



Beverly Cemetery (1)
The first recorded burials date from 1768. Deeded to the Town of Beverly by Archibald Earle before 1842

Beverly Methodist Church (7)
The Congregation dates from the the 1700s. This Gothic Revival Frame Church was built in 1890.



Beverly Presbyterian Church (8)
Congregation formed in 1820, church built in 1869 and enlarged in 1894. Gothic Revival detailing and window.

Montgomery "Gum" Hart or Collett House (9)
Log fort section pre-dates the town. Tavern, hotel, and CW hospital. Earliest CW graffiti.



Enterprise Building (11)
From 1874 to 1903, the office of the **Randolph Enterprise** newspaper. Later the Morrison Hotel.



Arnold House (13)
Brick home of Jonathan Arnold and his wife, Laura Jackson Arnold, sister of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.



Bosworth Property (12)
Home of Dr. Squire Bosworth. Also site of the **Randolph Female Seminary**. (1880-1887)



Chenoweth House (14)
Home of carpenter and bridge builder, Lemuel Chenoweth. Built near his now-lost Covered Bridge.



Rowan House (15)
Back section is a log house with post Civil War I-house on front. William Rowan was a hat maker.

Adam Crawford House (19)
The Crawfords were Southern supporters, but their house became a telegraph office for the Union army.



Beverly Market (20)
Built about 1900 on what was originally the location of the George Buckey House Hotel. Site of **Leonard's Feed Store**.



IOOF Lodge Hall (21)
This chapter founded in 1873. The upstairs meeting room is now restored and available for rentals.



Blackman-Bosworth Store (22)
Former commissary, temporary courthouse, print shop, and post office. Now the Randolph County Museum.



1813 Jail (23)
The second jail in Randolph County. There were two cells downstairs, two upstairs, both in the front of the building. Now a residence.



Town Square (24)
Perpetually dedicated to public use in 1815. Used as a horseshoe pitch, playground, and assembly space.



1841 Jail (31)
Two stone cells in the downstairs rear, upstairs had open cell for women and iron cage for violent prisoners. Jailer's residence in front.

Blackman-Strader Home (32)

Built by Judson Blackman. His son-in-law, L. D. Strader, fought for Beverly to retain its role as county seat.



Staggers House (32a)
A Sears & Roebuck house kit delivered to Beverly by rail. Built by Congressman Harley Staggers for his parents.



David Goff House (33)
Col. Goff fled early in the Civil War; his home became the **Beverly Union Hospital**. Now an antiques store with Civil War graffiti on view.

Birkett-Cresap House (35)
Residence of "Pin" Cresap, West Virginia state legislator in the 1880s.



Logan House (37)
First amputation by Confederate doctor took place here after the Battle of Philippi in 1861.

Edward Hart House (38)
This 1855 house replaced the log home of Edward Hart, son of Declaration signer John Hart. Home of Dr. George Yokum.



Yokum House (39)
Queen Anne house of Dr. Humboldt Yokum, President of the Beverly Bank. He mediated the Courthouse dispute.

Suiter House (40)
Tollbooth along the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike.



Eli Butcher House (42)
Two log rooms built in 1778 with front addition added in 1832. Eli Butcher was the caretaker for the courthouse.

"Edgewood" The Ward House (43)
Queen Anne house built for John Baylis Ward. His daughter, Mary Genevieve Ward was a local historian and teacher.



A WALKING TOUR OF BEVERLY



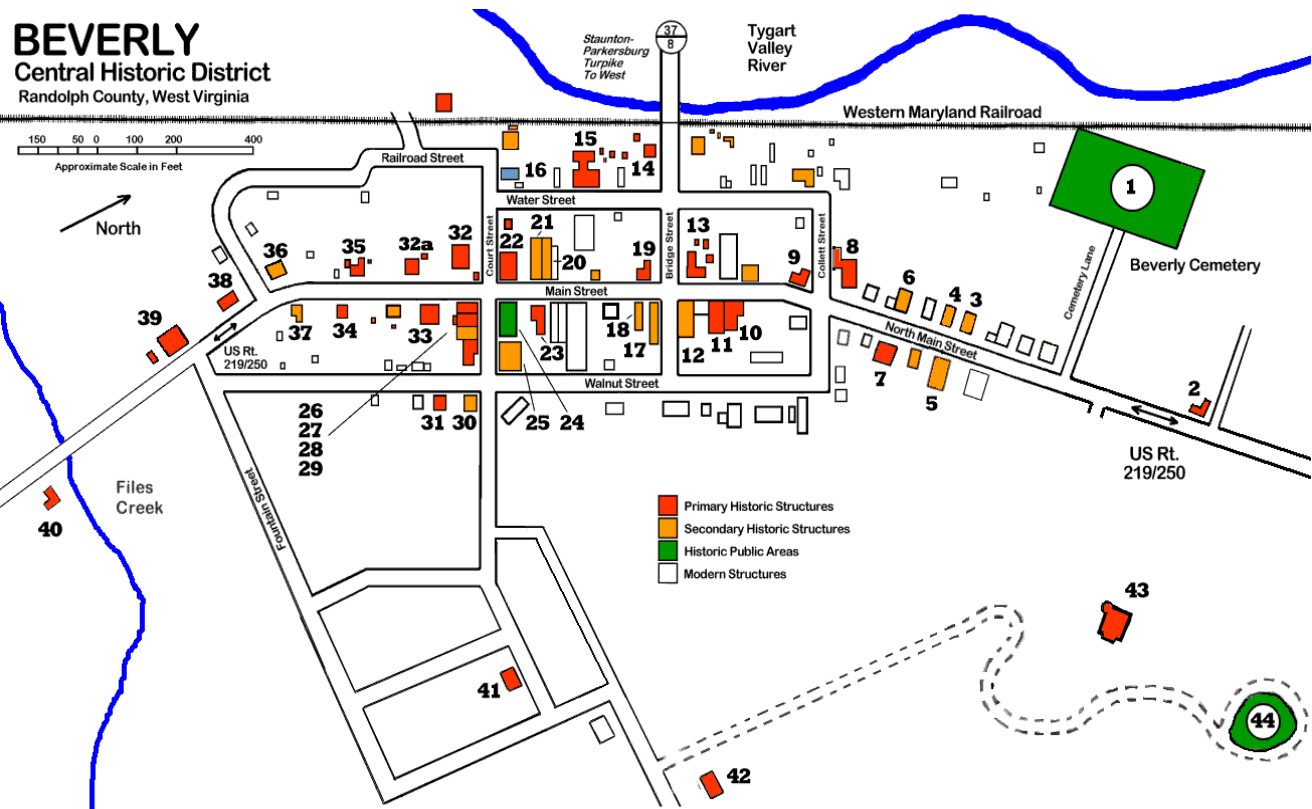
BEVERLY HERITAGE CENTER (left)

These four buildings are a visitor center, museum, community center, and more. The front building is the **Beverly Bank (26)**, in operation from 1900 to 1933. The red brick building is the **1808 Courthouse (27)**, the third oldest still standing in West Virginia. This was the county seat until 1899. The **Aries Hill Building (28)** was a store and then a pool hall. The **Bushrod Crawford House (29)** was the headquarters of Union General McClellan during July 1861, after his victory at Rich Mountain.

BEVERLY

Central Historic District

Randolph County, West Virginia



- 1.....Beverly Cemetery (1768-present)
- 2Calvin Collett House (1869)
- 3Dreppard House (1895)
- 4Curry House (1897)
- 5The Pines (Demolished 2010)
- 6Willa Hill House (1910)
- 7Beverly Methodist Church (1890)
- 8Beverly Presbyterian Church (1869)
- 9Montgomery Hart/Andrew Collett House (1772?)
- 10.....Peter Bucky House & Hotel (1791)
- 11Enterprise Building (Early 1800s)
- 12.....Bosworth Property (Early 1800s)
- 13.....Jonathan Arnold House (1820s)
- 14Lemuel 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)

- 23Randolph County Jail (1813)
- 24Beverly Public Square (1813)
- 25Rohrbaugh's Store (1915)
- 26Beverly Bank (1900)
- 27Original Randolph County Courthouse (1808)
- 28Aries Hill Building (1907)
- 29Bushrod Crawford House (c. 1850)
- 30Scott House (1893)
- 31.....Second Jail (1841)
- 32Blackman-Strader Home (1861-1866)
- 32a...Staggers House (1921)
- 33David Goff House (1830)
- 34Eli Baker House (1873)
- 35Birkett-Cresap House (1867)
- 36Eli Baker House (1873)
- 37Logan House (1810?)
- 38Edward Hart House (1855)
- 39Humboldt Yokum House (1890)
- 40Henry Suiter House (before 1850)
- 41.....Cunningham House (1894)
- 42Eli Butcher House (1778)
- 43Ward House "Edgewood" (1890-1895)
- 44.....Mt. Iser Cemetery (1908)

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 had to flee the area.

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 largely grouped around the original public square. Most buildings are private residences. Please respect the owner's property and view from the sidewalk.



BEVERLY HERITAGE CENTER



HISTORIC BEVERLY WALKING TOUR

A SELF-GUIDED EXPLORATION

*Beverly, West Virginia was the
ORIGINAL RANDOLPH COUNTY SEAT
and the site of the EARLIEST
CIVIL WAR GRAFFITI*