

STORIES of New Jersey

for the purchase of land in the vicinity of the Barracks. The City of Trenton authorized the vacating of the property on Front Street to provide a suitable approach to the building. Following an appropriation to reconstruct the Barracks, The Old Barracks Association in 1914 gave its portion of the building to the State. In return the Association was made the sole manager of the Barracks for all time.

Over a period of seven years the State expended \$103,500 for restoration of the building, and it has contributed \$2,500 annually since 1917 for maintenance. Additional income is derived from the 10¢ admission charge and rentals from patriotic groups which lease meeting rooms.



Peggy Warne Chapter Room

The societies which meet in the Barracks have furnished their rooms in Colonial style. Chairs, tables, secretaries, desks, a complete set of curly maple bedroom furniture, spinning wheels and highboys are arranged on the first floor.

Notable among the exhibits are a collection of Continental currency (one of the best in the world) and several pieces of Chinese porcelain used in an American home about 1790. The armory on the second floor includes, among many fine examples of Colonial and Indian weapons, a flintlock pistol made by Simon North, first official gunmaker in the United States, and swords carried by prominent Revolutionary officers. Paintings of Washington, the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence and other famous Colonial figures decorate the walls. Only in the rooms of the Society of Colonial Dames, containing exhibits of about the 1820's, are the furnishings later than 1799.

The Barracks is open to visitors weekdays from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.