

Constructed in 1758, the building housed British soldiers during the French & Indian War in response to protests against forced quartering of soldiers in private homes. At the time it was built, it was the largest building in Trenton and the second largest public building in New Jersey. The Barracks was used until the end of the war in 1766 and is the only remaining military structure left in New Jersey associated with the Colonial Wars.



The Old Barracks Association was formed in 1902 by members of local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames when they purchased the building. Today, the Old Barracks Association is the steward of this state-owned building and registered State and National Historic Landmark. The building now houses a military and cultural history museum that offers visitors the opportunity to explore both period rooms and gallery spaces. Visitors in groups of less than 15 do not require reservations, but educational programs for school students and social programs for both adults and children are available by reservation. Be sure to look out for lectures, workshops, and special programs held throughout the year, including the annual Battle of Trenton Reenactment in December.

After the Battle of Trenton, Washington turned his focus to defeating a greater enemy — disease. In 1777, Washington authorized the Continental Army to be inoculated with smallpox. The Trenton Barracks was one of the army hospitals used to infect soldiers with a weak form of this deadly disease and then nurse them back to health. This controlled the spread of the disease, saved countless lives, and is believed to be the first successful mass inoculation in Western History.

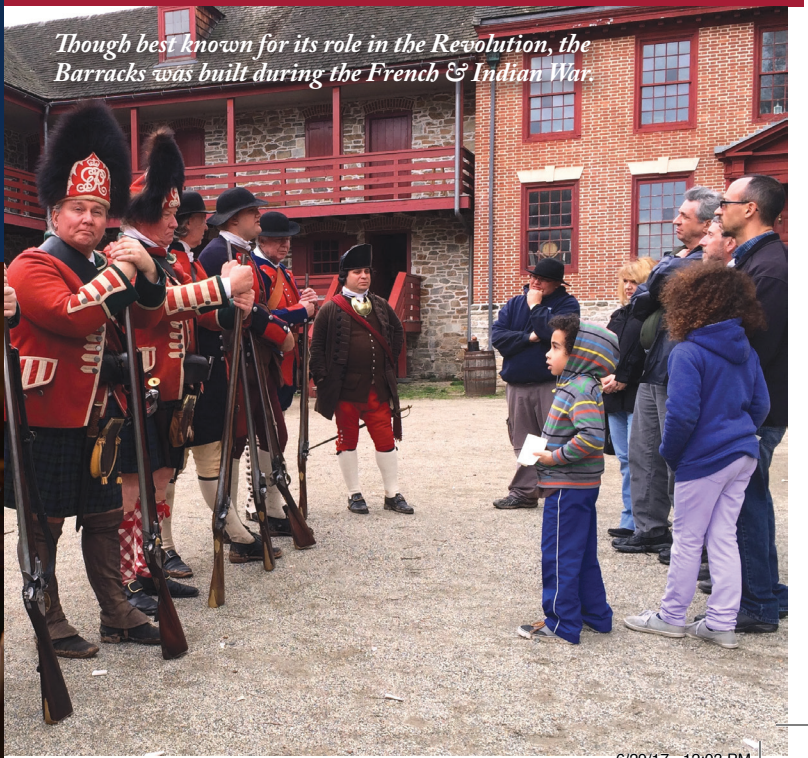
During the American Revolution, the Barracks hosted the newly-recruited NJ Continental Soldiers, held prisoners of war, housed a contingent of Hessian Jaegers and Loyalist refugees, and was a Continental Army hospital that successfully inoculated soldiers against smallpox. The most well-known event in Trenton took place on December 26, 1776 after General George Washington's midnight crossing of the Delaware River when he led a surprise attack against the Hessian soldiers stationed in Trenton. The Battle of Trenton was a key victory for the Continental Army and the Revolution.



Our own tailor authentically crafts uniforms by hand.



The Barracks holds an unusual collection of reproduction eighteenth century medical supplies.



Though best known for its role in the Revolution, the Barracks was built during the French & Indian War.



Hours

Monday – Saturday, 10 am – 5 pm
Closed Jan. 1, Thanksgiving, Dec. 24, and Dec. 25.
Tours begin on the hour, last tour begins at 4 pm.

Directions & GPS

The Old Barracks Museum is located on Barrack Street next to the New Jersey State House. Within the City of Trenton, follow signs for the State Capitol.

GPS Address:

101 Barrack Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

Parking: The Capitol Complex Visitor Parking Garage, metered street parking, and parking garages are available. Visit www.destinationtrenton.com for more info on parking in downtown Trenton.

Membership

To Join the Ranks, visit us online at www.barracks.org or ask for an application in the Quartermaster's Store.

General Information

101 Barrack Street • Trenton, NJ 08608
609.396.1776 • info@barracks.org

For more information visit
www.barracks.org

The Old Barracks Museum is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization supported by admissions, grants, members, volunteers and generous contributors.



*This brochure sponsored by
Society of Sons of the Revolution
in the State of New Jersey*

OLD BARRACKS



MUSEUM

TRENTON, NJ



Located in the heart of historic downtown Trenton right next to the New Jersey State House, the Old Barracks Museum showcases New Jersey's crucial role in two 18th century wars — the French & Indian War and the American Revolution.

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Photographs by William M. Brown Photography and Old Barracks Association • Design by John Gammere