

The Historic FLEMINGTON TRAIL

A SELF-GUIDED
WALKING TOUR
OF FLEMINGTON



An early 20th century postcard of the Historic County Courthouse

explore
Flemington
Shop. Dine. Tour. Enjoy!

Welcome TO HISTORIC FLEMINGTON

Hunterdon's beautiful county seat. As one of New Jersey's most historic towns, 65% of our borough is on the National Register of Historic Places.

On this self-guided, 30-stop tour you will witness history and major architectural styles spanning four centuries. You will see the home of Samuel Fleming after whom our town was named, and our Historic County Courthouse where the famous Lindbergh kidnapping trial took place. You will see where our forefathers and mothers worshipped by candlelight, and where our most prosperous citizens built their fortunes and legacies.

All of the places on this tour are within one square mile. If you are walking, it is about 45 minutes from start to finish. There are plenty of restaurants and shops to visit, too.

Since the Lenni Lenape people settled here thousands of years ago, through the time of first European settlement in the early 1600's, to the present day, Flemington has been a fascinating crossroads for commerce, agriculture and culture. Enjoy your journey!

proudly presented by:

*The Hunterdon County Historical Society
& The Flemington Community Partnership*

POINTS of INTEREST

- | | | | |
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FLEMINGTON MAP



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FUNERAL HOME



1

75 Main Street Hunterdon County Courthouse (1828)

Built on the site of the 1791 courthouse, the Greek Revival structure has been renovated to appear as it did during the famous Lindbergh baby kidnapping trial in 1935. The 1926 stone jail at the rear held accused Bruno Hauptmann during the trial.



2

Horse Fountain (1902)

The fountain was intended to provide refreshment to people on the sidewalk, horses on the street and dogs on the side.



3

71 Main Street Hall Of Records (1870)

The 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 -saving technique.



4

59 Main Street Samuel Southard Law Office (1811)

Mahlon Fisher updated the simple clapboard structure to its current Greek Revival style in 1840. The Women's Club and local merchants renovated it and opened it for a time in the late 1920's as a women's public restroom.



5

9 Main Street Capnerhurst (parts early as 1760)

One of the oldest buildings on Main Street, the stucco over stone and brick structure still retains its carriage houses in the rear now used as offices. It is a fine example of preservation and adaptive reuse of a historic structure.



6

1 Main Street Capner | Brodhead House (c.1800)

A simple Federal Style brick house is hidden under the many late 1800s renovations. The porte cochere provided an elegant place to park a carriage.



7

Main Street at N Main and E Main **War Monument (1882)**

The original monument honoring Civil War veterans has been renovated to reflect those who have served all wars to date.



8

10 East Main Street **Presbyterian Church (1883)**

This is the third church built on this site since the congregation was founded in 1791. Some of the stained glass windows are signed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. The cemetery contains graves of Revolutionary War soldiers.



9

3 East Main Street **Roselawn (c.1890)**

Roselawn was once a compellation of three homes owned by wealthy retailer William Emery. Just a third of the estate and gardens remains.



10

54 Main Street **Town Clock Rea Building (1874)**

Step back to see the clock face on this fine example of Italianate architecture built by clock maker George Rea. You'll find initials surrounding the round pediment window.



11

56 Main Street **Bank Building (1897)**

This classic brick and stone building survived a first floor fire in 1901. Multiple entryways have been changed over the years. Today it is occupied by Northfield Bank and other local businesses.



12

76 Main Street **Union Hotel (1877)**

Built on the site of an old stagecoach stop between New York and Philadelphia. Journalists from around the world stayed here when covering the Lindbergh trial. It is currently part of the downtown redevelopment area.



13

3 Chorister Place Children's Choir School (1895)

This structure, originally built as a stable, housed the Choir School from 1895-1958. The Choir School is credited with starting the national junior choir movement, and it brought together singers from all denominations.



14

114 Main Street Doric House (1846)

The Doric House was built in the Greek Revival style in 1845 by Mahlon Fisher, a country carpenter who built it as his private residence. Today it is operated as a house museum by the Hunterdon County Historical Society.



15

116 Main Street Flemington United Methodist Church (1886)

The congregation, dating back to 1823, originally built their church at 21-27 Main Street (no longer there). To make room for this new stone structure, a house was moved to Broad Street.



16

119 Main Street Reading | Large Residence (1847)

Mahlon Fisher built this ornamental Greek Revival house for the Reading family. Many details are replicas from Greek temples but the rooftop detailing no longer exists. Today it houses the Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce.



17

118 Main Street Flemington Public Library (1910)

Built of brick and stone on land donated by Hiram Deats, the library was designed to sit back from Main Street so that Mr. Deats, whose office was next door in the Deats Building, would have an unobstructed view of town.



18

120-124 Main Street Deats Building (1881)

Built by wealthy gentleman farmer and collector Hiram Deats, this Italianate structure has eight chimneys and was the first building in Flemington to have electricity and telephones.



19

170 Main Street **Flemington Baptist Church (1927)**

This was the first church incorporated in NJ, in 1795. 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.



20

157 Main Street **Central Railroad Station (c.1865)**

Around the turn of the century, Flemington was the home to three separate rail lines. Passenger service ended in 1953. A branch of Unity Bank occupies the train station.



21

151-153 Main Street **Reading | Dorf Residence (1845)**

Designed by Mahlon Fisher for two brothers, the impressive home is actually two symmetrical houses joined in the center with matching staircases. The homes had separate owners until 1942.



22

149 Main Street **Bartles | Fisher Residence (1877)**

The Italianate home was built by George Bartles, who lived with his family in a simple wooden structure on what is now the front lawn. Their father, Charles Bartle, a prominent lawyer, is credited with introducing sidewalks and shade trees to Flemington's Main Street.



23

147 Main Street **Anderson | Holcombe Fisher Residence (1856)**

Built as a rare symmetrical Queen Anne house, only two prominent families lived here prior to 1934 purchase and subsequent opening of the funeral home by Charles Fisher.



24

20 Mine Street **Fulper Residence (early 1800's)**

Built as a simple clapboard house, 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 covered over). The third floor was built as an open patio garden.



25

24 Mine Street **Fulper | Craig Residence (1874)**

In 1924, the Fulper houses were only six feet apart when the heirs to the Fulper pottery moved this magnificent structure to its present site, adding a hip roof and large porches for entertaining.



26

12 Mine Street **Stangl Pottery Factory (1929)**

The large kilns are the centerpiece of this renovated factory used today as an art gallery, artisan farmers' market, coffee shop, restaurant and popular concert venue.



27

Between 56 & 60 Bonnell St. **Chief Tuccamirgan Grave | Case Cemetery (1750)**

The Native American Chief formed a close friendship with the family of John Phillip Case who lived on the site of the Dvoor Farm just up the road. Legend says Chief Tuccamirgan was buried in a sitting position facing the east, with his tomahawk.



28

5 Bonnell Street **Samuel Fleming House (1756)**

Once called the Fleming Castle, this was the home of Irish-born Fleming, an early settler and tavern owner, for whom the town is named. It was purchased in 1928 and preserved by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Today it is a house museum.



29

38 Park Avenue **Flemington Lyceum/Reading Academy/Borough Hall**

An early site of the Reading Academy, this building served as the Lyceum, a center for public lectures and concerts, and a meeting place for temperance organizations. Flemington purchased it in 1922 for a Borough Hall and Fire Department.



30

Corner of Park Ave. & Court St. **Court Street Park (1902)**

In 1901, Sara Elizabeth Temple, then president of the Flemington Woman's Club, organized a Village Improvement Committee to create this lovely town park. The Flemington Woman's Club still meets in the building adjacent to the park. A sundial along one walkway displays the date, not the time.