



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.

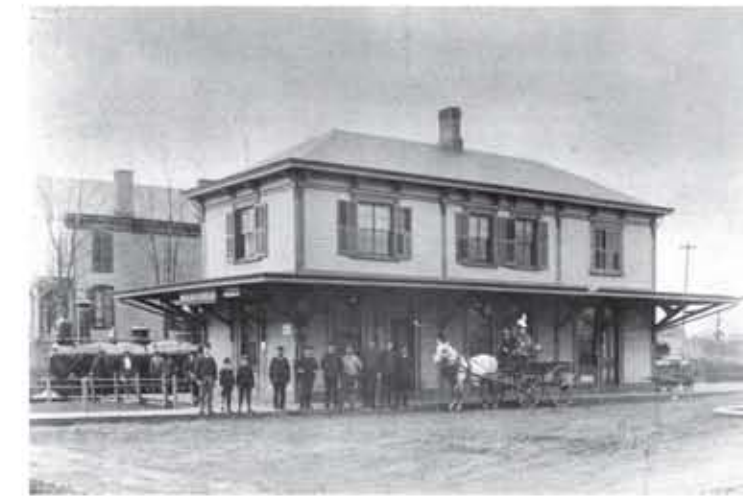
21 Anderson/Holcombe/Fisher residence 1856
 Built as a rare symmetrical Queen Anne house, only two prominent families lived here prior to the 1934 purchase and subsequent opening of the funeral parlor by Charles Holcombe.



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.



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.



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