You Were Hewn: A History of the Catholic Church in Lewis County, West Virginia St. Patrick's Parish, Weston. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company.

Rutkowski, Ryan

- 2010 Catholic West Virginia. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Saunders, Nicholas J.

- 2003 "Crucifix, Calvary, and Cross: Materiality and Spirituality in Great War Landscapes", World Archaeology 35.1, The Social Commemoration of Warfare (June: 7–21).

Smith, Edward Conrad

- 1920 A History of Lewis County, West Virginia. Weston, WV: E. C. Smith.

Tetra Tech

- 2018 Mountain Valley Pipeline Project Revised Historic Property Treatment Plan: St. Bernard's Church and Cemetery (NR#85001583).

Weston Democrat

- 1885 February 12. Weston, WV.
- 1910 October 7. Weston, WV.

# **Appendix A**

## Photographs

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 2.1-1.	Second church at Loveberry, constructed 1864. Date unknown, View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	1
Photo 2.1-2.	View of rectory (left), constructed 1885 and St. Bernard's Church, constructed 1909, from Loveberry Ridge Road. Circa 1938, facing North. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	1
Photo 2.1-3.	School at Loveberry located across Loverberry Ridge Road from St. Bernard's Church circa 1938. Facing West. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	2
Photo 2.1-4.	View of north elevation of St. Bernard's Church, constructed 1909, from Rock Run Road circa 1940. Facing South. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	2
Photo 2.2.1-1.	"Capital Iron" fence erected around the cemetery 1912, circa 1940. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	3
Photo 2.2.1-2.	Calvary (right) erected in St. Bernard's Church cemetery 1912, circa 1942. View North. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	3
Photo 2.2.2-1.	View of Belfry enclosed with louvered panels circa 1984. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. Note that in Photo 2.1-2 belfry is open circa 1938, belfry enclosed mid-to-late 20th century. ....	4
Photo 2.2.2-2.	Original Shaker style, six-panel, double wood entrance doors on north face of bell tower, circa 1997. View South. Note that Photo 2.1-4 shows that circa 1940 these doors were stained. ....	4
Photo 2.3-1.	Gate near northeast corner of building. View North. ....	5
Photo 2.3.2.	Circa-1965 lamp post near northwest corner of building. View Southeast. ....	6
Photo 2.3-3.	Cast iron arch bearing name "St. Bernard Church" and date "1910." View Southeast. ....	7
Photo 2.3-4.	Overview of cemetery. View Southeast. ....	8
Photo 2.3-5.	Staircase leading to choir loft, box newel post and enclosed balustrade with molded rail. View North. ....	9
Photo 2.3-6.	View of sanctuary and choir loft from chancel. View West. ....	10
Photo 2.3-7.	Square support columns for choir loft. View Southeast. ....	10
Photo 2.3-8.	Stove-pipe escutcheon rings from two former coal- or wood-burning stoves, located on the left and right sides of the ceiling of the nave ....	11
Photo 2.3-9.	View of chancel from nave. View East. ....	11
Photo 2.3-10.	Staining technique on vestry door. View East. ....	12
Photo 3.4.1-1.	Overgrown vegetation and portion of collapsed fence along eastern fence line. View East. ....	13
Photo 3.4.1-2.	Loose and flaking coating on fence revealing exposed raw metal. View North. ....	14
Photo 3.4.1-3.	Minor crack and erosion in sidewalk. View North. ....	15
Photo 3.4.1-4.	Concrete sidewalk adjacent to north foundation wall. View East. ....	15

Photo 3.4.1-5.	Stair step crack in south foundation wall. View North. ....	16
Photo 3.4.1-6.	Rim board movement along the north foundation wall. View Southeast. ....	16
Photo 3.4.1-7.	Joists bearing on the stone along the interior north foundation wall. View North. ....	17
Photo 3.4.1-8.	Crawlspace, beams supported on stone piers. Image from 3D laser scan. View East. ....	17
Photo 3.4.1-9.	Water penetrating under siding and settling at the bottom edge of boards, causing wood rot. View West. ....	18
Photo 3.4.1-10.	Water splashing off of concrete stairs, causing wood rot. View East. ....	19
Photo 3.4.1-11.	Moisture from downspout at corners of building causing rim board to rot. View East. ....	20
Photo 3.4.1-12.	Moisture from downspout at corners of building causing decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board to rot. View East. ....	20
Photo 3.4.1-13.	Moisture collection causing decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board to rot. View East. ....	21
Photo 3.4.1-14.	Moisture collection causing rear door wood sill to rot. View West. ....	21
Photo 3.4.2-1.	Paint peeling along northwestern corner of building where siding meets cornerboard. View South. ....	22
Photo 3.4.2-2.	Paint peeling along northwestern corner of building where siding meets cornerboard. View South. ....	23
Photo 3.4.2-3.	Paint peeling on east (rear) elevation. View West. ....	24
Photo 3.4.2-4.	Paint peeling on wood frame for acrylic window protection on south elevation. View Northwest. ....	24
Photo 3.4.2-5.	Paint peeling on corner board at northwest corner. View East. ....	25
Photo 3.4.2-6.	Paint peeling on rim board on north elevation. View South. ....	25
Photo 3.4.2-7.	Paint peeling on decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board on south elevation. View Northwest. ....	26
Photo 3.4.2-8.	Dirt, mildew, and staining on decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board on north elevation. View South. ....	26
Photo 3.4.2-9.	Dirt and crazing on eaves on west elevation. View East. ....	27
Photo 3.4.2-10.	Split in wood frame at lower right corner of window (W1). ....	28
Photo 3.4.2-11.	Broken and missing glass (Panel 2) in window (W1). ....	29
Photo 3.4.2-12.	Crack above steel frame (Panel 2) in window (W2). ....	29
Photo 3.4.1-13.	Stain missing in scroll design (Panel 1) in window (W2). ....	30
Photo 3.4.2-14.	Stain missing in medallion (Panel 2) in window (W7). ....	30
Photo 3.4.2-15.	Slight crack (Panel 1) in window (W8). ....	31
Photo 3.4.2-16.	Stain missing in scroll design (Panel 1) in window (W11). ....	31
Photo 3.4.2-17.	Deteriorated glazing compound (Panel 1) in window (W12). ....	32
Photo 3.4.2-18.	Slight crack (Panel 2) in window (TW2). ....	32
Photo 3.4.2-19.	Belfry. View Southeast. ....	33

Photo 3.4.2-20.	Sheave in belfry. View Southeast.....	33
Photo 3.4.2-21.	Belfry ceiling.....	34
Photo 3.4.2-22.	Belfry, bell frame and lumber plate. View Northwest. ....	35
Photo 3.4.3-1.	Mold growth on east (rear) exterior wall. View East. ....	36
Photo 3.4.3-2.	Patch in oak tongue-and-groove flooring in front of Mary side altar. View Northeast. ....	36
Photo 3.4.3-3.	Patch in oak tongue-and-groove flooring to the right of the interior doors at the rear of the sanctuary. View Southwest.....	37
Photo 3.4.3-4.	Exposed unfinished oak flooring where original center aisle runner was installed and where kneeling bench at chancel rail was carpeted. The shape of the circa-1970 raised platform (removed 2018) remains. View East. ....	37
Photo 3.4.3-5.	View of main altar from nave, December 25, 1939. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. ....	38
Photo 3.4.3-6.	Exposed unfinished wood on kneeling bench and missing quarter-round trim where circa 1970 raised platform was removed in 2018. View East. ....	38
Photo 3.4.3-7.	Missing quarter-round trim at bottom of main altar where carpet was removed. View Northeast. ....	39
Photo 3.4.3-8.	Door to sacristy with observable mold. View Southeast. ....	40
Photo 3.4.3-9.	Loose VAT on chancel floor. View North.....	41



**Photo 2.1-1.** Second church at Loveberry, constructed 1864. Date unknown, View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.



**Photo 2.1-2.** View of rectory (left), constructed 1885 and St. Bernard's Church, constructed 1909, from Loveberry Ridge Road. Circa 1938, facing North. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.



**Photo 2.1-3. School at Loveberry located across Loverberry Ridge Road from St. Bernard's Church circa 1938. Facing West. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.**



**Photo 2.1-4. View of north elevation of St. Bernard's Church, constructed 1909, from Rock Run Road circa 1940. Facing South. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.**



**Photo 2.2.1-1.** "Capital Iron" fence erected around the cemetery 1912, circa 1940. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.



**Photo 2.2.1-2.** Calvary (right) erected in St. Bernard's Church cemetery 1912, circa 1942. View North. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.



**Photo 2.2.2-1. View of Belfry enclosed with louvered panels circa 1984. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV. Note that in Photo 2.1-2 belfry is open circa 1938, belfry enclosed mid-to-late 20th century.**



**Photo 2.2.2-2. Original Shaker style, six-panel, double wood entrance doors on north face of bell tower, circa 1997. View South. Note that Photo 2.1-4 shows that circa 1940 these doors were stained.**



**Photo 2.3-1. Gate near northeast corner of building. View North.**



**Photo 2.3.2. Circa-1965 lamp post near northwest corner of building. View Southeast.**



Photo 2.3-3. Cast iron arch bearing name "St. Bernard Church" and date "1910." View Southeast.



**Photo 2.3-4. Overview of cemetery. View Southeast.**



**Photo 2.3-5. Staircase leading to choir loft, box newel post and enclosed balustrade with molded rail. View North.**



Photo 2.3-6. View of sanctuary and choir loft from chancel. View West.



Photo 2.3-7. Square support columns for choir loft. View Southeast.



**Photo 2.3-8.** Stove-pipe escutcheon rings from two former coal- or wood-burning stoves, located on the left and right sides of the ceiling of the nave



**Photo 2.3-9.** View of chancel from nave. View East.



**Photo 2.3-10. Staining technique on vestry door. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.1-1. Overgrown vegetation and portion of collapsed fence along eastern fence line. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.1-2. Loose and flaking coating on fence revealing exposed raw metal. View North.**



**Photo 3.4.1-3. Minor crack and erosion in sidewalk. View North.**



**Photo 3.4.1-4. Concrete sidewalk adjacent to north foundation wall. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.1-5. Stair step crack in south foundation wall. View North.**



**Photo 3.4.1-6. Rim board movement along the north foundation wall. View Southeast.**



Photo 3.4.1-7. Joists bearing on the stone along the interior north foundation wall. View North.



Photo 3.4.1-8. Crawlspace, beams supported on stone piers. Image from 3D laser scan. View East.



**Photo 3.4.1-9. Water penetrating under siding and settling at the bottom edge of boards, causing wood rot.  
View West.**



**Photo 3.4.1-10. Water splashing off of concrete stairs, causing wood rot. View East.**



Photo 3.4.1-11. Moisture from downspout at corners of building causing rim board to rot. View East.



Photo 3.4.1-12. Moisture from downspout at corners of building causing decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board to rot. View East.



**Photo 3.4.1-13. Moisture collection causing decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board to rot. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.1-14. Moisture collection causing rear door wood sill to rot. View West.**



**Photo 3.4.2-1. Paint peeling along northwestern corner of building where siding meets cornerboard. View South.**



**Photo 3.4.2-2. Paint peeling along northwestern corner of building where siding meets cornerboard. View South.**



**Photo 3.4.2-3. Paint peeling on east (rear) elevation. View West.**



**Photo 3.4.2-4. Paint peeling on wood frame for acrylic window protection on south elevation. View Northwest.**



**Photo 3.4.2-5. Paint peeling on corner board at northwest corner. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.2-6. Paint peeling on rim board on north elevation. View South.**



**Photo 3.4.2-7.** Paint peeling on decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board on south elevation. View Northwest.



**Photo 3.4.2-8.** Dirt, mildew, and staining on decorative/water-shedding counterpart to rim board on north elevation. View South.



**Photo 3.4.2-9. Dirt and crazing on eaves on west elevation. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.2-10. Split in wood frame at lower right corner of window (W1).**



Photo 3.4.2-11. Broken and missing glass (Panel 2) in window (W1).



Photo 3.4.2-12. Crack above steel frame (Panel 2) in window (W2).



Photo 3.4.1-13. Stain missing in scroll design (Panel 1) in window (W2).



Photo 3.4.2-14. Stain missing in medallion (Panel 2) in window (W7).

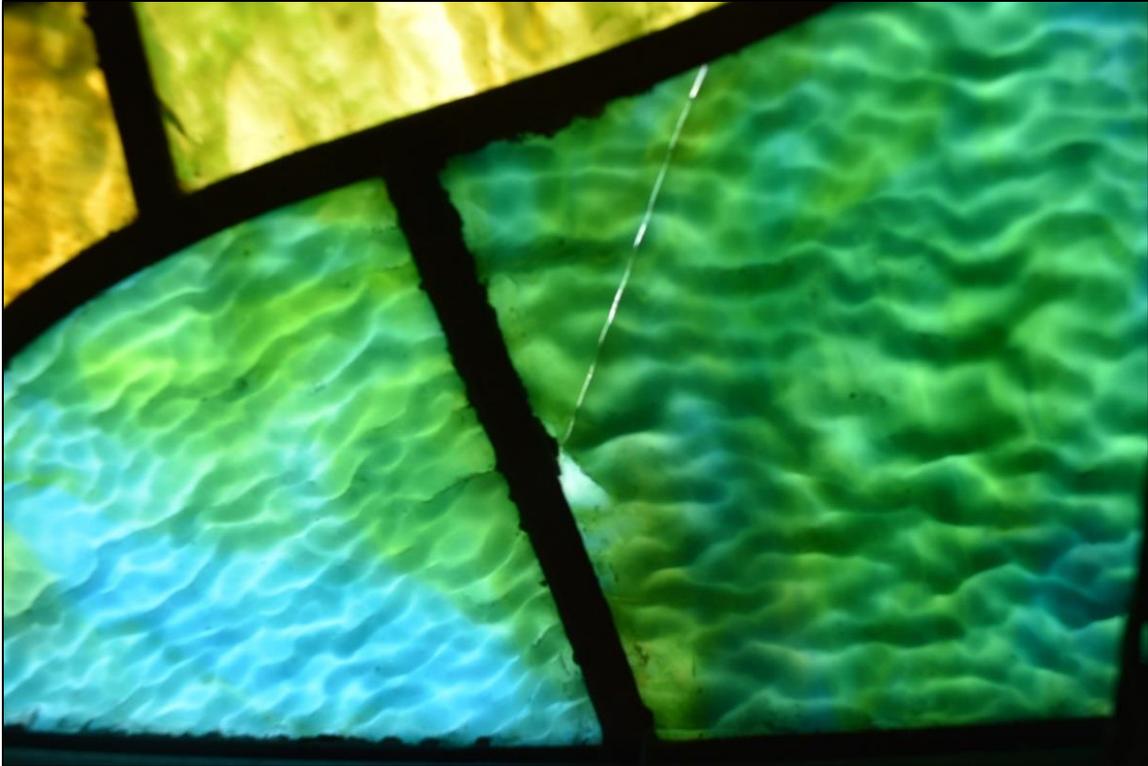


Photo 3.4.2-15. Slight crack (Panel 1) in window (W8).



Photo 3.4.2-16. Stain missing in scroll design (Panel 1) in window (W11).



Photo 3.4.2-17. Deteriorated glazing compound (Panel 1) in window (W12).



Photo 3.4.2-18. Slight crack (Panel 2) in window (TW2).



Photo 3.4.2-19. Belfry. View Southeast.



Photo 3.4.2-20. Sheave in belfry. View Southeast.



**Photo 3.4.2-21. Belfry ceiling.**



**Photo 3.4.2-22. Belfry, bell frame and lumber plate. View Northwest.**



**Photo 3.4.3-1. Mold growth on east (rear) exterior wall. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.3-2. Patch in oak tongue-and-groove flooring in front of Mary side altar. View Northeast.**



**Photo 3.4.3-3. Patch in oak tongue-and-groove flooring to the right of the interior doors at the rear of the sanctuary. View Southwest.**



**Photo 3.4.3-4. Exposed unfinished oak flooring where original center aisle runner was installed and where kneeling bench at chancel rail was carpeted. The shape of the circa-1970 raised platform (removed 2018) remains. View East.**



**Photo 3.4.3-5.** View of main altar from nave, December 25, 1939. View East. Courtesy of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Archives, Wheeling, WV.



**Photo 3.4.3-6.** Exposed unfinished wood on kneeling bench and missing quarter-round trim where circa 1970 raised platform was removed in 2018. View East.