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

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

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

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

Built about 1900 on what was originally the location of the George Buckey House Hotel. Site of Leonard’s Feed Store.

Two stone cells in the downstairs rear, upstairs had open cell for women and iron cage for violent prisoners. Jailer’s residence in front.

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

This Gothic Revival detailing and window.

Log for pre-dates the town. Tavern, hotel, and CW hospital. Earliest CW graffiti.

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

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

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.

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

First amputation by Confederate doctor took place here after the Battle of Philippi in 1861.

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.

Queen Anne house built for John Baylis Ward. His daughter, Mary Genevieve Ward was a local historian and teacher.

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

From 1874 to 1903, the office of the Randolph Enterprise newspaper. Later the Morrison Hotel.

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

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

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.

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This 1855 house replaced the log home of Edward Hart, son of Declaration signer John Hart. Home of Dr. George Yokum.
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 was the ORIGINAL RANDOLPH COUNTY SEAT and the site of the EARLIEST CIVIL WAR GRAFFITI

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

Historic Beverly Walking Tour

A Self-Guided Exploration

Beverly Heritage Center