

THE TOWN OF
NEW MARKET

VIRGINIA

— EST 1796 —

Walking Tour



Welcome to New Market, Virginia

E S T A B L I S H E D 1 7 9 6

Settlers first discovered the area's fertile lands, wild game, and minerals in 1727. Many of the first settlers were Germans of the Mennonite and Lutheran faiths, later joined by Scots and Irish. Originally known as Cross Roads, the town was officially established as New Market on December 14, 1796 by an act of the Virginia General Assembly.

In 1806, German settlers established a printing and publishing business that was a foundation of New Market industry into the mid 19th century. By 1835, the town had become a commercial and industrial center, boasting a population of 700.

Situated on the main thoroughfare of the strategically-important Shenandoah Valley, New Market played an active role during the Civil War. Stonewall Jackson's troops marched through the town on four occasions. On May 15, 1864, the historically-significant Battle of New Market took place in which teenage cadets of Virginia Military Institute (VMI) were pressed into service by Confederate General John Breckinridge in a successful effort to delay the North's march on Richmond, Virginia. That battle is reenacted each year in mid-May, on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of the Civil War in New Market.

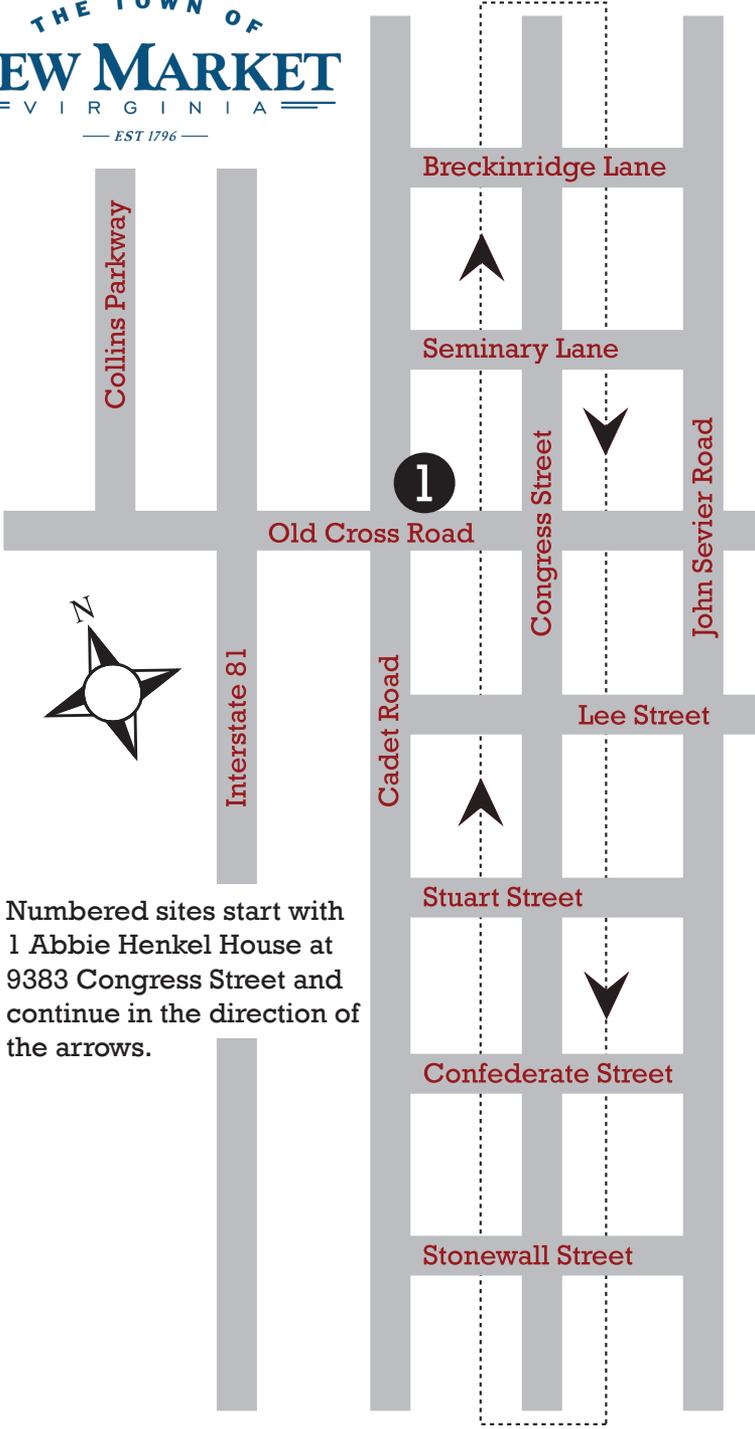
In 1972, the Town of New Market was designated a Historic District by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and registered as a Virginia Historic Landmark. In that same year, the Historic District was also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which is maintained by the National Park Service.

The town has a unique architectural heritage, boasting a number of buildings that reflect the simplicity and craftsmanship of its early German settlers. These early styles have blended over the years with renovations and newer structures that document the town's growth and reflect its long history of changes.



Buildings on the tour are identified by a brass plaque with the corresponding number. Most are private dwellings, please respect the privacy of property owners.

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Numbered sites start with 1 Abbie Henkel House at 9383 Congress Street and continue in the direction of the arrows.



1 Abbie Henkel House

9383 Congress Street (BB&T Bank)
c. 1802. This limestone and brick building, features a stone foundation and poured glass windows. A later occupant, Miss Abbie Henkel, was a talented pianist and taught music lessons for many years. In addition to being the home of one of the town's founding families, the building has had several commercial uses, including as a general store operated by Abe Neff and Samuel Funkhouser around 1835.

3 Hotel Weaver

9377 Congress Street (This Funeral Chapel)
c. 1885. The southern section of this building was constructed by David Henkel on the site of the former D.S. Henkel & Brothers' Store. The northern section was a later addition. This building was once the residence and office of Dr. Morehead. It was later known as the "Hotel Weaver" in honor of owner Jack Weaver, who carried mail and passengers between the New Market Post Office and the train depot.

4 William Dulaney House

9373 Congress Street (The Christmas Gallery)
In 1806, the William Dulaney house stood on this lot. In 1876, the R.B. Wills Carriage Manufacturers were located here. In the 1940s, it was owned by the Zirkle family who rented rooms to tourists.

5 John Waybright House

9367 & 9369 Congress Street (The Home Store)
c. 1700s. Part of this lot was owned by William Dulaney. The interior architecture of the original northern section includes exposed logs, a two-sided fireplace, and pressed tin on the ceiling and walls. Joseph W. Reed operated a medical shop here in the early 1800s. It was later used as a tavern. John Waybright resided here from the 1920s to 1950s.

6 Hollyhock Tea Room & Inn

9365, 9363 & 9361 Congress Street
c. 1806. The front part of the current structure may incorporate the original house as its construction is consistent with others of the same date. It was once owned by the Tidler family. Lucy and Sue Burwell operated the Hollyhock Inn and Tea Room here from 1927–1951.

7 Rouss Opera House

9357 Congress St. (Schultz Theatre)
c. 1903. Funded in part by Charles "Broadway" Rouss, the upstairs theater was used for plays, public meetings, and later as a movie theater. The original stage and balcony still exist today. The downstairs housed the fire department. This building was used as the Town Hall until 1993. One architectural detail of note is the cupola. A geological marker is mounted on the front step.

10 Clinedinst House

9349 Congress Street
c. 1882. John W. Clinedinst, owner of a local carriage factory, hired Robert Long to construct this house. A stile with the Clinedinst name can be seen out front. The property is still owned and occupied by descendants of his sister, Eliza Clinedinst Crim, known as "Mother Crim" for her efforts in caring for wounded VMI cadets after the Battle of New Market.

11 Driver House

9335 Congress Street

c. 1917-22. This was the former site of the Smith Creek Baptist Church (1833-1918). The present home was completed in 1919 by Dr. and Mrs. W.F. Driver and was under construction for four years due to a shortage of building materials that resulted from WWI. This may account for the eclectic blend of architectural details: a porch pediment, double pilasters, hipped roof and bay gable. Bricks and beams from the church were also used in the construction of the house. Dr. Driver had his office in the home until his death in 1922, after which Mrs. Driver rented out rooms.



12

9329 & 9325 Congress Street

c. 1877. This house was built by Capt. William H. Rice, commander of the 8th Star Artillery and founder of the Neff-Rice Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The I-house style is typical in the mid- to late-19th century Shenandoah Valley. It contains folk Victorian details including: decorative brackets under the soffit, gingerbread trim, porch rail, and a half moon window in the center gable. Dr. J.E. Good lived here from 1890 to the early 1900s and built the one-story shotgun-style building in 1890 for his office. The building was once used as the town's telephone office.

13 Peter Windle Home

9317 Congress Street (Apple Blossom Inn B&B)

c. 1806. The house is comprised of the original southern part and several later additions. Some details of the house include hand-hewn beams, three-brick construction in the walls, and clapboard covering the plaster and brick. Peter Windle was a town trustee responsible for tax collection and his descendants owned the house until the 1950s.

16 William Wickes Family House

9299 Congress Street

c. 1804. William Wickes and his son were woodworkers. An 1850 census notes that William Sr. was listed as master painter, wheelwright and that he owned a chair making factory. William Jr., along with a brother named John, were part of the Tenth Legion Artillery, and in December 1859 they were sent to Charles Town for guard duty in connection with the trail and execution of John Brown. William W. Wickes served as the town lamp lighter for many years, lighting the lamps at dusk and putting them out at 10 pm.

17 William Rupp House

9295 Congress Street

William Menefee purchased this property in 1804 and it is believed that a dog-trot cabin was built shortly thereafter. Charles Spitzer, son of a local gunsmith, Henry Spitzer, purchased the property in 1837 and with his brother William, manufactured rifles here. In 1866 the property was purchased by William Rupp who was a well-known fresco painter. George M. Neese, a Confederate veteran and author of *Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery* also lived in the house between the 1860s and 1921.



Shell Struck Post

*Corner of Congress Street
and Breckinridge Lane*

A replica of the original post, it was struck by a 3 inch shell fired by Snow's Maryland Battery during the Battle of New Market. When the shell struck, General Breckinridge was sitting on his horse in the middle of the Old Valley Pike, about five yards from this post. He was in the act of raising his field glasses to make an observation of the enemy's position.

18 Reformation Lutheran

9283 Congress Street

Stained glass windows fill the sanctuary. The west wing of the church, built in 1992, stands on the location of St. Matthew's Evangelical Reformation Lutheran Church (1890). The original Davidsburg Church (1793), a union congregation of Lutheran and Reformation members, was located directly west of the Reformation Lutheran Church site on a half acre donated by Ludwig (Lewis) Zirkle, now part of St. Matthew's Cemetery.

21 Guard House

9250 Congress Street

c. 1924. Mr. Ben Guard had Jacob and Erasmus Bowman build this craftsman bungalow home for his wife, Maurine, in 1924. Maurine operated Mrs. Guard's Kindergarten and First Grade for many years beginning in 1948. The house was purchased by Jacob Bowman's great-niece and her husband in 1988 after having been in the Guard family for 64 years.

22 Solomon Godfrey House

9260 Congress Street

c. 1850. Solomon Godfrey had this home built for his family, and it has remained in the family through the years with one or more members living in it at all times, including: Solomon Godfrey, Solon and Annie Godfrey, John Peter and Frances C. Rice, and

Solomon's great-granddaughter, Mary Anne Rhodes. It is another example of a simple Valley I-house, without decorative trim or details. The house has seen several tasteful additions over the years.

24

9294 Congress Street (Something Different)

c. 1809. The inside details show doors, transoms, mantels, and stairs just like those in the Abbie Henkel House. The house consists of partial log construction and a dug out cellar at the back of the house with a secret entrance used for security during the Civil War. Exterior details show a Victorian remodeling after the war. It was once used as an inn and the building in back has been used as a stable. It has been occupied by the Neff, Heinrich, Finck, Amiss, Holmes, Moore, and Buhl families.

26

9298 Congress Street

c. 1795. A double fireplace is located between the first and second room. Over the years the property has served as a home to an antique store, the Blue Bird Tea Room, and was also a parsonage for what was known as St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

28 Smith Creek Regular Baptist Church

9312 Congress Street

c. 1896. Construction of the church (est. 1756) began in 1896 but was slowed due to a lack of funds and was finally completed in 1902. Before then, the church building was located across the street at 9335 Congress Street. A simple Gothic Revival style, with pointed steeple, arched windows and door transoms along with intricately detailed brickwork. The stained glass window was given by Ann B. Newman in honor of her parents and her grandfather, Elder Anderson Moffett, who was the pastor of the church for almost 50 years.

29 Manor Memorial

9320 & 9330 Congress Street

c. 1857. The Manor Memorial Methodist church formed around 1800 in a log structure and was organized as the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1831. Brick veneer replaced the clapboard exterior in 1933. The parsonage, constructed in 1972, and located just south of the church, stands on the site of the New Market Female Seminary, established in 1844. In 1867, Mary Lynn Harrison Williamson purchased the building and ran the seminary. She also wrote several biographies for children: *The Life of Washington*, *The Life of Lee*, and *The Life of J.E.B. Stuart*. Her daughter, Mary Williamson, became dean of Hollins College.

36 Daniel Reamar House

9366 and 9368 Congress Street

c. 1806. The original part of the Daniel Reamar house is log. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wickes used the house to operate their Wickes' Dry Goods Store. The families of Gideon Koiner, G.A. Woods, and Murphy Arehart have also resided here through the years.

39 W.F. Vaughn House

112 East Old Cross Road

c. 1806. The original main section of the house is log. From 1859-85, Philip S. Wise owned the house and operated a carriage factory on the adjoining lot while Mrs. Wise sold Singer sewing machines from the home. The house was also used as a store, a tailor shop, and the post office during the years that followed. In 1928, the house was moved east one building lot from the original site, where the Exxon station is presently located. It was the home of the Vaughn family from 1951-1990s. Mrs. Vaughn was a descendent of the Wise family and a granddaughter of B.Z. Price, the last Captain of Rice's Battery.

41 Lee Jackson Building

9386 Congress Street (Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation)

c. 1807. Joseph Strayer erected the large brick building in 1807 to serve as a store which included clothing, paint and hardware items. Stonewall Jackson reviewed his troops at this location during the 1862 Valley Campaign and Jubal Early used the building as his headquarters during 1864. Several hotels have operated at this location, including Hotel Carrolton in the 1880s, Hotel Thaxton in 1902, Battlefield Inn in 1926, Lee-Way Hotel in 1927 and finally the Lee-Jackson Hotel from 1928-50s. The building then served as the Bedrooms of America store and museum. In 2005, the building was completely renovated to its present state.

46 Jacob Stirewalt House

9398 Congress Street (Shop Civil War)

c. 1806. The back of the building is believed to be the oldest section of the house. The Stirewalt family owned the home for most of the late 1880s. In the early 1980s, Mr. Tom Browning, a pitcher for the New Market Rebels, resided here for a summer. He later went on to pitch for the Cincinnati Reds.





Henkel Press Sign

Located on the north wall of 9408 Congress Street.

48

9404 Congress Street

(James P. Weissenborn, Attorney)

This house is estimated to have been built between 1880 and 1910 based on the architectural style. However, this building has windows on the north side while the building located north of this house has no windows on the south side suggesting that the house was built prior to 1867. The current structure replaced the 1806 house that stood on this lot. This house is stylistically Queen Anne, having characteristic details such as the roof pitch, the dominant front facing gable, the hipped roof with lower cross gable, decorative soffit supports, and gingerbread trim. Top Coffman operated a pottery business to the rear of the building. Presently, the Law Office of James P. Weissenborn is located here.

52

9426 & 9428 Congress Street

c. 1895. This home is the second house to be built on this site. Note the architectural details such as the rounded windows, shutters, and the decorative roof cornice brackets. Various shops have been located here over the years, including Pender's

Store and Zirkle's Hardware Store, owned and operated by Mr. Edgar Zirkle and his sons, John, Larrick and Bob. During the 1950s and 60s the Old Dominion Restaurant operated here.

53 Stuart Henkel House

9430 Congress Street

c. 1830. This Greek revival style home is known as the Stuart Henkel House. As the home of the John Zirkle family, it was used as a hospital during the Civil War and later purchased by Luther Henkel in 1876. Luther's son Stuart married Martha Ekey, who operated a maternity hospital in the home, and it has been reported that more than 1,500 babies were born here. The structure is now used as an apartment building.



Town Pump

*Located just south of
9430 Congress Street*

The original pump on this site was installed in 1811. In 1987 Braxton Theis constructed a replica of the original using his grandfather's tools. Charlie Peery restored Theis' replica in 2013.

57 Emmanuel Lutheran

155 East Lee Street

c. 1892. Emmanuel Lutheran Church had this Byzantine style brick building constructed to replace another brick building constructed in 1848 on the same site. The congregation was created in 1820 as a result of a division in the first Lutheran congregation in New Market, established in 1790. The two churches, reunited in 1931, worship today as the Reformation Lutheran Church. The church is maintained by the Gideon Koiner Fund Trustees and is used for special services and occasions. Some of the church's unique features include beautiful stained glass windows and an 1897 Moller pipe organ in excellent condition.



59 Abraham Savage Farmhouse

172 East Lee Street

c. 1790. This building is known as the Abraham Savage Farmhouse or the Hildreth Log Cabin and is located on land that originally belonged to John Sevier. This cabin is known to have stood at its present site since 1790, but Roman numerals cut into the building's logs suggest that it was moved here from a prior location.

67 Clarence Urner House

9440 Congress Street

c. 1875. The first building on this site was the Frances Reese House, which stood on this lot in 1806. The current building was the Clarence Urner House. Mr. Urner was a poet and served as Virginia State Treasurer from 1917-18. The two story section of the home was once lived in by Rev. Martin Urner, a Baptist minister.

75

9474 Congress Street

c. 1875. This house has a stairway leading to a full floor attic and exterior chimneys. It was possibly used as an inn.

76 O'Roark's Restaurant

9478 Congress Street (Kathy's Home Cooking Café)

c. 1900. The current building was constructed around 1900. An earlier house on the property had many residents throughout the 1700 and 1800s, including Abraham Savage, Samuel Young and Cornelius O'Neil. Evidence shows that this site housed at various times a slaughterhouse, tannery, potter's kiln and shop, and also O'Roark's Restaurant. During the 1950s the building was home to Earman's Ham.

77

9484 Congress Street (Sonabank)

c. 1950. This structure is the former site of Kingan's Amoco Garage, Good's Garage and Harpine's Amoco Garage.

87 William Woods House

9516 Congress Street

The William Woods House was located on this lot in 1806 and in 1810 part of this house was turned into the Wise Tavern. The home sits on a hued log foundation and the wood used to form the peak of the roof is joined together with wooden pegs. The kitchen was an addition to the house and is also log as it was added on before sawed lumber was commonly used.

89

9509 John Sevier Road

c. 1876.

97 Emma Burke House

9560 Congress Street (Home-Land Realty)

c. 1875. The original building that stood here was constructed in 1806. It is believed that J.P. Stirewalt made stirrups for saddles and guns during the Civil War in a shop that Mr. Shomo, the owner of the original building, had on this site. Miss Emma Burke, the 1876 owner of the current building, ran and taught in a school here for young children.



102 Southern Kitchen

9576 Congress Street (Southern Kitchen)

c. 1959. The Southern Kitchen restaurant is owned and operated by the Newland family.

104

9586 Congress Street

This site is the location, but not the building, of the New Market Colored Free School. It was established in 1870 and ran until the end of segregation in Virginia in 1956. It was also the location of Mother's Kitchen restaurant from 1958 to 1964.

109 Grabill House

9633 Congress Street

This circa 1910 house was originally owned by Robert Grabill; however, Mrs. Grabill didn't like the house because it was "so far out of town", and they eventually moved to mid-town New Market. The Lohr family, grandparents of Arthur Hildreth, purchased the house in 1918. Dr. Lohr was a dentist in Washington D.C. Currently, this building is used as a private residence and is also the site of New Market Metal Craft.

122

9549 Congress Street

c. 1880. This site was owned by Reverend Paul Henkel in 1791 and may have been the first location of the Henkel Press building.

125

9547 Congress Street

This site was previously the location of Paul Henkel's first house, constructed circa 1791 and later moved to a lot on Cadet Road. The current building was constructed between 1876 and 1885. This building was utilized as a rooming house at one time, called the Traveler's Inn.

128 John Brounze House

9535 Congress Street

c. 1800. It is believed that John Brounze, a potter, owned this house in the 1800's. The porch appears on a map from 1876.

134

9509 Congress Street

This home, constructed in 1810, was home to several families through the years including: Lewis Zirkle, John Shomo, W. Windle and Hesler Lineburg, as well as Miss Julia Jones.

139 Calvert House

9485 Congress Street

The oldest part of the Calvert House was built in 1770 with thick, solid brick walls, low doorways, a fireplace in every room, and a walk-in fireplace in the kitchen. The bricks for the house and sidewalks were handmade, as was the glass in the windows. Major John S. Calvert, the Treasurer of Virginia under the Confederacy and Reconstruction, was killed in 1870 when the Capital dome in Richmond collapsed. His son, Judge George S. Calvert, lived in the house, which is still owned by the family. The members of this family are descendants of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to whom the King of England gave Maryland.

140 Carriage Factory

9481 Congress Street

This building, circa 1876, is known as the Carriage Factory and was built by Christian and Henry Theis, who operated a cabinet

and casket making shop along with Weiland Ruhl. Henry Theis fought in several of the major Virginia battles of the Civil War with the Staunton Artillery. In 1889, he sold the site to the Cushman brothers who operated a carriage and wagon making shop. The shop had tall double doorways to accommodate the removal of the completed carriages and wagons and slanting wooden tracks for the carriage wheels. The building was later used as a blacksmith's shop. This building is unusually constructed, with wooden weather boarding outside, heavy embossed metal inside, and a layer of brick in between.

141 Stagecoach Inn

9475 Congress Street

Known as The Stagecoach Inn, this building was constructed of pine logs circa 1800 (or earlier) as an inn to service those traveling by stagecoach. Eleven rooms can be entered without going through any other room so that passengers could sleep undisturbed and leave at any hour to catch the next coach. The building also has a secret room. A relay station for the stagecoach was located in the courtyard, which was made of smooth stones cut in the shape of loaves of bread but twice as high. It is now covered by two centuries' accumulation of dirt and gravel.

147 Elon Henkel House

9445 Congress Street

The Elon Henkel House or the Henkel Press Building was built in 1806. The Henkel Press had its third location in the rear section of this building for several years. The Shenandoah Valley began publication in this building in 1868. A store was operated by the Henkel's in the rear section of the building, in front of the press room, while the family resided in the front of the building.

153 Dr. Henkel House

9419 & 9417 Congress Street

The brick section of this circa 1802 home was built by Dr. Solomon Henkel, a physician and druggist. His son, Solon P.C. Henkel, added two rooms upstairs and a wooden front to the building in 1855. A metal plate on the door covers damage done by Yankee bayonets and rifle butts when they tried breaking into the house during the Civil War. The Yankee soldiers were enraged after having had hot water thrown on them from an upstairs window. The house was once the office of Dr. S.P.C. Henkel and the dentist office of Dr. Shirley. The downstairs was formerly the home of the New Market Area Library. The interior features a fresco painting by William F. Rupp. Another area of interest is the Apothecary Shop, the small brick building behind the house, also built in 1802. This building was used by Dr. Henkel to prepare medications.

155

9403 Congress Street (Jalisco Mexican Restaurant)

c. 1860. The Shenandoah Valley was published here in 1876. Dr. Casper C. Henkel also operated his office and pharmacy in the building at one time. In addition, Dr. Henkel kept pathological and genealogical specimens and Indian artifacts in a back room museum. In the 1800's a men's clothing store was operated in this building. Other businesses since then include Tidler's Restaurant and the Valley Restaurant.

157 Jessie Rupert Schoolhouse

9401 Congress Street

This circa 1870 building is known as the Jessie Hanning Rupert Schoolhouse. Mrs. Rupert, a Scotch immigrant educated in northern schools, constructed this building to house her Cottage Institute, a day and boarding school for young ladies. In the evenings, she operated the Woodworth Cottage, a school for African-Americans.

Mrs. Rupert lived upstairs with her two sons and the building remained her home until her death in 1909. The decorative roof trim gives a hint of the original Gothic design of the building that included a steep pointed roof with matching pointed hoods over each window, giving the building a true cottage look. Prior to the schoolhouse, Solomon Henkel's house stood on this lot in 1806 and one of the outbuildings was used as the original Henkel Press.

165 Central Hotel

9395 Congress Street

This circa 1876 building appears to be part of the old Central Hotel, later known as the Holtzman Hotel. The property was previously the site of Deary's Tavern, which was established in 1806. This building has housed several other businesses since its construction, including: the Central Bank, Tidler's Dry Goods Store, and the Post Office.

167

9391 Congress Street (*Gingham Cottage*)

This property was formerly part of the Central Hotel before being remodeled. This cabin was originally constructed to serve as an information office for Endless Caverns and later served as a law office.

183. Bushong House

8869 George Collins Parkway
(*Virginia Museum of the Civil War*)
Admission fee may be required.

Henry Bushong purchased 260 acres in 1791 and his son, Jacob, built this house with his wife in 1830. The front part is log construction, and renovation and construction of the back were completed sometime before the Civil War. Today the house appears much as it did on May 15, 1864, when the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute joined Confederate veterans to fight the Battle of New Market while the family watched from their basement window. The family occupied the house until WWII. Mr.

George R. Collins purchased the house in 1944 and willed it to his alma mater, VMI. The New Market Battlefield Historic Park restored the house in 1967 and used it as the visitor center for the park until the museum opened in 1970.

187 Zirkle House

9262 John Sevier Road

This home, circa 1885-1890, was built in the typical style of a farm house of that era much like the Bushong House. Log beams and stone form the foundation. The house was completely restored in the 1990's retaining its original oak and pine floors, oak staircases and fireplaces. Deeds trace early owners to include Henkel, Rice, and Zirkle families. Edgar L. Zirkle, a town merchant, purchased the land in 1884 and built the house where he and his family resided until 1909. A town pump was once located on the NW side of the property and provided a source of water for residents. A pond once existed in the back of the property and was used by town folk for ice skating.

195 Free Female School

9324 John Sevier Road

This building was constructed in 1873 and served as the Free Female School. In 1887 it became the New Market Graded School. When the school year opened there were 52 students, but by the end of the school year 101 students were enrolled. Some of the windows are said to have come from the old Davidsburg Church demolished in 1847.

Find out more at
www.newmarketvirginia.com

