

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places

Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Beverly Historic District
other names/site number National Register Record No. 384340; NRIS Item No. 80004040

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Dodson Run, Files Creek, Tygart Valley River and Lewis Street not for publication
city or town Beverly vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Randolph code 083 zip code 26253

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing Noncontributing

101	95	buildings
2		sites
2		structures
		objects
105	95	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

40

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- LANDSCAPE/Plaza

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

- MID-19th CENTURY
- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

- foundation STONE; CONCRETE
- walls WOOD/weatherboard
- SYNTHETICS/vinyl
- roof METAL; ASPHALT
- other

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- MILITARY
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1768-1959

Significant Dates

1787, 1847, 1861, 1890

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lemuel Chenoweth

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Beverly Heritage Center

Record # _____

Beverly Historic District
Name of Property

Randolph County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 73

UTM References

A 17 597796 4300360
Zone Easting Northing
B 17 597928 4300260

C 17 598161 4300555
Zone Easting Northing
D 17 598291 4300471

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Courtney Fint Zimmerman
organization Aurora Research Associates LLC date _____
street & number 1436 Graham Road telephone (304)685-7410
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
Silver Lake OH 44224

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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UPDATE TO ORIGINAL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Beverly Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. Colonel C.E. Turley, a field research assistant at the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, completed the original National Register nomination form. This document replaces the original 1980 document. The original form was based in part on a survey conducted by Phillip R. Pitts in 1975. Since 1980, the town of Beverly has been the subject of additional research and survey, including a 1999 survey by Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant, a 2000 survey by Skelly and Loy, Inc. and a 2013-14 survey update by Aurora Research Associates, LLC. The objective of this update to the National Register nomination is to transfer existing information from the original nomination to the current standard form, to edit and update information, to include additional historic information, and to expand the current historic boundary to include additional significant resources.

The Beverly Historic District was listed in 1980 under areas of significance of Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Military, Politics/Government and Social/Humanitarian. The nomination was completed before the development of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Period of Significance was chosen as 1753-1920; however, there are no extant resources dating to 1753 and the end date of 1920 was not explained and appears to be arbitrary. This update clarifies the district's significance using the National Register Criteria framework and establishes a Period of Significance of 1768-1959. This Period of Significance covers the significant historic events and architectural development of Beverly, from the date of its oldest extant contributing resource through the evolution of 20th century residential styles that illustrate the town's growth.

LOCATION and SETTING

Beverly, West Virginia is located in Randolph County, 6 miles south of the county seat Elkins on US Route 219/US Route 250. Randolph County lies in the Allegheny Mountains, which extend along the eastern border of the state. Beverly is located on the Tygart Valley River and is surrounded by mountainous terrain. US 219/250 passes directly through the center of the town and has been widened to four lanes between Elkins and Beverly. The highway tapers down to two lanes just before entering the Beverly town limits. The corporate boundaries encompass approximately 250 acres and consist of Dodson Creek on the north, Files Creek on the South, Tygart Valley River on the west and a straight line roughly parallel to the river extending past Ward Lane a short distance to the east. The town limits are readily perceptible in the field and there is a clear sense of entering/leaving town.

Beverly is a small town with a street layout consisting of Main Street (US 219/US 250) with Walnut Street parallel to the east and Water Street/Railroad Street parallel to the west. Primary cross streets in the center of the town consist of (north to south) Collett Street, Bridge Street, Court Street, Crawford Street. Development at the northern end consists of side streets including Edmunton Avenue and Park Avenue, and other small lanes. The Butcher Addition in the eastern part of Beverly south of Court Street was developed in the 1890s and includes Fountain Street, Thomas Street, Cavalier Street and Lewis Street.

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The original boundaries identified in 1980 for the Beverly National Register Historic District were selected to encompass the “core of 19th century development” including Main Street, Collett Street, Bridge Street, Court Street, the west side of Walnut Street and Water Street. The original northern National Register Boundary is the Beverly Cemetery, the western boundary is the Western Maryland Railway (now CSX) right-of-way, the southern boundary is approximately Fountain Street and the eastern boundary is Walnut Street. The original historic district represents the commercial center of Beverly and a surrounding concentration of 19th-century homes, and is more densely developed than areas outside of the district.

Resources outside of the original historic boundary are a mix of 19th and early 20th century structures, as well as modern non-contributing buildings. The majority of resources are single-family dwellings with yards, with a few businesses, churches and other non-residential structures. Some early homes (ca. 1870) are located near the outer limits of the town because they were originally built on larger plots of land that were subdivided over the years.

Integrity

Contributing and non-contributing resources within the district were assessed using the National Register of Historic Places seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Very few buildings in the district have been moved, and integrity of location is well preserved. In order to support integrity of setting, feeling and association, the historic boundary was selected to include the largest concentration of historic resources within the Period of Significance, and excludes areas of Beverly that consist primarily of post-1960 buildings.

Many resources in Beverly have undergone alterations and additions over the years. Resources that have undergone alterations in materials and workmanship may still possess integrity of design, location and setting, and especially in the case of an historic district, contribute to feeling and association. Contributing vs. non-contributing status was designated based upon each building’s integrity of design and capacity to visually express the time period of its construction and evolution of the Beverly Historic District. Buildings were identified as contributing if the historic form of the building was evident and compromises to materials and workmanship, such as replacement siding, replacement windows, small additions and enclosed porches, did not substantially detract from the original design. Non-contributing buildings constructed within the period of significance were identified based on substantial alterations to the building form and/or removal of substantial architectural details, such as altered rooflines, addition or removal of stories, changes to window layout and size and prominent late additions.

DESCRIPTION of BUILDINGS

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There are three subsections of resources in the narrative description section: properties previously described and listed as contributing in the original nomination; properties within the original boundary but not described or listed with contributing or non-contributing status in the original nominations; and, resources within the proposed boundary expansion.

The following properties were previously listed as part of the Beverly Historic District in 1980. Resources 1-45 correspond to the resources in the original nomination. There are 50 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites, 1 contributing structure and one formerly contributing building (No. 35) that is now recommended non-contributing due to loss of integrity. Four contributing buildings have been demolished (Nos. 29, 36, 42 and 44). There are 9 non-contributing buildings (garages, sheds, outbuildings) associated with the following resources.

Resource counts include outbuildings such as barns, dependencies, garages and storage sheds. Modern prefabricated and/or moveable storage barns and sheds were not included in the count. Many outbuildings are altered or outside of the period of significance, and thus increase the count of non-contributing buildings. However, non-contributing outbuildings are primarily small in scale and unobtrusive and do not affect the overall integrity of the district.

1. William Rowan House
128 Water Street

ca. 1811; ca.1865
Photo 12

1 Contributing Building

The William Rowan is a two-story, side gable frame structure with central gable pediment and one-story, gabled wing at rear, which is connected to the main house by a one-story hyphen. The main two-story portion of the house is 3 bays wide by 1 bay deep. The house is said to consist of an original log house ca. 1811 in front of which a two-story portion was constructed ca. 1865 and connected by a hyphen. A recent restoration has revealed that the hyphen is constructed of logs so both the rear wing and the hyphen likely predate the two-story portion. The hyphen has a shed-roof porch on the north side. There is a standing seam metal roof on the two- portion; the hyphen and rear wing have asphalt shingle roofs. The house is primarily covered with wood German clapboard siding with decorative sawtooth molding, narrow rectangular cut-out bargeboards and gable pendent. The house has paired 1/1 wood sash windows symmetrically placed and a pointed Gothic window at the attic level in the front central gable. The house has a one-story, hip roof, entrance portico that projects with a scroll cut balustrade. The central entrance door has flat-headed sidelights with panels below and a transom. Decorative pilasters flank the entrance door. One-story, hip roof, three-sided, projecting bays flank the entrance. The metal roofs of these bays are supported by brackets. The house has a cut ashlar stone foundation.

The original log house and lot was sold by John Goff to Archibald Earle in 1811. The house was mentioned in the 1838 deed when Earle sold it to William Rowan. Rowan operated a hat factory in Beverly. Rowan's son, Adam Rowan, took the family south during the Civil War. The two-story portion of the house was added on to the original log house after the war.

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2. Lemuel Chenoweth house **1847 – ca. 1856** **2 Contributing Buildings**
90 Water Street **Photo 13**

Lemuel Chenoweth was a noted bridge builder and built a number of covered bridges including the Philippi Bridge. In 1847 he built a bridge across the Tygart River on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and then built his house adjacent, overlooking the river.

The house is a two-story end-gable house with partial cornice returns. The house is 3 x 2 bays and has a stone pier and brick foundation. The structure of the house is timber frame with mortise-and-tenon construction like that used in Chenoweth's bridges. The house has entrances with one-story shed roof porches supported by square wood columns on the west and north sides. A two-story porch with shed roof extends across the south elevation. Photographs from 1975 show a one-story wraparound porch on the west and north sides and the enclosure of the two-story porch.

The house has a one-story shed-roof rear addition with board-and-batten siding. A one-story gable-roof dependency with board-and-batten siding is linked to the rear addition via a narrow covered porch. Windows consist of 6-over-6 wooden sashes. The house has German tongue and groove siding, and has large 8 X 12 inch bricks in the basement walls. A unique feature of the house is the massive four-faced decorative brick chimney, which serves fireplaces on each side.

Outbuilding: One-story front-gabled dependency with rolled asphalt roof and board-and-batten siding. Contributing.

3. Edward Hart House **ca. 1855** **2 Contributing Buildings**
Main Street **Photo 10**

This house is a two-story, side gable house with a standing seam metal roof with snow guards. The building is 8 bays wide by 2 bays deep and has the appearance of a 5-bay main section with a 3-bay extension to the north. The building has one central brick chimney and one brick end chimney on the south side. The building is covered in vinyl siding and has 6-over-6 wooden sash windows formally arranged in each bay on the front façade. The main entrance is located in the 3 bays from left and has paneled entrance door with sidelights and pilasters and a flat transom with scroll brackets. The secondary entrance is located in the second bay from right and has a similar door with a flat two-pane transom. There is a two-story 1 x 3 bay rear addition consisting of second story rooms over a porch.

This house was built on the site of Edward Hart's log cabin by Edwin Chenoweth in about 1855. The 3-bay north extension was built by Dr. George Yokum after the Civil War and served as his medical office.

Outbuildings: One and one-half-story, end gable barn with one-story, shed roof addition with garage bay on

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left. Metal roof. Vertical board siding on barn; aluminum siding on garage addition. Paired entrance doors. Vertical, 2/2 window on upper story. 2 X 1 bays. ca. 1845. An inscription in the siding near the barn door reads "Harry Hart 184[?]". The inscription is legible especially when snow is rubbed on it. Contributing.

4. Logan House 831 Main Street

ca. 1840

2 Contributing Buildings

This two-story house has a frame structure and a rear-facing "L"-shaped plan. The front section of the house is 5 bays wide by 2 bays deeps and the ell is 2 x 2 bays. The metal roof is gabled and has partial cornice returns and wave pattern verge board. The building has two interior brick end chimneys. The exterior is covered with wood German clapboard siding with corner boards. Windows are 2-over-2 and 1-over-1 wood sashes windows with simple surrounds and are placed regularly on the front façade and ell. The entrance door in the center of the front façade has a flat transom and is flanked by pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals. The south elevation of the ell contains a two-story porch with shed roof that has been enclosed. There is a one-story back porch on the ell with a shed roof. The front porch noted in the 1980 National Register nomination has since been removed due to deterioration and was likely Victorian-era. This was the home of surveyor and teacher James H. Logan. It was the site of the first Civil War amputation behind Confederate lines following the battle of Philippi in June 1861.

Outbuildings: One-story front-gabled outbuilding with clapboard siding and metal roof. ca. 1900. Contributing.

5. Birkett/Cresap House 798 Main Street

ca. 1865

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This property was called the "Aggie Cursip Home" in error in the original 1980 National Register nomination. This house is a wood frame two-story structure 5 bays wide and 1 bay deep with a 2-bay ell extending from the back. The house has a gabled asphalt shingle roof with arrowhead bargeboards. There are two interior brick chimneys. The house is covered in wood clapboard siding with rake and corner boards. Windows are 6-over-6 wood sashes and are placed regularly in each bay. The center window on the second floor has 2-over-2 narrow sidelights. The front entrance is flanked by 3-pane sidelights and has a flat transom with dentils and simple scroll ornaments. The front porch extends across the three center bays and has a hipped roof with a deep entablature supported by Doric columns and simplified wooden scroll brackets. There is also a gabled portico entrance on the south side and a small shed roof entrance porch on the north side, both supported by with Doric columns. Porches and bargeboard are alterations circa 1900. The front lawn is demarcated with a bow-and-picket wrought iron fence. An early log house, where Isaac Baker, Sr. once ran a hotel known as "The Rising Sun," was destroyed during the Civil War. Rev. John Birkett built the existing house here after the war. In 1871, he sold the house to Charles J. P. ("Pin") Cresap, who was a member of the state legislature in 1881.

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Outbuildings: One-story, end gable garage with vinyl siding. 2000. Non-contributing.

6. David Goff House
769 Main Street

ca. 1835
Photo 5

1 Contributing Building

The David Goff house is a two-story, rear facing structure with an L-shaped plan. The front section is 5 bays wide by 2 bays deep and the ell extends 3 bays to the rear and is 2 bays wide. The house has 2 interior brick end chimneys; and an interior brick chimney on the rear of the ell. The replacement standing seam metal roof is gabled and has partial cornice returns and deep overhangs with scroll brackets. The exterior consists of wood clapboard siding on front of second floor and aluminum siding on the remainder of the building. Windows are 6-over-6 wood sashes and are placed regularly in each bay. The center window on the second floor includes 2-over-2 narrow sidelights. The front entrance is trabeated and has sidelights and a divided transom. A porch wraps around the north, west and south elevations and has a hipped roof supported by square tapered columns. There is a two-story enclosed porch on the south side of the ell as well as a gabled addition with one-story inset porch extending from the rear (east) side of the ell.

The earliest rear portion of this house may date before 1795. It was purchased in 1830 by Col. David Goff, who built the front section onto the home before the Civil War. A lawyer and colonel in the Virginia militia, Goff left Beverly following the Union victory at Rich Mountain, and his home was used as the Union hospital throughout the war. Graffiti from that era has been revealed and preserved on interior walls. The wrap-around porch was added in the early 20th century. The building is owned by Historic Beverly Preservation.

6A. Tack House

ca. 1830
Photo 9

1 Contributing Building

The tack house is a one-story shed with a gabled roof and dimensions of approximately 15'x15'. The building has a wood door in the west facade and no other openings. The exterior is wood German clapboard siding. It sustained heavy damage from a falling tree in 2012 and was repaired using existing and in-kind materials and a new metal roof in 2013. Local tradition holds that this building was once used as slave quarters or summer kitchen.

6B. Carriage House

ca. 1830
Photo 9

1 Contributing Building

The carriage house is a one-story wood frame building with a gabled roof and two gabled cupolas with wooden slat vents. The building has a rectangular plan. The north and south facades contain three two-pane wood windows. The east facade contains the large carriage door on an exterior sliding track, and two wood windows to the right of the door. The west facade includes a small shed-roof addition on the left side, and a wood door with a wood two-pane window on either side.

The carriage house sustained heavy damage from a tree in 2012 and was repaired with original and in-kind

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materials and a new metal roof in 2013.

7. Judson Blackman House
746 Main Street

ca. 1861-65
Photo 7

1 Contributing Building

This house is a two-story brick structure with a hipped roof and gabled ell extending from the rear. The front section of the house is 5 bays wide by 2 bays deep and has a square massed plan. There is a shallow brick addition off the rear of the front section. The brick on the Main Street and Court Street façades is laid in Flemish bond, and the other façades are common bond. The roof is standing seam metal with scroll brackets along the cornice lines and partial cornice returns on the ell gable. The house has two interior chimneys in the front section and an exterior brick chimney at the rear of the ell. Windows are 6-over-1 sashes and appear to be replacements. Windows are generally placed regularly in each bay. The center window on the second story front façade is flanked by 1-over-1 narrow sidelights. The front entrance is surrounded by 3-pane sidelights and a transom, and is access via a front porch with hipped roof supported by slender Doric columns. The porch is likely a later alteration (circa 1900). The north side of the ell consists of a two-story porch integral under the roof; the first story of this porch has been enclosed and an additional one-story shed-roof porch has been built off the rear of the ell. The building has a random course stone foundation. A bow-and-picket wrought iron fence stands along the Main Street property line.

This brick building was begun in 1861 but was not completed until after the War. Slave labor was used to build the house. Judson Blackman was the original owner. His son-in-law, Lorenzo Dow Strader, added onto the house and eventually bought it, and also built the small brick office on the lot (#8).

8. Strader/ Judson Blackman Office
746 Main Street

1882
Photo 6

1 Contributing Building

This one-story brick structure was constructed as an office by Lorenzo Dow Strader, who lived in the adjacent house. The building is 1 x 2 bays and has a gabled roof with partial cornice returns. The brick is laid in common bond. The building has two windows in the north elevation and a window and door in the south elevation. All openings have brick segmental arch lintels. The door has a four-pane transom and windows are covered by wooden shutters. A garage door opening has been added on the Main Street side with a wooden garage door. The standing seam metal roof has been replaced.

9. Blackman-Bosworth Store
728 Main Street

ca. 1827; 1894
Photo 6

1 Contributing Building
Listed individually, 4/14/1975

The building is a two-story, end gable commercial building with a two-story, flat roof addition on the north side. Both building portions have random course laid stone foundations. The main building (1827) is 3 bays wide by 4 bays deep, is constructed of Flemish bond red brick and has a standing seam metal roof. The building has a corbelled cornice at the roofline. Windows in this section consist of 9-over-6 wood sashes and are placed regularly in each bay. The window above the entrance is a slightly larger 2-over-2 sash and was

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likely originally a loft opening. The main entrance is located in the center bay on Main Street and has a 4-light flat transom.

The addition is 2 x 3 bays and runs the entire depth of the original structure. The addition is flush with the front façade of the original building for one narrow bay before recessing back a short distance. A door is located in the recess. The addition façade consists of hard fired brick façade in running bond on the main (east) elevation and common bond on secondary elevations and it also has a decorative brick cornice with corbelled brackets on the main façade. Windows on the main façade of the addition are 6-over-4 narrow wood sashes. There is a single 6/4 window in the left (forward) bay on the second floor, a fixed diamond window on the first floor, and paired 6/4 windows on each level of the right (recessed) bay. The north elevation contains a single 2-over-2 wood sash in each bay on both levels and a door in the third bay. The rear elevation contains 9-over-6 wood sashes, in the left bay on the first level and both bays on the second level. A wide door opening, likely formerly a loading entrance, is located in the right first level bay on the rear and has been infilled. All openings have stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels.

This was one of the first brick buildings used for commercial purposes west of the Allegheny Front, built for David Blackman by slaves using locally fired brick. The general store contained a stone vault, which was used for safety deposits by the people, and has been used a Civil War army commissary, post office, and print shop. Squire Newton Bosworth bought it in 1881, and built the addition on the north side. It currently houses the Randolph County Historical Society Museum.

10. Beverly Public Square Northeast corner of Main and Court Streets

**1813
Photo 2**

1 Contributing Site

Beverly Public Square is an open space covering approximately 0.15 acre. It is lined on the north, west and south edges with a bow-and-picket wrought iron fence. The fence has a wide opening along Main Street to the west. A large commemorative stone roughly cut into a pyramid shape is centrally placed in this opening, and is surrounded by a flowerbed. The square is covered in grass and contains no trees and minimal plantings.

The Beverly Public Square was established in 1813, when county officials began planning to build a jail on the site (#11). The Valley View Hotel (no longer extant) was located on the rear of the lot, and would be blocked from view on Main Street if the jail was built. Hotel owner Adam Myers sold or donated an adjacent lot directly to the north for construction of the jail, with the stipulation that the land in front of the hotel be kept in perpetuity as a playground/public square. Attempts over the years to place buildings, farm implements, walkways, the town pump and other items on the square have been met with court injunctions and Beverly Public Square remains an open space for public use.

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11. Randolph County Jail #1
713 Main Street

1813
Photo 15

1 Contributing Building
1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a two-story side gable house 3 bays wide and 2 bays deep with a two-story shed-roof rear addition one bay deep. The building has an interior brick end chimney. The front section of the house is brick laid in Flemish bond on the front façade and common bond on secondary facades. The rear addition is covered in painted T-111 siding. The house has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 1-over-1 replacement sash units and are located in each bay on the front and south elevations. A one-story front porch with hip roof extends across the front and has square brick columns on a concrete slab. The porch was built in the 20th century and replaced a front stoop. Paired entrance doors have arched glazed top section and paneled bottoms.

William Marteny and William Steers were paid \$250 in 1813 to build a brick jail with deep foundations, thick walls, and with two cells on each floor. The two-story building was planned to contain living quarters for the jailer's family.

Outbuildings: One-story garage facing Walnut Street with gabled roof and T-111 siding. Non-contributing.

12. Adam Crawford House
676 Main Street

ca. 1792

3 Contributing Buildings

This is a two-story rear facing "L" house with a gabled standing seam metal roof with cornice returns. The front section is 5 bays wide and the ell extends 4 bays to the rear. The house has two interior brick end chimneys and asbestos shingle siding. Windows are non-original 1-over-1 sash units with faux shutters and are symmetrically placed on the front façade. Historic photos indicate original 9-over-6 sash windows. The front entrance is recessed in the center bay and has a flat transom and sidelights and engaged pilasters. The pilasters have capitals and support a simple entablature. On the south side of the rear ell is a two-story porch integral under the roof. This house was purchased by Adam Crawford in 1846. The Crawfords were strong Southern supporters, but their home was occupied by Union soldiers and used as a telegraph office.

Outbuildings: One-story, end gable garage. Standing seam metal roof. Metal siding. Pier foundation. 1 bay wide. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

17B. One-story, end gable, forebay cellar house. Standing seam metal roof. Vertical board siding. 1 bay wide. Ca. 1820. Contributing.

13. Jonathan Arnold House
636 Main Street

ca. 1820

3 Contributing Buildings

This building is a two-story brick structure with a cross-gabled roof. The house consists of a 3-bay wide section with front-facing gable section extending back 5 bays, and a 3-bay gabled ell extending to the north continuous with the front facade. The front gable includes carved wooden bargeboards. The building has a

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one-story frame addition with gabled roof extending two bays to the rear. The building has a standing seam metal roof and three brick chimneys. The main house exterior consists of painted brick; the addition has clapboard siding. 2-over-2 wood sashes with flat lintels are located in bays 1 and 3 on both levels on the front façade. An entrance door in bay 2 includes a 4-light transom and the attic level contains a Carpenter Gothic window. Windows on the front façade in the ell are also 2-over-2, but have segmental arched lintels. The main entrance is centrally located in bay 4 and is recessed with a transom and sidelights. The front porch extends the length of the building and has a hipped roof supported by aluminum Doric columns. Other elevations contain 1-over-1, 2-over-2 and 6-over-6 windows in irregular patterns. A side entrance is centrally located in the south elevation.

This house has evolved in several sections. An early photograph of this house shows it with a two-story central pavilion with story-and-half wings. The central block had three bays, the wings two bays. A pediment gable and a second story door in the pavilion is shown. The wings were gabled and had inside end chimneys. In 1883, the wings were raised to two-story height. In 1940, the left (south) wing was removed and a columned veranda was built across the five bay-front of the now L-shaped house.

This house was purchased in 1841, by Jonathan Arnold, one of the largest landowners in the county. His wife was Laura Jackson Arnold, sister of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Laura became known for her care of wounded soldiers during the war. Her Unionist sympathies brought her honor by Union veterans, but led to a breakup of her marriage. The home later belonged to A. D. Barlow and his family

Outbuildings: Two-story side-gable barn with standing seam metal roof; board and batten siding, two bays wide. ca. 1870. Attached is a ca. 1970 two-bay, one-story, end gable garage with metal roof, wood siding and concrete block foundation. 2 bays wide. Contributing.

1.5-story, end gable, forebay wellhouse. Standing seam metal roof. Painted brick facade. Stone foundation. 6/6 windows. 1x1 bays. ca. 1850. Contributing.

14. Squire N. Bosworth Property/

**The Russell House/
Randolph Female Seminary
641-651 Main Street**

**ca. 1824
Photo 16**

1 Contributing Building

This house is a two-story side gable building with a 4-bay ell extending to the rear on the south. The front section of the building along Main Street consists of a three-bay section on the right and a continuous 5-bay section on the left. The building has a metal shingle roof and is covered in vinyl siding, except for wood German siding on north side elevation. Windows are modern 1-over-1 replacement windows with vinyl shutters. The building has been converted to apartments with entrances in bays 2, 3 and 6 (from left), protected by with shed-roof porches.

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This was the home and office of early county physician and well-known Beverly resident Dr. Squire Bosworth, who lived and practiced medicine here from 1824 until his death in 1870. Prior to 1895, the building consisted of a two-story, three-bay section at its south end with a one-story, four-bay section to the north. From 1880 to 1887 this was the location of an Academy for young ladies called the Randolph Female Seminary. In 1895, Idella Russell converted the house to a hotel called "The Russell House," and made several changes to the building including raising the one-story section to two stories, and adding the long ell onto the original rectangle.

15. Enterprise Building/Morrison Hotel c. 1866 1 Contributing Building
635 Main Street Photos 16, 18

This commercial building is a two-story frame structure with rectangular plan. The façade is 4 bays wide and has a "false front" parapet wall. The parapet wall has a pointed triangular geometry over the left two bays, and steps down to a shorter flat parapet over the right two bays. The second floor of the building overhangs the first level and is supported on wood posts, creating a recessed porch and entrance area. There are two adjacent wood doors placed slightly right of center, and paired 3-over-1 wood sash windows to the right and left of the doors. Windows on the upper stories consist of arched wood frame 2-over-1 sash units with keystone detail in left section and 1-over-1 wood sash units in the right section. The exterior of the building is unpainted wood clapboard. This building has recently been restored to an earlier period based on historic research and documentation.

The first use of this building was as a store-house in the early 1800s. A Mr. Sergeant brought the first news press into Randolph County in 1874 and began "The Enterprise" in this building. For twenty-five years it was the county's only newspaper. In 1899 the press and paper were moved to Elkins and the building then became the Morrison Hotel. It operated as such with nineteen rooms until 1920.

16. Peter Buckey House and Hotel ca. 1790-1865 1 Contributing Building
625 Main Street Photo 18

This building is a two-story log and frame structure with an L-shaped plan and gabled roof. The front section of the building is five bays wide and the ell extends 4 bays to the rear at the north end. The building has a "V" seam metal roof and the exterior is wood clapboard. There is one large, exposed brick end chimney. Windows are 2-over-2 and 1-over-1 sashes with plain surrounds. There is a one-story, full-length shed roof front porch with square posts that sits on a concrete pad. The building has three entrance doors off the front porch.

The log portion of what is now known as the Buckey House dates to the late 1700s. The original building was a two-story, L-shaped log structure. Outside chimneys were at each end gable and another was at the log ell. This had a three-bay façade (west) with a three-bay porch. Ownership of the Buckey house and lot

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changed hands many times throughout the early 1800s, until George Buckey bought it in 1823. By this time, a tannery was built on the north lot, which he operated in conjunction with his son. George Buckey then sold the house and lot in 1880 to Alpheus Buckey, who ran an establishment called the Valley Hotel.

Enlargements included a two-bay frame addition extending south from the front section, a frame kitchen added at the end of the ell, and the angle of the ell filled in with a four-bay, two-story addition. In 1911, the building was sold to the Pence family, who continued running a hotel for some time.

17. Andrew J. Collett House **1772-74** **1 Contributing Building**
580 Main Street

This house is a two-story log and frame structure 5 bays wide with a 3-bay ell extending to the rear. The two-story northeast section is the original log construction. Subsequent expansions through the 19th century altered the house, resulting in the Federal style exterior seen today. The standing seam metal roof has been recently replaced and has partial cornice returns and a wide simple entablature at the cornice. The building has an exposed painted brick end chimney and an interior, brick chimney at gable junction. The exterior consists of wood clapboard siding with rake and corner boards. Windows consist of 6-over-6 wood sashes on the second floor and 9-over-6 wood sashes on first floor. The central, recessed front entrance has 5-pane sidelights, 4-pane transom and pilasters. The recess is also framed with pilasters and entablature.

The original part of this house is may be the log fort constructed by James Westfall in 1772-74, but other sources indicate that it was built by one of the Hart family.¹ By 1840 it belonged to Montgomery Hart, and from 1871 belonged to Andrew Collett and his family.

18. Beverly Presbyterian Church **1869; 1894; 1960** **1 Contributing Building**
560 Main Street

This church consists of a tall front-gabled nave section with a massive bell tower with tall steeple rising from the southeast corner of the nave. The building has a slate roof and clapboard siding with simple rake and corner boards. The front gable contains a large Gothic arched stained glass window. The nave is 5 bays deep and contains tall, narrow Gothic stained glass windows in each bay. There are two front entrances, one in the bell tower and one at right on front façade, both consisting of Gothic arched openings with board doors and wrought iron hinges. The bell tower is visually organized into three levels, beginning at the ground floor with paneled buttresses and the entrance door, and an intermediate cornice of simplified modillions. Above the intermediate cornice are louvered Gothic arch openings and carved wooden geometric teardrop ornamentation just beneath the cornice. Shallow pediments extend vertically above the cornice on all sides of the tower in front of the steep pyramidal roof covered with textured slate. There is a one-story front-gable addition (1960) of concrete block attached to the main church via a gabled hyphen. Additions have asphalt shingle roofs and metal casement windows.

¹ Historic Beverly Preservation. "The Montgomery Hart/Andrew Collett House."
<http://www.historicbeverly.org/builds/hartcollett.htm>

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The first Presbyterian congregation in Beverly was formally organized in 1820, and their original church building, built in 1858, was destroyed during the Civil War. Between 1869 and 1873 the people rebuilt their church with a belfry to house the bell, the only item salvaged from the first church. The original part of the 1869 building was most likely to have been of simple meeting-house design with a small bell tower. A major renovation took place in 1894 and included additions such as vestibules, memorial stained glass windows and the probable construction of the tower with louvered belfry and pedimented spire.

19. Beverly United Methodist Church 1890 1 Contributing Building **531 Main Street**

The Beverly United Methodist Church is a large one-story frame church building with central bell tower entrance. The building consists of a gable-front nave with a gabled ell projecting to the right (south) from the rear of the nave. The nave is 3 x 3 bays. All exterior corners of the building have stepped buttresses with pinnacles. The main entrance is located in the bell tower and consists of double wood doors with a Gothic stained glass transom and prominent triangular moldings. The main entrance is accessed by a wide set of concrete stairs and ramp with metal railings. There is a tall, narrow stained glass window on either side of the bell tower with a subtle Gothic arch that is visually augmented through the use of wide pointed lintel moldings. Similar windows are located on the side elevations: three on the north side and two on the south. The bell tower is square and engaged in the front façade. Above the doorway moldings the tower slopes back slightly via a shingled intermediate roof, then rises above the nave ridgeline before terminating in a louvered belfry and octagonal shingled steeple roof with cross. An additional entrance consisting of a single paneled door accessed by concrete steps is located on side of the ell facing Main Street. A rectangular window with triple Gothic arch window panels is placed to the left of this door. The building is covered in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The church has a rear two-story, 3-bay vinyl-sided addition with gabled roof attached to the back of the nave.

The first Methodist church in Beverly was a log structure. The date of its building is not known. It stood at the west end of Court (Wood) Street and it is recorded that Bishop Francis Asbury preached there in 1788. This building was used until it was dismantled and used to erect huts for Federal troops in 1860-64. A second building was erected in 1867 and used for twenty-three years. The present building was built in 1890.

20. Beverly Cemetery 1768 1 Contributing Site **56 Oman Drive Photo 20**

Beverly Cemetery is a rectangular section of land containing over 300 graves dating from 1768 to the modern era.

By 1768 Nicholas Wolfe and Isaac Springstone were buried on a knoll now known as the Beverly Cemetery. When James Westfall came to Beverly in 1772, he received a patent for land that included this burial ground. Col. Archibald Earle purchased these Westfall lands in 1832 and before his death in 1842, made provision to

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give the Beverly "Metropolis" 70 acres of land which encompassed the burial site. A sign at the entrance of Cemetery Lane states: "Oldest Public Cemetery west of the Allegheny Mountains. Earliest known burials were in 1768. Soldiers of All American Wars are buried here." The Cemetery is under the care and direction of the Beverly Cemetery Association.

21. Randolph County Court House **1808-1815; 1826; 1838** **1 Contributing Building**
82 Court Street **Photos 1, 2, 3**

The Beverly Courthouse is a two-story Flemish-bond brick structure with front-gabled roof. The building is three bays wide and abuts the Bank of Beverly on the west and the Hill Building on the east. Windows consist of 6-over-6 wood sashes with Federal-style flat-arch sandstone lintels with keystones. There are two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second floor. The front entrance is centrally placed and consists of a wooden double door with a flat-arch keystone lintel. The gable features cornice returns and an inscription of the year "1808." A one-story gabled addition on the south (rear) side was built in 1838 and housed the circuit clerk's office. The courthouse originally had a large cupola that was finished in 1826 and then later removed. Originally the Courthouse had a second one-story wing on the east side, for the court clerk, which was removed when the Hill building was built adjoining. The original front 3-bay façade faced the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (Main Street). This façade was obscured when the Bank building was built adjoining. The building has been restored and incorporated into the Beverly Heritage Center along with adjacent structures.

Beverly was founded as the county seat for the new Randolph County in 1790. This structure replaced the county's first courthouse, which was a log structure. In June 1808, a contract was let for a "brick courthouse, which cost about \$1,200. Including \$35 for hinges and iron work paid to Solomon Collett." This courthouse was completed in 1815 and was in use until 1894, when a larger new courthouse was built in Beverly. When the new structure burned, the records were returned to this older building from 1896 to 1900. In 1900, after an extended dispute, Elkins was designated as the county seat instead of Beverly.

22. Hill Building **1907** **1 Contributing Building**
90 Court Street **Photos 2, 3**

The Hill Building is a two-story, commercial building with a gabled metal roof with front parapet wall. The parapet has central gable pediment with deep classical metal cornice consisting of garland entablature, dentils and modillions. The cornice also has four large brackets evenly spaced, each with a finial extending above the parapet wall. The first floor consists of two storefronts. The right storefront consists of recessed wooden double doors with large two-light transom flanked by display windows which are divided horizontally into two panes with undivided transom above. The storefront on the left consists of a three pane fixed window on the left and a door with single-pane transom on the left. An additional door with a single-pane transom is at far left and leads to a staircase to the upper floor. An intermediate metal cornice above the first floor is composed of dentils and brackets on either end. The exterior pressed metal façade simulates

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stone. Pressed metal “stones” on the left and right edges of the buildings directly beneath the cornice brackets are a visual representation of pilasters. Five windows are evenly spaced on the second floor and are 1-over-1 wood sashes with arched upper pane and segmental arch lintels. This building has been restored and incorporated into the Beverly Heritage Center, along with adjacent buildings, via an unobtrusive rear addition.

**23. Bushrod Crawford House/
Beverly Tavern
90 Court Street**

**c. 1850
Photos 2, 3**

1 Contributing Building

This house is a two-story frame structure with an L-shaped plan. The house consists of a 3-bay front-gabled section on the right facing Court Street with a 4-bay ell extending to the left (east) from the back of the front-gabled section. The ell has a full-length two-story porch with shed roof supported by square posts and a lattice railing on the second floor. The house has a wood shingle roof and two interior brick chimneys. The exterior is covered in wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Windows are 9-over-6 wood sash units. The front-gabled section contains a window in the left bay and a wooden double door with single-light transom in the right bay on the first story, and a singled centered window on the second story. The ell contains windows on in bays 1, 3 and 4 (left to right) and wooden double doors with sidelights and transom in bay 2 on the first floor. The second floor contains windows in bays 1 and 4 and a wooden door accessing the porch in bay 3. Windows on the first floor have wooden shutters. Entrance door has divided, flat-headed transom and divided sidelights. This building has been restored and incorporated into the Beverly Heritage Center, along with adjacent buildings, via an unobtrusive rear addition.

During the occupation of Beverly in July 1861, General McClellan used this house as headquarters, and it remained Union headquarters for the town for the remainder of the Civil War. Bushrod Crawford and his brother Absolom were a merchants and the western part of this building was their store. They fled the town before the Union occupation.

**24. Randolph County Jail #2
181 Walnut Street**

**1841
Photo 8**

1 Contributing Building

This is a large two-story side-gabled brick structure with a rectangular plan and stout appearance. The building is 3x3 bays and has four large interior brick chimneys. The walls are Flemish bond on the front and common bond on the other elevations, and terminate in a simple corbel at the roofline. The rear rooms on the first floor, which contain jail cells, are cut stone ashlar. The roof is metal. The building has 9-over-6 wood sash windows generally placed in all bays on each floor. The main entrance is in the center bay on the west elevation and has a 4-light transom. An additional entrance is located on the north side. A one-story shed-roof porch wraps around the north and west sides and is supported by square posts with caps. The foundations of the building are hand-shaped stone, laid without mortar.

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A contract was let in 1841 to William Clark and Alex Holloway for \$4,479 for a new jail. It was completed in 1845 and had quarters for the jailer's family. The front portion of the house on both floors was for the jail keeper. The rear part, separated by a hall, contained two regular jail cells on the first floor and two jail cells on the upper floor, one for women and one for the insane. This building served as the county jail until completion of the new jail in Elkins in the 1920s. It has since been used mostly as a residence.

25. Beverly Bank
74 Court Street

1900
Photo 1

1 Contributing Building

The Beverly Bank is a one-story flat roof commercial building with an elaborate classical metal parapet. The building is 1 x 3 bays and has a chamfered entrance on the corner of Main and Court Street. The façade is glazed white brick. Bays are separated by substantial glazed brick piers that terminate with a metal metope and deep cornice with large ball finial. Corner piers are topped with a smaller cornice and corner anthemion. Each bay contains a large arched window three panes wide with curved glass top panes. The window openings consist of decorative brick arches with concrete keystones. Each window bay is flanked with half-pilasters with capitals adjacent to piers. The chamfered bay and center bay on the west façade are topped with open pediments containing stamped ornamental metal sign panels reading "Beverly Bank: 1900" over the entrance and "Bank" with cartouche on the west façade. All other bays have a metal balustrade above the cornice level between piers. The main entrance consists of double wooden doors with a keystone arch transom and is surrounded by brick pilasters with concrete scroll brackets and a cornice. The base of the building consists of four courses of rusticated cut stone and a rusticated stone staircase leading to the main entrance. This building has been restored and incorporated into the Beverly Heritage Center, along with adjacent buildings, via an unobtrusive rear addition.

26. Ross Ware House

ca. 1890

Demolished

27. Wilson Collett House
10 Water Street

ca. 1905

1 Contributing Building

This house is a two-story wood frame structure with L-shaped plan. There is a front-gabled 1 x 2 bay section facing Water Street and a 1 x 2 bay ell extending south. The building has a standing seam metal roof and two interior, brick chimneys. The exterior consists of aluminum siding. Windows are 1-over-1 replacement sash units and are placed regularly in most bays. There is a one-story, hip roof porch in the corner of the ell with metal iron posts. There are two doors at right angles off the front porch in the ell and front-gabled section. The house has a rear addition and back porch with shed roof. The foundation is stone pier infilled with brick.

28A. Dr. Humboldt Yokum House
898 Main Street

ca. 1903
Photo 11

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a 2½-story Queen Anne style house with a hipped slate roof and turret on the southeast corner. The main section of the house has a 3x3 square plan. The turret has a cone roof with ball finial and round

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scalloped fishscale shingle siding with a small blind porthole window just below the roofline. Hip-roof dormers with scallop shingle siding extend from the roof on three sides and contain paired 1-over-1 windows and decorative wood surrounds. The south dormer contains triple windows and a blind porthole with sunburst decorative wood element in the gable. The exterior consists of wide weatherboard siding. Windows are 1-over-1 wood sashes with decorative hoods containing scallops and bulls-eyes. There are 3 windows on the first and second levels of the turret, 2 windows on the second floor front façade, 3 windows on the second floor north façade and 2 windows on the second floor south façade. The main entrance, consisting of a wood door with transom, is located adjacent to the turret and a large square window with 2-light transom is to the right of the door. The house has a one-story, wraparound porch supported by Doric columns, including paired columns at the porch ends and entrance. The porch wraps around the south, east and north elevations and is circular in plan at the turret and northeast corner. The north portion of the porch has been enclosed and contains three sets of paired windows. The front porch staircase widens at the bottom and has turned railings with round newel posts.

Outbuildings: Two-story, end gable building with garage below and apartment/storage above. Asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle and cut stone veneer siding. This building either replaces an earlier garage or has substantial recent additions/alterations and lacks integrity. Non-contributing.

28B. Dr. Humboldt Yokum Office
898 Main Street

ca. 1903
Photo 11

1 Contributing Building

This small frame structure has a rectangular plan and is 1½ stories. It has a complementary design to the Dr. Humboldt Yokum House (28A). The building has a wood shingle mansard roof with gable dormers containing 1-over-1 sash windows with dotted decorative surrounds. Dormers are covered in scallop wood shingles. The exterior consists of aluminum siding. The front door is centered on the front façade and has a transom. There are two sash windows flanking the door and an additional entrance and window on the south side.

29. "The Purple House"
S. Main at Railroad Street

c. 1890

Demolished

30. Isaac Baker, Jr. House
836 Main Street

c. 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

This house was called the "Brigadier General Tom K. Trigg House" in the original nomination after the current owner at that time. This house is a two-story frame structure with cross gables. The house consists of a long gabled section extending back from Main Street and a shorter two-story gable section projecting south. A shallow two-story gable section projects one bay north at the same point, with the effect of a cross-shaped plan. There is a two-story section within the ell on the front between the main section and south gable section. This section has a hip roof that is continuous with the main cross-gable roofs. The roof is asphalt shingle and has a deep overhang with exposed scroll rafters. The gables have decorative carved bargeboards

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with pendants. The exterior consists of German clapboard siding with rake and corner boards; gable eaves have vertical board siding with horizontal moldings and sawtooth shingles at the bottom. The house has two interior brick chimneys. The front gable section contains a three-sided projecting bay with hipped roof. Windows are 9-over-1 replacement sashes. Gable sections on all elevations contain paired windows on the first and second levels and a single sash at the attic level, except for the front projecting bay, which contains three windows. Windows are generally spaced one per bay on other elevations. The main entrance is located in the ell infill section and is covered by a one-story hipped roof porch supported by wood posts. An additional hipped roof porch is located on the north side of the front gable section.

Outbuildings: One-story, end gable garage. Roll roofing. Partial return. Clapboard siding. 1 X 3 bays. Ca. 1900. Contributing

31. Eli Baker House
809 Main Street

1873

1 Contributing Building
2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house was called the "Carney Scott House" in the original nomination after the owner at that time. This is a two-story, hip roof house with one-story gable addition on rear. The house is 3 bays wide and two bays deep and has an almost square plan. The roof is metal fish scale shingle and has deep overhangs with scroll brackets and pendants. The exterior consists of aluminum siding. Windows are 2-over-2 sash units that are placed regularly in each bay on each level. The front façade contains a sash window in the second story center bay with sidelights separated by pilasters topped with small scroll ornaments. The front entrance is centrally located and has a transom and sidelights with similar pilasters as the window above. The front porch extends across the front of the building and has a hipped roof supported by wooded Doric columns.

Outbuildings: Square-plan storage shed with shed roof and brick piers. T-111 siding. Non-contributing. Gable garage. Metal roof. Terra cotta block facade covered with aluminum siding. 6/6 window. One bay wide. Ca. 1910. Non-contributing.

**32. Rohrbaugh's Store/
Beverly Hardware**
89-91 Court Street

c. 1915
Photo 2

1 Contributing Building

Rohrbaugh's Store is a two-story, commercial building with a flat roof and "false front" parapet wall. The structure is 4 bays wide and has a rectangular plan with long side parallel to Court Street and storefronts facing the Beverly Public Square. The building has a deep and prominent cornice with end brackets. The exterior consists of vinyl siding. The first floor contains two symmetrical storefronts with recessed doorways and multi-pane fixed display windows. The storefronts are either replacements or are highly altered. A narrow cantilevered shed roof extends across the building over the first floor. There are two symmetrically-placed 8-over-12 vinyl replacement windows in the center of the front façade. There are additional irregularly-placed windows and two additional entrances in the Court Street façade.

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33. I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall
718 Main Street

1914
Photo 15

1 Contributing Building

The I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall is a two-story commercial building that is 3 bays wide by 7 bays deep. It is directly adjacent to a commercial building on the north side. The building has a standing seam metal gabled roof and a parapet wall with center open pediment and a deep, simple right-angle cornice. A "I.O.O.F." sign panel is just beneath the center pediment. The exterior consists of pressed metal siding in a rusticated block pattern. Windows are 1-over-1 wood sashes and are placed in each bay on the second floor front and south elevations. The south elevation also contains 3 small wooden windows and two 1-over-1 sashes on the first story. The storefront has a recessed single wooden door with transom and flanked by 2-over-2 diagonal fixed display windows continuing to 3-over-2 front display windows. A door with transom leading to the upper story is located at far right of the front façade. A shed roof extends across the length of the building over the first story and is supported by slender metal posts.

34. Beverly Market/Leonard's Feed
710 Main Street

c. 1900

1 Contributing Building

This building is a two-story gable roof commercial structure with a "false front" parapet wall. The parapet wall has a bracketed cornice and a wooden sign labeled "Leonard's Feed est. 1896." The exterior consists of brick veneer at the first story, wood shingle siding at the second story and vertical board siding on the parapet wall. The storefront has been replaced with a modern metal frame storefront. The building has a two-story shed roof side addition of block and vinyl siding and a rear shed roof one-story addition, both ca. 1960. Windows are 1-over-1 replacement sashes and are arranged with two in the front second story, two in the front of the addition, and two each at the extreme left and right of the addition north elevation.

35. Barber Shop
703 Main Street

1981

1 Non-Contributing Building

Status Change: Contributing to Non-Contributing

The building was hit by a vehicle and was completely rebuilt in 1981 with modern materials. It no longer meets the age or integrity requirements for the National Register.

36. Ivan Triplett House

Demolished

37. 9 Campbells Court

ca. 1920

1 Contributing Building

This building formerly served as the United States Post Office and was noted as such in the original National Register nomination.

This is a one-story frame structure and is 4 bays wide by 3 bays deep. It has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof of shallow pitch. The exterior consists of vinyl siding. The front entrance in the third from left bay on the front façade has a transom window. There is an additional entrance in the center bay north elevation with

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a cantilevered gabled porch roof. Windows are 1-over-1 replacement units and are located in bays 1, 2 and 4 in the front façade, on either side of the north entrance, and two units on the south elevation.

Although this building has been altered through the application of vinyl siding since being listed in the National Register, it maintains its basic form and the original exterior elements are likely preserved beneath the siding.

38. Channel Store
673 Main Street

c. 1915
Photo 17

1 Contributing Building
1 Contributing Structure

The Channel Store is a two-story commercial building that is 3 bays wide by 5 bays deep. The building has a rear two-story addition, a second-story elevated shed-roof addition on the rear north elevation that is open beneath and supported on metal posts, and a gabled two-bay garage at the northeast corner adjacent to the elevated addition. The building has a metal gabled roof and a parapet wall with center open pediment and a simple cornice. The exterior consists of vinyl siding. Windows are 1-over-1 replacement sashes and are placed in each bay on the second floor front, north and south elevations. There is an additional wood sash at the attic level below the open pediment. The south elevation also contains 2 small windows and an additional entrance at the rear. The storefront consists of a center doorway with a large 3-pane display window at right and variegated pastel glazed tiles at left.

Outbuildings: Square gazebo/ open wellhouse with pyramidal metal roof supported on slender wood posts. Ca. 1915. Contributing structure.

39. Masonic Lodge Hall
663 Main Street

1907
Photo 17

1 Contributing Building

The Masonic Lodge Hall is a two-story commercial building with a long rectangular plan. The building has a metal shingle gabled roof and a parapet wall with center open pediment and a simple cornice. A louvered attic vent is placed just beneath the center pediment. The exterior consists of brick veneer at the first floor front façade and vinyl siding on the second floor and other elevations. Two 6-over-6 replacement sashes are symmetrically placed on the second floor front elevations. The main entrance is centrally placed and is flanked by two horizontal 5-over-5 glass block windows.

40. Charles Pence House
616 Main Street

c. 1910

1 Contributing Building
1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a two-story frame structure and is 3 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with scrolled brackets along the length of the eave on all sides. The exterior consists of vinyl siding. Windows are 1-over-1 sashes with flat hoods with cornices. There is one window in each bay on the first and second floors on the front, north and south elevations. The entrance door is in the center bay of the front façade and has a 1-light flat transom. A one-story front porch extends across the front of the building and has a hipped roof supported by square posts with vertical railing. A one bay hipped roof garage is

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attached on the south side. The one-story, rear porch has been enclosed.

Outbuilding: One-story front-gabled playhouse elevated on wood posts. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing.

41. Willa Hill House **c. 1910** **2 Contributing Buildings**
530 Main Street

This house is a two-story frame structure with a side-gabled roof and twin symmetrical front gabled bays projecting forward on the front façade, giving the appearance of two wings. The center of the front façade between the twin gables contains the main entrance and a Carpenter Gothic pointed window with gabled roof at the second story level. A pent roof surrounds the house above the first story on the front, north and south elevations, creating a covered porch area over the front door. The twin gables each contain paired 1-over-1 replacement sash windows on the first story and single 1-over-1 windows on the second story, with a small round sunburst vent at the attic level. North and south elevations contain single sash windows on each level. There is a one-story gabled addition extending from the back of the house.

Outbuildings: One-story, end gable, forebay cellarhouse. Metal roof. German siding. Pier foundation. Contributing.

42. Larry Rodgers House **c. 1885** **Demolished**

43. Curry House **c. 1905** **2 Contributing Buildings**
450 Main Street **Photo 19** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This house was called the “Jun Conley House” in the original nomination after the current owner at that time. This is a two-story frame structure with a T-shaped plan. The building consists of a long gable-front section facing Main Street with a side-gable cross bay projecting from the center of the south elevation. The house has a cross-gabled roof and the cross bay extends through the perpendicular ridgeline to form a gable on the north elevation. A one-story entrance foyer and porch with shallow hipped roof is located in the front ell between the front gable and cross bay. The porch is supported by decorative scroll cut posts and railings. The front gable contains paired 1-over-1 sash windows on the first and second stories and a single sash at the attic level. The house is primarily covered in German clapboard siding, with vertical board siding in the gables ending at the roofline with sawtooth molding. Decorative woodwork includes carved bargeboards and window hoods with cornice, scroll brackets and sawtooth molding. The cross bay contains a two-story, three-sided projecting bay with three windows on each story and scroll brackets at the eaves. The house has a back porch on the northwest corner with a shed roof and scroll cut woodwork.

Outbuildings: One-story, end gable, forebay cellarhouse. Standing seam metal roof. German siding. 1 X 1 bays. Ca. 1905. Contributing

Two-story, end gable garage. Aluminum siding and stone veneer. Modern. 1995. Non-contributing.

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44. Simmons Family House **c. 1870** **Demolished**

45. 116 Court Street **c. 1910** **1 Contributing Building**
Photo 8

This two-story house is a frame structure with a steep hipped roof and is 2 x 3 bays. The house has a large gabled dormer projecting from the left half roof on the west elevation and a projecting gabled bay on the north elevation. Gables have full cornice returns and are covered in wood shingles. The house has a wraparound porch on the north and west elevations with a hipped roof supported by wood Doric columns. The front door is located in the chamfered northwest corner and has a transom. An additional door with transom is located in the center west façade off the porch. The exterior consists of German clapboard siding. Windows are 1-over-1 sashes with simple surrounds and are placed regularly in each bay and level.

Additional Resources Within Current National Register Boundaries

The following buildings, structures and sites are within the current Beverly National Register Historic District boundaries, but were not recorded in the original nomination, or have been constructed since. There are 14 contributing buildings and 44 non-contributing buildings in this group.

46. 352 Main Street **ca. 1995** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This house consists of a mobile home with additions including a side gabled roof, cross gable addition on right front, and two-bay gabled garage at left front. It is covered in vinyl siding.

47. 420 Main Street (approx.) **1890** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof with a variegated brick projecting gable on the right side of the front facade. The front porch extends across the front facade under the main roof. The front door is located in the side of the projecting gable. Windows are paired vinyl sashes, and a picture window flanked by 1/1 sashes. The house is primarily covered in aluminum siding. Tax records indicate a construction date of 1890, but the house maintains no integrity from that time period and in its current form resembles a ranch house.

48. 426 Main Street **ca. 1955** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This two-story, end gable garage/apartment building is 2x4 bays and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building has concrete block walls and asbestos shingle siding on the upper story. There are two garage doors on the front and a staircase to upper floor on the south side. The upper floor has a picture window on front left and a 1-over-1 vinyl sash window at right. This building exhibits no distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction, and is not a contributing resource to the district.

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49. Dreppard House **ca. 1895** **2 Contributing Buildings**
434 Main Street **Photo 19**

This house is a two-story, rear facing "L" house with a gabled bay projecting from the center of the second floor over the porch. The front section is 2x3 bays and the ell is 2x2 bays. The roof is metal and the exterior is covered in vinyl siding. There is an exterior corbeled brick chimney on the south end and an interior corbeled brick chimney in the ell. Windows are 1-over-1 vinyl sashes and are generally placed one per bay on each story. The projecting gable is a later addition and has a bank of four windows on the front and two on each side.

Outbuildings: Small, one-story, end gable barn with shed addition. Standing seam metal roof. German siding. Pier foundation. Ca. 1900. Contributing.

50. 442 Main Street **1940** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This two-story building consists of a garage on the ground floor with residence above. The building has a front-gabled roof. There is a door and a small double-hung vinyl sash at ground level to the left of the garage door, and two 1/1 vinyl sash windows on the second floor. The ground floor has fieldstone veneer and the second floor has vinyl siding. This building exhibits no distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction, has been extensively altered, and is not a contributing resource to the district.

51. Wilbur Strader House **1911** **2 Contributing Buildings**
443 Main Street **2 Non-contributing Buildings**

This house is a large 2½-story side gable bungalow. The house has a saltbox-like roof with eave above the second story on the rear and extending down to the first story on the front. The house has a large shed roof dormer on front with two sets of 1-over-1 sash windows. The building has two interior brick chimneys. The roof is metal shingle near the ridgeline and "V" seam metal roofing below. The exterior consists of vinyl siding and windows are 1-over-1 replacement sashes. The front porch is integral under the main roof and is supported on aluminum columns with contemporary metal railings. The front door is located on the right of the front façade and has a single-pan transom. A small gabled one-story addition was constructed on the north side in 2013.

This house was constructed by Wilbur Strader shortly after his marriage to Grace Pettit Strader in 1911. Strader was a lawyer and son of Lorenzo Dow Strader and Maria Blackman Strader, and grew up in the Blackman-Strader House (Resource No. 7). According to oral histories, this oversize bungalow was built for entertaining, and the furniture would be moved out of the living room for dances. Although the house has undergone some alterations, the bungalow form and overall design of the house remains intact.

Outbuildings: Two-story garage/barn. Standing seam metal roof. Clapboard siding. 3 X 4 bays. Ca. 1935. Contributing.

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Small one-story, gable, storage building. Plywood siding. Modern. Non-contributing.

Small, one-story, side gable outbuilding. Metal roof. Vinyl siding. Picture window and modern aluminum door in front. 2 X 1 bays. Modern. Non-contributing.

52. 466 Main Street

1959

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a one-story, hip-roof house and is 4x3 bays with a gabled bay projecting from the rightmost bay of the east (front) elevation. The front door is located in the leftmost bay of the east elevation and a secondary entrance is located in the side of the front projecting bay. An additional gabled bay projects from the south elevation leftmost bay. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and aluminum siding. Windows consist of vinyl 1-over-1 replacement sash units and are paired. A modern narrow wooden deck with pergola-style roof extends across the front of the house. This building exhibits no distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction and has been extensively altered with replacement windows, porches and vinyl siding. It is not a contributing resource to the district.

Outbuildings: Two bay garage. Concrete block and aluminum siding. Modern. Post 1960. Non-contributing.

53. 492 Main Street

1995

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a one-story frame house with side gabled roof and a cross-gabled portico on the east side supported by four white metal columns. The exterior is covered in red brick veneer and the building has a red-orange metal roof.

54. Tygart Valley Ministry 496 Main Street

ca 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a large front-gabled church with a small narrow spire. The building has a pediment entrance portico that is supported on four slender round columns. The front of the building is covered in orange brick with quoins at the corners. There is a rear one-story gabled section that contains a preschool.

55. Beverly Elementary School 505 Main Street

1953

1 Non-contributing Building

Beverly Elementary School has a large, generally rectangular plan and consists of several distinct sections, including a one-story gable-front classroom section in front of a high flat-roofed gym (original 1953 sections), and a rear one-story addition wrapping around the south side and rear sides of the gym and projecting to the north. The structure of the building includes primarily brick and concrete masonry. Windows on the front facade are 10-pane metal hopper windows arranged in four groups of three. The front entrance consists of double doors centrally placed in the front facade beneath a thick flat-roofed textured panel canopy supported on metal posts. The gym has 14 four-pane metal windows just below the roof level and above the gabled roof of the front section. The older building sections are beige painted brick or CMU, and the newer rear section is dark brown-red brick.

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This building replaced the original Beverly School and was built in several different sections over the years. The current building lacks architectural integrity. It is not a contributing resource to the historic district.

56. Beverly United Methodist Parsonage 1972
515 Main Street

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a two-story, hip roof frame structure with red brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has an attached, side gable, one bay garage on the north end. The house is 3 bays wide and 2 bays deep and has 1/1 sash windows. A one-story shallow hip roof porch extends across the front façade from the garage. A cornerstone reads “1972.”

57. 520 Main Street (approx.)

ca. 1900

3 Contributing Buildings
1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a one and one-half-story frame structure with a front gabled roof with two dormers on each side elevation. The dormers have concave gabled roofs and paired, 4/1 windows. A one-story section of the house with a shallow gabled roof extends from the south and east sides of the house. This section is enclosed to form a room on the south side and is an open porch on the east side. There is a central interior brick chimney. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and wood shingle siding. Windows generally consist of 6/1 sashes flat hoods with simple cornice and are placed singly, in pairs and in trios.

Outbuildings: One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Shingle siding. 1 X 1 bays. Ca. 1900. Contributing. One-story, storage building. Metal roof. Shingle siding. 1 bay wide. Ca. 1900. Contributing. Large garage. Metal roof. T-111 siding. Modern. Post 1960. Non-contributing.

58. 551 Main Street

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

Modular home. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete foundation. Attached two car garage. 2 X 4 bays. Modern.

59. Beverly Marathan Auto Repair
585 Main Street

ca. 1955

1 Non-contributing Building

The Beverly Marathan Auto Repair is a one-story three-bay commercial garage. The building has a rectangular plan and is curved at its southwest corner. The left and center bays are garage openings and the right bay is a storefront with a streamlined flat roof extending over the entrance and windows. The building has a flat roof and is covered with white glazed porcelain panels. Deed records indicate that the Beverly Auto Repair lot was acquired by Ashland Oil in 1955 and was a gas station through approximately 2003. This lot was historically the site of a tanning yard, and the presence of a “tan-house” was noted on deeds as late as 1943. Elements of the current building are consistent with commercial corporate gas stations built in the 1950s, including curved Streamlined-Moderne walls and porcelain panel exterior. However, the integrity

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of the original design has been lost due to exterior alterations.

60. Gadd Building **ca. 1930** **1 Non-contributing Building**
622 Main Street

The Gadd building is a former service station and is a one-story front gabled commercial building with stepped false parapet wall. The building has a corrugated metal roof with T-111 siding on front and vinyl siding on the parapet wall and side walls. There is a central recessed open entryway with replacement doors leading to the center, left and right sections of the the building. The front façade contains two large fixed vinyl windows with 6/6 sash sidelights and a 3-pane vertical fixed window in the recessed entry. Other facades contain various fixed and sash windows. There is a large gabled two-story addition at the rear of the building.

This building has undergone extensive alterations to the exterior, including replacement of storefront display windows, an essential element of commercial buildings. It does not retain sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource in the district.

61. Campbell's Market **ca. 1935** **1 Non-contributing Building**
633 Main Street (approx.)

This building is a two-story front gabled commercial building with an extensive concrete block addition extending around the north and east sides. The building appears to have originally been a house that was converted into a grocery store. The two-story section has a standing seam metal roof and the one-story addition has a flat roof at the rear, a shallow asymmetrical side-gabled metal roof at the front and a shingled mansard roof that continues across the façade of the two-story section. The front façade consists of a brick veneer water table and vinyl siding at the first floor level. The upper floor is covered with white block asbestos siding on the front façade and asbestos fishscale siding on the sides. Windows are replacements and consist of various sash, fixed and horizontal sliding units.

This building has been extensively altered through various additions and material replacement. Its original design is no longer evident. It does not retain sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource in the district.

62. 685 Main Street **ca. 1900** **3 Non-contributing Buildings**

This building is a one-story front-gabled commercial building. It has a small one-story shed roof addition on the south side at the rear. The building has a metal roof and vinyl siding. There is a central recessed entrance flanked by modern windows.

This building was originally two stories. The second floor caught fire in the 1950s and a roof was then constructed over the first floor. Due to extensive alterations, including replacement of the original storefront, this building lacks material integrity and is not eligible as a contributing resource to the historic district.

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Outbuildings: One-story, end gable garage with T-111 siding. 1970. Non-contributing.

One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Molded concrete block facade with asphalt shingles in gable end. 1X1 bays. Non-contributing.

63. Beverly Restaurant
709 Main Street

ca. 1905
Photo 15

1 Contributing Building

The building is a small one-story front-gabled commercial building. It has two long rear one-story additions with shallower gabled roofs. The front of the building consists of aluminum siding and wood shingles in the gable. A shed-roof metal canopy supported on slender metal posts extends across the front of the building. The front entrance is located to the right of a large 8-pane wood display window.

64. Subscription School
728 Main Street

ca. 1860; 1995

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a one-story gable-front frame building with a rectangular plan with approximate dimensions of 12'x16'. There is a front door with a 3-light flat transom centrally located in the south facade. There are 2 paired 6-pane wood windows in both the north and west facades. The roof is wood shake and the exterior is painted wood clapboard. This building was moved to its current location around 1995. A concrete block foundation was built at that time.

This building was moved to this location less than 50 years ago from a rural location and thus, is not a contributing resource to the district.

65. 770 Main Street

1921
Photo 7

2 Contributing Buildings

This is a two-story side-gabled house with a large central, shed roof dormer on front. The dormer contains three 6/6 sash windows. The house has a large two-story gabled addition (1991-92) on rear and one interior brick chimney on the north side. The roof is asphalt shingle with deep bracketed overhangs and extends down further over the front façade to cover the front porch. The roof is supported at the front porch by four large, slightly tapered stucco columns. The porch roof beam extending across the front of the house is milled to a slight pointed arch in the center span. The house is covered with wood clapboard siding and German siding on rear addition. Windows consist primarily of 6/6 sashes and are grouped in two sets of three on either side of the front entrance.

This house was constructed in 1921 by Willis Barlow and is likely a Sears and Roebuck kit house. The house closely resembles the Sears and Roebuck house model "Sunbeam," particularly the house proportions, roof line, shed dormer, bracketed overhangs, stocky tapered porch columns, milled porch beam and fenestration pattern. Alterations include replacement windows and aluminum siding.

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Outbuildings: One-story, gable garage with rear, gable addition. Aluminum siding. 1 X 3 bays. Ca. 1925. Contributing.

66. 791 Main Street

1909

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a one-story hip roof frame structured with hipped dormers. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Windows consists of 6/6 replacement sashes. There is one original picture window to left of the front entrance with a decorative geometric transom. The entrance door has glazed and paneled sidelights. The front entrance is concrete with square posts supporting a shed roof. The building has a stone foundation.

This house has been significantly altered since 1999. The building has been covered in vinyl siding and the exposed eave rafters have been covered with soffits. The original Craftsman-style front porch has been replaced. The original triplet windows have been replaced with paired vinyl sashes. Its important Craftsman features have been removed or covered. It lacks sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

Outbuilding: One-story hipped roof garage with metal roof and vinyl siding. 6-pane wood windows. Ca. 1909. Non-contributing.

67. Campbell Apartments 17-29 Campbell Court

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a two-story frame apartment building that is located between Main and Water Streets. The building is oriented perpendicular to Water Street. It is four bays wide, each containing an apartment with a main entrance, one set of paired 1/1 sash windows next to the door, and one set of paired 1/1 sashes on the second level. Each apartment bay has mirror symmetry with its immediate neighbors. The ground floor is covered in brick veneer and the upper floors in vinyl siding. A porch with a shed roof supported by white metal columns extends across the front facade.

68. 46 Butcher Lane

1994

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a one-story frame residence with a side-gabled roof and a cross-gabled porch extending from the center of the south (front) facade. The front porch deck extends across the width of the house and is only covered by the porch roof in the area of the front door. The house is 3 bays wide and two bays deep. Windows are squat 1/1 vinyl sashes, except for a large horizontal sliding unit to the right of the main entrance.

69. 66 Butcher Lane

1991

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a one-story frame structure with a side gabled roof and is 4 bays wide. A two-bay garage is located at the south end of the house continuous with the main roof. The house has a shed-roof porch

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extending from the edge of the garage to the right across two bays including the front door. The rightmost two bays on the front facade contain 1/1 sash windows. The building is covered in red stained vertical boards.

70. 14 Daniels Lane **1990** **1 Non-contributing Building**
This residence appears to be a double-wide mobile home with alterations including a side-gabled roof and projecting gabled front porch. It is 4 bays wide. It has paired one-over-one metal sash windows.

71. 58 Daniels Lane **2003** **1 Non-contributing Building**
This is a one-story frame residence with an L-shaped plan. It is located back a short lane off of Main Street. The house has a cross-gabled roof and consists of a 3 bay x 2 bay section at a right angle with a 2 bay x 2 bay section. The main entrance is located in the east facade under a small gabled porch roof supported by wood posts. A two bay garage with front-gabled roof is located to the south of the house and is connected with a gabled hyphen.

72. 1 Water Street **1883; 1949** **1 Contributing Building**
This house is a two-story, front-gabled house with a rectangular plan. It is oriented with short side facing the street. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and a brick central interior chimney. The house is one bay wide and four bays long. There is a hip-roof porch extending across the east façade and a small shed-roof porch over the entrance at the northeast corner of the house. The exterior consists of aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 replacement sash windows that are generally placed one per bay/story. There is a two-story rear porch that has been enclosed. The house has a one-story addition on the north side with a shed roof and concrete block foundation and an attached one bay shed roof garage on the south side. The foundation is stone pier.

This house was originally located next to the Presbyterian Church, where the church annex is now located. It originally had an ell. It was moved to the current site in 1949, at which time the ell was removed due to poor condition.

73. 64 Water Street **ca. 1935** **2 Contributing Buildings**
Photo 13 **2 Non-Contributing Buildings**
This is a one and one-half-story log house with a side gabled roof. The log construction is of large round logs with saddle notches and wide chinking. The house has a large primary section and a smaller log section on the east side. The front of the house is oriented along Bridge Street. The front entrance consists of double wooden paneled doors with 4-light windows that are accessed via a random course stone staircase. The roof extends forward across the width of the front façade to form a room to the left of the front doors and a partially enclosed porch with four narrow 8-pane windows on the front and an open wall on the east side. Windows consist of short 3/3 sash units of varying sizes and are placed irregularly on the façade. A rear one-

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story addition with shed roof and plywood siding extends across the rear of the façade and contains an additional entrance that is accessed via a wooden ramp/staircase structure. The house has a red replacement standing seam metal roof. There is one exterior brick chimney on the east elevation and a larger brick exterior chimney on the west elevation.

Outbuildings: Small log smokehouse with forebay. Hewn logs. Gabled standing seam metal roof. Ca. 1935. Contributing.

Modern. Post 1955. One-story, "T" shaped garage. Gabled metal roof. Plywood facade. Pier foundation covered with metal siding. 1 X 2 bays. Non-contributing.

Modern. Post 1955. One-story, side gable garage/barn. Gabled metal roof. Plywood facade. Non-contributing.

74. 106 Water Street

ca. 1990

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This structure is a mobile home with a gabled roof and a small addition on its north side. Aluminum siding has been installed.

Outbuildings: Modern front-gabled one-story garage with plywood siding. Non-contributing.

75. 136 Water Street

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This structure is a mobile home with an applied gable roof and vinyl siding. It has a small entryway addition with shed roof in the center of the south elevation.

76. Valentine Assisted Living

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

150 Water Street

This building was constructed on the site of the Ross Ware House (#26), a contributing resource which was demolished. This one-story assisted living facility has a U-shaped plan open to the rear of the lot. The front and wing sections have gabled roofs. Windows are regularly spaced along all facades and are 6/6 vinyl sashes. There is a gabled entrance portico supported by 4 white metal columns. The exterior is variegated red brick veneer.

77. Scott Outbuildings

ca. 1900; ca. 1960

1 Non-contributing Building

Walnut Street

1 Contributing Building

Garage (ca. 1960): This is a one-story front gabled concrete block garage 1 bay wide by 2 bays long. It has an asphalt shingle roof. The building has one garage door in front and an entrance door and window on side. Non-contributing.

Shed (ca. 1900): The shed is located behind the garage and is 2 bays wide by 1 bay deep. It has a shed roof with exposed rafters and two 2-pane windows. The door is located on the south side and the building is covered in German wood siding. Contributing.

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78. 25 Walnut Street

1981

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story frame house consists of a large gabled structure with a smaller narrow gabled section abutted perpendicular on the east side. The gable eave of the main structure projects above the ridgeline of the east section. The house has a door centrally placed in both the east and south facades. Windows consist of horizontal sliding vinyl units placed irregularly. There is a garage door on the left side of the south facade. The south facade has a random stone veneer water table and the house has beige brick piers at each corner, as well as surrounding the south doorway. The building is covered in vertical wood board siding above the water table.

79. 34 Walnut Street

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a mobile home with metal awning porch

80. 106 Walnut Street

1981

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story residence appears to be a modular home with a side-gabled roof. The house has a front porch with gabled roof on the right side of the front (east) facade. There are three 2-pane sliding windows to the left of the front door and a set of paired 1/1 sashes to the right. The building is covered in vinyl siding and windows have fixed vinyl shutters.

81. 49-91 Collett Street

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This lot contains 6 mobile homes oriented parallel to Main Street. The buildings are all standard size mobile homes.

**82. Jacob Stalnaker House
39 Court Street**

1800; 1999

1 Non-contributing Building

Photo 4

This house is a two-story gable-end log structure with a wood shake roof. The logs are hand-hewn flat-faced and fitted together with notched corners. The left (west) bay is weatherboard infill. The eaves are covered in board-and-batten siding. There is a shed-roof front porch with wood shingle roofing. The windows are 6/6 wood sashes. This building is part of the Randolph County Historical Society Museum and was moved from its original location just south of Beverly on US 219 in 1999. The left bay was an addition circa 1850 and was totally reconstructed when the building was moved.

83. 34 Crawford Street

2004

3 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a frame one-story residence with a side-gabled roof. The building has a wood front porch with a gable roof extending from the main house roof. The building has a one-bay garage extending from the east side.

Outbuildings: One-story side-gabled garage and storage building with one garage door and one single-door entrance. Vinyl siding. ca. 2005. Non-contributing.

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Two-story side-gabled garage/apartment with textured concrete block foundation set into bank. Two open garage bays on ground floor and vinyl siding on upper floor. ca 2010. Non-contributing.

145. 390 Main Street

1980

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a one-story frame house with a gabled roof. The building is oriented perpendicular to US Route 250 with the front facade facing north. The house has a gabled carport extending from the east side and a gabled porch extending from the right side of the front facade. An additional smaller gabled porch extends from the west facade. The building has 1/1 vinyl sashes and vinyl siding.

147. 1 Court Street

ca. 1900

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-Contributing Building

This house is a two-story, front-gabled 2 x 2 bay house with a one-story shed roof rear addition. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and German clapboard siding. Windows consist of 1-over-1 replacement sashes with vinyl shutters and are generally regularly placed in each bay. The front left bay of the second floor contains paired sashes and there is a fixed picture window on first floor left bay. The attic level contains a small Carpenter Gothic pointed window under the eave. A porch containing the front door is recessed from the right front bay extending back the east elevation.

Outbuilding: One story, front-gabled garage. Ca. 1940. Constructed of concrete block. German siding in gable. Garage door has been infilled and covered with vinyl siding. Non-contributing due to integrity.

Resources Within Recommended National Register Boundary Expansion

The recommended boundary expansion includes 34 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure and 42 non-contributing buildings.

84. Rector House

ca. 1885

1 Contributing Building

60 Beverly Pike

Photo 25

The Rector House is a 2½-story high frame house with clapboard siding and corner boards. The house has a cruciform plan. The facade has the appearance of a three-bay wide, front gable and wing residence. On the facade, within the legs of the ell, is a one-story shed roof porch that is not original to the house. It has a concrete block foundation and metal railings and balustrade. Projecting from the front gable portion of the house is a one-story, three-sided, partial width projecting bay with a half-hipped roof. There is an identical bay on the south side of the house. At the rear of the house, within the legs of each of the tees, are one-story shed-roof porches. The windows of the house are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash set in wood frames. They are arranged singly and grouped in pairs. The roof is steeply-pitched and is covered in composite shingles. There is decorative vergeboard at the cornice line. The house is built on ashlar foundation.

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85. 17 Edmunton Avenue

1970

1 Non-contributing Building

This two-story residence is a frame structure with a side-gabled roof. The house has a one-story gabled wing on the right (north) side. The eave of the wing extends across the front of the house to form a shed-roof porch with wood supports and railings. The front entrance is located on the right side of the porch, to the right of a picture window with 1/1 sash sidelights. The upper story contains two 8/8 vinyl sash windows, as does the wing. The roof appears to be a newer standing seam metal roof.

86. 18 Edmunton Avenue

1889

1 Contributing Building

Photo 22

This two-story frame house has a rectangular plan and hipped roof. The front entrance is accessed via a front porch with hipped roof and round wood columns that extends across the front of the house and around the north facade. A replacement fixed picture window is located to the right of the front door. On the second floor, a 3-pane bay window projects from the center of the house. The house is 1 bay wide and 3 bays deep. The south elevation contains 3 1/1 sash windows on the second floor and a 4-pane bay window with gable and small 1-pane window on the first floor. Although the house has been altered with replacement windows and aluminum siding, the overall form and design retains integrity.

This house was built in 1889 by Dr. A.S. Bosworth and is one of the earlier residences in this part of Beverly.

87. 40 Chippewa Lane

ca. 1923

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a 1.5-story frame bungalow with a side-gabled roof and a prominent hipped dormer with paired 1/1 sash windows. The front of the house has an enclosed front porch that is integral under the main roof and has a continuous bank of ten 5-over-1 wood sash windows and a central front door. The sides of the enclosed porch each have two similar windows. The enclosed porch appears to be original. The building has a one-story section with shed roof that extends across the rear elevation. Side elevations include both single and paired wood sash windows. The exterior of the building consists of wood clapboard siding at first floor level and particleboard shingles in the dormer and gables.

Outbuildings: One story, two-bay gabled garage. Non-contributing.

88. 137 Main Street

1935

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a one-story frame residence with a Dutch gable roof. The house has a shorter one-story addition with a hipped roof extending to the west towards US 250. The main entrance is oriented on the east elevation away from the highway and is accessed via a wooden porch with shed roof that extends across the facade. Windows from left to right on the north facade include a 1/1 sash, paired 1/1 sashes and a single 1/1 sash. There is a doorway in the addition on the south side, as well as three 1/1 sash windows. This house has

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been altered with log siding and extensive additions that obscure the original design, and is not a contributing resource to the historic district.

Outbuildings: Two-bay side-gabled garage, T111 siding and concrete block foundation. Modern. Non-contributing.

89. 139 Main Street

1883

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a two-story frame residence with a side-gabled roof. The house is two bays wide by 1 bay deep with a two-story one-bay deep twin-gable extension on the east (rear) side extending the width of the house. The front facade contains a front door located just right of center, and a 1/1 vinyl sash in each bay. A porch with a hipped roof supported by round metal columns extends the width of the front facade. The second floor also contains one 1/1 vinyl sash in each bay. Side elevations include one 1/1 sash window on each floor in the front section and paired 1/1 sashes on each floor in the extension. The rear has two doorways accessible via a wood deck, one 1/1 sash window on the first floor and a set of paired 1/1 sash windows in each of the gables. The house is covered in vinyl siding and each window has green fixed shutters. Although this house has been altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows, the overall design retains integrity.

Outbuildings: One-story carport with front-gable roof, with enclosed narrow room on south side. Plywood. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing.

90. 146 Main Street

1950

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a one-story ranch-style frame home with a side-gabled roof. The building has a small projecting bay with a hipped roof at center front and a recessed front porch under the main roof in the right half of the front facade. There appear to be some additions extending from the back of the house. The house has 1/1 vinyl sash windows regularly placed on the front and south facades. It also has a large random course cut stone chimney at the northeast corner. This building has been extensively altered through replacement windows, a new deck and replacement windows, and exhibits few distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction. It is not a contributing resource to the district.

91. Forrest Warner House

ca. 1932

1 Contributing Building

151 Main Street

This house is a variation of a two-story high, bungalow style residence. The house, built on a concrete block foundation, has a brick first story and a frame second story finished with shake siding. As is typical with a bungalow, the base of the second story is slightly flared. The house has a steeply pitched, clipped gable (or jerkinhead) roof. The house is designed as a front gable and wing. The gable end also has a clipped gable roof. There are side-by-side front porches. The entrance porch is under the eaves of the side gable roof. The entrance porch has brick pillars and an enclosed brick balustrade. It shelters an entrance door and two six-

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over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The second porch is under the gable end portion of the house. It also has brick piers, which support a shallow brick arch. This porch shelters 12-light French doors. Other windows are six-over-six or three-over-one double-hung wood sash. Attached to the south side of the house is a one-story porte cochere, also with a clipped gable roof, brick pillars and partial height walls. Also on that side of the house is an exterior brick chimney that extends above the clipped end of the roofline. The chimney has a corbeled top, dentils and dual chimney pots. (Kuncio 2000)

Since 2000, the porte cochere (carport) has been enclosed with vinyl-sided walls containing two one-over-one sash windows on the front facade. However, the building still retains sufficient integrity of materials and design to be included as a contributing resource to the historic district.

92. 181 Main Street

ca. 1950

1 Contributing Building

Photo 23

This house is a 1.5-story side-gabled bungalow with a wood frame structure. The house has a front porch integral under the main roof with narrow turned wood posts (replacements). There is one central gabled dormer. The house has a one-story gabled extension that projects from the rear, and a one-story gabled bay with three 5/1 sash windows on the south side. The exterior of the house is wood German siding with shingles in the gables. The front door is centrally located with a 5/1 wood sash window on either side. Windows all appear to be original and include both paired and single 3/1 sashes on other facades and a 1/1 sash in the dormer.

93. 197 Main Street

ca. 1950

1 Contributing Building

Photo 23

This 1.5-story Cape Cod-style residence is built of concrete masonry units. It has a side-gabled roof with a gabled ell projecting a short distance from the right side of the front facade, and a gabled dormer at left. There is a front porch with dimensional lumber supports and railings extending from the ell to the left edge of the house. The porch roof is integrated into the main roof and the front entrance is located at right on the porch, just left of the ell. Windows consist of 1/1 wood sashes and are located in pairs to the left of the front door and in the ell. Single units are placed in the dormer and second floor of the ell, as well as in the other elevations.

The house has a one-story gabled section extending from the south facade with a doorway and narrow 3-pane wood window facing front, as well as additional 3-pane windows on the other elevations .

94. Hart House 202 Main Street

1869; 1932

1 Contributing Building

Photos 22, 24

The Hart House is a two-story, five-bay wide by two-bay deep center hall plan residence with a projecting rear ell. The house appears to have been built in two stages. The three-bay section of the facade that includes the entrance door and the two northern bays appears to have been built first, with the two southern bays

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added later. The rear ell is two stories high and five bays deep. At the rear of the house is a one-story, gable end, enclosed porch. The house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. There is a three-bay wide, one-story front porch with a half-hipped roof, turned wooden bedpost columns and spade-foot Eastlake detailing at the roof eaves. The porch's concrete slab floor is not original. The side gable roof has a wide band frieze and partial returns.

The Hart House dates to ca. 1869. It sits on land that, prior to the Civil War was part of a large farm owned by Rev. Thomas Collett, the pioneer Baptist minister in Randolph County. In 1869, his sons subdivided his land and one son, Calvin Collett, built a house on this parcel in 1869. Calvin died in 1880, but the house remained in his family until 1932, when the house was acquired by Ralph Kittle. The later two-bay addition appears to have been added at that time.

95. 209 Main Street

1874

1 Contributing Building

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof with a rear two-story shed-roof extension. The house is 3 bays wide and 1 bay deep, plus the one-bay extension. The house has a one-story rectangular sunroom addition on the north side with a low-pitch hipped-roof. The addition has banks of 4/1 wood sash windows on all sides. Both additions appear to be at least 50 years old. There is a one-story addition off the back with a shed roof that may be of later construction.

The main section of the house has a door in the center bay and a single 2/2 wood sash in each of the other five bays on the front facade. A porch with a shed roof supported by wooden posts extends across the front of the house. Another doorway is located from the front porch into south side of the sunroom addition where it projects beyond the original front wall. The south side of the house contains one 1/1 vinyl sash on the first and second floors, a doorway with small wooden deck and a 1.1 vinyl sash in the two-story shed addition, and a doorway in the rear one-story addition. The house has a central brick chimney with a corbelled top.

96. Citizen's Bank 248 Main Street

ca. 1945

1 Non-contributing Building

The Citizens Bank of Beverly is a one-story commercial structure with a square plan. The building has a hipped roof that is capped by a flat roof overhanging the slope. The roof has deep overhangs that form a sheltered area around the perimeter of the building. The base of the building is red brick veneer and the upper walls are covered in vertical board siding. Large picture windows with sidelights are located on all facades. This structure was built within the period of significance, but is not significant within the contexts of commerce or residential architecture in Beverly. It has also been altered and is not a contributing resource.

97. Bobbie's Citgo 270 Main Street (approx.)

ca. 1960

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a one-story gas station structure with a front-gabled roof. The front entrance is flanked by

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two fixed picture windows. The gas pump in front of the building is covered by a large square "Citgo" canopy supported by a steel I-column.

98. 273 Main Street

ca. 1890

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof and is 3 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The house also has a one-story rear addition and a side-gabled carport addition on the north facade, which extends partially across the front facade to form a shed-type porch roof over the front door. The carport is supported on square brick columns. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes and the building is covered in aluminum siding.

Outbuildings: Small rectangular shed with square windows and aluminum siding, and elliptical roof. Ca. 1955. Non-contributing.

99. 14 Mary Teresas Drive

ca. 1995

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a modular one-story building with a side-gabled roof. It is four bays wide with front entrance in the second-from-right bay.

Outbuildings: Two-story front gabled storage building with overhanging second story and one-story shed-roof addition on north side. Concrete block and vinyl siding. Non-contributing.

100. 275 Main Street (approx.)

ca. 2010

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a prefabricated modular home 4 bays wide by two bays deep. It has a side-gabled roof and is covered in vinyl siding.

101. 280 Main Street

ca. 1910

1 Contributing Building

This two-story frame residence has a jerkin roof with a two-story hipped-roof projecting bay on the south facade and a one-story shed-roof extension on the north. The front entrance is centrally located and is flanked by 6/1 vinyl sash windows. A porch with a hipped roof and white metal columns and railing extends across the front facade. Three 6/1 vinyl sash windows are placed under the jerkin eave on the second floor. The building is covered in wood shingles.

102. 290 Main Street

ca. 1900

1 Contributing Building

This frame residence is a 1.5-story Cape Cod style house with a side-gabled roof and two gabled dormers. The front door is centrally placed and has a small gabled cantilevered porch roof. A picture window with narrow sash sidelights is located to the left of the front door and a 2/1 wood sash window is located to the right. Dormer windows are 6/1 wood sashes. Windows appear to be original wood units. The house is covered in vinyl siding and has a one-story flat-roof garage addition on the north side.

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103. 302 Main Street

ca. 1995

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story modular home is 4 bays wide and has a side-gabled roof. A gabled front porch with metal supports projects from the center of the house. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding.

104. James Vaughn House
326 Main Street

ca. 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

This 2½-story wood frame residence is rectangular in plan, with a square massed quality. The building has a gabled roof with simple cornice returns. The gable end (front façade) faces the road. There is an entrance in the left bay of the front façade and an entrance on the north side in the second from left bay with a small cantilevered shed porch roof. Both entrances have small concrete stoops. The house has six windows on the front facade, including one 6-over-6 sash in each bay on each story, and two smaller windows at the attic level. The south facade contains 4 sash windows symmetrically placed, and the north facade contains 3 sashes and one paired double sash irregularly placed. Windows are vinyl replacements and are surrounded by trabeated wood trim. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding.

Deed research indicates that this house was built by 1890 and was the residence of James A. Vaughn, a blacksmith, and his family. Vaughn's blacksmith shop (no longer extant) was also on the property. Vaughn was listed in the 1880 census as a blacksmith in Beverly.

Outbuildings: There is a small one-story terra cotta block garage with a gambrel roof located to the north of the house. The corners have been skim-coated with mortar or plaster to give the appearance of quoins. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

105. Riley Morrison House
339 Main Street

ca. 1950

1 Contributing Building

This house is a variation on a two-story, side gable Colonial Revival style residence. The house has a rubble stone first story and a brick second story. Projecting from the front of the house are two side-by-side, one-story end gable porches. The larger of the two has stone piers and an elliptical concrete arch. The smaller one has stone piers and a semi-circular arch. The smaller porch shelters an entranceway; the larger one shelters a set of French doors. The majority of the windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. In the peak of the larger porch is an eight-light, vertical sash window. Sill and lintels are concrete. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. There is a brick exterior chimney on the south side of the house.

106. 340 Main Street

1880

1 Contributing Building

This two-story wood frame house has a side-gabled roof and a rear gabled extension that forms a T-shaped plan. A porch with a hipped roof and square wood supports extends around the south and east sides of the front section. The front section contains four bays on the first floor and three bays on the second floor. The two center first-floor bays are doorways, indicating that the house may be or have been a duplex. The rear

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extension contains two windows on the south facade and a small enclosed porch extending from the wraparound porch to the back corner of the building. Windows consists of wood 1/1 sashes with wood cornice lintels. The exterior of the building is wood clapboard.

107. 367 Main Street

1979

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story frame house is 7 bays wide and 2 bays deep with a side-gabled roof. The front door is located in the center bay and each of the other bays contains an 8-over-8 vinyl sash window. The two outermost bays recess at the exterior wall and roof to create a wing effect. The exterior is covered in a brown brick veneer.

108. 399 Main Street

1940

1 Contributing Building

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a 1.5-story, side-gable Bungalow-style house with large shed-roof dormers on front and rear. The dormers have three windows each with three fixed panes. The front porch is integral under the main roof and is supported by four red brick piers with brick railings. Windows consist of 4-over-1 sash units with long, narrow vertical panes in the top sash. There is a single window in the front façade at the front porch with one door on either side. Windows on the side elevations include paired units on the first story and single units on the second story. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding and a one-story concrete block rear addition with gabled roof and vinyl siding. The foundation is brick veneer over concrete.

Outbuildings: Small, one bay, gable garage with rear, two bay addition. Addition has chimney. Terra cotta block and vinyl siding facade. Ca. 1940. Non-contributing due to alterations.

**109. Beverly Volunteer Fire Department 1975
429 Main Street**

1 Non-contributing Building

The Beverly Volunteer Fire Department is a large one-story structure with a front-gabled roof and red brick veneer exterior. The building is three bays wide and has a large fixed window and door entrance on the leftmost bay, and two garage bay doors in the central and right bays. It has a rectangular plan with dimensions of approximately 80' x 200'.

**110. Cowger's Auto Sales
933 Main Street**

ca. 1935

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a one-story, end gable garage/office building with rear shed roof addition. The building has rolled asphalt roofing and an exterior block chimney on the south side. The building is constructed of cast concrete block.

111. 939 Main Street

ca. 1920

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is 1.5-stories and appears to have originally consisted of a front gabled section with a short gabled extension off the north side. A second story was added to the south side of the house by raising the

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roofline to create a saltbox profile. The roof is asphalt shingle and the exterior is vinyl siding. There is one exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. Windows consist of 3-over-1 and 1-over-1 sashes generally regularly spaced on all façades. This building was constructed from wood salvaged from a barn behind the Dr. Humboldt Yokum House (No. 6). However, the original materials and design of the house have been substantially altered and it does not retain sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource.

**112. Suiter House
27 Seneca Trail**

ca. 1856

1 Contributing Building

The Suiter House is a one-story high frame house covered with bricktex siding. It appears that the house was built as a four-bay wide, one-bay deep house. Subsequently, three bays were added to the east end. The first two are part of a kitchen added in the early twentieth century. The last is a bathroom wing added following World War II. The house was constructed with board-and-batten siding. A small amount of it is visible on the one-bay porch, which is located under the roof eaves on the west side of the house. The windows at the front of the house are three-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash. Those on the rear are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A photograph from the early twentieth century shows the house with two-over-two windows, indicating that the other windows are probably replacements. The foundation consists of log sills. The house has an interior brick chimney and an asphalt covered roof (Kuncio 2000).

This was originally the home of Henry Suiter, a blacksmith and wheelwright, who operated the tollgate on the turnpike. His grandchild was reputedly born in this house while it was under bombardment during the raid on Beverly on July 2, 1863.

**113. Beverly Town Hall
5 Walnut Street**

1961

1 Non-contributing Building

The Beverly Town Hall is a commercial building with a front-gabled roof and rectangular plan. The front facade is covered in red brick veneer and the side elevations and gables are covered in vinyl siding. There are two doorways in the front facade, a 1/1 vinyl sash on the left and a picture window with sash sidelights on the right.

114. 19 Walnut Street

1918

1 Contributing Building

This house is a 1.5-story, frame, gable end residence. The house is three bays wide, three bays deep and built on a concrete block foundation. The exterior material is aluminum siding. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story porch with a half-hipped roof, battered wood columns, and an enclosed balustrade with aluminum siding. The windows are one-over-one replacements arranged singly and in pairs. There is a central, interior chimney with a corbeled top. The house has aluminum siding and replacement windows.

According to county deeds and tax records, this house was built in 1918, when the property was owned by Jennie Pence. She purchased the parcel in 1911. In 1947 Pence conveyed the lot to Kernil and Lucretia Vest.

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Charles Reed acquired it in 1986 (Kuncio 2000).

Although the house has been altered with replacement windows and aluminum siding, the overall design and architectural form of the house is still evident and retains sufficient integrity as a contributing resource to the district.

115. 29 Walnut Street

1971

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitch Dutch cross-gable roof with deep overhangs. The front roofline extends over the garage to the right to form a sheltered porch at the front entrance and is supported by a single white column on a brick kneewall. Windows are two-pane horizontal sliding glass. The house is covered in beige brick veneer.

116. 47 Walnut Street

1947

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a 1.5-story, frame, side gable residence with a projecting, one-bay front porch. There is also a one-bay wide rear porch. The front porch has a pediment roof and metal railings and balustrade. The house is four bays wide, two bays deep, and built on a concrete block foundation. The exterior material is aluminum siding. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The windows are three-over-one, double-hung wood sash with exterior storm windows. They are arranged singly and in pairs. This building exhibits no distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction, has been extensively altered, and is not a contributing resource to the district.

Outbuildings: One story front-gabled one-bay block garage. Non-contributing.

117. 63 Walnut Street

ca. 1905

1 Contributing Building

Photo 14

This house is a 1.5-story, frame, gable end residence. The house is three bays wide, three bays deep, and built on a concrete block foundation. There is a small, one-story addition with a shed roof on the north side, rear. The exterior material is asbestos shingle siding. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. There is a full-width, one-story front porch with a flat roof, round, tapered wood columns, and a wood floor; there are no railings. The windows are three-over-one wood sash with exterior storm windows. The entrance is centered on the facade.

118. 107 Walnut Street

1960

1 Non-contributing Building

This house consists of a 1.5-story front-gabled section built of concrete block and a two-story ell addition built perpendicular from the north side of the original building. The concrete section has a hipped-roof porch extending across the front facade, a centrally-placed front door, and two 3/1 sash windows on either side. The upper story has a paired set of 3/1 sash windows. Windows in this section are wood. The 2-story frame section has a garage door in the west facade with a doorway to the right. The upper story contains two metal

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1/1 sash windows in the west and north facades. The addition is covered in vertical board siding.

119. 115 Walnut Street

ca. 1917

1 Contributing Building

This house is a 1.5-story frame gable end residence. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep. The foundation consists of concrete block piers and infilled bricks. The exterior material is aluminum siding. At the wall intersections, the siding resembles brick pilasters with stone quoins. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The partial width, enclosed front porch is not original to the house. It has a concrete block foundation and two-light vertical sash windows. Other windows are one-over-one, wood sash with exterior storm windows. The upper story windows on the side elevations are narrower than those on the first floor. Aluminum siding, enclosed front porch, storm windows (Kuncio 2000). Some windows appear to be vinyl replacements.

120. 144 Court Street

ca. 1920

1 Contributing Building

This house is a 1.5-story frame gable end building. The house is two bays wide, three bays deep, and built on concrete piers. The exterior material is aluminum siding. The roof is corrugated metal. The house has a partial width, one-story front porch with a metal shed roof. The porch supports are wooden bedpost columns. A wind-break with a window has been constructed on the east side of the porch. Most windows are three-over-one, double-hung wood sash. There is also a six-light window in the gable end.

121. 149 Court Street

1959

1 Contributing Building

This is a one-story Modern ranch home with a massed rectangular plan, flat roof and a planar, horizontally-oriented aesthetic. The house is formally composed of a set back section on the right and a forward section on the left. The main entrance is centrally located where the left section projects forward and is covered by a roof projection which forms an entrance porch. A garage door is located at the extreme left of the front facade, with a doorway and sash window immediately right. The wall projects between this door and the main entrance to form a bay containing three horizontally-oriented fixed windows. The roof of this bay is integral with the main entrance porch. The front facade of the set-back portion of the house is dominated by a massive exterior chimney. Four vertical full-height fixed windows are located to the left of the chimney. A three-pane horizontal window is placed to the right of the chimney. The exterior consists primarily of long, flat coursed beige sandstone ashlar with a minimal area of beige aluminum siding and large planes of glass.

122. 166 Court Street

ca. 1990

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story modular house has a gabled roof and is five bays wide. The front entrance is in the fourth bay and is accessed via a small wood deck. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes.

123. 208 Court Street

1930

3 Non-contributing Buildings

This one-story frame structure has a front-gabled roof and a rectangular plan that extends back into the lot away from the street. The house has a gabled front porch supported on wood posts with wooden vertical

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railings. The front entrance is centrally placed off the front porch. Windows are irregularly located on the building's facades and are 3/1 wood sashes. The building has a large addition on the east side with a gabled roof and vinyl sash windows. This building exhibits no distinctive design characteristics or materials from its time of construction, has been extensively altered, and is not a contributing resource to the district.

Outbuildings: One-story front-gabled concrete block garage. Metal roof, plywood siding in gable. Non-contributing.

Small one-story front-gabled shed. Aluminum siding. Non-contributing.

124. Cunningham House 260 Court Street

1894
Photo 31

1 Contributing Building

The Cunningham House is a restored Queen Anne style house. It was built by Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Cunningham, and later owned by photographer S. Alfred Cavalier. The clapboard-sided, frame residence is two-and-one-half stories high, three bays wide, and constructed in a cruciform style plan. The facade has a one-story, full width porch with a half-hipped roof, bedpost supports, and an arched, spindlework style frieze. At the south corner is a three-story high, octagonal turret topped with a wide-band frieze and a steeply pitched, diamond shaped roof. The first and second stories of the turret are separated by scalloped shake siding with dogtooth detailing. All gable roof ends are finished with decorative vergeboards. Decorative brackets support the overhanging eaves. The projecting cross wings have cutaway bays on the first stories; the second stories are supported by reverse-curve brackets finished with decorative carvings. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with metal exterior storm windows. The window frames have flat arch moldings with decorative corner blocks and lintels. The foundation is cut stone, and the roof is finished with asphalt shingles. Projecting roof dormers have scalloped shake siding and pediment roofs.

There is a large, gable end, three-bay wide, two-story high garage that is connected to the rear of the house by a gable end, single story hyphen. To reduce the impact of the addition, a porch that simulates a turret has been placed in front of the hyphen and between the house and the garage. Like the front porch, the faux turret has bedpost porch supports and arched spindlework. They support a wide, decorative frieze with decorative brackets and a conical roof with shallow projecting, pediment-shaped dormers. Inside the gable ends are carved sunbursts. Although of new construction, the porch is in keeping with the architecture of the house, and serves to minimize the intrusiveness of the garage and hyphen.

125. 24 Fountain Street

1978

1 Non-contributing Building

This is a ranch-style frame residence with a rectangular plan and end-gabled roof. The building has three sections delineated by roof height, including the main house, a garage and a connecting hyphen. Windows consist of 6/6 vinyl sashes and a large fixed bay window. The building is covered in a random stacked stone veneer.

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126. 44 Fountain Street

ca. 1895
Photos 26, 28

1 Contributing Building

This two-story frame residence has a side gabled roof and rectangular plan 5 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The western two bays may be a later addition to the house, as evidenced by a piece of trim possibly signifying a joint in the front (north) facade. The building has a hipped-roof porch extending the width of the building that has been enclosed. Windows are located in each bay on the front facade second floor and on both floors on the west facade. Windows consist of 2/2 wood sashes. The exterior is covered in wood clapboard siding. The house is accessed via a doorway on the west side of enclosed porch.

127. 45 Fountain Street

ca. 1888
Photos 26, 27

1 Contributing Building
1 Non-contributing Building

This house is a 2.5-story, T plan, frame residence. The house is supported on a foundation of cut stone piers and brick infill. It has clapboard siding on the first two stories, and scalloped siding in the gable ends. There is also dogtooth detailing at the cornice line, and decorative scroll work vergeboard at the gable ends. Tucked within the front leg of the T is a shed roof front porch with bedpost columns and modest scroll work brackets. Within the other leg of the T on the front facade is a one-story, shed roof addition that extends beyond the facade. There is a second, more modest addition, on the rear facade. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with exterior storm windows; they are arranged singly and in pairs (Kuncio 2000).

Outbuilding: One-story front-gabled frame garage. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing.

128. 56 Fountain Street

ca. 1990

2 Non-contributing Buildings

This house is a mobile home to which a gabled roof has been added, as well as a front porch.

Outbuilding: One story concrete block garage with gabled roof. Non-contributing.

129. 69 Fountain Street

ca. 1910

1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story frame structure has a long, narrow rectangular plan. It is 6 bays wide and 2 bays deep and has a hipped roof. The fourth bay on the front facade contains the main entrance, which has a small stoop with a hipped-roof porch supported by wooden posts. The other five bays contain horizontal sliding windows with fixed vinyl shutters. The other facades contain similar windows without shutters. The building is covered in vinyl siding. The original design/architectural form of this structure is not clear, and it does not retain sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

130. 88 Fountain Street

ca. 1910

1 Contributing Building

This 1.5-story frame house had a front gabled roof with two gabled dormers on the west side. The building has several additions, including a front shed-roof addition that has a continuous bank of 1-over-1 sash windows on all three sides and may be an enclosed porch. The front entrance is centrally located in this

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section. The original house and enclosed porch are both covered in aluminum siding. The original house section has a paired set of 1-over-1 sash windows and a single unit in the west facade below the dormers, and a 1-over-1 sash unit in the gable above the enclosed porch. There is an additional paired set on the east side of the building. The building has a low-pitched gable-roof addition with vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation off the rear and a smaller shed-roof addition with vinyl siding extending from the south east wall of the original house and connected to the rear gabled addition.

131. 97 Fountain Street

1910

3 Contributing Buildings

This two-story frame house has an end-gabled roof and is 3 bays wide and 1 bay deep. It has a rear ell extending back 1 bay deep by 1 bay wide. A small one-story addition with a shed roof is located within the ell. The front entrance includes a transom window and is located in the center bay of the front facade. A 1-over-1 wood sash window with simple wood molding surround is placed in each bay on both floors on all elevations. The front porch extends across the front facade and consists of a hipped roof supported by tapered squared columns and vertical wood railings. A side porch on the west elevation has a shed roof and has been enclosed with corrugated plastic. The exterior of the house consists of wood German clapboard siding. The roof material is blue metal replacement roof. The roof eaves feature partial cornice returns and simple carved wood pendants at the peaks.

Outbuildings: Small one story coalhouse with gabled roof and German clapboard siding. Clapboard door in one end and coal chute on opposite end. 1910. Contributing.

One story gabled shed with chestnut board-and-batten siding and replacement metal roof. Ca. 1925. Contributing.

132. 155 Fountain Street

ca. 2000

1 Non-contributing Building

This log house has an L-shaped plan with an additional covered carport/porch to create an overall U-shape. The roof is gabled. Windows consist of vinyl sashes and fixed windows, with a 6-over-6 sash and 20-pane fixed window, both with semi-circular fanlights on the primary facade. The base of the house and carport pillars are covered with fieldstone veneer.

133. 187 Fountain Street

1897

1 Contributing Building

Photo 30

1 Non-contributing Building

This house is two stories high, three bays wide, and one bay deep. There is an original one-story ell on the rear. The building has a stone foundation and a side gable, metal roof with raised seams. There is a partial width, enclosed, one-story front porch. The entrance door is centered on the porch; it is flanked by one-over-one metal sash replacement windows. On the second story facade are two one-over-one, wood sash replacement windows. The side walls have similar windows on the first story only. The building is covered with asbestos siding (Kuncio 2000).

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Outbuildings: One-story front-gabled garage fronting Cavalier Street. Ca. 1970. Plywood front, metal siding, metal roof. Non-contributing.

134. 201 Fountain Street **ca. 2000** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This structure is a mobile home with applied gable roof and a small wooden covered porch.

135. 8 Thomas Street **1900** **1 Contributing Building**
Photo 32

This two-story frame house has a side gabled roof and is 3 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The front door is located in the center bay and is accessed via a front porch with hipped roof that extends across the front of the house and is supported with square wood posts and a wooden kneewall. There is a single 1-over-1 vinyl sash window in the left and right bays on the first level and in all three bays on the second level of the front facade. The west facade contains an exterior brick chimney and has one 1-over-1 sash window in the right bay on both stories. The rear and east facades each have one window. The house has a sizable one-story gabled addition that extends from the rear of the main section and to the west. The addition has a porch on the east that is integrated under the main roof. The west slope of the addition roof changes to a shallower pitch as it projects past the wall of the original structure. The building is covered in aluminum siding.

136. 33 Thomas Street **1982** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This house is a two-story split level with side gabled roof. It has a side-gabled one-story garage addition on the south side. The house is three bays wide with the front entrance located at mid-level in the center bay, 1-over-1 vinyl sashes on the ground floor left and right bays, paired 8-over-8 sashes with fixed shutters in second level left bay, and a single 8-over-8 vinyl sash with fixed shutters in the second level right bay. The ground floor is covered in random laid field stone veneer and the upper floor is covered in yellow vinyl siding. The garage is brown stained horizontal wood siding

137. 36 Thomas Street **ca. 1990** **1 Non-contributing Building**

This is a one-story modular home 4 bays wide and 1 bay deep. It has a side gabled roof and a central gabled porch supported on wood posts with a wood deck. It is covered in blue vinyl siding. Windows are 1-over-1 vinyl sashes.

138. 73 Thomas Street **ca. 1918** **1 Contributing Building**
Photo 29

This house is two stories high, three bays wide, and two bays deep. There is an original one-story ell on the rear. The building has a concrete block foundation and a side gable, metal roof with two gable end dormers. There is a full width, one-story front porch with a flat roof and metal railings and supports; it is not original to the house. The entrance door is centered on the facade. To the left is a group of three double-hung one-over-one, wood sash windows; to the right is a single window. The upper story windows are also one-over-

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one, double-hung wood sash. The building is finished with aluminum siding (Kuncio 2000).

139. 28 Cavalier Street

ca. 2005

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a one-story modular home with a side gabled-roof. The building is oriented perpendicular to Cavalier Street. The building is 5 bays wide and 2 bays deep. The front entrance is located in the 4th bay of the north facade, under a cross gable.

140. 42 Cavalier Street

ca. 1900

1 Contributing Building

This building is a two-story frame structure with a side-gabled roof. The building is 3 bays wide and 1 bay deep. It has a two-story ell extending from the back north side and a one-story shed-roof addition on the south side of the ell abutting the front section. The front facade contains a centrally-located main entrance and one-over-one replacement sash windows in the first and third bays on each floor. There are similar windows on the west (rear) facade in the rightmost bay on both levels. The west elevation of the ell also contains two 1-over-1 sash windows. The house has a front porch with a shed roof that extends across the front elevation and is supported by wood posts with "X" railings.

The house has been converted to two apartments. A wood staircase and deck have been constructed on the north side extending around the west side to access the upper floor. A concrete block foundation has been constructed for the building. The building is covered in board-and-batten siding.

141. 53 Cavalier Street

2005

1 Non-contributing Building

This building is a one-story home with a front gabled-roof. The building is 2 bays wide and extends back into the lot. The gabled roof projects forward to form a covered porch at the main entrance. The building is covered in vinyl siding.

142. 10 Lewis Street

1900

2 Contributing Buildings

This is a two-story frame house with a side-gabled roof and an L-shaped plan. The front section of the house is 3 bays wide by 1 bay deep. An enclosed porch with a shed roof extends across the front of the building, and contains a centrally-placed main entrance flanked by pairs of 1-over-1 vinyl sash windows. Each side of the enclosed porch also contains a single 1-over-1 sash window. The upper story contains a single 1-over-1 sash window in each of the 3 bays on the upper story, and in both side elevations on the upper and lower stories.

The ell extends from the west side of the rear facade and is cross-gabled. There are two infill additions on the east side of the ell, including a two-story shed-roof section abutted against the ell and front section of the house stepping down to a one-story shed-roof addition directly south. Windows on the east elevation include a single 1-over-1 sash in the second level of the two-story addition, a group of three 1-over-1 sashes in the one-story addition, and a single 1-over-1 sash near the back of the ell.

Outbuilding: Concrete block outbuilding approximately 12' x 20' with brick foundation and gabled metal

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roof. The foundation contains a coal chute. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

143. 74 Lewis Street **ca. 1995** **1 Non-contributing Building**
This structure is a mobile home with applied gable roof and a wooden covered porch.

144. Brick Sidewalks **ca. 1910** **1 Contributing Structure**
Main, Court and Fountain Streets

The brick sidewalks south of Court Street were constructed beginning in the early 20th century. The sidewalks consist of red bricks in running bond and herringbone patterns. The color of the bricks and sidewalk width varies from street to street, indicated that sections were installed at different times. In some locations, the bricks are partially or entirely covered by earth. Brick sidewalks north of Court Street are new construction and are non-contributing.

145. (390 Main Street, see “Additional Resources Within Current National Register Boundaries”)

146. 68 Lewis Street **2000** **2 Non-contributing Buildings**
This house is a gable end one-story frame structure with two gabled wings projecting from the north (front) facade. A porch is inset between the wings under the main roof and is supported on brick piers. Each wing has two very long and narrow fixed windows. The left (east) wing has a wide exterior chimney. The house is covered in variegated brown running course brick veneer.

Outbuilding: One-story front-gabled frame shed. Plywood exterior. Non-contributing.

147. (1 Court Street, see “Additional Resources Within Current National Register Boundaries”)

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SUMMARY

Beverly is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Military, Politics/Government and Transportation and is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The district has a local level of significance as the Randolph county seat for 100 years and a regional center of commerce, transportation and society. It is also locally significant within Randolph and surrounding counties for its connection to the Civil War and its variety of architectural eras and styles. The district's Period of Significance is 1768-1959, which extends from the town's oldest extant resource (Beverly Cemetery) through 1959, the date of construction of its most recent contributing resource, a modern ranch residence.

STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Early Exploration and Settlement, 1753 – 1787

Exploration of the Trans-Allegheny frontier in the early 18th century was difficult due to the mountainous terrain and occurred only sporadically. Explorers and traders used old Indian trails to reach remote areas in the early to mid 1700s but did not typically settle in the region that would become West Virginia. The Seneca Trail was a major corridor stretching from New York to Alabama with various footpaths and branches. In what is now West Virginia, it partially followed the Tygart River Valley and passed close to what would become Elkins and Beverly. A branch of the trail, called the Shawnee Trail, also traveled over the mountains from Elkins to Seneca Rocks.² These and other similar paths would have been used by early explorers of the Tygart Valley. Some modern roads in Randolph County now generally follow the routes of the Indian trails, including US 219 (Seneca Trail) and US 33 (Shawnee Trail).

The first settlers of European descent in the Beverly area were Robert Files (Foyles) and David Tygart (Taggart), who brought their families to the area in 1753. Both families planned to return east in 1754 due to a poor harvest and rumors of Indian attacks on the frontier, but before they were able to depart, Indians attacked their homes. A Files boy who had been away from the homestead one day returned to find Indians killing his family members and burning their cabin. He fled to the Tygart home and the remaining settlers were able to make a narrow escape with a few belongings before Indians arrived to burn their home. Files Creek, which runs through Beverly, and the Tygart Valley and Tygart Valley River are named for these early settlers.³ No trace of their early homesteads remains.

During the years of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), fear of Indian hostility discouraged settlement of the western Virginia frontier. Settlers began returning to the mountains around 1764, and in 1772, land patents were granted in the Tygart Valley for "thirty miles up and down the river." Names of settlers who

² Donald L. Rice, *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Seneca Trail." (Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 649.

³ Hu Maxwell, *The History of Randolph County, West Virginia* (Morgantown, WV: Acme Publishing Company, 1898; Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1961), 181.

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received land patents included Haddan, Westfall, Stalnaker, Morgan, Riffle, Wamsley, Warwick and Nelson, among others.⁴ In 1772, Captain Benjamin Wilson brought a group of families to the Beverly area and led construction of several forts in the Tygart Valley for protection against Indian attacks. Wilson's home and fort was 3 miles south of what is now Elkins. In 1774, Wilson served in Lord Dunmore's War and was promoted to rank of Colonel. He also later served in the American Revolutionary War and was active in the formation of Randolph County.⁵ The Westfall family was another prominent family of early settlers. The Westfalls discovered and laid to rest the remains of the Files family, and Jacob Westfall, Sr. built a fort near the site where Files Creek meets the Tygart Valley River. A number of Westfall family members served in various political posts such as sheriff and county clerk.⁶

The Beverly Cemetery (Resource No. 20) is the oldest extant resource in the Beverly Historic District. The earliest graves, of Nicholas Wolfe and Isaac Springstone, date to 1768, even before permanent settlers arrived in 1772. Other buildings within the district that date to the early period of Beverly's settlement include the Adam Crawford House (No. 12; ca. 1792), Buckey House and Hotel (No. 16; ca. 1790) and Andrew J. Collett House (No. 17; 1772-74). All of these structures were expanded and altered over the years to gain more space and/or reflect architectural styles of the day. The oldest sections of the Adam Crawford House and Peter Buckey House are still distinguishable from later additions. The Andrew J. Collett House contains a two-story log section which is said to have been James Westfall's original fort within its unusually thick walls. A log cabin ca. 1811 is also visible in the rear section of the William Rowan House (No. 1).

Beverly's Growth as Regional Center of Government, Transportation and Commerce, 1787-1861

Randolph County was formed from part of Harrison County, Virginia in 1787. The first county court was held on May 28, 1787 at Colonel Benjamin Wilson's home. Justices of the Peace from throughout the county, which then included parts of Barbour, Webster, Upshur and Tucker counties, convened to appoint and elect various positions including sheriff, county surveyor and coroner. They also conducted necessary business including selection of a site for the first courthouse and county seat, passing the following motion as recorded in the official proceedings:

That the Public Buildings be erected on the Lands of James Westfall in that space of ground bounded by James Westfall fences [sic] on the lower end of his plantation and the River & by a line, drawn from the River at Right angles passing the old School house and Westfalls Land and by the County Road.

⁴ Maxwell 182.

⁵ "Benjamin Wilson Branch A," Ruddell Family Tree website, <http://www.walthertree.com/BenWilsonPDF.pdf> (accessed February 3, 2014).

⁶ Historic Beverly Preservation, "A More Complete History of Beverly," <http://www.historicbeverly.org/bevhist2.htm> (accessed February 3, 2014.)

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If any spot within the tract of this order delineating that Jacob Westfall and Cornelius Board may appoint who is appointed to view and lay off a certain tract not exceeding One Acre, the Said James Westfall giving and Granting the said Tract of One Acre together with Public Buildings.⁷

The next day, the court continued its session at James Westfall's cabin located on the west side of Main Street near the current site of the Blackman-Bosworth store (No. 9). At the June 1787 court session, James Westfall was given permission to lay off lots in the new county seat, which was at the time called Edmundton in honor of Virginia Governor Edmund Jennings Randolph. The town was laid out in 1790 on 20 acres owned by James Westfall, and included ½ acre lots and a log courthouse. It was decided that the name of the town would be Beverly in honor of the newly elected Governor Beverley Randolph.⁸

The county court ordered a jail built in August 1787, to be completed in one month, and awarded the contract to Edward Hart. Eleven months later, the jail was still not completed and the sheriff was ordered to collect \$26.66 for its completion, which finally occurred in 1790.⁹ The commissioning of a courthouse followed much the same story; the county court approved plans for the building in September 1788 and awarded the contract to Hugh Turner, but in 1792 the courthouse consisted only of "timbers, scantlings and planks." The job went through two more contractors before a courthouse finally was completed around 1798. Even then, records indicate that court was held in the homes of various citizens occasionally through 1802, and the log courthouse was not used at all after 1803.¹⁰

In 1808, the county court resolved to build a new courthouse and jail to replace the initial unsuccessful attempts. The new courthouse was to be a substantial brick structure, with the following specifications:

The front to be thirty feet wide; forming a circle in the back part; underpinned with stone; walls of brick; first story 12 feet high; second story 8 feet high; the clerk's office 15 feet square; adjoining the southwest end of the Court-house, built of brick; all covered with joint shingles; lower floor of office to be laid with brick.

This simplified Federal-style courthouse (No. 21) was completed and occupied around 1815, and the adjoining clerk's office added in 1838.¹¹ It was used as the county courthouse until the 1890s and still stands today.

⁷ Albert S. Bosworth, *A History of Randolph County, West Virginia* (Elkins, WV: Self-published, 1916; Parsons, WV: McClain, 1975), 40.

⁸ Donald L. Rice and Phyllis Baxter, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," Randolph Co. Historical Society, 1993, 4.

⁹ Maxwell, p. 192.

¹⁰ Maxwell, p. 192 and 196.

¹¹ Maxwell 196.

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Construction on the new jail began in 1813. The intended location of the jail was on the west side of Main Street across from the courthouse in what is now Beverly Public Square (No. 10). However, Adam Myers owned a hotel on the east side of the square and objected to the construction of a jail directly in front of his business. He offered to deed a plot of land on the north side of the square for construction of the jail with the stipulation that no structure could ever be built on the public square. In the late 19th century, encroachments such as farm implements, storage boxes and other items routinely appeared on Beverly Public Square, causing the public to appeal to the county court to have the square periodically cleared. In 1895, the county commission attempted to sell the Beverly Public Square along with the decommissioned courthouse, but ultimately lost their battle in the Supreme Court of Appeals, which held that the square was to be held in perpetuity for public use.¹²

A two-story brick jail (No. 11) was constructed by William Marteny and William Steers and was still under construction as late as 1821.¹³ This jail served until 1844, when it was sold and a third, larger jail was completed on Walnut Street at a cost of \$4479.¹⁴ Randolph County's third jail (No. 24) was built between 1841 and 1845 in the Greek Revival style and included jail cell rooms with thick cut stone walls and living quarters for the jailer and family.

The population of Randolph County grew steadily in the pre-Civil War period, as seen in the table below.¹⁵

Year	Randolph Co. Population
1790	951
1800	1826
1810	2854
1820	3357
1830	5000
1840	6208
1850	5243
1860	4990

¹⁶ Accordingly, as the center of county government, Beverly attracted residents and commerce. The Blackman-Bosworth Store (No. 9; 1827) was one of the first brick buildings used for commercial purposes in the Trans-Allegheny. Other early 19th-century commercial buildings and residences were located on the town streets in relatively close proximity to the courthouse. Residences dating from this period include the Logan House (No. 4; ca. 1840), David Goff House (No. 6, ca. 1835), Jonathan Arnold House (No. 13, ca. 1820), Squire N. Bosworth Property (No. 14, ca. 1824) and the Bushrod Crawford House (No. 23; ca 1850). These homes are all built in the formal, symmetrical Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles of the early 1800s, and many served multiple functions over the years as residences, stores, taverns and hotels. As with many houses built in the remote frontier areas, the architectural features are more modest than was typical in larger cities, but the general Federal and Greek

¹² Donald L. Rice, "The Beverly Public Square," <http://www.historicbeverly.org/bevsquare.htm>.

¹³ Maxwell 196, 197.

¹⁴ Maxwell 198.

¹⁵ Bosworth 245.

¹⁶ These numbers represent a larger area of land prior to the formation of surrounding counties from Randolph County territory, which occurred in the 1850s, accounting for the drop in population in 1860.

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Revival design characteristics are still evident, particularly in façade arrangements and trabeated entryways. Since the town lots were laid out at ½ an acre, this allowed for spacious yards between buildings. Although development was concentrated in the central part of Beverly, the visual effect in the early 19th century would have been of distinct, detached buildings, rather than the connected storefronts that came about a century later.

In 1835, Beverly had a population of 184 and offered a variety of amenities and services. Joseph Martin provided the following description in his *Gazetteer of Virginia*:

*Beverly contains besides the public buildings, 3 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 1 common school, 1 tanyard, 2 saddlers, 2 boot and shoe factories, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 hatter, 1 wagon maker, 1 house carpenter, 2 tailors, etc.... The land [on the borders of the Valley River] possesses a considerable degree of fertility; and the eye in traversing it beholds some fine mountain scenery (being completely environed with spurs of the Allegheny Mountain) as well as some handsome farms in a high state of cultivation.*¹⁷

In 1847, the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was completed from Staunton, Virginia to Parkersburg, a chief transportation hub on the Ohio River. The Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was one of the most important early east-west roads through the Allegheny Mountains. The original planned route of the road was to have bypassed Beverly several miles to the south, but Beverly residents bought several thousand dollars in subscriptions in the turnpike and thus, the route was changed to pass directly through Beverly, bringing commerce and travelers with it.¹⁸ The Beverly and Fairmont Turnpike was completed in 1852 and connected the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Grafton with the S&P turnpike, further cementing Beverly's role as a transportation center. Hotels, tailors, saddle shops, carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, gunsmiths and all manner of other businesses were opened to serve both locals and travelers.

The turnpike era brought recognition to one of Beverly's most notable residents, Lemuel Chenoweth. Chenoweth was born in Beverly in 1811 and was a skilled carpenter. He worked on a variety of projects from churches to furniture to wagons, but it was his covered bridges that made him famous. According to tradition, he traveled to Richmond with a model of his bridge design to present to the Board of Public Works, which was accepting bids for the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. He placed the model between two chairs and stood on it himself, a feat that none of his competitors could accomplish, and was awarded the contract. Though the details of this tale are uncertain, Chenoweth did indeed construct 20 wooden bridges, including the famous Philippi Covered Bridge, for the Staunton and Parkersburg, Fairmont and Wheeling, and other turnpikes. Chenoweth built a covered bridge across the Tygart Valley River at Beverly

¹⁷ Joseph Martin, *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia* (Charlottesville: Mosely and Tompkins, 1835; Google e-book edition), 423.

¹⁸ Bosworth 103.

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in 1846-47 and his own home adjacent to it on the riverbank. The bridge is no longer standing but his home is still extant (No. 3). Like Chenoweth's bridges, the house is built of heavy timber framing with mortise-and-tenon joinery, and has a unique four-sided brick fireplace. Chenoweth died in 1887 and is buried at Beverly Cemetery.¹⁹

Through the mid-1850s, Beverly continued to grow and was the center of social life and commerce for Randolph County. Thomas J. Arnold, son of Jonathan Arnold and Laura Jackson Arnold (No. 13), wrote extensively about life in Beverly in the 1860s:

Beverly was very different in a business way from what it is today. For instance, there was a hat factory, where you could have any kind of a hat made to order by Wm. Rowan. There were two boot and shoe shops that did good work. Most men wore boots in those days. There were two tailor shops, each having two, sometimes three men making men's and boys' clothes. There were three saddlery shops, making excellent saddles, bridles and saddle pockets, two blacksmith shops, two gunsmith shops, making excellent and beautiful guns, many of them ornamented with silver mountings, beautifully engraved, two carpenter shops-also making furniture, wagons & c. - neat, good work. A toy factory-toys and ornaments made of Plaster of Paris by two Italians and peddled over the country. It may be stated that later these two Italians were among the first local volunteers in the Confederate army. Two Hotels, some half dozen stores carrying general merchandise.

Tri-weekly stage coaches - drawn by four horses, [ran] from Staunton, from Weston and from Fairmont; making good time, horses being changed every 10 or 12 miles, going night and day; their approach to the town, being heralded by the blowing of a trumpet, carried by the driver. Such notice enabling the citizens to gather at the hotels to see the arrival of guests, and get the latest news; and to have the hostler out with fresh horses, and the postmaster to have his mail bags ready. These coaches could carry nine passengers inside, and could take two on the top seat with the driver - a big leather-covered boot at the back to hold baggage.

Aside from the stage coaches, persons frequently traveled in private conveyances-there being much intercourse with Richmond and other sections of Eastern Virginia. Also much travel in season, to the many mineral springs in Greenbrier, Bath and Rockbridge Counties.²⁰

The hustle and bustle of business as usual in Beverly was soon to give way to a more apprehensive atmosphere, as the Civil War loomed on the horizon.

¹⁹ Donald L. Rice, *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Lemuel Chenoweth," (Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 130.

²⁰ Arnold, Thomas J. "Beverly in the Sixties." *United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine*, November 1967. Published online by Historic Beverly Preservation, Inc. <http://www.historicbeverly.org/bevsixties.htm>

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Beverly in the Civil War, 1861-1865

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Beverly's location on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike made it a strategic site. Arnold states in his account that most local residents sympathized with the South, but there were enough pro-Union locals to make for some lively debates in the local taverns.²¹ The area started the war as a Confederate staging and supply ground, with both local militia and Confederate troops gathering from eastern Virginia in early 1861.²² Confederate General George A. Porterfield was sent from Virginia to Grafton to secure the B&O Railroad; Union General George B. McClellan arrived with troops in June 1861 for the same purpose. The two forces met in Philippi on June 3 in the first land battle of the Civil War. The surprised Confederates were forced to retreat 40 miles south to Huttonsville.²³ It was during this retreat that a wounded soldier's leg was amputated in the Logan house – the first amputation behind Confederate lines.

After the loss of the B&O Railroad, control of strategic roads in western Virginia was a priority for the Confederacy. General Robert S. Garnett took command of defending both the Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike pass at Rich Mountain and the Laurel Hill pass near Belington on the Beverly & Fairmont Turnpike. Garnett stayed with approximately 4000 of his troops at Laurel Hill and placed 1,300 men at Camp Garnett at Rich Mountain under Lieutenant Colonel John Pegram. McClellan, on the other hand, concurrently sent a number of troops to Laurel Hill as a diversion tactic and another 5,000 to Rich Mountain. On July 11, a Union brigade led by General William S. Rosecrans attacked Camp Garnett in the Battle of Rich Mountain and prevailed. Assistance from other Confederate troops in Beverly, 6 miles east of Rich Mountain, was too late. Garnett, finding his position at Laurel Hill compromised, led a retreat during which he was killed at Corrick's Ford near present-day Parsons.²⁴

Following the Battle of Rich Mountain, Beverly remained in the control of the Union for the rest of the war. A number of Southern sympathizers fled to the south, leaving behind their homes and possessions, which were freely used by occupying forces. General McClellan established Union headquarters in Beverly were housed in the Bushrod Crawford House (No. 23). The David Goff House (No. 6) was used throughout the war as a military hospital and graffiti from Civil War soldiers can still be seen on its interior walls.²⁵ Other homes were used for wounded and sick when needed, and officers boarded in local hotels and in the homes of residents. Thomas J. Arnold, who was 16 at the time of the Battle of Rich Mountain, related the story of a stray cannonball crashing through the chimney of Henry Suiter's home (No. 112) and frightening Judson

²¹ Arnold, "Beverly in the Sixties."

²² Rice, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," 6.

²³ Terry DelBene, W. Hunter Lesser, Lars Byrne and Phyllis J. Baxter, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Rich Mountain Battlefield," Manuscript on file at West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office. 1992.

<http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr/pdf/randolph/92000899.pdf>, §8:1-2.

²⁴ DelBene §8:3-8.

²⁵ Rice, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," 7.

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Suiter's sick wife. Arnold also remembered catching a soldier "fishing for chickens" with line and bait in his family's backyard (No. 13). The soldier left reluctantly after being caught, "not in the least abashed."²⁶

Thomas J. Arnold was the son of Jonathan Arnold and Laura Jackson Arnold. The Arnold-Jackson family itself serves as an example of the common Civil War theme of "brother against brother." Laura was a loyal Unionist throughout the war, yet her brother General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was one of the war's most celebrated Confederate generals. Though she and her brother had been close, the war damaged their relationship and they never spoke again. Jonathan Arnold was initially opposed to Virginia's secession from the Union, but later became a Southern sympathizer and voted against the formation of West Virginia as a Union state. He was then accused of disloyalty and held prisoner for a time.²⁷ Meanwhile, during the war, Laura became known for tending to wounded soldiers, both Union and Confederate, on the battlefield. It was said "after any raid or skirmish near the town, she would be seen tending the wounded with a roll of bandages in one hand and a pot of coffee in the other." In 1870, Jonathan and Laura divorced – a scandalous occurrence at the time – apparently due to their political differences.²⁸ Still, she was lauded both during the war and for many years after as a loyal patriot and kind helper to soldiers.²⁹ The Arnold House still stands on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets in Beverly.

Though the Union generally retained control of Beverly, several Confederate raids were carried out on the town with varying degrees of success. During Imboden's Raid of April 24, 1863, Confederate General John D. Imboden's force of 3,365 attacked 878 Union troops in Beverly. Forced to retreat, the Union troops destroyed supplies and burned some of the town, but then returned after Imboden's departure. A few months later on July 2, Confederate General William "Mudwall" Jackson attempted to attack 800 Union troops at Beverly, but retreated when Union reinforcements arrived.³⁰ Confederate Major Houston Hall next attempted a raid of about 360 Union troops on October 28, 1864. Hall attacked at 5am, expecting the Union soldiers to be asleep in bed, but instead found them ranked for morning roll-call. After some chaotic fighting in the dark, the Union officers were able to organize 50 men to successfully contain and capture the Confederate raiders.³¹ The last Confederate raid on Beverly was conducted on January 11, 1865 by General Thomas Rosser, who with 300 men achieved a complete surprise attack on approximately 1000 Union soldiers. Rosser's troops wore U.S. overcoats and captured the solitary Union sentinel who could have sounded the alarm. 580 Union soldiers were captured and marched to Virginia in deep snow, and 400 escaped to Philippi.

²⁶ Arnold, "Beverly in the Sixties."

²⁷ Maxwell 321-322.

²⁸ Historic Beverly Preservation, Inc., "The Jonathan Arnold House," <http://www.historicbeverly.org/builds/jonarnold.htm>

²⁹ Maggie McClean, "Laura Jackson Arnold," *Civil War Women: Women of the Civil War and Reconstruction Eras 1849-1877* (blog), <http://civilwarwomenblog.com/laura-jackson-arnold/>

³⁰ Rice, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," 7-8.

³¹ Maxwell 264.

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Rosser burned the Beverly covered bridge and gained all of the Union supplies.³² This was the last Civil War fighting to occur at Beverly, as the war would end a few months later in April 1865.

Post-Civil War Era Changes and Architectural Diversity, 1865-1959

The years after the Civil War were a time of rebuilding and growth. As life returned to normal, Beverly resumed its role as a center of government and regional commerce. The Civil War had changed the landscape of Beverly. Many buildings had been burned or dismantled by troops for use as building material, including a new brick academy that had never been used and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. These churches and homes that were destroyed during the war were rebuilt in mid to late 19th-century styles. Beverly Presbyterian Church (No. 18) was rebuilt in 1869, most likely in a simple meetinghouse form. It was enlarged and expanded in the Gothic Revival style in 1894. The Judson-Blackman House (No. 7) straddled the pre- and postwar eras, having been started in 1861 but not completed until 1865.

Beverly was also beginning to expand further from the central intersection of Main and Court streets. The Hart House (No. 94) was constructed in 1869 by Calvin Collett, a son of Reverend Thomas Collett, a pioneer Baptist minister in Randolph County. Reverend Collett's large farm in the northern part of Beverly was subdivided by his sons in 1869. This subdivision was a first indication of the growth and development of outer Beverly that would occur gradually over the late 19th century. Extant houses from Beverly's post Civil War era (1865-ca. 1890) include the Eli Baker House (No 31; 1873) and Birkett-Cresap House (No. 5; ca. 1865) on Main Street near the old courthouse, and on the north end of town near the Hart House, the James Vaughn House (No. 104; 1880), Harding House (No 89; 1883) and Rector House (No. 84; 1885).

Commercial development also picked up after the war. The Randolph Enterprise was established as the county's first newspaper in 1874 in the Enterprise Building (No. 15) on Main Street. Lorenzo Dow Strader, an attorney in Beverly who married into the Blackman family, built a small brick law office (No. 8, 1882) on the grounds of his home (No. 7) conveniently located across the street from the courthouse. Unfortunately, many downtown buildings were destroyed in a fire in 1891.³³

Just as turnpikes had brought prosperity to Beverly, the rise of the railroad signaled great change for the town. Henry Gassaway Davis and his son-in-law Stephen B. Elkins were two important figures in the growth and development of West Virginia in the late 19th century, particularly the eastern highlands including Randolph and Tucker Counties. Davis was a prominent businessman and politician; he and Elkins both served as United States Senators and were two of the most powerful men in West Virginia at the turn of the century. Showing tremendous business savvy and foresight, while serving in the West Virginia legislature

³² Maxwell 264-265.

³³ Rice, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," 9.

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Davis secured a corporate charter in 1866 that granted him rights to build a railroad and control natural resources in the north-central part of the state. Davis's company began construction on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway (WVC&P) in 1880. The railroad penetrated the isolated mountain wilderness of Tucker County and reached the area of Elkins in 1889, which at the time was the small farming community of Leadsville. The ability to transport the rich resources of coal and timber to market rapidly and drastically changed the economy and landscape. Railroad, coal and timber workers flooded in from all over the country and world.^{34 35}

The activities of Davis and Elkins would have a permanent effect on Beverly's future. They established the new town of Elkins in 1889 as the headquarters of their corporation. Just six miles north of Beverly, Elkins quickly grew into a regional hub of business and activity. It soon supplanted Beverly as the largest and most important town in Randolph County.

Elkins residents began a campaign to move the county seat to their town around 1890. Two referendums to move the county seat to Elkins were defeated and in the meantime, plans had been approved to build a large new county courthouse in Beverly, which was completed in 1894. However, this building burned in 1897, renewing the movement to make Elkins the county seat. Court records were moved to the old Beverly courthouse and a third referendum vote in 1898 was too close to call, sending the issue to the courts. Armed Elkins residents then gathered to forcibly move the county records from Beverly to Elkins, but violence was averted when community leaders prevailed upon the Elkins contingent to give up the attempt. The county courts eventually ruled that the county seat be moved to Elkins and the records were relocated without incident.³⁶

After Elkins became the county seat, the role and prominence of Beverly within the region fundamentally changed. Beverly became a more residential community with associated businesses and services for locals. However, the same factors that led to the growth and prosperity of Elkins also benefitted Beverly and many communities in Randolph County. The 17-mile Huttonsville branch line of the WVC&P was constructed through Beverly in 1891 and connected the regional timber industry with larger markets. Passenger trains also ran on the line and Beverly had its own depot. This branchline was apparently a busy line due to lumber mills in Mill Creek, Dailey and Huttonsville³⁷. The WVC&P became part of the Western Maryland Railway in 1905, and eventually part of the CSX system. The Huttonsville Branch was abandoned by CSX in the

³⁴Thomas Richard Ross, *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Henry Gassaway Davis," (Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 185-186.

³⁵Jae Spears, *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Stephen B. Elkins," (Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 218.

³⁶Rice, "Historic Beverly: a Guide Book," 10.

³⁷Eric Hansmann, "Branchlines," *South Elkins Western Maryland Railway Company, Western Division Mainline Model Railroad*, Website, http://www.hansmanns.org/south_elkins/branches/index.htm (accessed May 29, 2013.)

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1990s and is now owned by the West Virginia Rail Authority, and carries no rail traffic.

The changing economy and population shifts of the late 19th-century changed the nature of Beverly from a regional center of commerce to a more localized community, but the town still experienced growth and activity. Construction of businesses and residences continued through the early 20th century. The Beverly Bank (No. 25) was founded in 1900, and downtown buildings including the Masonic Hall (No. 39; 1907), I.O.O.F building (No. 33; 1914) and Hill Building (No. 22; 1907) were constructed. The population of Beverly held steady between 1904 and 1917 at around 500.

Turn-of-the-century residences in Beverly reflect the popular architectural styles of the time, including Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Cape Cod, as well as a growing working class population, as evidenced in the construction of smaller homes. Home construction follows no distinct chronological/geographical pattern within Beverly, since the oldest homes were built on large lots spaced throughout the town. Later, these large lots were gradually subdivided and newer residences began filling the space along Main Street/ US219 and side streets. Today, the entire development of Beverly can be witnessed by walking a few blocks along Main Street, from the earliest settlers' cabin and antebellum Greek Revival homes to post-Civil War commercial buildings and 20th-century bungalows.

The Butcher Addition, which includes Fountain, Thomas, Cavalier and Lewis Streets in the southeastern part of Beverly, was a subdivision developed around 1890 by Fountain Butcher, a son of Ely Butcher. Ely was a merchant and served as justice of the peace and sheriff, and owned thousands of acres of land in Randolph County and beyond. Upon his death in 1892, he left all his houses and lots in the town of Beverly to Fountain.³⁸ It appears that the area east of Walnut Street and south of Court Street was subdivided around this time. The development of this area may have been related to the planned construction of the large new courthouse in 1894 on Court Street and/or to speculation regarding the railroad branch line. A number of houses in the Butcher Addition date from the 1890s, notably the high-style Queen Anne Cunningham House (No. 124; 1894). The southeast corner of the Butcher Addition, at Lewis and Fountain Streets, was the African-American area of Beverly for a time. The first African Methodist Episcopal church in Randolph County was founded in Beverly in 1894 by Reverend E.R. Bazier.³⁹ According to local residents, the church was located on Lewis Street, and also contained one of the county's first schools for African-American children.⁴⁰ These buildings are no longer extant.

Many prominent Randolph County founding families had deep roots in Beverly and stayed on, maintaining their social status and traditions from an earlier time. Grace Pettit Strader married Wilbur J. Strader of Beverly on November 8, 1911. Strader was a lawyer and son of Lorenzo Dow Strader and Maria Blackman

³⁸ Ely Butcher, "Last Will and Testament." On file at Randolph County Clerk's Office.

³⁹ Maxwell 313-314.

⁴⁰ Woodrow Yokum, interview by Courtney Zimmerman, October 7, 2013.

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Strader, and grew up in the Blackman-Strader House (No. 7). According to oral histories, when Wilbur and Grace married, he built her a home in the latest Craftsman style (No. 51). The oversize bungalow was built for entertaining, and the furniture would be moved out of the living room for dances. In her later years, Mrs. Strader recalled that the women of Beverly's prominent old families would gather for bridge club and entertained friends and associates from Beverly and Elkins. Although the world was rapidly changing around them, the Beverly elite maintained their social proprieties as long as they could into the 20th century.⁴¹

By the late 1920s, even prior to the 1929 stock market crash, exploitation of natural resources and overdevelopment had created much economic hardship in West Virginia, especially in coal, railroad and timber-dependent communities. Though some had managed to become rich and hold onto their wealth, most working-class families were struggling.⁴² The Great Depression exacerbated these problems. Although construction of homes and businesses in Beverly tapered during 1920s and 1930s, several architecturally diverse houses date from this period, including 1930s bungalows (No. 91 and No. 92) on north Main Street and the Adirondack-style Swisher House on Bridge Street (No. 73). These structures further demonstrate the continuum of Beverly as a residential community, even during difficult economic times.

As with most communities nationwide, few buildings were constructed in Beverly during World War II. In the years following, residential development picked up again at a slow but steady pace. In the late 1940s and 1950s, several houses were constructed on undeveloped side streets and in spaces between older homes that had formerly been built on large lots. The Hancock-Daniels subdivision, consisting of 6 acres off of Edmundton Street in the north area of Beverly, was platted in 1968, although it was not fully developed for several decades. A select number of postwar houses exhibit unique design, materials and construction methods, including use of concrete block (No. 93; 1950) and native stone (No. 105; 1950). Architectural surveys indicate that the architectural significance, number and integrity of resources constructed after 1959 diminish substantially, thus marking the end date for Beverly's period of significance.

Beverly residents have taken an active interest in the history and preservation of the town since the 1970s. The Randolph County Historical Society sponsored publication of a Beverly Walking Tour in 1975; the guide has since been revised and supplemented with interpretive signs throughout town and at specific buildings. The Randolph County Historical Society also operates the Randolph County Museum in the Blackman-Bosworth Store building. A number of community organizations, including Historic Beverly Preservation, the Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation and the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Alliance, sponsor events and projects to celebrate the town's heritage. Beginning in 2004, these groups collaborated on the creation of the Beverly Heritage Center, a museum and community center that incorporates the

⁴¹ Sally Phares, interview by Courtney Zimmerman, July 5, 2013.

⁴² Barbra E. Rasmussen, Erin Riebe and Alan Rowe, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Tygart Valley Homesteads Historic District," Manuscript on file at West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, 2003.
<http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr/pdf/randolph/04000304.pdf>, §8.

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preserved buildings of the Bushrod Crawford House, Hill Building, Old Beverly Courthouse and Bank of Beverly. The Heritage Center was completed in 2012 and provides a venue for extensive exhibits, history events, meetings and other activities. The Beverly Historic Landmarks Commission is also active in working with government agencies on all levels to sponsor preservation projects and advocate for preservation of town's historic resources.

AREAS of SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A – Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government and Commerce

Beverly was the site of first settlement in Randolph County in 1753 by the Files and Tygart families. Although these families fled due to Indian attack, settlement later continued throughout the valley and the area of Beverly was settled by several families including Benjamin Wilson and James Westfall starting 1772. Beverly became the central meeting place for area families; community leaders established the first county seat and courthouse there in 1787. The town was formally chartered and platted on 20 acres of land belonging to James Westfall in 1790. As a political center of the county, it also became a local center of commerce with a variety of services and shops including blacksmiths, saddlers, general stores, a tanyard, hotels, law offices and more.

Criterion A – Transportation, Military and Commerce

In 1847, the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was completed from Staunton, Virginia to Parkersburg, an important transportation hub on the Ohio River. The Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was one of the most important early roads through the Allegheny Mountains and passed directly through Beverly, bringing commerce and travelers with it. The Beverly and Fairmont Turnpike was completed in 1852 and connected the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Grafton with the S&P turnpike, further cementing Beverly's role as a transportation and commerce center. Hotels, tailors, saddle shops, carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, gunsmiths and all manner of other businesses were opened to serve both locals and travelers.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Beverly's location on these important routes made it a strategic site. Most local residents sympathized with the South and the area started the war as a Confederate staging and supply ground. Union General George McClellan arrived in July 1861 to challenge Confederate control of two mountain passes at Rich Mountain near Beverly and Laurel Hill near Belington. McClellan prevailed and this victory led directly to his promotion to command the Army of the Potomac. Union troops occupied Beverly for most of the remainder of the war, although the following years were not without Confederate raids and skirmishes. Many buildings still extant today were used as hospitals or housing for soldiers.

Criterion C – Architecture

The Beverly Historic District represents a wide range of residential and commercial structures from the 18th through mid-20th centuries. Because homes were initially spaced further apart in the 1800s, and lots later

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subdivided for construction, eras and styles are geographically intermixed. In the district, the Greek Revival homes of prominent lawyers and doctors stand next to “boomtown” general stores, 20th-century Bungalows, Victorian mansions and Gothic Revival churches, creating a juxtaposition of architectural development across centuries. Though individual structures have undergone changes at the hands of various owners over the course of time, many retain integrity of materials and craftsmanship, and exhibit their architectural forms and designs. The feeling and association of the district is that of a small town with a commercial center at the intersection of Court and Main Streets. Architectural styles represented in the district include early folk, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, Victorian, Queen Anne, Commercial, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Cape Cod. Unlike any other locality in Randolph County, Beverly’s architecture runs the gamut from early settlement to post-World War II residential development.

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Additional UTM References

<u>Vertex</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
E	17	598253	4300408
F	17	598195	4300452
G	17	597868	4300061
H	17	597916	4300020
I	17	597836	4299910
J	17	597803	4299910
K	17	597701	4299668
L	17	597792	4299620
M	17	597939	4299618
N	17	597936	4299484
O	17	597726	4299480
P	17	597728	4299442
Q	17	597649	4299438
R	17	597656	4299312
S	17	597596	4299299
T	17	597579	4299385
U	17	597436	4299540
V	17	597466	4299700

The boundary of the Beverly Historic District begins at the corner of the CSX Railroad right-of-way and the northeast corner of Beverly Cemetery, then continues southeast approximately 543 feet, then continues northeast approximately 1234 feet along the rear property lines of properties adjacent to Main Street to the northern edge of the historic boundary, approximately where US 219/US250/Main Street become four lanes. From there the boundary continues southeast approximately 508 feet, then continues southwest approximately 234 feet, then northwest approximately 242 feet, then southwest approximately 1672 feet, all generally along the rear property lines of properties adjacent to Main Street. The boundary then follows a portion of the original National Register historic boundary established in 1980, and continues southeast for approximately 207 feet, then southeast for approximately 246 feet, then west for approximately 107 feet. The boundary continues southwest for approximately 860 feet, generally along the rear property lines of properties adjacent to Walnut Street, then approximately 822 feet east along the centerline of Court Street, then approximately 442 feet south along the eastern right-of-way of Lewis Street, then approximately 687 feet west along the southern right-of-way of Fountain Street to a point approximately 90 feet west of Thomas Street. The boundary then continues south for a distance of approximately 123 feet, then west for a distance

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of 160 feet, generally along the rear property lines of properties adjacent to Fountain Street. The boundary then continues south approximately 411 feet, then west approximately 293 feet, then north approximately 286 feet to encompass the property historically known as the Suiter House. The boundary then follows the original National Register historic boundary established in 1980 northwest for a distance of approximately 692 feet, then north approximately 534 feet. The boundary then coincide with the right-of-way limits of CSX Railroad northeast for a distance of approximately 2420 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 1980 Beverly Historic District National Register Nomination was drawn to encompass the 45 resources originally documented in the nomination. Based upon both the original statement of significance, as well as the additional historic context, the historic boundary has been revised to include all areas within the town limits that include historic resources and retain integrity of setting, design, feeling and association. Though there is a higher concentration of historic resources in the blocks surrounding the intersection of Main and Court Streets, the northern, eastern and southern areas of Beverly also contain 19th-century structures that originally were situated on larger lots. The open space between these larger homesteads was gradually developed with later residences, creating a mix of eras and styles. The area selected for the expanded National Register district represents the evolution of residential development within Beverly during the period of significance 1753-1942. The boundary excludes areas that contain a high percentage of post-war and contemporary structures.

The boundary has been expanded to the north along US 219/Main Street to the northern town limit. The northern boundary is also where US 219 widens from two lanes in Beverly to four lanes north of Beverly, marking a distinct change in setting and feeling. The eastern and western boundaries parallel to Main Street encompass the resources that are adjacent to Main Street. Any side street or lanes in the northern part of Beverly, including the Lysock/Daniels subdivision (Robin St., Donna St. and most of Edmunton Ave), Park Avenue, Mary Teresa's Drive and Moonlight Drive, have houses of primarily modern construction and lack integrity, and thus have been excluded from the historic district.

The original historic boundary followed Walnut Street on the east. The boundary has been revised to include the resources on the east side of Walnut Street. The Butcher Addition, east of Walnut/Main Streets and south of Court Street, was a significant residential subdivision that was developed circa 1892, well within the original nomination's period of significance, and the historic boundary has been revised to include this area. The areas of Beverly east of Walnut Street and north of Court Street, and to the east of the Butcher Addition, largely consist of contemporary construction and lack integrity.

When the vertices of the original historic boundary were plotted using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software, it was found that some original contributing resources lay outside the boundary. This error

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has been corrected in the revised historic boundary. The southern boundary has also been extended south to include the Suiter House, one of the oldest houses in Beverly.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 69

Photographer: Courtney Fint Zimmerman

Date: April 2013, May 2013

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	NW corner of Main and Court Streets, looking SE
2	NW corner of Beverly Public Square, looking SE
3	N side of Court Street at Rohrbaugh's Store looking W; Bushrod Crawford House (#23), left
4	NE corner of Court and Water Streets, looking E towards Main Street
5	W side of Main Street looking S; Goff House (#6) at left
6	E side of Main Street looking W towards Blackman-Bosworth Store (#9)
7	W side of Main Street looking S; Judson Blackman House (#7) at right
8	NE corner of Court and Main Streets looking S; #45 at left
9	Carriage and Tack Houses (6A, 6B), looking SE from behind Goff House (#6)
10	W side of Main Street looking S; Edward Hart House (#3) at right
11	Dr. Humboldt Yokum House and Office (28, 28A), looking W from Main Street
12	William Rowan House (#1) looking NW from Water Street
13	SE corner of Bridge and Water Streets, looking W on Bridge; Lemuel Chenoweth House (#2), left and #73 right
14	W side of Walnut Street looking S; #117 at left
15	W side of Main street, looking N; Randolph County Jail #1 (#11) at right
16	SW corner of Bridge and Main Streets, looking N; Bosworth Property (#14) at right
17	W side of Main Street looking N; Channel Store (#38) at right
18	W side of Main Street looking S; Buckey House (#16) at left
19	E side of Main Street looking N; Curry House (#43) at left
20	Beverly Cemetery (#20) looking SW from flagpole
21	Vaughn House (#104), looking E from Main Street
22	E side of Main Street looking N; Hart House (#94) at left
23	E side of Main Street looking N; #93 at right
24	Hart House (#94), looking W from Main Street
25	Rector House (#84), looking NW
26	S side of Fountain Street looking W; #126, left and #127, right
27	#127 on Fountain Street, looking N
28	#126 on Fountain Street, looking SE
29	Corner of Thomas and Fountain Streets, looking N up Thomas; #138 at right
30	Corner of Cavalier and Fountain Streets, looking N up Cavalier; #133 at right
31	Cunningham House (#124), from Cavalier Street

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 70

32

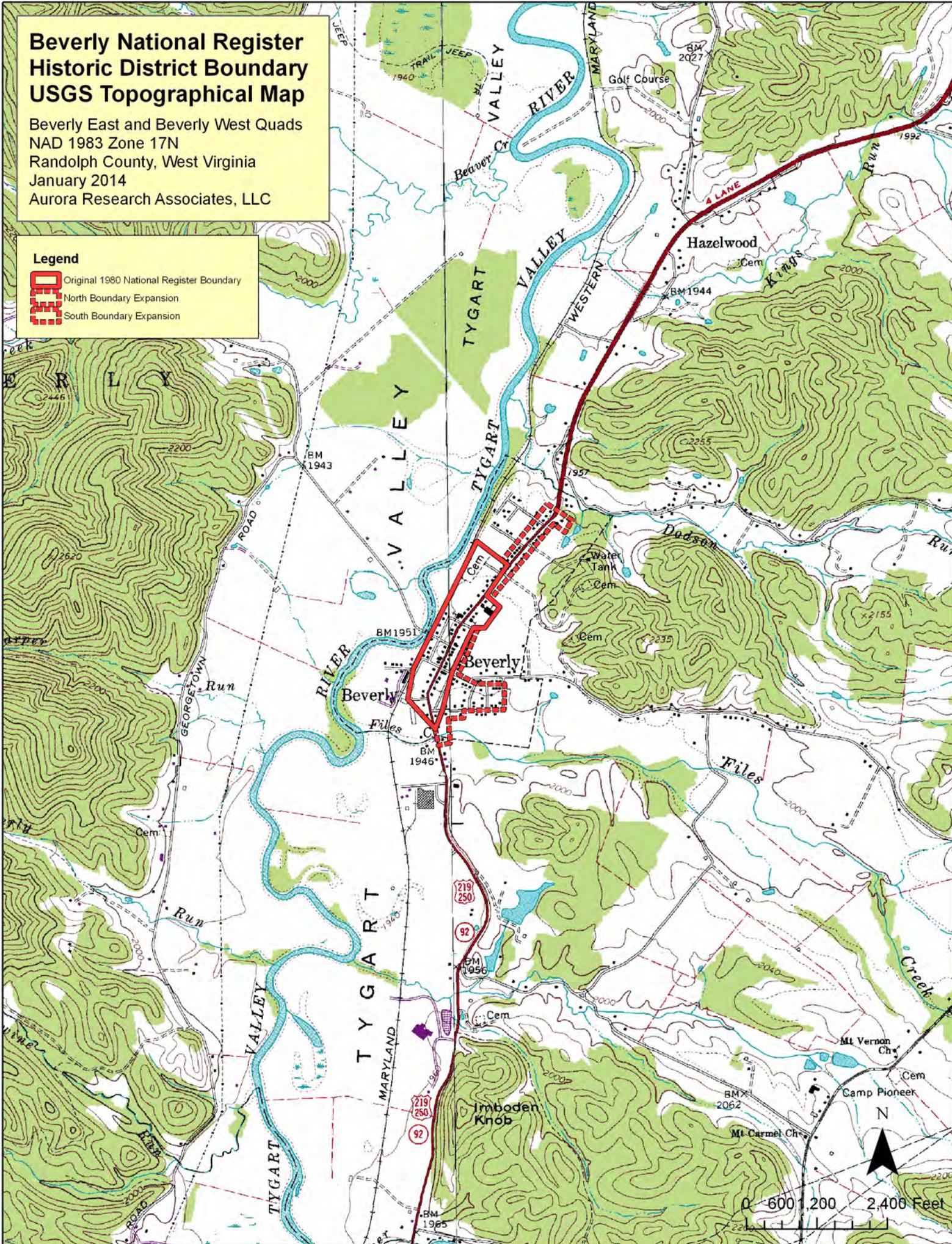
Corner of Court and Thomas Streets, looking W on Court; #135 at left

Beverly National Register Historic District Boundary USGS Topographical Map

Beverly East and Beverly West Quads
NAD 1983 Zone 17N
Randolph County, West Virginia
January 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC

Legend

-  Original 1980 National Register Boundary
-  North Boundary Expansion
-  South Boundary Expansion



0 600 1200 2400 Feet

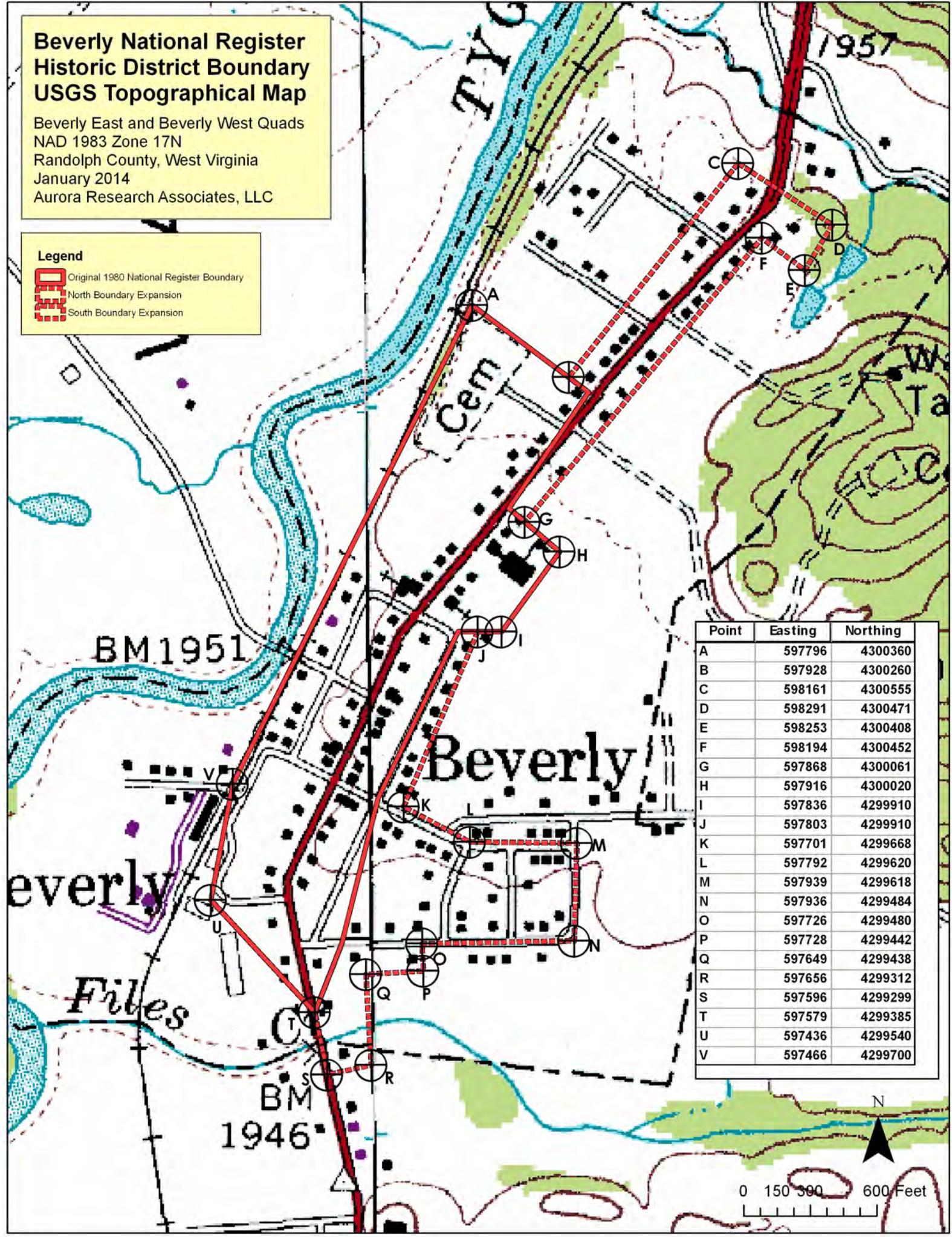


Beverly National Register Historic District Boundary USGS Topographical Map

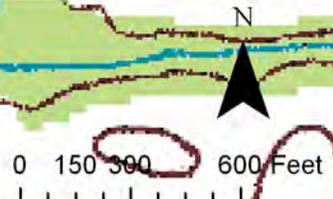
Beverly East and Beverly West Quads
NAD 1983 Zone 17N
Randolph County, West Virginia
January 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC

Legend

-  Original 1980 National Register Boundary
-  North Boundary Expansion
-  South Boundary Expansion



Point	Easting	Northing
A	597796	4300360
B	597928	4300260
C	598161	4300555
D	598291	4300471
E	598253	4300408
F	598194	4300452
G	597868	4300061
H	597916	4300020
I	597836	4299910
J	597803	4299910
K	597701	4299668
L	597792	4299620
M	597939	4299618
N	597936	4299484
O	597726	4299480
P	597728	4299442
Q	597649	4299438
R	597656	4299312
S	597596	4299299
T	597579	4299385
U	597436	4299540
V	597466	4299700



Beverly National Register Historic District Resource Map

Overview

Randolph County, West Virginia
 May 2014
 Aurora Research Associates, LLC

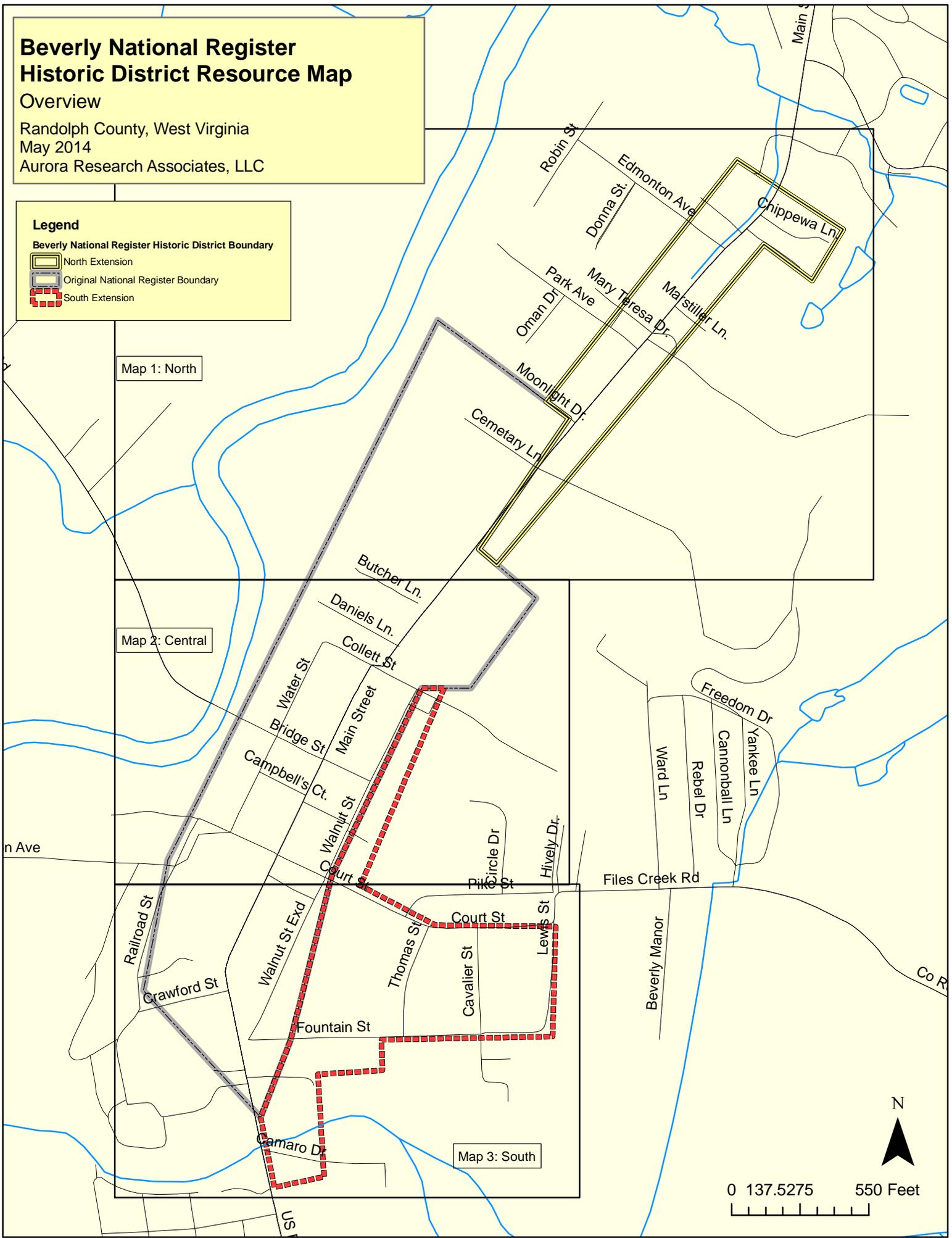
Legend

- Beverly National Register Historic District Boundary
- North Extension
- Original National Register Boundary
- South Extension

Map 1: North

Map 2: Central

Map 3: South



0 137.5275 550 Feet

Beverly National Register Historic District Resources and Photograph Key Map 1: North

Randolph County, West Virginia
May 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC

Legend

- ↑ Photograph Directional Vantage Points
- Streams
- Roads
- Original 1980 National Register Boundary
- North Boundary Expansion
- South Boundary Expansion
- Beverly Historic Resources**
 - Contributing
 - Contributing: Previously Listed
 - ▲ Non-contributing

Note: Map does not show outbuildings.



Beverly National Register Historic District Resources and Photograph Key

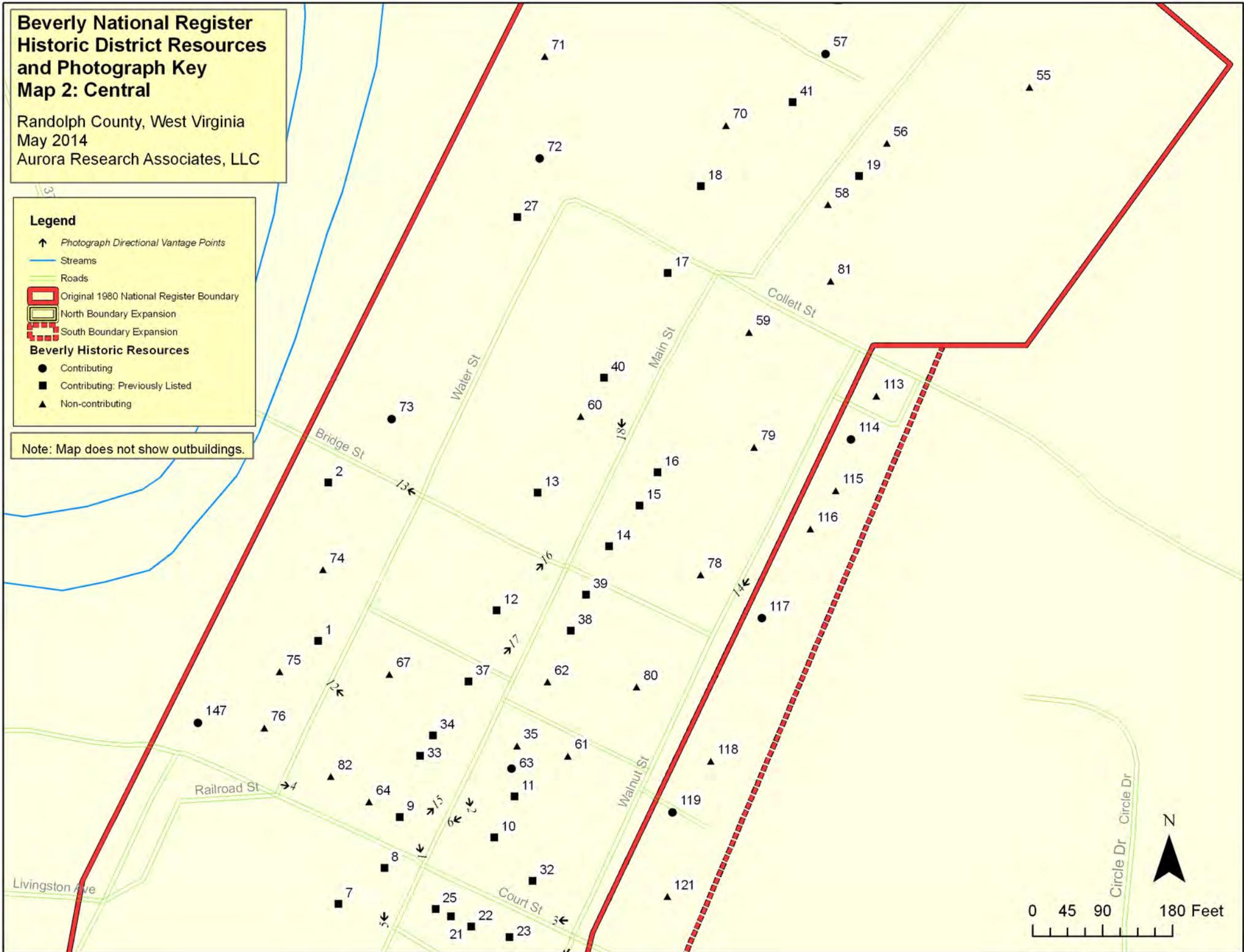
Map 2: Central

Randolph County, West Virginia
May 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC

Legend

- ↑ Photograph Directional Vantage Points
- Streams
- Roads
- Original 1980 National Register Boundary
- North Boundary Expansion
- South Boundary Expansion
- Beverly Historic Resources**
 - Contributing
 - Contributing: Previously Listed
 - ▲ Non-contributing

Note: Map does not show outbuildings.



**Beverly National Register
Historic District Resources
and Photograph Key
Map 3: South**

Randolph County, West Virginia
May 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC

Railroad St

Crawford St

Walnut St Exd

US Rte 250

Camro Dr

Court St

Fountain St

Cavallier St

Circle Dr

Pike St

Circle Dr

Lewis St

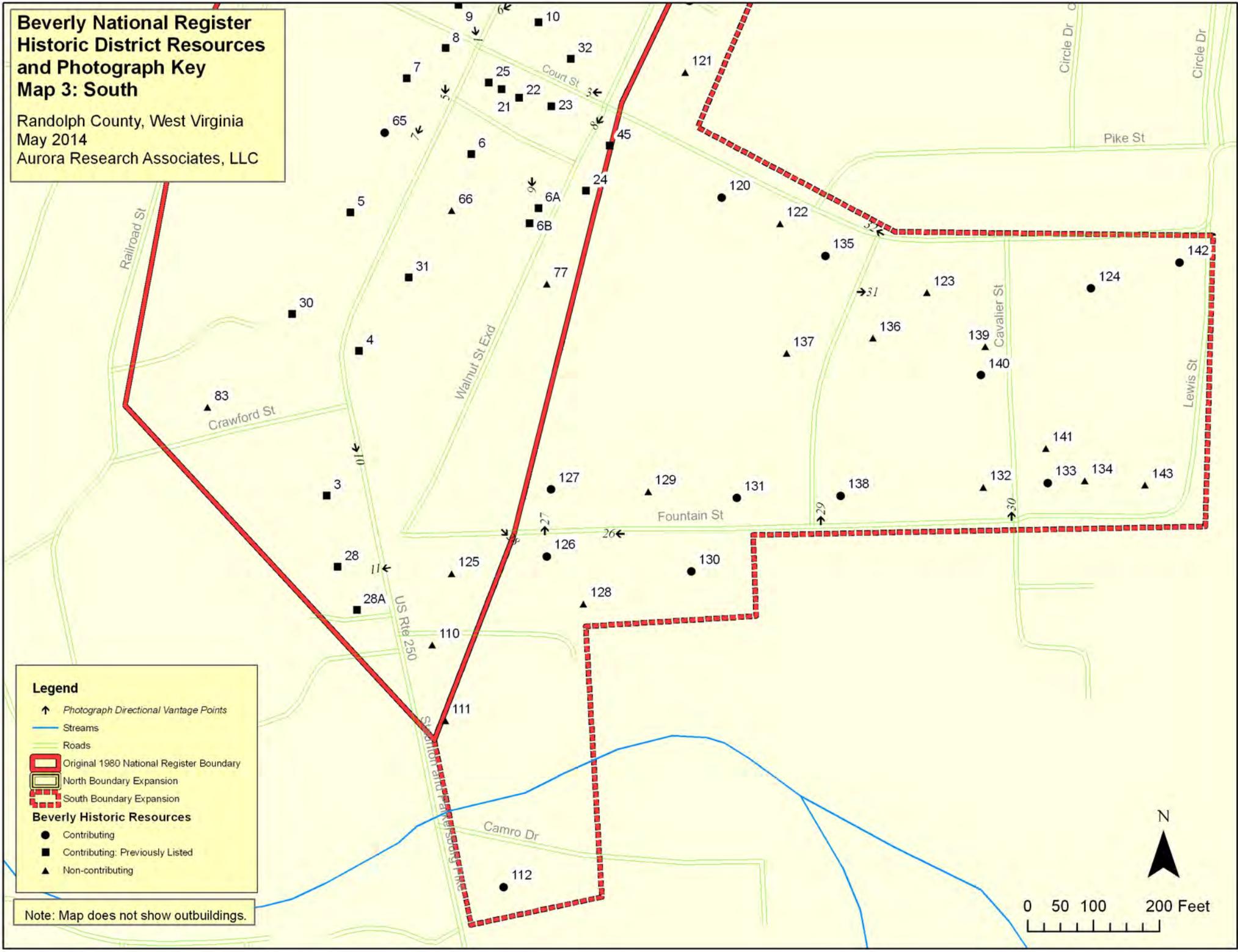
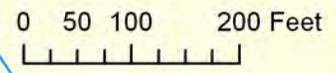
Legend

- ▲ Photograph Directional Vantage Points
- Streams
- Roads
- ▭ Original 1980 National Register Boundary
- ▭ North Boundary Expansion
- ▭ South Boundary Expansion

Beverly Historic Resources

- Contributing
- Contributing: Previously Listed
- ▲ Non-contributing

Note: Map does not show outbuildings.



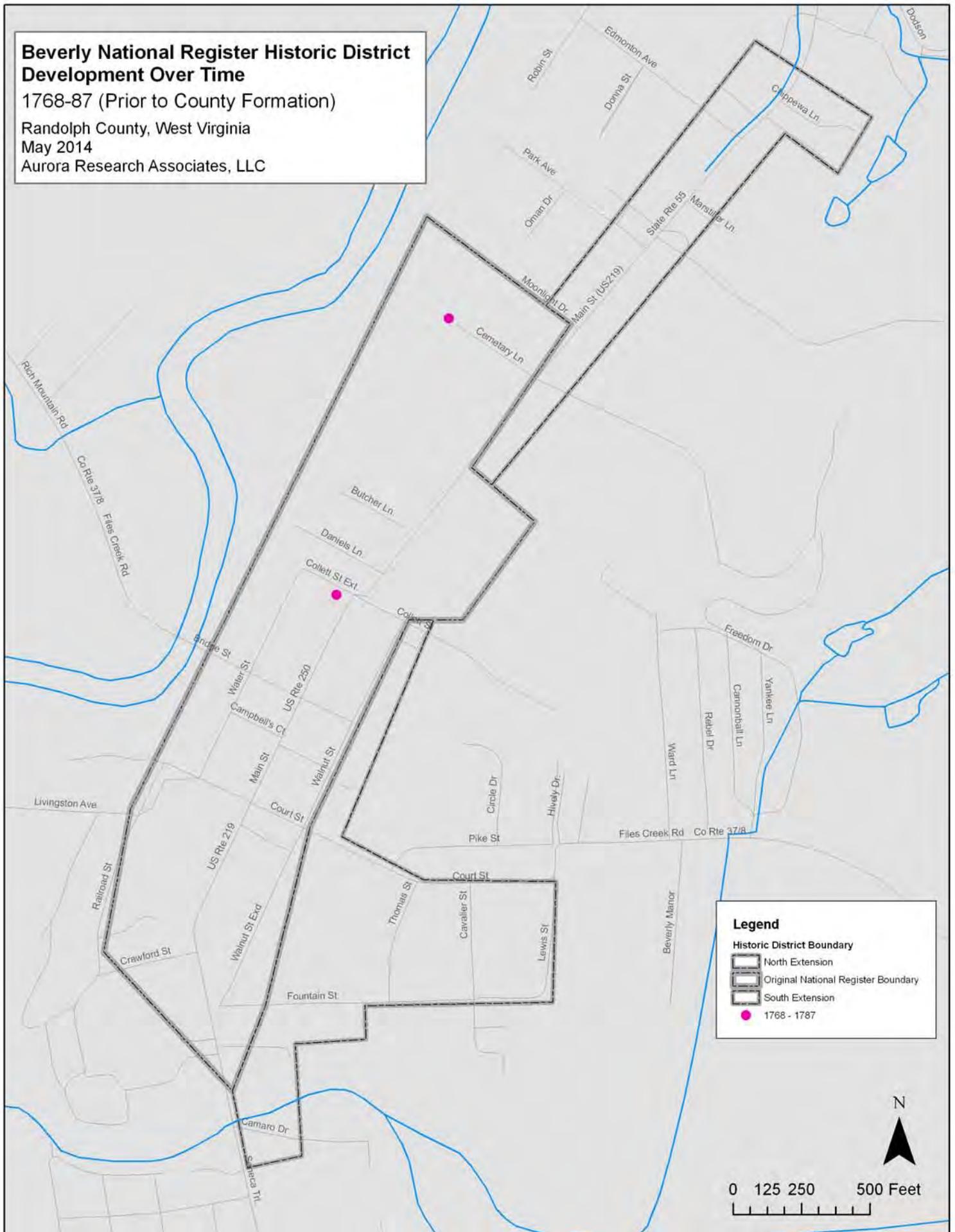
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1768-87 (Prior to County Formation)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



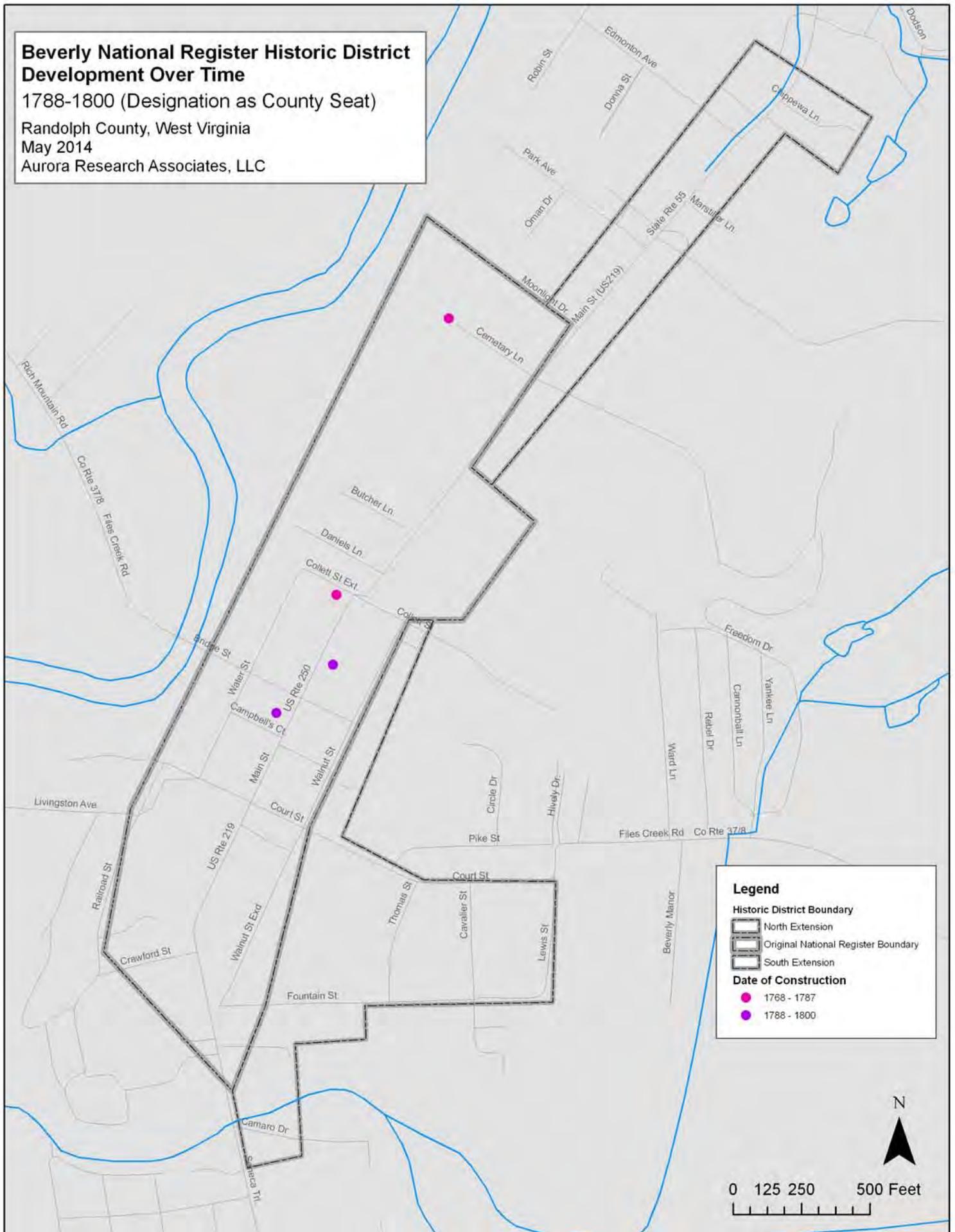
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1788-1800 (Designation as County Seat)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



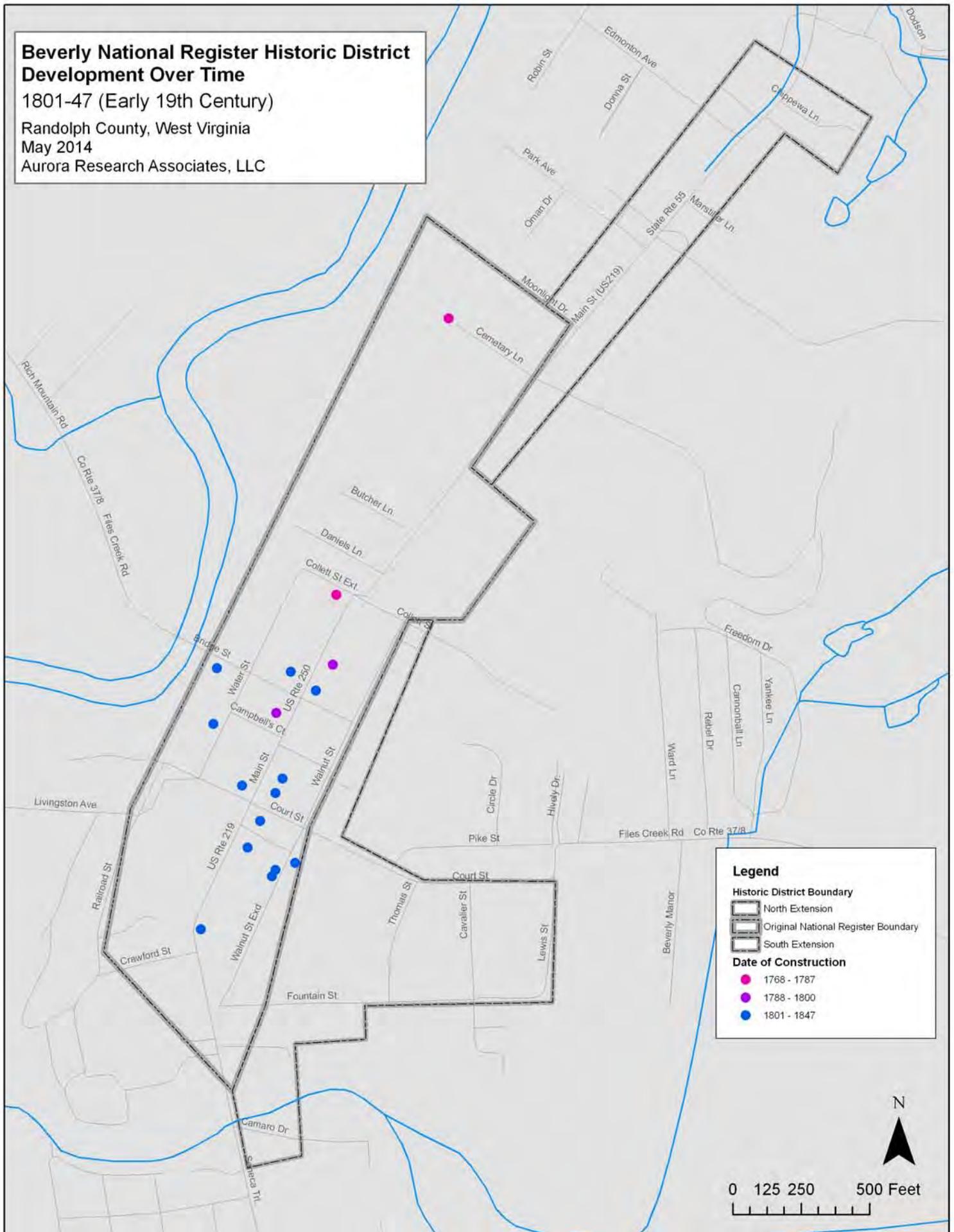
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1801-47 (Early 19th Century)

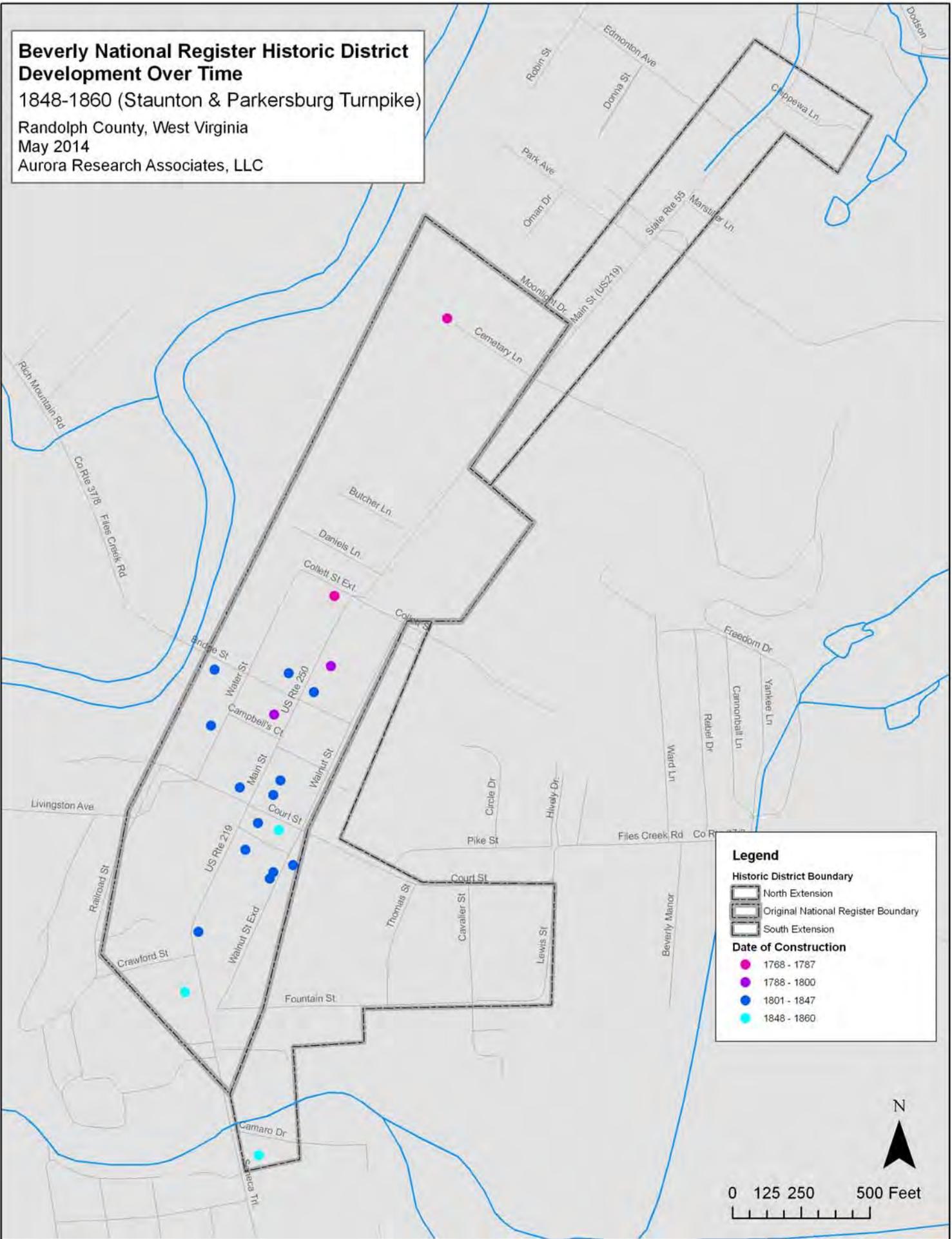
Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



**Beverly National Register Historic District
Development Over Time**
1848-1860 (Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike)
Randolph County, West Virginia
May 2014
Aurora Research Associates, LLC



Legend

- Historic District Boundary
 - North Extension
 - Original National Register Boundary
 - South Extension
- Date of Construction
 - 1768 - 1787
 - 1788 - 1800
 - 1801 - 1847
 - 1848 - 1860

N

0 125 250 500 Feet

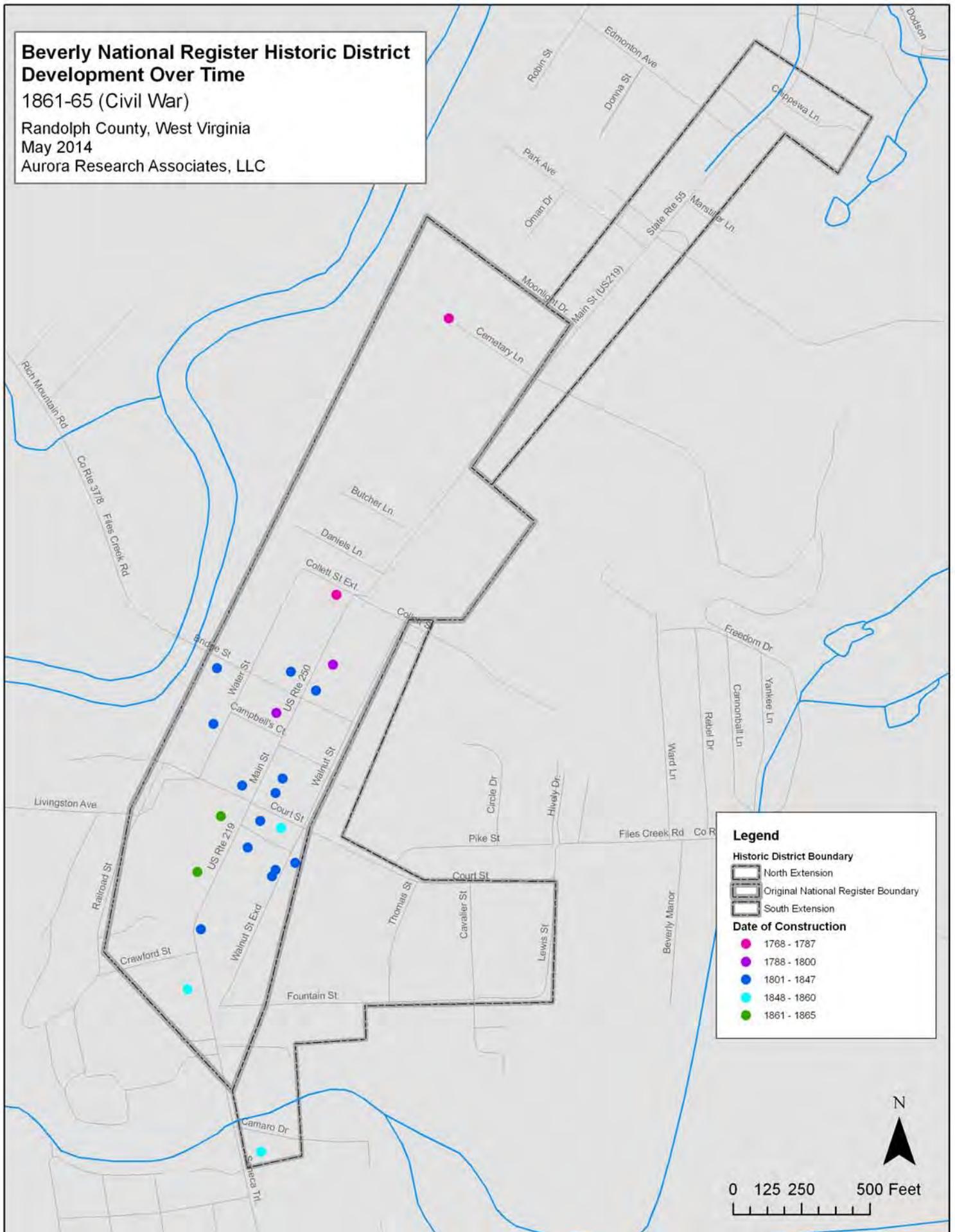
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1861-65 (Civil War)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



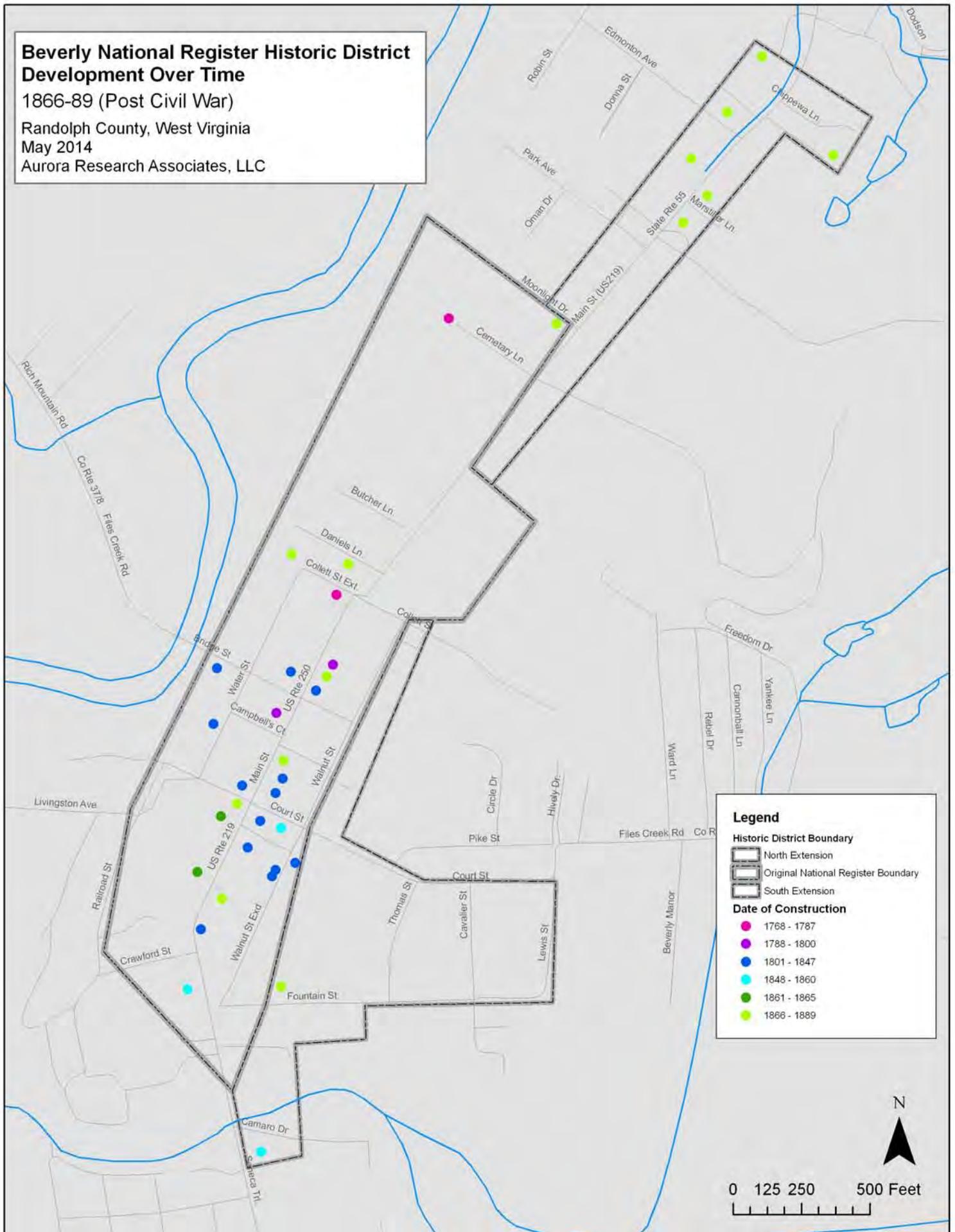
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1866-89 (Post Civil War)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



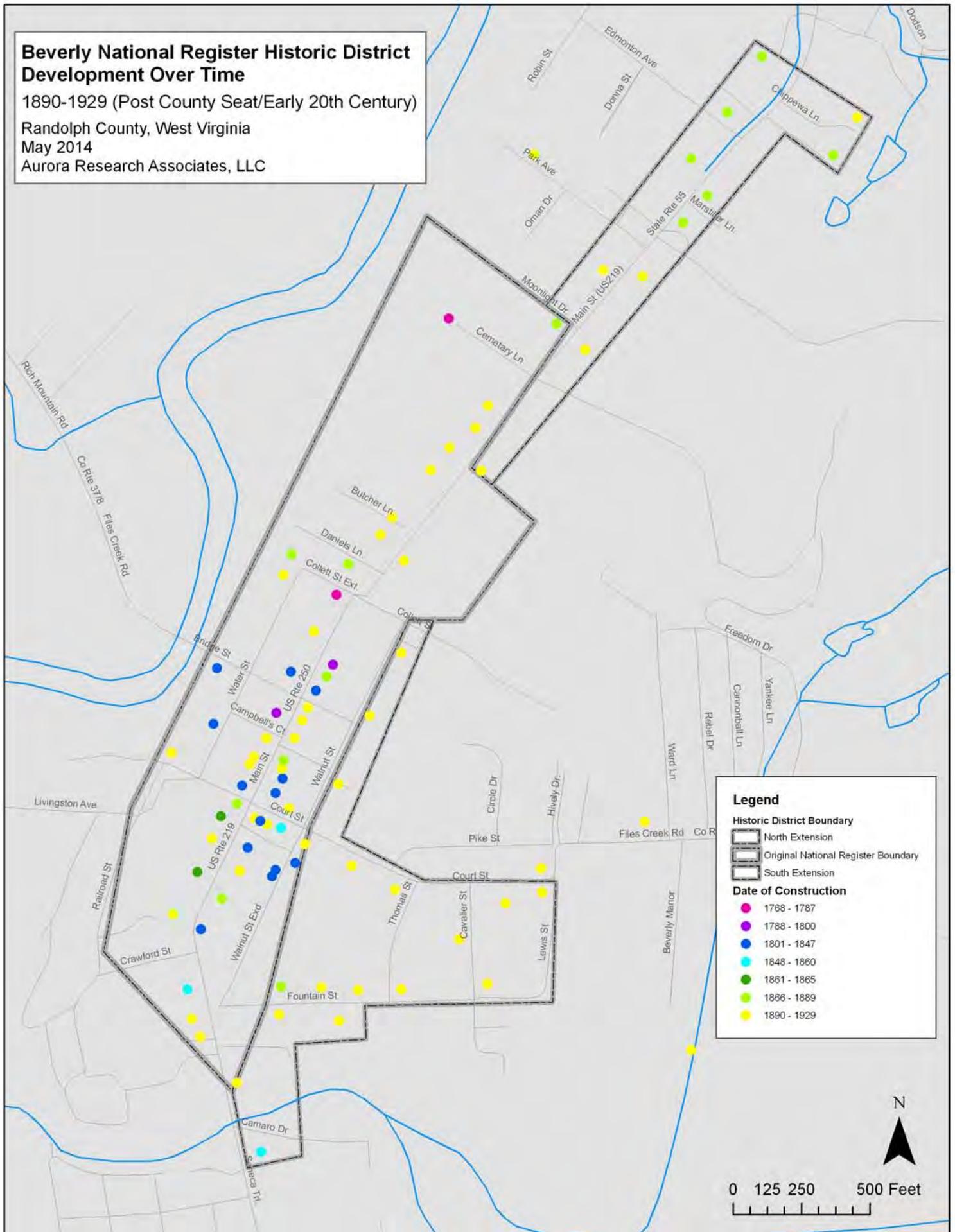
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1890-1929 (Post County Seat/Early 20th Century)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



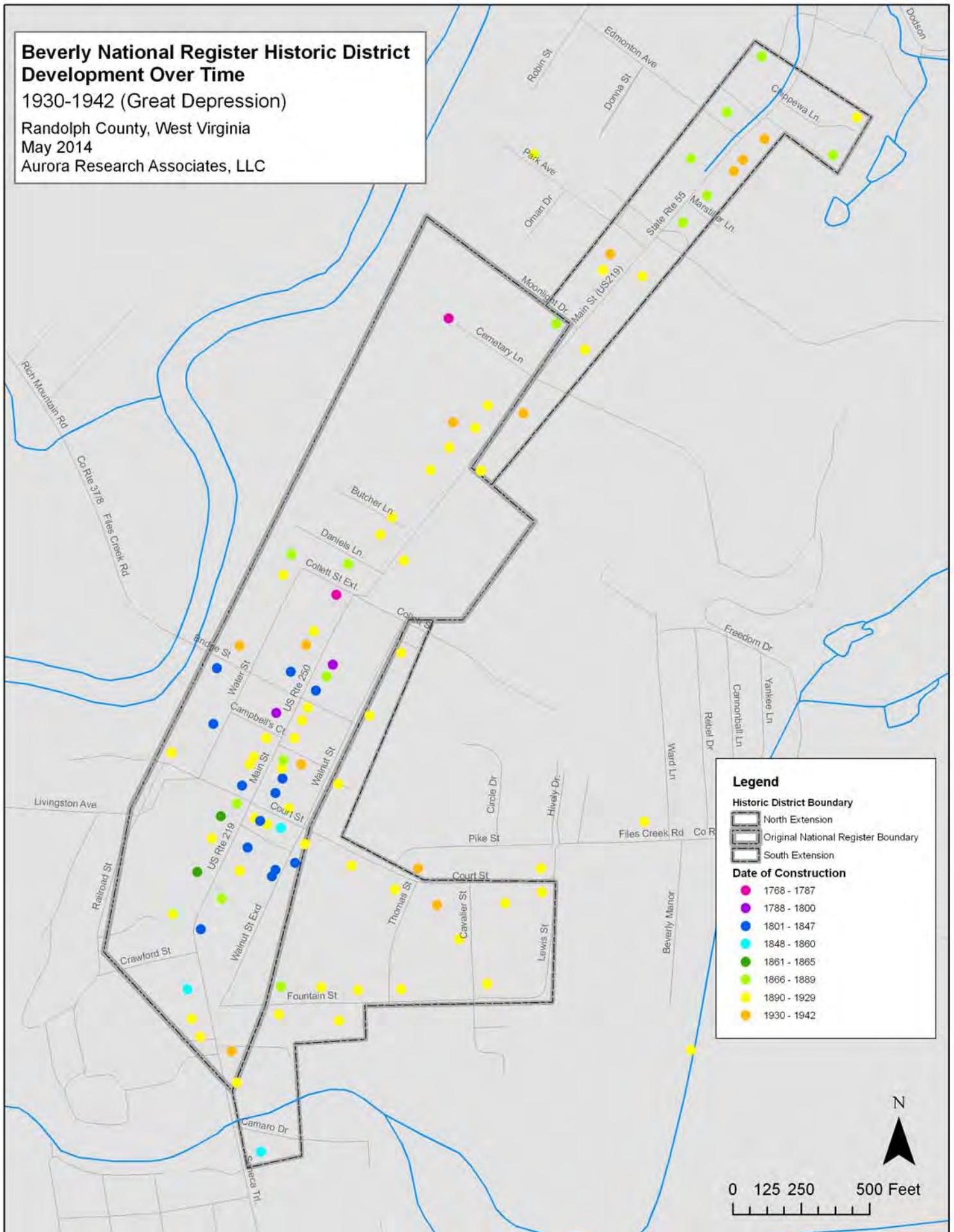
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1930-1942 (Great Depression)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



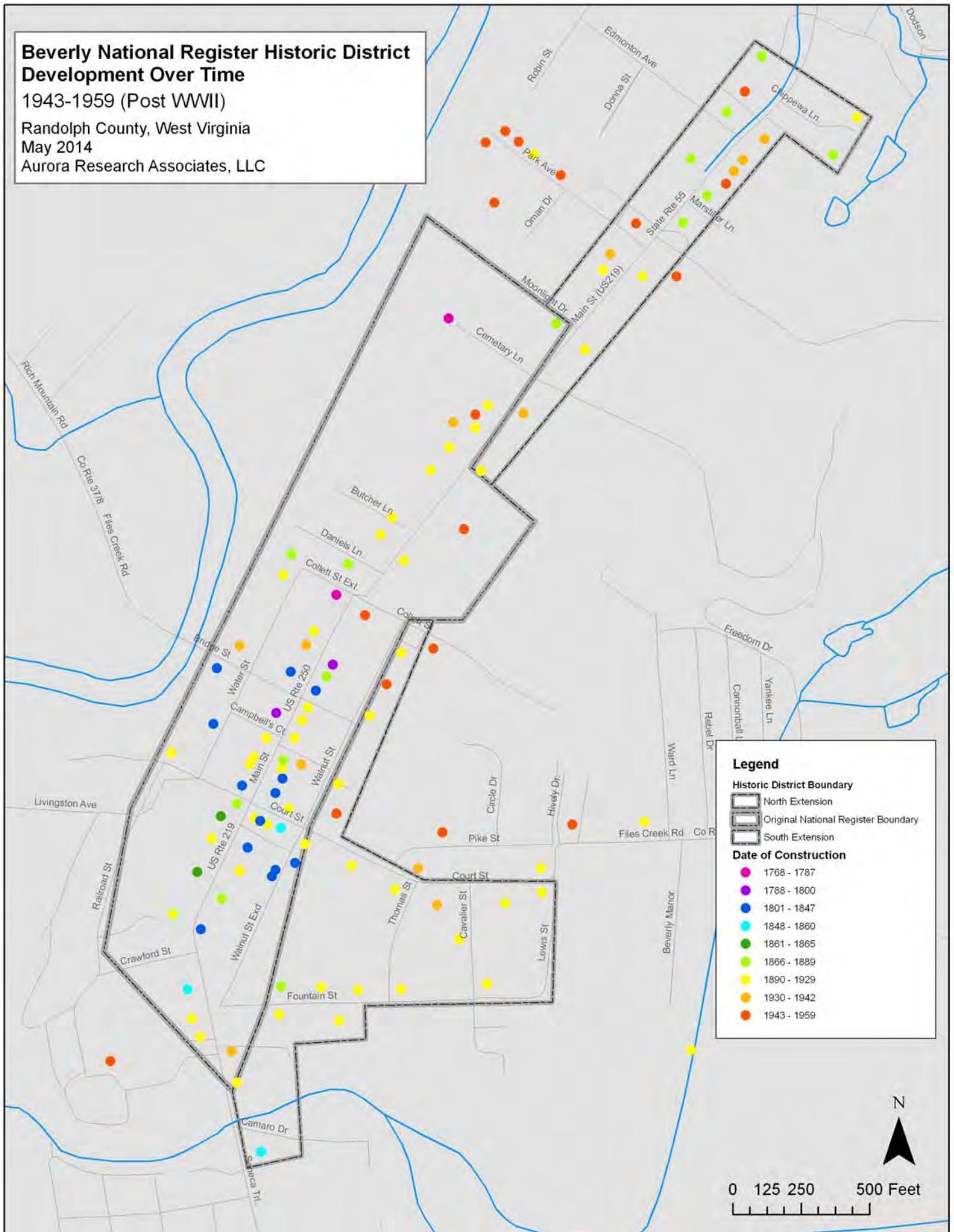
Beverly National Register Historic District Development Over Time

1943-1959 (Post WWII)

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



Beverly National Register Historic District

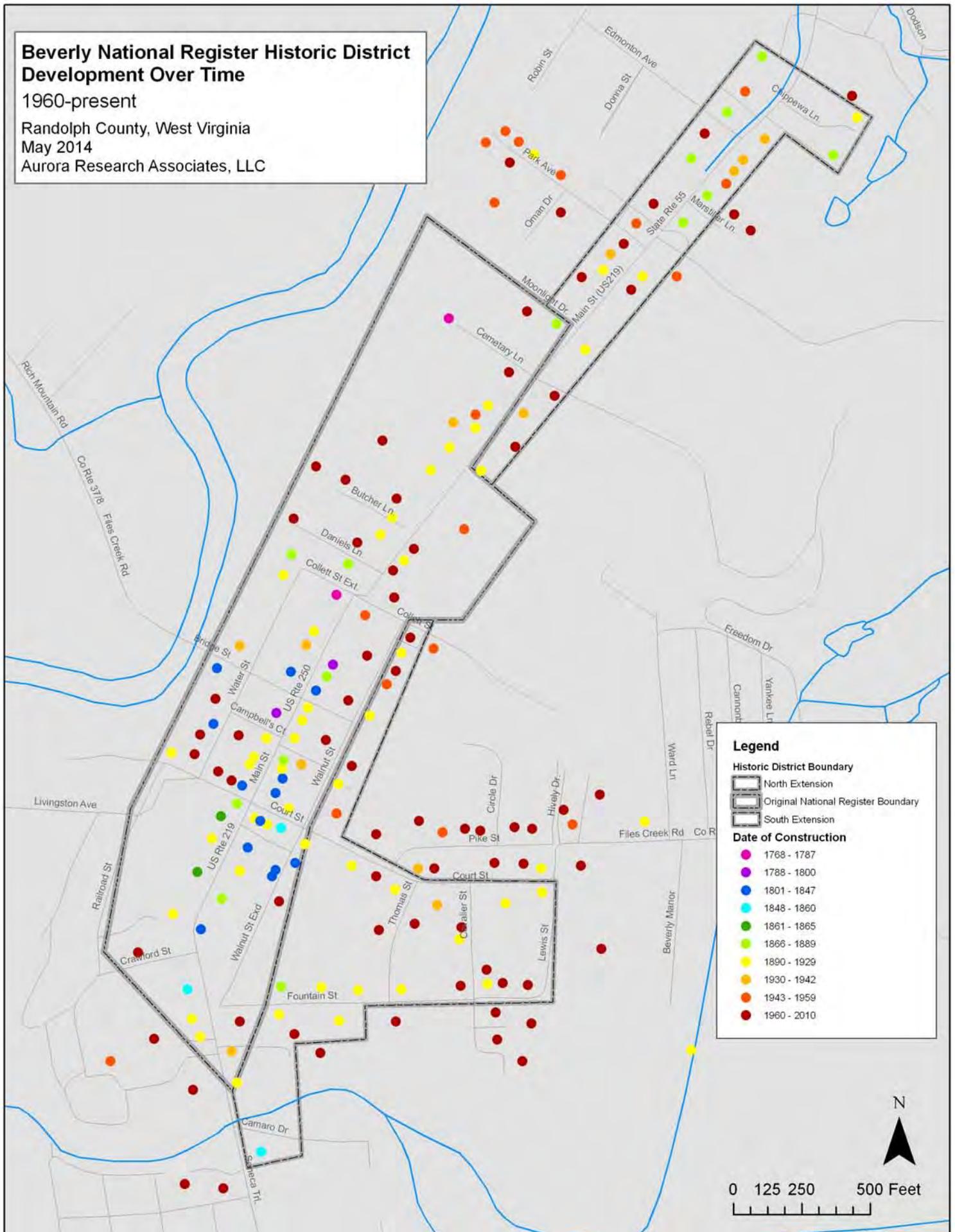
Development Over Time

1960-present

Randolph County, West Virginia

May 2014

Aurora Research Associates, LLC



Beverly National Register Historic District Boundary Expansion
Randolph County, WV
Photographs
January 2014



1. NW corner of Main and Court Streets, looking SE



2. NW corner of Beverly Public Square, looking SE



3. N side of Court Street at Rohrbaugh's Store looking W;
Bushrod Crawford House (#23), left



4. NE corner of Court and Water Streets, looking E towards Main Street



5. W side of Main Street looking S; Goff House (#6) at left



6. E side of Main Street looking W towards Blackman-Bosworth Store (#9)



7. W side of Main Street looking S; Judson Blackman House (#7) at right



8. NE corner of Court and Main Streets looking S; #45 at left



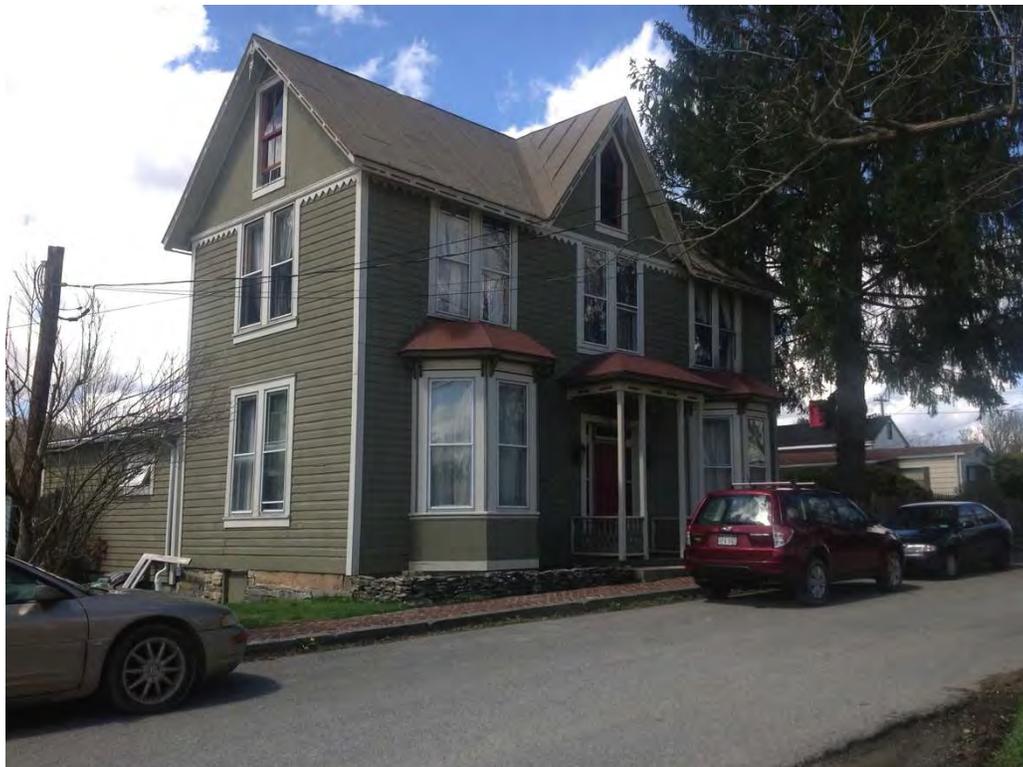
9. Carriage and Tack Houses (6A, 6B), looking SE from behind Goff House (#6)



10. W side of Main Street looking S; Edward Hart House (#3) at right



11. Dr. Humboldt Yokum House and Office (28, 28A), looking W from Main Street



12. William Rowan House (#1) looking NW from Water Street



13. SE corner of Bridge and Water Streets, looking W on Bridge;
Lemuel Chenoweth House (#2), left and #73 right



14. W side of Walnut Street looking S; #117 at left



15. W side of Main street, looking N; Randolph County Jail #1 (#11) at right



16. SW corner of Bridge and Main Streets, looking N; Squire N. Bosworth Property (#14) at right



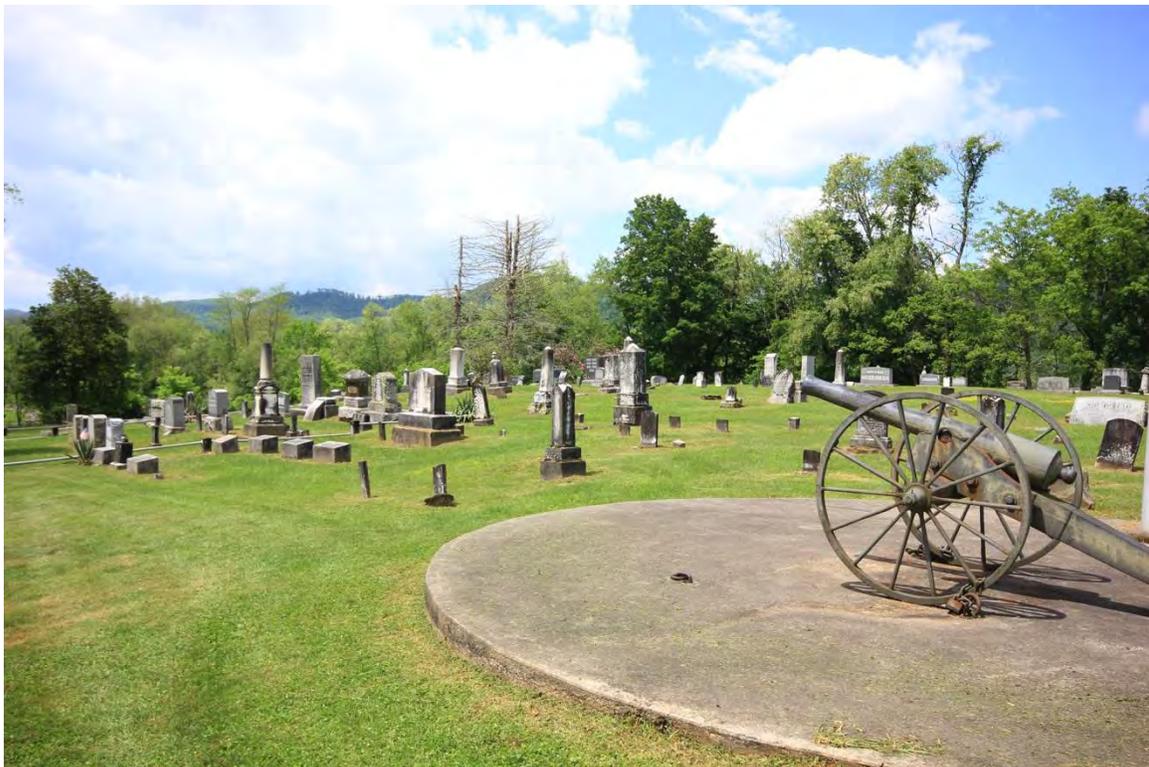
17. W side of Main Street looking N; Channel Store (#38) at right



18. W side of Main Street looking S; Buckey House (#16) at left



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20. Beverly Cemetery (#20) looking SW from flagpole



21. Vaughn House (#104), looking E from Main Street



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25. Rector House (#84), looking NW



26. S side of Fountain Street looking W; #126, left and #127, right



27. #127 on Fountain Street, looking N



28. #126 on Fountain Street, looking SE



29. Corner of Thomas and Fountain Streets, looking N up Thomas; #138 at right



30. Corner of Cavalier and Fountain Streets, looking N up Cavalier; #133 at right



31. Cunningham House (#124), from Cavalier Street



32. Corner of Court and Thomas Streets, looking W on Court; #135 at left