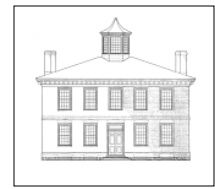


The 1719 William Trent House Museum  
15 Market Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08611  
609-989-3027 • 609-989-0087 • [www.williamtrenthouse.org](http://www.williamtrenthouse.org)



## INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The 1719 William Trent House Museum is offering opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to conduct research and/or develop public history exhibits and programs on a topics related to the history of Trenton and New Jersey. For more information, contact Dr. Samuel Stephens at [sstephens@capd.org](mailto:sstephens@capd.org).

### Background

Now in its 300<sup>th</sup> year, the Trent House stands as the oldest building in Trenton and serves as an important example of early Georgian domestic architecture in the Mid-Atlantic region. Listed since 1970 as a National Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places, the historic house museum has been restored and furnished to its appearance between 1719 when it was built and 1724 when William Trent died. During that period residents of the House included William Trent, a wealthy Philadelphia-based merchant, his second wife Mary Coddington Trent, their young son William, and eleven men, women, and children of African descent who were held in bondage by the Trents - Yaff, Joan, Bob, Dick, Nanny, Tom, Julius, Bossin, Harry, Cupid, and Pedro.

### Opportunities

Under the direction of the Trent House Association, the Museum is moving forward in interpreting the lives of the all people who have lived in the house, including those of enslaved, indentured, and paid servants; positioning the Trent House as a vehicle for understanding Trenton, New Jersey, and national history over its entire 300 years; and supporting the use of the House as a site for learning, research, and civil discourse on the relationship between what happened in the past and our present and future as a community and society.

Over the past several years the Museum has expanded its interpretation of slavery in New Jersey. Recent interns have compiled a large array of primary source material and additional leads on connections of the House and its residents to slavery. Much of the material remains to be analyzed and all the additional leads followed.

The Museum has also conducted several archaeological projects on site and substantial numbers of artifacts from pre-European Native American settlements through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century have been found and are available for further research. Of particular interest to the Museum would be additional exhibits that document and describe the Leni Lenape settlement on the site.

Trenton has historically been and continues to be a major gateway for immigration and an example of the processes of urbanization and industrialization. The Museum is interested in learning more about the connections between the waves of immigrants and the site, as well as using the site as a hub for understanding the physical, economic, and social changes in industrial cities through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Trent House would like to learn more about the women who lived in the house from Mary Coddington Trent, Joan, and Nanny during William Trent's tenure to Permelia Sargent Stokes, mother of Edward A. Stokes, who as the last private resident donated it to the City of Trenton in 1929. We know that, in addition to wives, mothers, and daughters of the wealthy owners, residents included enslaved, indentured, and paid servants, many of whom were women. Illuminating some of their lives through archival research would allow the Museum to contribute to this important history.