

# HISTORIC FLEMINGTON WALKING TOUR

*highlights*

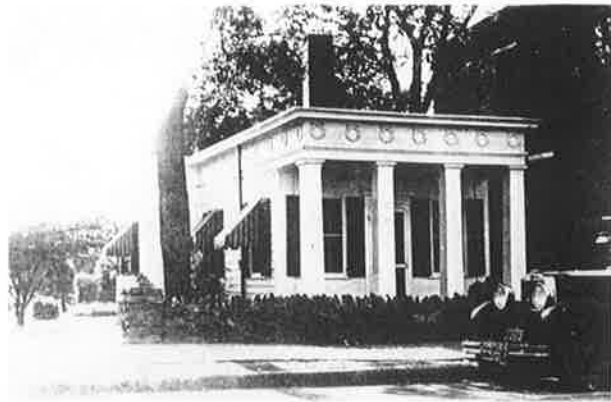


**1 Courthouse 1828**  
Built on the site of our original 1791 courthouse, the current Classical Revival structure has been renovated to appear as it did during the famous Lindbergh trial in 1935. The 1926 stone jail (behind) was used to hold accused Bruno Hauptmann during the trial.

**2 Hall of Records 1870**  
This fine Italianate structure, originally built with three separate doorways each with its own steps, was remodeled in 1928 to what you see today. Note the "common" bricks used on the sides of the building as a cost-savings technique.



**3 Horse Fountain 1902**  
The fountain was intended to provide refreshment to people from the sidewalk, horses from the street and dogs on the side.



**4 Samuel Southard Law Office 1811**  
Originally part of a larger estate that stood on this site, this simple clapboard structure was updated to its current Greek Revival style by Mahlon Fisher in 1840.



**5 Capnerhurst (parts as early as 1760)**  
Our oldest building on Main Street, this example of Colonial architecture was slated for demolition in the 1970s. The original stables have been converted to offices.



**6 Capner/Brodhead House c.1800**  
Look for this once simple Federal style brick home underneath all of the subsequent period renovations that occurred in the late 1800s.

**7 Presbyterian Church 1883 (not pictured)**  
This is the third church built on this site since the congregation was founded in 1791. Note the stained glass windows, some of which are signed Louis Comfort Tiffany originals. The cemetery contains graves of Revolutionary War soldiers.



**8 War Monument erected in the late 1800s**  
Originally designed to honor Civil War veterans and those who perished, the monument was renovated in 1996 to reflect all wars to date.



**9 Roselawn c.1890**  
Only a third of the original magnificent estate pictured here has survived. Once a compilation of three homes gathered and joined on this site by wealthy retailer William Emery.

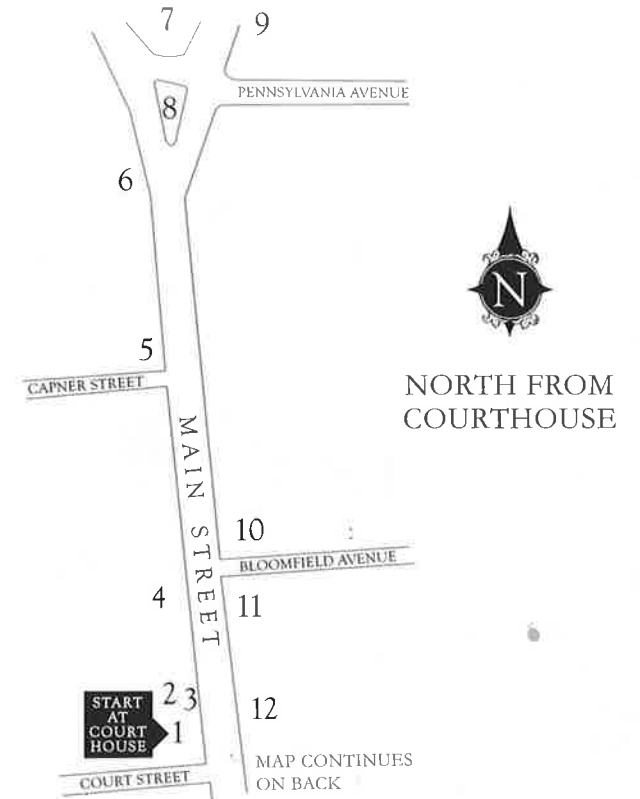


**10 Town Clock/Rea Building 1874**  
Another fine example of Italianate architecture, built by clock maker George Rea. You'll find his initials surrounding the round pediment window. Step back to see the clock tower. Note that Main Street is still a dirt road in this early 20th. century postcard.

**11 Bank Building 1897**  
This classic brick and stone building survived a first floor fire in 1901. Multiple entry-ways have been changed over the years.



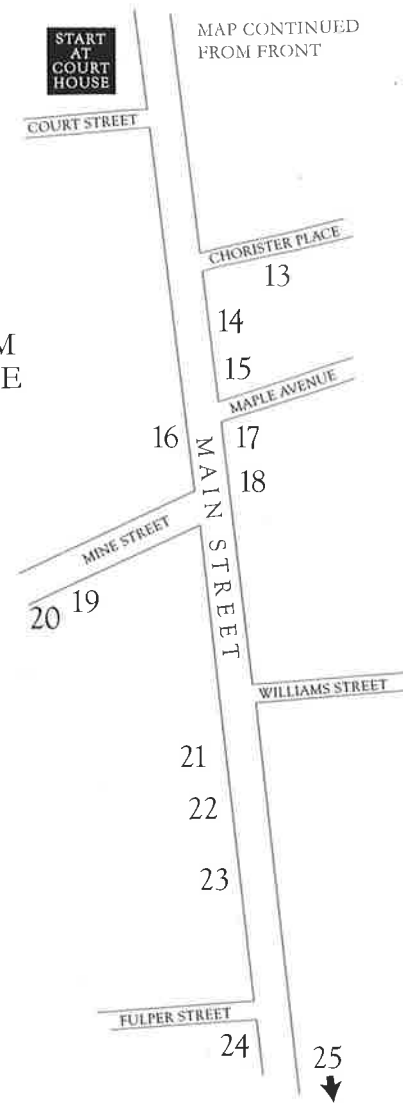
**12 Union Hotel 1877**  
Built on the site of an old stage coach stop between NY and Philadelphia, it had heated rooms and indoor plumbing (quite a luxury in 1877). The hotel became famous when the Lindbergh trial jury was sequestered here in 1935.



Samuel Fleming, the town's namesake, settled here in 1756. He built his home/tavern on what is now Bonnell Street. Fleming's Castle, as it was named back when it was the largest structure amidst Native American lean-tos, still stands today, relatively unchanged.

Flemington also boasts architectural gems from every major historical period, including an impressive presentation of Greek Revival architecture thanks to prominent architect Mahlon Fisher, who resided here during the mid-1800s.

SOUTH FROM COURTHOUSE



**16 Reading/Large residence 1847**  
 Mahlon Fisher built this ornamented Greek Revival house for the Reading family, whose son played in the first intercollegiate football game Princeton/Rutgers 1869. Many details are exact replicas from Greek temples - note the rooftop detail (in the picture) that no longer exists.



**17 Flemington Public Library 1910**  
 Built of brick and stone on land donated by Hiram Deats, the library sits back from Main St. so as to allow Mr. Deats his unobstructed view of town from his office window (next door).



**18 Deats Building 1881**  
 Built by wealthy farmer Hiram Deats Sr., this Italianate structure has eight chimneys and was the first building in Flemington to have electricity and telephones.



**19 Fulper residence, 20 Mine St. c.early 1800s**  
 Built as a simple clapboard house (far left), it was remodeled in 1924. The Fulpers decorated the house in stucco with eclectic flair, using broken Fulper tiles which glistened in the sunlight (since painted over). The third floor was built as an open patio garden.

**20 Fulper/Craig residence, 24 Mine St. 1874**  
 In 1924, the two Fulper houses were only six feet apart when the heirs to the Fulper pottery moved this magnificent structure (darker building at left above) to its present site, adding a hip roof and large porches for entertaining.

**21 Anderson/Holcombe/Fisher residence 1856**  
 Built as a rare symmetrical Queen Anne house, only two prominent families lived here prior to the 1934 purchase and subsequent opening of the funeral parlor by Charles Holcombe.



**22 Bartles/Fisher residence 1877**  
 This Italianate home was built by George Bartles, who lived with his family in a simple wooden structure on what is now the front lawn. His brother, William, built 111 Main St. on the site of their family estate. Their father, Charles Bartles, a prominent lawyer in 1822, is credited with introducing sidewalks and shade trees to Flemington's Main Street.



**23 Reading/Dorf residence 1845**  
 Designed by Mahlon Fisher for two brothers, this impressive home is actually two symmetrical houses joined in the center with matching staircases. The homes had separate owners until 1942. Note all of Mahlon's trademark architectural elements (also seen throughout town earlier on the tour).



**24 Central Railroad Station c.1865**  
 Around the turn of the century, Flemington was home to three separate rail lines. Passenger service ended in 1953. Limited freight service continues on this line today.

**25 Baptist Church 1927 (not pictured)**  
 In 1795, this was the first church incorporated in NJ. In 1868, a grand cathedral was constructed on this site seating up to 800. In 1926, the church was destroyed in a New Year's Day fire, after which the present church was built.

**13 Children's Choir School 1895 (not pictured)**  
 Donated monies were used to give a Neoclassical look to a stable converted to house the Choir School that is credited with starting the junior choir movement in the U.S.



photo courtesy of Hunterdon County Historical Society

**14 Doric House/Mahlon Fisher residence 1846**  
 Fisher built his Greek Revival style home utilizing many of his trademark architectural elements: decorative grilles for attic ventilation, oversized columns, Greek wreath motifs and specialized moldings.

**15 Methodist Church 1886 (not pictured)**  
 The congregation, dating back to 1823, originally built their church at 21-27 Main St. (no longer there). To make room for this new stone structure, a house was moved to Broad Street.



This brochure was made possible with a grant from the Hunterdon County Cultural & Heritage Commission as well as countless volunteer hours by the Flemington Partnership for Progress.