

1. Beverly Cemetery (1768-present)
2. Calvin Collett House (1869)
3. Dreppard House (1895)
4. Curry House (1897)
5. The Pines (Demolished 2010)
6. Willa Hill House (1910)
7. Beverly Methodist Church (1890)
8. Beverly Presbyterian Church (1869)
9. Montgomery Hart/Andrew Collett House (1772?)
10. Peter Bucky House & Hotel (1791)
11. Enterprise Building (Early 1800s)
12. Bosworth Property (Early 1800s)
13. Jonathan Arnold House (1820s)
14. Lemuel Chenoweth House (1856)
15. Rowan House (Early 1800s)
16. Louisa Gilmore House (Demolished 1996)
17. Masonic Lodge House (1907)
18. Channel Store (1903)
19. Adam Crawford House (Early 1800s)
20. Beverly Market (1900)
21. I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall (1914)
22. Blackman Bosworth Store (1827-1828)
- 22a. Subscription School
- 22b. Stalnaker Cabin (1795)
23. Randolph County Jail (1813)
24. Beverly Public Square (1813)
25. Rohrbaugh's Store (1915)
26. Beverly Bank (1900)
27. Original Randolph County Courthouse (1808)
28. Aries Hill Building (1907)
29. Bushrod Crawford House (c. 1850)
30. Scott House (1893)
31. Second Jail (1841)
32. Blackman-Strader Home (1861-1866)
- 32a. Staggers House (1921)
33. David Goff House (1830)
34. Eli Baker House (1873)
35. Birkett-Cresap House (1867)
36. Eli Baker House (1873)
37. Logan House (1810?)
38. Edward Hart House (1855)
39. Humboldt Yokum House (1890)
40. Henry Suiter House (before 1850)
41. Cunningham House (1894)
42. Eli Butcher House (1778)
43. Ward House "Edgewood" (1890-1895)
44. Mt. Iser Cemetery (1908)

A Brief History of Beverly

For 12,000 years, Native American peoples lived and moved through this region. In 1753, the Files (Foyles) and Tygart (Taggart) families moved here. The following year, the Files homestead was attacked and the families fled.

By 1772, permanent settlers had moved in. Randolph County was formed in 1787, and a town laid out on the land of James Westfall. Initially called Edmundton, the town was chartered as Beverly in 1790 and established as the Randolph County Seat.

Beverly was a major regional commercial and trading center. The completion of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (1845) and the Beverly-Fairmont Turnpike (1852) established this town as a major crossroads.

Beverly was a central hub in the earliest years of the Civil War. Following the Union Victory at Rich Mountain in July 1861, many Southern supporters fled south, and the Federal army occupied the town and these buildings. Union troops established hospitals, the first telegraph office erected in wartime, and Federal troops secured this region for the Union. In 1863, Randolph County was included in the new state of West Virginia.

After the war, the town recovered. In the 1890s, the railroads, lumber, and coal industries brought a change in the economic power structure. In 1899, the county seat was moved from Beverly to Elkins after a protracted eight-year battle to keep it.

Beverly Historic District

Most of the buildings in this walking tour are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Beverly Historic District. The town contains a variety of architectural styles from the past 250 years. Much of the architecture is residential, with a small section of commercial buildings around the original public square.



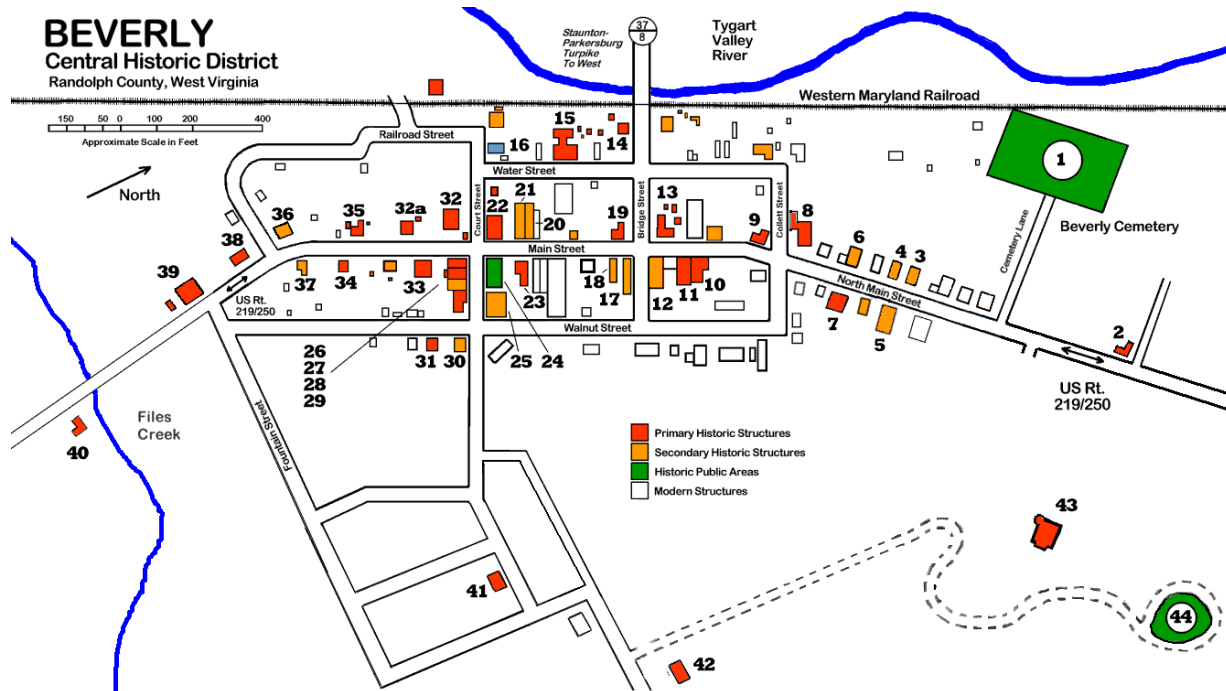
HISTORIC BEVERLY WALKING TOUR



Beverly Historic District

A SELF-GUIDED EXPLORATION

Beverly, WV is the home of the earliest Civil War graffiti and former Randolph County seat



A WALKING TOUR OF BEVERLY



Beverly Cemetery—The first recorded burials date from 1768. Deeded to the Town of Beverly by Archibald Earle before 1842

Beverly Methodist Church—The Congregation dates from the 1700s. This Gothic Revival Frame Church was built in 1890.



Beverly Presbyterian Church—Congregation formed in 1820, church built in 1869 and enlarged in 1894. Gothic Revival detailing and window.

"Gum" Hart /Collett House—A tavern, hotel, and Civil War hospital. Site of the earliest Civil War graffiti.



Peter Buckey House—Built before 1791, a hotel and tavern. Log room with additions.

Enterprise Building—From 1874 to 1903, the office of the *Randolph Enterprise* newspaper. Later the Morrison hotel.



Bosworth Property—Home of Dr. Squire Bosworth. 1881-1887, site of the Randolph Female Seminary.

Arnold House—Brick home of Jonathan Arnold and his wife, Laura Jackson Arnold, sister of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.



Chenoweth House—Home of carpenter and bridge builder, Lemuel Chenoweth.

Rowan House—Back section is a log house with post Civil War I-house on front. William Rowan was a hat maker.



Adam Crawford House—The Crawfords were Southern supporters, but their house became a telegraph office for the Union army.

IOOF Lodge Hall—This chapter founded in 1873. The upstairs is available for private rentals.



Blackman Bosworth Store—Was a Commissary, temporary courthouse, print shop, and post office in the Civil War. Currently the Randolph County Museum.

THE BEVERLY HERITAGE CENTER—Comprised of four buildings, this is a visitor center, museum, community center, and library. The first building is the **Beverly Bank**, which was in operation from 1900 to 1933. The red brick building is the **1808 Courthouse**, the third oldest still standing in West Virginia. This was the county seat until 1899, when it moved to Elkins. The Hill Building used to be a pool hall. The **Crawford Building** was the headquarters of General McClellan during July 1861 after his victory at Rich Mountain.



1813 Jail—There were two cells downstairs, two upstairs, both in the front of the building.

Town Square—

Originally a horseshoe pitching ground and "playground". No buildings permitted here.



1841 Jail—Two barred cells in the rear downstairs, one open cell upstairs for women, and an iron cage for security.

Blackman-Strader Home—Built by Judson Blackman, additions by his son-in-law, L. D. Strader, a lawyer who fought for Beverly to retain its role as County seat.



Staggers House—A Sears & Roebuck house kit delivered to Beverly by rail. Built by Harley Staggers for his parents.



David Goff House—Site of the Beverly Union Hospital since Goff fled during the Civil War. Now an antiques store.

Birkett-Cresap House—Residence of "Pin" Cresap, state representative in the 1880s.



Logan House—Site of the second amputation of the Civil War behind. Residence of Gov. H. G. Kump in 1924-5.

Edward Hart House—Site of log home of Edward Hart, son of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.



Yokum House—Built by the President of the Beverly Bank, Dr. Humbolt Yokum.

Suiter House—Tollbooth along the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike.



Eli Butcher House—Two log rooms built in 1778 with front addition added in 1832. Eli Butcher was the caretaker for the courthouse.

"Edgewood", the Ward House—Home of Mary Genevieve Ward, a local historian and daughter of lawyer John Baylis Ward.

