

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Beverly Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. Routes #250 and #219 and State Route #92  
(Buildings do not have street numbers)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Beverly

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

West Virginia

CODE

54

COUNTY

Randolph

CODE

083

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Randolph County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Randolph Avenue and High Street

CITY, TOWN

Elkins

STATE

West Virginia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic Restoration Survey of Beverly Public Square and Surrounding Buildings

DATE

By Phillip R. Pitts, April 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Unit, West Virginia Department of Culture  
and History

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

STATE  
West Virginia

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The long slim valley of the Tygart Valley River stretches from the north slopes of Cheat Mountain toward the northern border of the state. Spotted through this valley along the river are villages and towns with appealing names, lovely surroundings, and intriguing stories: Mace, Mingo Flats, Valley Head, Elkwater, Huttonsville, Mill Creek, Valley Bend, Dailey, Beverly, etc.

1753-1790

Early settlers came into this valley from the South Branch and the Shenandoah Valleys. The passes through the Alleghenys were doors for the West-seeking land and freedom-hungry lowlanders. The first effort toward settlement was made by two families who settled in 1753 where Beverly is now.

Indian attacks and activities killed or drove the two families back to the eastern valleys. There they told their stories of difficulties but also, they spoke of the beauty and worth of the land. Therefore, in 1772, a permanent settlement of several families took place. It happened all through the area that early groups raised their small one-room log cabins as shelter while they prepared their land. These homesteads grew into the village of Edmunton. By act of the Virginia legislature in 1790, the village was named Beverly and was declared the seat of county government to be under seven Trustees.

When the pressure of living in the face of hunger and Indian hostility was eased, these first citizens of the town had time and opportunity to enlarge their first houses or to build new ones. In some cases a room or two of logs was joined to the earlier cabin. It is very probable that the small one-room cabin became the kitchen of a large two-story log "MANSION". The Edward Hart House (#3) and the Andrew Collet House (#17) have log cabins within their structures and it is suspected that the Peter Buckey House (#16) features a similar structural makeup.

From about 1780 until c. 1810 there was but small and irregular growth in the region of the Tygart Valley. The State Road north of the Valley and the Warm Spring Pike south of it caused the main streams of migrations to by-pass the Beverly area. There was no growth to either population or housing.

1790-1840

In the first half of the 1800s mills were built in the Tygart Valley. They were of many designs and for several purposes. The grist mills helped with production of food and the several sawmills generated a building (residential and commercial) boom. The period of log house building came to an end with the arrival in the western counties of Virginia of slaves who had been trained in the building crafts. Within the span of years from 1800 to 1830, plain but substantial buildings of brick and of

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wood were built and still stand all through the eastern border counties of West Virginia, from Berkely Springs in Morgan County to Peterstown in Monroe County.

In this period, 1790-1830, twelve of the twenty-five pivotal buildings of Beverly were wholly or partially built; four of brick and eight of logs and/or of sawn lumber. These pivotal buildings, so named because they are historically significant to the town, have a great variety of designs and plans but most of them "convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness". Some of this is expressed in the types, styles, or periods of architecture and the general physical relationships are expressed by the presence of good brick sidewalks on all paved and unpaved streets. Stone foundations of shaped stone with both mortar and dry construction were used in most cases. Metal roofing of many designs and cornice brackets were often used; and iron fences which have survived are notable.

Transitional as an architectural style or design should be often used in describing Beverly buildings, but Federal designs and Victorian styles show at every turn with marks of Georgian and Classical Revival as the wishes of the builder-architects and home owners changed. Some restoration is being done in Beverly and the severe winters just past have induced many building owners to use insulated (modern) materials as energy savers. Most of these pivotal and secondary buildings are in good condition.

1840-1890

In the period prior to the Civil War when lumber was plentiful and near at hand, many of Beverly's good frame homes and stores were built. And again, in the 1880s and 1890s others were added as those which had suffered by soldier occupation at the beginning of the Civil War were repaired and refurbished. Many of the twenty secondary buildings of Beverly district date from just before and after the war. Many of these well-constructed frame houses use the early 2 by 4 lumber which supplanted the pre-war heavy timber frames and they show that the early Victorian influence did get over the mountains. Holding to both Greek and Gothic Revival they are very interesting and never common. The neutral buildings and intrusions within the district boundary number about forty. More than half the intruding structures are mobile homes and dependencies used as garages.

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Pivotal Buildings. Numbers 1 to 25.

1. Rowan, William, House, (1811 or 1838) Water Street. A one-story original, which later had a two-story front added, is now a U-shaped, three-bay by one-bay, white frame. William Rowan was a hatter until 1861 at which time the family went south before the Federals' advance. A front portico with full-height columns was added to the Gothic style house in 1977. The entrance doorway has transom and sidelights. The present owner is Mrs. Elizabeth Conroe.

2. Chenoweth, Lemuel, House, (1847) Water at Bridge Street. Lemuel Chenoweth was a noted bridge builder. The bridge at Philippi, West Virginia is one of his. In 1847 he built a bridge across the Tygart River and then built his house overlooking the river. The timbers were constructed by the pin and mortise method like that used in his bridges. This two-story house has German tongue and groove siding, some used vertically, has a wide front and side veranda, and has large 8 X 12 inch bricks in the basement walls. An outstanding feature of the house is the massive four-faced chimney which serves fireplaces on each side. Original dependencies are being used, to this time. The Sherman Bennett family are the owners.

3. Hart, Edward, House, (before 1858), S. Main Street. The earliest part of this house was a log cabin with a kitchen wing which is within the north three-bay portion of the present eight-bay structure. This large rectangle has a Federal-style symmetrical facade. Its eight bays include two open entrances, 6/6 windows, has a roof of metal, two large corbeled chimneys and new blue paint. Mrs. Jack Crawford is the present owner of this dignified home.

4. Logan, Jimmy L., House, (before 1860) at the curve of S. Main Street. This is a good Federal style frame house with attractive touches of Victorian trim. It is a two-story, L-shaped house with German siding, very fine stone foundation and basement walls. The facade has five bays and a lovely one-story portico. Many dependencies dot the deep rear yard. This house belongs to the Governor Kump family, descendants of Jimmy L. Logan.

5. The Aggie Cursip Home, (before 1847) S. Main Street. This Federal-style, L-shaped house is among the loveliest and best houses in Beverly. The five-bay (east) facade has a three-bay veranda and there is a small plain two-bay porch on the north side. There is an inside chimney at the south gable and a central chimney where the roof of the ell begins.



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The house has cornice trim, plain Roman Doric veranda columns and a very lovely iron fence with gate. The entrance doorway is nice - much like many others in the district. The house is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W.D. McCallister, who now own it.

6. Goff, David, House, (1835) S. Main Street. An early photograph pictures the original part of this house to have been a Federal-style, symmetrical five-bay with low roof and inside end chimneys. There were cornice brackets and an Italianate portico. David Goff left his home at the approach of Union troops. His house was much abused and damaged by its use as a hospital. After the war he restored it and made additions. Other additions have been made by other occupants and the trim, handsome facade of the original is hard to find. The house now is very large with a double ell. A broad veranda girds front and sides, and wings were added at each end in the 1920s for comfort and convenience. Features of the house are the carved woodwork of the interior, particularly its entrance door and the stairway, and, also, the original carriage house and tack room. The Woodrow Yokum family now owns this historic home.

7. Blackman, Judson, House, (1861-64) S. Main at Court Street. This brick building was begun in 1861 but was not completed until after the War. Originally L-shaped, the angle of the ell was later filled in on the north by one bay. It is a two-story, five by four bay with very plain three-bay veranda. Two interior chimneys serve the four main rooms on each floor. An outside end chimney serves the rooms in the ell. This is a well-kept Federal style home now occupied by Sophronia Strader Brownfield, great grand-daughter of Judson Blackman.

8. Blackman, Judson, Office, (1864) Corner of S. Main and Court Street. This is a small, one-room brick office with fan glass door, two windows, and a fireplace. Blackman was a man of many trades and surely found it handy to have an office "out of the house" but close by his residence and his store.

9. Blackman-Bosworth Store, (1827) S. Main and Court Streets. (Randolph County Historical Society Museum on National Register of Historic Places). This was one of the first brick buildings used for commercial purposes west of the Allegheny Front. It was built of local materials by slaves. It was a three-bay by four-bay, two-story meeting house style with 9/6 windows and large double doors. It contained a stone vault which was used for safety deposits by the people. Many purposes have been made of this building, viz. Civil War army commissary, post office, print shop, and most always, as a general store. It has had two additions on its north side with no damage to its integrity. Through the efforts of the Historical Society and the Beverly Community Action organization this important historical building was purchased for the county.

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10. Beverly Public Square, (1787) Corner of S. Main and Court Streets. This one-quarter acre plot was traded to Adam Myers by the County Commissioners for an adjoining lot on which to build a jail, (the 1813 one). Myers then dedicated this lot to public use. The transfer of the property stated that no building or appurtenances could ever be placed on it. To date, 1979, every attempt to build on it has been defeated. It is still only a playground with two historical markers.

11. Randolph County Jail, (1813 to 1841) S. Main Street. 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, L-shaped building was planned to contain living quarters for the jailer's family. The original ell has been framed-in and enlarged. The plain symmetrical facade is three bays across with a porch which is heavy and large in proportion to the house. It is recent and replaced an early stoop. The matching inside end chimneys are good. The house's only decorations are cornice cut-out brackets and double doors with arched panels of glass. Exterior restoration is under way. This building is the home of Trudy McClellan.

12. Crawford, Adam, House, (before 1850s) S. Main at Bridge Street. This large frame house was used by Federal forces as a communications headquarters in 1860 and suffered no damage. It is therefore thought to be now as it was originally. It is L-shaped, five bays wide and has a low metal roof and inside end chimneys. It has a Georgian floor plan and a side-lighted door but has no ornamental features. The house is stately and in excellent condition.

13. Arnold, Jonathan, House, (1820) N. Main and Bridge Streets. 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 pedimented gable and a second story door in the pavilion is shown. The wings were gabled and had inside end chimneys. In 1841, Jonathon Arnold, brother-in-law of General "Stonewall" Jackson, bought this property. 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. A new coat of red paint will soon fade to give this much upon house a pleasing appearance. A brick dependency is in harmony on the rear lawn.

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14. "The Russell House", (Randolph Female Seminary, 1824) North Main at Bridge Street. This house became known as "the Bosworth Property" from 1824 to 1894. During that time, as shown by a photograph, the building was a two-story, three-bay part of the present building at its south end. Then a one-story, four-bay section was built on the north which also is a part of the present building. In 1895 other additions were made as Idella Russell converted the house to a hotel which was called "The Russell House". This addition is the long ell of the original rectangle. In the early 1900s an Academy for young ladies, "The Randolph Female Seminary", used most of the building. This very large, L-shaped, very plain building has new windows, new insulated siding, and the appearance of a New England factory. Its new use is an apartment building.

15. Home of "The Enterprise", (Morrison Hotel, c. 1800) N. Main Street. 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. Mrs. Beryl Darkey owns and occupies it now. It is a two-story, rectangular frame building with an off-center false front which is in harmony with other nearby buildings (#13, #38 and #39). The front (west) facade has side-by-side entrance doors and a pent roof which is a porch. New insulated siding covers all walls.

16. Buckey, Peter, House and Hotel (1790-1865) N. Main Street. A Mr. Phillips constructed the first part of the building before 1790. Peter Buckey bought the building in 1791 and started a hotel (tavern). A tannery was operated on the north edge of the property and both businesses were continued through the Civil War. After that, the building was enlarged and continued as a hotel until recently. The present owner is Elthadora Pence Chenoweth. The original building was a two-story, L-shaped frame. Outside chimneys were at each end gables and another was at the one-story ell. This had a three-bay facade (west) with a three-bay porch. Later the front was extended south by two bays, the ell was made two stories and the angle of the ell was filled in with a two-story addition of four bays. Storm doors and windows have been mounted. The house has a neat, clean, well-kept appearance.

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17. Collett, Andrew J., House, (1792-94) N. Main at Collett Street. This property was first traded in 1792. During the following eighty years, it changed ownership often, up to the time in 1871, when Mr. Collett purchased it. Tippie Collett sold the property, in 1948, to Roy Leonard. The house is now unoccupied. This house of Federal styling has a five-bay facade which faces east. The entrance door which is recessed has a rectangular transom and side lights. There is an outside end chimney at the south gable and two interior chimneys. The upper porch at the ell has been enclosed and a two-story addition has been built on the rear of the main block. The house has a metal roof and German siding and is in good structural condition.

18. Beverly Presbyterian Church, (1869) N. Main at Collett Street. First, in 1772, there was Charles Cummins, and then, in 1786, came Edward Crawford whose early mission and pastoral work was a blessing to the people of Beverly for all faiths. From 1819 to 1826, Areta Loomis, one of the outstanding frontier ministers, served the Beverly Church. Their first building was built in 1858 and 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 which included additions such as vestibules, memorial stained glass windows and the probable construction of the tower with louvered belfry and pedimented spire. The educational annex was built in 1949-50. This Victorian Gothic frame church features exceptional wooden, metal and slate detailing.

19. Beverly United Methodist Church, (1890) N. Main Street. 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. This church, and one facing it across the Main Street, (the Presbyterian), complement each other. This one (the Methodist) also features Gothic Revival elements that are fitting in its surroundings. Both buildings add much to the Beverly that arose from the depression of the Civil War.

20. Beverly Cemetery, (1768) N. Main Street at Cemetery Lane. By 1768 Nicholas Wolfe and Isaac Springstone were buried on a knoll now known as

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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 give the Beverly "Metropolis" two 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 (1808-1894; 1896-1900). Court Street facing the Square. The county's first courthouse 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 Soloman Collett". This courthouse was in use until 1894 and because of the dispute with Elkins for the county seat, was again in use from 1896 to 1900. It is a two-story, meeting house type, three bays by three bays, and originally had like fronts both north and west. A small, one-story extension is on the rear (south). This very probably was a study for judge and clerk. A bank was built on the west, lightly in contact with the courthouse, which is owned by Louis Baisi. The top floor is rented as living quarters and the lower seems to be only for storage.

22. A Store-House (The Pool Hall, after 1902) Court Street facing the square. This very attractive store building was placed snugly between two historic buildings. For about thirty years it was a general store with an upper floor dwelling. For several years it was a pool hall and then unoccupied. Repair and restorative work has been done recently. Its front (north) facade is stamped metal and the design is quite attractive. The building is rectangular with two store-rooms on the first floor and living quarters above. The apron under the upper windows has dentil molding and the pediment above is a console with brackets and frieze ornamented with acanthus leaves. The pediment carries a honeysuckle ornament.

23. Crawford Bushrod, House, (Beverly Tavern, c. 1850) Court Street facing the Square. During the occupation of Beverly in 1860-1862, this house was used by General McClelland as headquarters. Mr. Crawford was a merchant for many years and the western part of this building was probably his store. In recent years it has been a tavern and is owned by the Clifford Campbells. The original house is a two-story rectangle with a five-bay front (north). A two-story, four-bay porch crossed the front and a large chimney pierced the roof ridge. Later,

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an addition was built on the west elevation to give the building a T-form. Two, one-story additions have been built on the south and east sides of the original house.

24. Randolph County Jail (1841) Walnut Street. 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 cells on the first floor and two cells on the upper floor, one for women and one for the insane. The facade of the handsome Federal-style building is three bays wide. Four large inside end chimneys serve the four rooms and four cells. All walls of the ground floor cells are constructed of large smooth stones and the windows had bars. The foundations of the building are hand-shaped stone, laid without mortar. The broad, heavy porch at the front (west) and north sides goes well with the substantial appearance of the building. The jail is now used as a dwelling. It is owned by Sophronia Strader Brownfield who lives in the Judson Blackman Home.

25. Old Beverly Bank (1900). Corner South Main and Court Streets. This rectangular, white brick building features turn-of-the-century Eclectic styling. Arched openings, raised pediments, and classical details enliven its facade.

Secondary buildings in Beverly Historic District have been so classified because as a group they are less significant than the pivotal structures but their importance is such that their removal would leave a pronounced gap in the inter-relationships of the community. They are as follows:

26. Ware, Ross, House. North side of Court at Water Street, (c. 1890). A small, neat, L-shaped two-story frame which has a sawn-work portico and stone foundations. Its front (east) has three bays and its one-story ell has a rear covered patio.

27. Collett, Wilson, House. Water Street at Collett Street, (c. 1910). This is a two-story, L-shaped frame with stone and brick foundations, with angle of ell at front containing a one-story porch. It has two central chimneys.

28. Queen Anne House. Opposite junction of South Main and Fountain St., (c. 1900). This tall, square house has 2½ stories, a hip roof with dormers on

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each slope, and a two-story cylindrical tower with a conical roof and finial. A large veranda with a deck and railing is notable.

29. "The Purple House". S. Main at Railroad Street, (c. 1890s). This two-story, three-bay, L-shaped house features the massing and details of many of Beverly's Federal-style frames. Its chimneys are well placed. Its paint is notable.

30. Trigg, Brig, Gen. Tom K., House. S. Main, Westside of Curve. (c. 1910-20). This is an early twentieth century eclectic-styled house with four gables and four chimneys at the roof-ridge. Its front facade is to the north and its ornamentation is Victorian. A two-bay porch replaced a large U-shaped veranda.

31. Scott, Carney, House. East side, S. Main Street, (c. 1890s) This three-bay by two-bay frame house has new siding and storm windows but its simple Georgian-like form is undisturbed. Cornice brackets and an ornate, mullioned entrance doorway are principal features.

32. Beverly Hardware. East side of Square, rear on Walnut Street. (c. 1915). A plain, rectangular commercial building with new insulated siding features a "boomtown" front.

33. I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall. West side of S. Main Street, facing the Square, (c. 1890s). This rectangular frame building has stamped metal sheathing and a pedimented "boomtown" parapet.

34. Beverly Market. West side of South Main Street facing the Square. (c. 1900s). The rectangular frame building features a "false front", a new wall at the entrance, and an addition on the north side.

35. Barber Shop. East side of South Main Street (c. 1880s). This is a very ornate small frame building with a facade of brackets, imbricated shingles, and decorative panels.

36. Triplett, Ivan, House. West side S. Main by the P.O. This square, two-story house with bracketed cornice has a three-bay front and double veranda. It has central chimneys through its hip roof.

37. United States Post Office. West side of South Main Street.

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This small building is a low-roofed, one-story frame. It is very new. It serves about two hundred families.

38. An Apartment Building. East Side of South Main Street (c. 1915). A building which was used as a store. It is frame covered with a new front of tiles and asbestos shingles. It has a gable roof and thus, a cross pediment..

39. Masonic Lodge Hall. S. Main at Bridge Street, (c. 1900). This rather stately frame hall has German siding except at the new brick lower front. Its steep roof allows for a small but attractive cross pediment ("boomtown" parapet).

40. Pence, Charles, House. West Side of North Main Street, (c. 1910). This square, two-story bracketed frame house with one-story veranda is much like the Triplett House (#36). It has insulated siding over the original German siding.

41. Hill, Willa, House. West side of North Main Street. (c. 1910). This U-shaped house has four gables, a recessed entrance door with a Gothic dormer above, and three interior chimneys.

42. Rodgers, Larry, House. East side of North Main Street by school. (c. 1885). This is a small, L-shaped Italianate Victorian house with a one-story kitchen at the rear, a small porch, a bay window, and some verge board trim.

43. Conley, Jun, House. West side of North Main Street. (c. 1905). This house (like #41 and #42) is essentially Victorian and presents significant architectural features such as ornate sawnwork porches.

44. Simmons, Family House. North Main at Cemetery Lane. (c. 1870) This is another Federal style house like many built soon after the Civil War. There was no attempt towards decoration. New siding and new windows have been added.

45. Victorian house. Corner (southeast) of Walnut at Court Street. (c. 1910). This large, two-story house of many doors and windows is within a concentration of historic buildings at Beverly. It is a sample of the large frame, twentieth century houses built in small towns to house the sizable families of that time.



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The district consists of about two-thirds of the town of Beverly. It includes a cluster of commercial buildings on Main Street between Court and Bridge Streets and residences spread broadly throughout all streets. There are three small wood forming and finishing industries located near to and west of Railroad Street. A small wood finishing mill has occupied a lot on Main Street between Bridge and Collett Streets for many years. Building sites in Beverly are large enough to allow the buildings a spacious setting. There is open space along the streets and along the county road which leads toward the east from Main Street.

The great majority of structures are in good to excellent condition and date from that period when economic development mirrored a general boom in construction. Riverstone, log and brick were the common building materials until the lumber industry began. After that time frame dwellings predominated with many units of various types, colors and textures.

There are approximately one hundred buildings in the Beverly Historic District of which some 25% are non-conforming intrusions. These intrusions consist of mobile homes (trailers) and small accessory buildings. (These are marked in black on the sketch map.)

Most of the land surface of the town has been disturbed, and little prehistoric archeological potential remains. Historic archeological potential seems good at sites close to Beverly such as Rich Mountain Battlefield, Mt. Iser Cemetery and the Files Cabin Site.

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Of the 100 buildings comprising the Beverly Historic District 25 are classified as possessing "pivotal" or highly significant architectural and/or historical character. Twenty (20) additional buildings have been designated "secondary" in importance, though their architectural and/or historical qualities are meritorious enough to form a supporting context for the pivotal buildings. Removal of such buildings would leave a pronounced gap in the physical interrelationships of the townscape. Thirty-seven (37) buildings, categorized under a "neutral" heading, share non-intrusive qualities that lend over-all support to the historic district through their scale, textures, and siting, but do not possess individual strength of a degree warranting inclusion in the two previously defined categories. Nineteen (19) buildings have been called "intrusions" because their design, wall treatment, or visibly radical alterations compromise the architectural character of the district community. Approximately 20% of the district's built environment comprise intrusions, most of these being mobile homes.

The use of "time frames", or a chronological progression, is a convenient and generally accurate method of explaining the evolution of Beverly building types, but does not depend upon nor refer to the categorization of Beverly's historic built environment into levels of significance color-coded on the accompanying sketch map.

Three wood-processing mills are found in the Beverly locale but are some distance to the west and south of the historic district.

### Boundary Justification

Boundary lines of the Beverly Historic District enclose approximately 2/3s of the village of Beverly. This area comprises the core of 19th century development where Court, Bridge, and Collett Streets cross Main Street. Boundary lines following the right-of-way of the Western Maryland Railroad on the west and the Beverly Cemetery on the north are natural terminal points of development. The boundary line to the south is formed by the southern terminal point of historical development, and the line to the east is generally confined to Walnut Street which forms a demarkation point between the village core and its concentration of pivotal and supportive structures and the areas to the east where no resources of such quality are to be found.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1753-1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first settlers in the area of Randolph County, which became the town of Beverly, were the File and the Tygart families. Robert File (or Foyle) chose a place on what is now known as Files Creek near its confluence with the Tygart River at Beverly. David Tygart (or Taggart) found a place to his liking up river some distance at the site of the present Valley Bend. This was in 1752-53. By late December 1753, these people had decided to return to the lower Shenandoah Valley because of a poor harvest and Indian activity. Before they could leave, all the members of the File family, except the elder son, were slain by Indians. The son ran to the Tygart's place to warn them to flee with him.

The second settlement of the Beverly area, which was then a part of Augusta County, Virginia, took place in 1772. Nine families took up land along the Valley River. This group consisted of the Westfalls, Stalnakers, Butlers, Whitmans, Connelys, Nelsons, Riggles, Haddens and Morgans. Of the houses these families built, some were forts spaced throughout the valley.

Randolph County was formed in 1787 by an Act of the Virginia General Assembly. Its land was taken from Harrison County. The land is made up of several parallel ranges of mountains with their intervening valleys. This combination of mountain valleys makes for some of the finest streams of water in the state. The soil of this area is very rich and early, was a great attraction to people seeking homes. In the year 1833, 1500 head of horned cattle, 300 sheep, and 100 horses were sent from the county to markets. The county population in 1830 was listed at 5000. The first County Court met May 28, 1787 at the dwelling of Colonel Benjamin Wilson who lived three miles south of the site of Beverly. They established a county seat and provided land and timber for building a courthouse.

The settlement built by the early families in this area was called Edmunton in honor of Governor Edmund Randolph after whom the county was named. Later, in 1790, by the Act of the Virginia Legislature, it was designated the county seat and was named Beverly, presumably in honor of Governor Randolph's mother. Near the center of Tygart's Valley and along the river on a handsome plain between Files Creek and Dotson's Run, a twenty-acre plot of land, owned by James Westfall, was laid off into lots. These lots were to be sold by the

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Trustees who had been appointed by the Assembly. As the seat of government of the county and as the trading center of the Valley Beverly's early growth was assured. "By 1835, Beverly contained 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 (sic) 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". There were three churches of three faiths: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. In this year, 1835, the town contained a population of 184 that included 16 slaves and 2 free colored. This would indicate that the town in the 1830s had grown very little after its first growth in the 1790s. The County Courts were held every month and the Circuit Court of the Law and Chancery were held twice each year.

The years between 1840 and 1860 were good ones for all the counties west of the Allegheny Front. The population of Randolph County had grown to about 5,000 and it is felt that Beverly, the county seat, had at least 400 people. The town contained three hotels, two taverns, several stores, furniture and toy factories, and shops for blacksmiths, gunsmiths, shoemakers, and harness makers. Most of the residents of the county were farmers but Beverly had, at long last, become an important trade center in the Tygart Valley. In this period, many good houses were built and furnished which is an indication of the prosperity of Beverly in the twenty years leading up to the Civil War. Eight of the town's most historic buildings were built in the 1840-1860 period.

A major factor in the prosperity of Beverly in this period stems from construction of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, a major East-West corridor, that reached Beverly in September 1841. The man whom the Commonwealth of Virginia charged with its design and completion was C. Crozet, the famed engineer of Napoleon, who visited Beverly on many occasions. It was, however, the determination of the Beverly populace that raised \$3,200, that brought the highway into their community, then regarded a promising and fertile section and a center of the country west of the mountains.

The advent of war in 1860 was to have a great affect upon Randolph County and its county seat, Beverly. Though untroubled by the slavery controversy -- there were few slaves in the county -- the people were divided

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on the question of secession. A considerable part of the population was in sympathy with the Southern cause; however, many people in the county took exception to the presumptive manner in which the Convention, hastily assembled in Richmond, endorsed the Virginia Act of Secession.

Numerous battles and guerrilla actions were fought around Beverly for control of the well-known Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike and a little known country road from Millboro, through Huntersville, in Pocahontas County, to Beverly, whose main street carries both roads. The troops who had use of these roads would do much to control the Baltimore and Ohio and the Virginia Central railroads. The engagements at Laurel Mountain, on Rich and Cheat Mountains, and at Beverly were small but fierce encounters which were often indecisive and therefore were often repeated.

Premeditated destruction did not generally occur at Beverly but many homes and commercial buildings received much rough usage by reason of the alternating occupation by units of the two forces. In and around this historic town are many reminders of that conflict. Three outstanding ones are the Rich Mountain Battlefield, the Mt. Iser Confederate Cemetery, and many soldier's graves in the Beverly Cemetery.

The Beverly Jail is a capsule reference to many locally significant events in the history of the town. During the Civil War it was used as a military prison by both the Union and Confederate forces. When General George B. McClellan made his way up the Tygart Valley during the first campaign of the war, he used the Beverly jail for the incarceration of both soldiers and citizens held for military reasons. In a letter from McClellan to his wife, the general wrote: "I had an affecting interview today with a poor woman whom we liberated from prison, where she had been confined for three weeks by these scoundrels because she was a Union woman. I enclose a flower from a bouquet the poor thing gave to me."

Following the influx of workers into Beverly during the early days of timbering in this region, the jail was more often than not overflowing with roughnecks whose marks were left on the two-foot thick walls of this building.

Recovery from the economic ruin was slow to come to the Tygart Valley. The lumber industry grew, the farms began to produce, and the

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Western Maryland Railroad was built; these assured the future of Beverly for the period of 1875-1899. During this period many of the good frame buildings of today's Beverly were built and those with war damage were repaired and refurbished.

Among the most significant residents of Beverly was Lemuel Chenoweth (1811-1884), a noted carpenter, cabinetmaker and builder. Though Chenoweth erected his own home at Beverly and built other residences and churches in the region, he is best remembered as the master designer and builder of covered bridges in West Virginia. In 1850, the Board of Public Works of Virginia awarded Chenoweth the contract for the construction of bridges over the center section of the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike. This triumph was the result of an ingenious demonstration in which Chenoweth, having assembled a small wooden model of his bridge between two chairs, amazed the gathered officials in the capital at Richmond by standing on it to demonstrate its strength.

Chenoweth's famous covered bridge at Beverly was burned in 1865 by soldiers during the war although "Lem" rebuilt it in 1873; it was to last until 1953. The Barrackville, West Virginia and Philippi, West Virginia covered bridges, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places, survive, attesting to the genius of Lemuel Chenoweth.

In 1890, a petition was presented to the County Court to make Elkins the county seat. Through the 1890s a fight, which almost led to a battle, was carried on to gain or retain the site of the county government. At last, in 1899, by Supreme Court decree, the county seat was moved to Elkins. At this blow the town reeled but did not fall and she has been able to stand through the many difficult periods of the 1900s.

Despite loss of its position as county seat of Randolph at the turn-of-the-century, Beverly's small population remained constant throughout succeeding years and, significantly, its historic townscape survived attesting to historical and developmental patterns of this rural trans-Allegheny community that has flourished for two centuries. As a mid and late - eighteenth century Allegheny frontier settlement, Beverly became an important trading, agricultural, and milling center that, aside from influencing its selection as county seat, made it a logical entrepot after several early roads, the most important of which, the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike carrying personalities, fashions, and manufactures from the East, passed through the community. Beverly hosted the Turnpike builder and planner, Claudius Crozet, on several occasions, and braced itself during the Civil War when General George McClellan occupied the village as forces of both the North and South contested for its strategic geography. The seesaw occupations of Beverly during the war did not destroy the town, for

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several late-eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings survived. The past-war timber boom contributed material for Victorian style residences while turn-of-the-century "boomtown fronts" and pressed metal cornices and parapets from factories of the period produced small town storefronts replete with gingerbread, shingle imbrication, and turned-work. The survival of buildings from all periods of the history of Beverly represent nationally popular architectural styles ranging from the Federal and Greek Revival, to the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne. These buildings, with varied vernacular style interpretations, exemplify a significant continuity of events and fashions significant in the history of Randolph County and West Virginia.

Because of the efforts of many people who have given much for love of town and county, Beverly and all of Randolph County are doing well for today and doing much toward the preservation of their past. They give attention to the buildings, structures and objects which have historical significance and encourage all their people to practice restoration and preservation. In the Beverly area, this effort has been productive and is plainly to be seen on all sides. The town's Community Week, held each year in July, is a celebration of the history of the more than two hundred years that make Beverly and its Historic District a special place. The people of this trans-Allegheny community look forward to the future.

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Paragraph 4, item number 8, page 4 of the significance statement concisely addresses the significant historical and architectural themes of the nomination. The textural support for this summation of significance is provided on three preceding pages of the statement of significance. In addition to the above, paragraphs 1 and 2 of item number 8, page 4, discuss the contributions of Lemuel Chenoweth, a builder of genius, who resided at Beverly.

Beverly's importance in West Virginia history is presented in the following summation of significance:

Beverly, the oldest settlement in West Virginia's fertile Tygart Valley, possesses significant numbers of late eighteenth and nineteenth century houses along streets that have witnessed little change since the Civil War. As an early county seat Beverly became a thriving center and crossing point of the famous Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (built, 1824-47) that wined its way across northwestern Virginia to the Ohio Valley. Beverly's brick courthouse, built in 1808, is West Virginia's second oldest extant courthouse building. A worker of the Writer's Program of the Work Projects Administration penned this observation of Beverly's townscape in the late 1930's:

"Beverly wears the garment of its past with dignity. Houses built in the last decade of the eighteenth century stand side by side with modern structures along its shady streets. Townsfolk point with pride to the old white houses, many of which hide original log structures of pioneer days under a shell of frame siding. Deeply recessed windows indicate the thickness of the walls in the old log buildings." (West Virginia: A Guide to the Mountain State. American Guide series, New York: Oxford University Press, 1941, p.375)

Beverly does not display a unique house type. Beverly's residential and commercial buildings are products of local needs and aesthetic interpretations that were suited to the requirements of small merchants, craftsmen, and service-oriented owners of shops and manufacturies. Architectural statements of high style are absent in the community be reason of historic isolation and a limited economy.

Beverly's architecture is significant, nevertheless, because it represents in vernacular fashion buildings from all periods of the village's development. Early log structures were incorporated in large frame houses reflecting settled conditions of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The Andrew J. Collett House (1792-94) is the most significant example of this house type.



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Gable-roofed, rectangular frame and brick houses—many with ell—represent the common Federal style houses of Beverly. These residences have broad fronts of from 3 to 5 bays, center halls, interior end chimneys, and flush-eave gables. Post Civil War accretions of bracketwork and sawnwork in gables or (on late period wall dormers in some cases) on stoops or verandas of later construction, are commonplace.

Evidence of fashion in the pressed and cast metals of building fronts, such as the Beverly Bank (#25) and the store building (#22), indicate local interest in the national movement toward eclecticism of the late nineteenth century.

The survival of many old buildings at Beverly may be considered a small miracle in light of events surrounding the village during the Civil War. Beverly and locale became a center of intense military activity that persisted throughout the conflict's duration.

Beverly was of great strategic importance to both Federal and Confederate armies. The village commanded the Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike and was a gateway to the north-central and northwestern parts of West Virginia. The B&O Railroad was an especially vulnerable target of Southern forces as were northern troop concentrations and supplies.

Beverly was first occupied by Confederate forces on May 4, 1861. This operation was aimed at capturing the western Virginia northwest and destroying the conventions at Wheeling that were pro-Unionist (Reformed Government of Virginia) and the center of a developing West Virginia statehood movement. A crushing Union victory at the Battle of Rich Mountain on July 11, 1861, allowed for the occupation of Beverly by General George B. McCellan who made Beverly his temporary headquarters. According to West Virginia Civil War historian, Boyd Stutler, "Thus ended the first, and possibly the most far-reaching in importance, of the campaigns in the Civil War waged in West Virginia. It was a great success for the Union and the most severe blow suffered by the South at the beginning of the Civil War.

Beverly and its environs were the scene of five major Civil War actions and numerous skirmishes. After 1861, however, the encounters, though important, were largely instigated by Confederate raiding parties. Successful defensive actions on the part of Federal troops allowed for Beverly's occupation by Northern forces during most of the War. However, Brigadier General John D. Imboden occupied the town on April 24, 1863 (for 2 days), and Confederate General Thomas L. Rosser captured the town in a stunning raid in the morning of January 11, 1865.

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# GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Beverly East; Beverly West

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING	ZONE	EASTING
17	597780	17	597940	17	597830	17	597900	17	597820	17	597760	17	597650	17	597600
	4300140		430100		4299860		4299690		4299690		4299690		4299460		4299260

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See continuation sheets 9 and 10 pp. 2,3.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE  
Colonel C.E. Turley, Field Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION  
West Virginia Dept. of Culture and History

STREET & NUMBER  
The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex

CITY OR TOWN  
Charleston

DATE  
January 15, 1979

TELEPHONE  
304-348-0240

STATE  
West Virginia

# STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Clarence Moran*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Office DATE May 9, 1979

OR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE

TEST CHIEF OF REGISTRATION DATE

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#10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

U T M REFERENCES

I 17 597 540' 4299280  
J 17 597 560' 4299200  
K 17 597 420' 4299320  
L 17 597 450' 4299480

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary line of the Beverly Historic District begins at a point adjoining the northwest corner of the Beverly Cemetery and the tracks (right-of-way) of the Western Maryland Railroad, and proceeds southeastward in a straight line along the northeast boundary of the cemetery to a point intersecting with U.S. Route 219/250 (N. Main St.). The boundary at this point runs in a southwesterly direction along the center of N. Main St. to a point approximately half-way between Cemetery Lane and Collett St., from whence it runs southeast to a point approximately twenty feet to the north and east of the school, and thence southwestward to the intersection of Collett and Walnut Streets. The line then runs southwestward along the middle of Walnut Street to a point intersecting with Court Street. The boundary runs thence along the rear lot lines of Walnut St. properties southwestward to Fountain St., and thence westward along Fountain St. to Route 219/250 (S. Main St.).

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At a point approximately 60 ft. south of the intersection of S. Main St. and Fountain St. the boundary runs northwestward along the rear lot lines of properties on the west side of S. Main St. to a point intersecting with Railroad Street. The boundary proceeds northward along Railroad Street to a point intersecting with Court Street and thence northeastward along the right-of-way of the Western Maryland Railroad to the Beverly Cemetery.

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UNITED STATES  
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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4303000m N

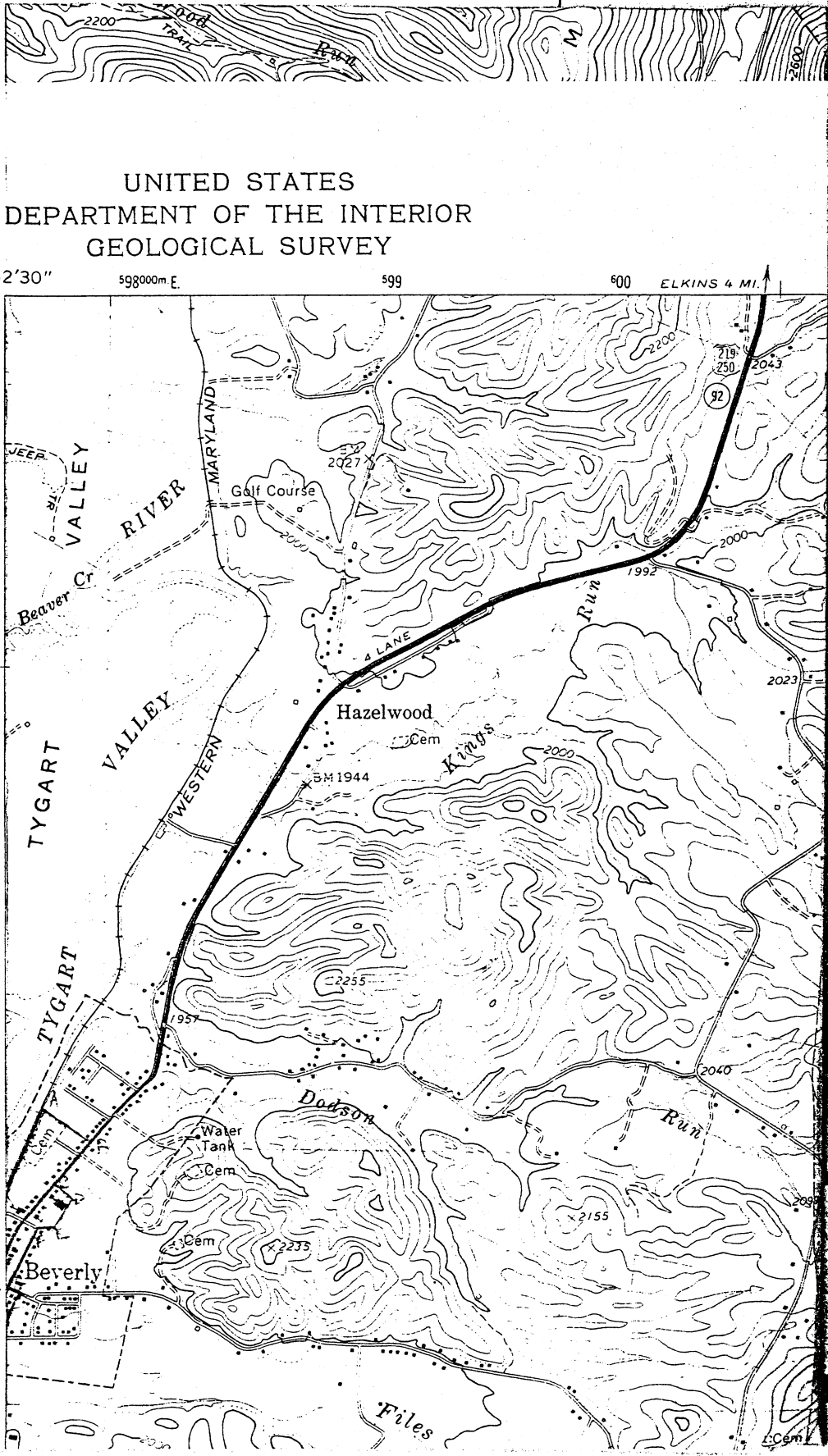
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4301

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509144 NW  
(JUNIOR)

BEVERLY HISTORIC  
DISTRICT, BEVERLY,  
WANDSWORTH COUNTY,  
WEST VIRGINIA

- ) UTM
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  - 2. 17/597940/4300020
  - 3. 17/597830/4299860
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  - E. 17/597820/4299690
  - F. 17/597860/4299490
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  - I. 17/597500/4299280
  - J. 17/597560/4299200
  - K. 17/597420/4299320
  - L. 17/597420/4299480

BEVERLY WEST QUADRANGLE  
 WEST VIRGINIA—RANDOLPH CO.  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
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 (ELKINS)

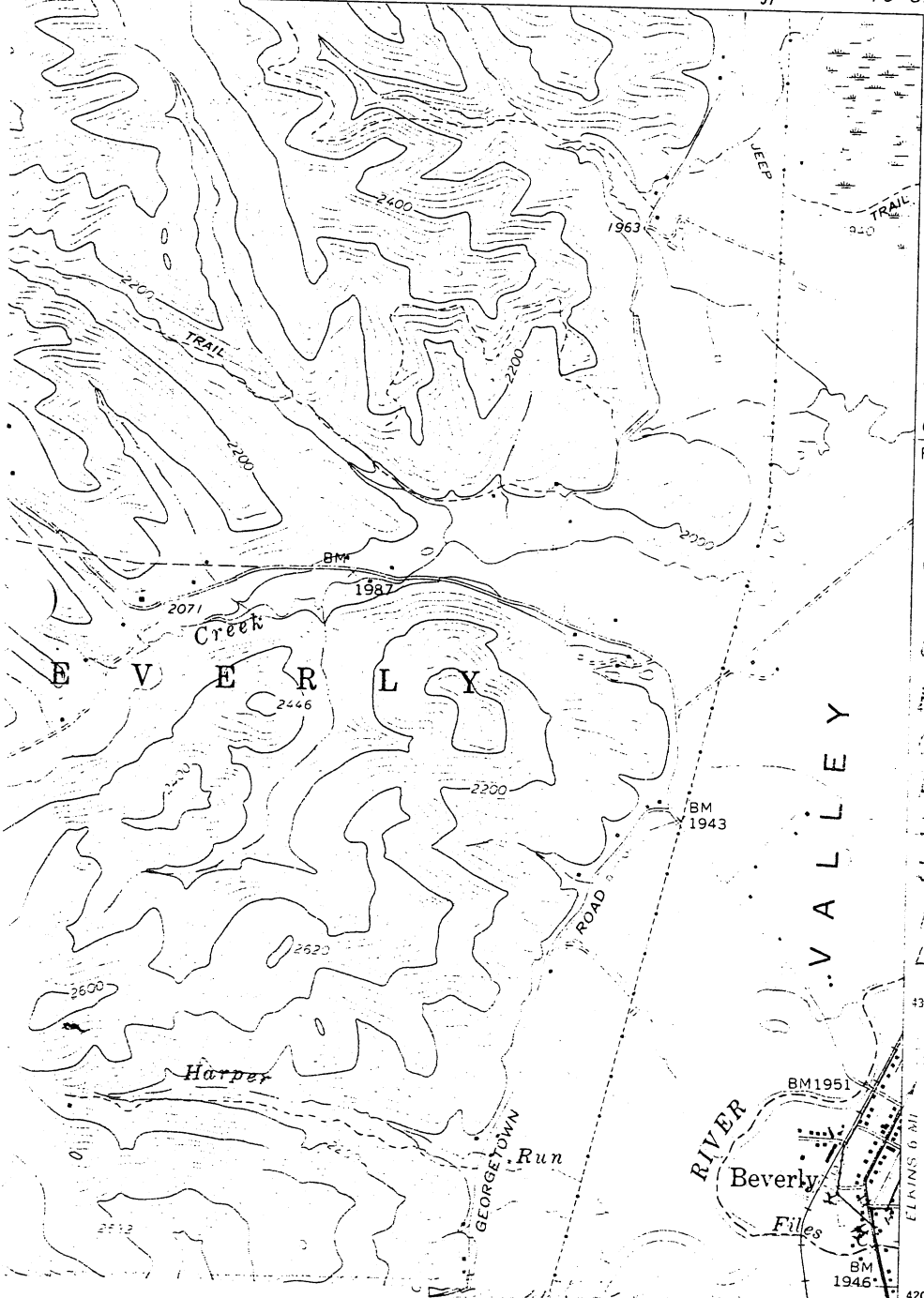
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597

79° 52' 30"

38° 52' 30"



BEVERLY HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT, BEVERLY,  
 RANDOLPH COUNTY,  
 WEST VIRGINIA

4302

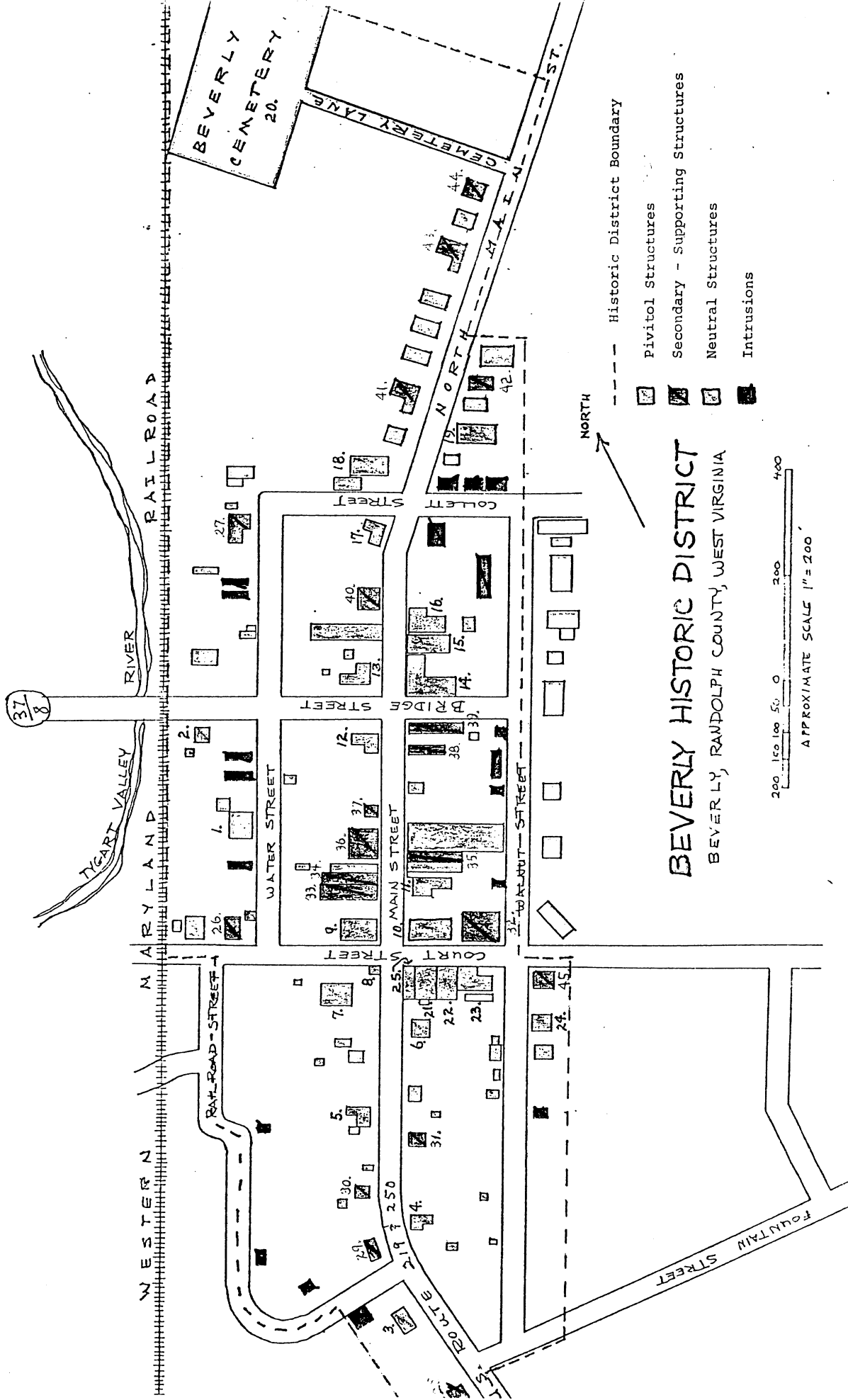
680 000 UTM  
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- B. 17/ 597 7940/ 4300 020
- C. 17/ 597 830/ 4299 860
- D. 17/ 597 900/ 4299 800
- E. 17/ 597 820/ 4299 690
- F. 17/ 597 760/ 4299 690
- G. 17/ 597 650/ 4299 460
- H. 17/ 597 600/ 4299 260
- I. 17/ 597 540/ 4299 280
- J. 17/ 597 560/ 4299 200
- K. 17/ 597 420/ 4299 320
- L. 17/ 597 450/ 4299 480

4300

4200

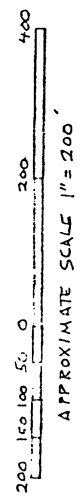
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# BEVERLY HISTORIC DISTRICT

BEVERLY, RANDOLPH COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

- Historic District Boundary
- ▣ Pivotal Structures
- ▣ Secondary - Supporting Structures
- ▣ Neutral Structures
- ▣ Intrusions















BEVERLY  
BANK  
1900

1808

LOMBARD  
CHAIN SAWS  
LARGEST STOCK  
BEVERLY, W. VA.



THE PEOPLES CASH & TRADE STORE.

SUPPLY STORE













STOP

STOP

REVUELLA BAY  
NARRAGANSETT INDIAN TRIBE  
1670-1700  
NARRAGANSETT INDIAN TRIBE  
1670-1700  
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