



HISTORIC DOWNTOWN TRENTON

Start Your Tour Here!

This map shows Trenton's streets and shorelines at the time of the American Revolution overlaying a present-day aerial photograph.

MILL HILL PARK

contains the site of Mahlon Stacy's gristmill (later known as the Trenton Mills), the city's very first industrial facility. The American Revolution's Second Battle of Trenton was partly fought on the park grounds. The Alexander Douglass House, where George Washington planned the surprise American victory at Princeton, has been relocated here. The Jackson Street Bridge, an exceptional late 19th-century wrought-iron truss bridge, spans the Assunpink Creek in the center of the park. Read the sign panels positioned around the park to learn more about each of these historic topics.

For an interactive Google map with photographs of each site and more historical detail, search on "Downtown Trenton Revolutionary War Historic Sites" and select www.google.com/maps

CONSULT THE MAP

to locate other Revolutionary War sites downtown and better understand Trenton's historic landscape at the time of the battles.

Many of these sites are within easy walking distance of Mill Hill Park. The Old Barracks (#7) has regular visiting hours Monday through Saturday and can provide information on access to other sites.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SITES

1 Trenton Battle Monument
Open to the public (limited hours)
www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/historic/Trentonbattlemonument/

Opened in 1896 to commemorate the American victories at the Battles of Trenton

2 St. Michael's Church
Open for services
140 North Warren Street
Built 1747-48; used as a hospital after the Battles of Trenton; buried in the churchyard is David Brearley, a signer of the U.S. Constitution

3 Quaker Meeting House
Open for services
142 East Hanover Street
www.quakercloud.org/cloud/trenton-friends-meeting
Built 1739; during the Second Battle of Trenton the meeting house was occupied by British forces; buried here is Charles Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution

4 After the Crossing Mural
Outdoor site open to the public
East Hanover Street
Scenes from the First Battle of Trenton arranged around a central image of Captain von Biesenrodt surrendering to Brigadier General Arthur St. Clair

5 First Presbyterian Church Burial Ground
Open to the public (limited hours)
120 East State Street
Buried here are the Reverend John Rosbrugh, killed by the British on January 2, 1777, and Moore Furman, Revolutionary War patriot and Trenton's first mayor

6 Petty's Run Archaeological Site
Outdoor site open to the public
125 West State Street
www.barracks.org/
Stabilized ruins of the Trenton Steel Works (circa 1745-84); the steel works and a nearby plating mill both supplied war materiel to the Continental Army

7 N.C. Wyeth Painting
Open to the public (limited hours)
Thomas Edison State College
101 West State Street
Acclaimed painting by N.C. Wyeth showing George Washington passing through Trenton en route to his inauguration as the nation's first President in 1789

8 Old Barracks
Museum open to the public (entry fee)
101 Barrack Street
www.barracks.org/
National Historic Landmark; erected 1758-59 during the French and Indian War; served as an army hospital for American soldiers during the Revolution

9 Old Masonic Lodge
Open to the public (limited hours)
102 Barrack Street
Built in 1793, provides visitor information about the Trenton area and an exhibit explaining the military maneuvers of the Battles of Trenton

10 The Winds of Change Mural
Outdoor site open to the public
South Warren Street
Eye-catching mural that captures the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Trenton on July 8, 1776

11 Trenton Mills
Outdoor site open to the public
Mill Hill Park (South Broad Street)
Established by Trenton's founder settler Mahlon Stacy in 1679; once the leading colonial gristmill in all of West Jersey and a focus of the Second Battle of Trenton

12 Douglass House
Building open by appointment
Mill Hill Park (East Front Street)
Current location of thrice-moved house where George Washington planned the American withdrawal from Trenton on January 2, 1777 and the surprise victory at Princeton on the following day

13 George Washington Statue
Outdoor site open to the public
Mill Hill Park (South Montgomery Street)
Italian marble statue of George Washington leaning forward in his classic "crossing the Delaware" pose; carved for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 and relocated to Mill Hill Park in 1976

14 William Trent House
Museum open to the public (limited hours)
15 Market Street
www.williamtrenthouse.org/

Built 1719 by William Trent, the Philadelphia merchant for whom Trenton is named; owned by loyalist Dr. William Bryant at the time of the Battles of Trenton

15 Eagle Tavern
Building closed
431-433 South Broad Street
Built as a dwelling around 1765 by Philadelphia merchant Robert Waln; occupied by British and Hessian forces prior to the Battles of Trenton



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HISTORIC
TRUST



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