

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



534

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 1 Spring Street  not for publication

city or town Bordentown City  vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Burlington code 0303 zip code 08505

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Rick Boony Signature of certifying official/Title Asst. Commissioner Date 7/10/14

NJ DEP State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 8/30/14

Bordentown HD (Boundary Increase)  
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling (anticipated)

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: mill construction

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Wood/Steel (structure)/Asphalt shingle

other Iron (anchor plates, fire escapes)

Wood (cornice)

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bordentown HD (Boundary Increase)  
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ  
County and State

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria considerations**

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1882-1963

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1882

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown (original)

Herbert, William S. (Contractor of southern addition)

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

**Summary Paragraph:**

This boundary increase proposes to add the Eagle Shirt Factory to the Bordentown Historic District, in Bordentown City, Burlington County, New Jersey. The Eagle Shirt Factory is a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century clothing mill located at 1 Spring Street, which abuts the east side of the district (see district map). The factory is a 3-story, red-brick building, one of several older industrial properties along a Pennsylvania Railroad line that extends northeasterly through Bordentown toward Hightstown, trackage that historically reached South Amboy on the Raritan River. The factory consists of three principal sections: an original building built about 1882, an addition to the south built in 1890, and an addition to the north built between 1924 and 1950. (Sanborn 1886, 1892, 1924, 1950) The building has been vacant since 1980 and parts of the building have deteriorated due to age and deferred maintenance.

**Exterior:**

The Eagle Shirt Factory is representative of mill construction from the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in both the original, middle portion built in 1882, and the addition to the south built in 1890. The addition to the north was added in the same austere form between 1924 and 1950. The factory is constructed with stone and concrete foundations and includes a full basement. The walls are of red brick laid in a seven-course common bond. (*Photo 1*) The original portion of the building is approximately 31' x 51'; the addition to the south is approximately 69' x 38'; the addition to the north is approximately 51' x 40.' The floor-to-floor height from the basement to the first floor is 9'-0"; 12'-1" from the first floor to the second floor; and 10'-10" from the second to the third floor. The gabled roofs are shallow, that of the original, middle section is oriented east-west, reflecting that building's size and siting on the property; the roofs of the additions run north-south and intersect the middle portion at right angles. The building is approximately 39' above grade at the south end and 42' at the north end as the site slopes away, and ranges from 3 stories to 3½" stories. (*Photo 4*) The brick is in fair condition; however, the mortar and masonry joints are in poor condition and requires repointing.

Despite many similarities, no two exterior elevations are alike. The southern elevation along Ann Street is the lower end of the 1890 addition. The elevation is 38' wide and divided into four window bays. (*Photos 1, 9*) The western elevation along Spring Street is 140' in length, and the three sections of the building are discernible. Together they encompass eighteen window bays. The middle section built in 1882 is two bays wide, each bay being considerably wider than those of the additions. The southernmost section, the 1890 addition, is 10 bays wide; the northern addition, built between 1924 and 1950, is 6 bays wide. (*Photo 2, 4*) The northern elevation, nearest the railroad track, is 51' wide and divided into five window bays. (*Photo 4, 5*) The eastern elevation is more differentiated, because the unity that was maintained along the Spring Street (western) side could not also be maintained along the eastern side with each section being a different width. This elevation faces the middle of the block and ranges from 3+1/2 stories above grade at the northern end to three stories above grade at the southern end. (*Photos 6,7,9*) The eastern elevation of the northern addition mirrors the western elevation of this addition along Spring Street. The grade around the building is lower on the eastern side and the eastern elevation has steel panels within masonry openings at the basement level. These steel panels are the same width as windows above, but are 48" high. The central portion of the eastern elevation is the 1882 original building. The openings at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level have been infilled with brick. There is a metal door in this portion adjacent to the northern addition set between the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and basement levels. The 1890 portion varies in width. The portion adjacent to the 1882 original building is the same width as the original building, but steps back at the southern end. The portion that is stepped back has a similar window pattern to

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

the remainder of the building. The portion adjacent to the 1882 original building contains 3 small casement windows at the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor level, and 3 small casement windows at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level.

A window well 30" wide and 6' deep extends along the southern elevation and wraps the southwest corner of the building, exposing four basement windows along Ann Street. The window well then extends to where it meets grade. (*Photos 1,3*) An iron fire escape on the west face of the original building is accessed by a door on the third floor, which is connected to a platform on the second floor by a 14-tread ladder-stair. Another ladder-stair with 5 treads extends down from the second floor platform in the opposite direction. A second fire escape wraps the northwest corner, accessible from the second and third floors on the northern elevation. A platform from the third floor has a 14-tread ladder stair that leads to a gangway on the second floor that travels around the corner to a platform on the western elevation.

In total, the building has 136 window openings. There are wood, double-casement basement windows in a 2-over-4 configuration. Each opening above the basement level maintains a similar size and features a segmented arch header of row-lock brick and a brick row-lock sill. (*Photos 1, 3, 6*) Window openings vary from 37"-43" wide, but have a common sill height of 26½" above the finished-floor level. Windows vary in height from 97½" on the first floor to 80½" on the upper floors. (*Photo 1*) The stiles and rails of the original window frames are of wood, 4¼" wide, with a 1½" wood sill. The original windows feature arched glazing implemented in wood sash with lites in a nine-over-nine configuration. (*Photos 1, 3*) Many have iron security grates with a dia-grid pattern, occurring along the first floor and at the basement (*Photo 1*). The vinyl replacement windows, mostly on the upper floors, lack the arched glazing but otherwise maintain the dimensions of the original windows. (*Photo 3*)

The first floor windows that remain match the original windows, and most have security grates. Several first floor openings are boarded up from the 1924-1950 northern addition, the windows apparently removed after being damaged by fire. The eastern elevation of the 1882 and 1890 sections also feature several openings on the first floor that have been walled up with brick or repurposed with doors at some point during the factory's expansion. The second-and-third-floor windows throughout are almost all vinyl replacement windows, excluding those boarded up, and most do not have security grates. Each gable has a 28"x34" vent opening in the brick just below the ridge with a wood frame; only the vent on the eastern elevation retains its glazing. (*Photos 1, 9*) A portion of the eastern elevation also has a group of casement windows in an irregular pattern. (*Photo 7*)

Seventeen cast-iron masonry anchor plates are incorporated into the brick of the 1882 and 1890 sections of the building, expressed as 5- or 8-pointed stars and diamonds. (*Photo 1-3, 7-9*) Pieces of gutters and leaders are found on both sides of these two sections—all in disrepair and missing large pieces. (*Photo 1, 2, 7, 9*) A defunct metal fire alarm is affixed to the brick on the southern elevation, where, painted on the brick between the first and second floor windows a faded rectangular sign reads "UNION PANTS MFG.," representing the fifth operator to occupy the factory. (*Photo 1*) Other painted signage has faded past legibility. A brick protrusion belonging to the 1924-1950 addition is found at the transition between said addition and the original 1882 building on the eastern and western elevations, extending approximately 13" out from the rest of the brick. (*Photo 4, 6-8*) On the northern elevation, five concrete steps and a stoop lead from grade level to a doorway on the first floor above which a ruined wooden hoist is affixed to the brick. (*Photo 5*)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 3

**Interior:**

The building is currently accessed through the door in the 4<sup>th</sup> bay from the south on the eastern elevation, into the 1890 addition. (*Photo 9*) The basement is reached by an enclosed staircase accessible by a door directly to the left of this entry. The floor in the basement is of compacted earth, and the walls are covered in a layer of bituminous material to the sill height of the basement windows. (*Photo 10*) The cellar walls above that height are whitewashed, but the coating has faded and the brick has significantly deteriorated in some areas. The ceilings are exposed throughout the building, revealing existing building systems. (*Photo 10*) The space is divided by the foundation walls of the 1882 middle section, with some portions removed to provide access between the spaces. The basement of the 1890 addition is mostly open; the portion belonging to the original 1882 section has a storage area and contains some original factory equipment; the basement of the northern addition is organized in ranges of storage shelves. Six original metal columns, believed to be cast iron\* in the 1890 portion are exposed and painted black; three columns in the 1882 portion are encased in brick. (*Photo 10*) (\*When tapped with a hammer, these columns emit a dull thud rather than the ringing sound associated with cast steel.) The northern addition has two concrete columns at its mid-span, plus two more incorporated into the northern side of the basement wall of the 1882 middle section. The floor structure is slow-burning wood construction in the 1882 and 1890 sections, and wood joists supported by steel beams and concrete-encased columns in the northern addition. The joists and exposed subfloor in the northern and middle sections are charred or fallen in places. Along the eastern side of these sections are doors through which coal was brought into the basement. (*Photo 6-8*)

All three floors above grade are separated into two primary spaces by the original northern brick exterior wall of the 1882 building, but the 1882 and 1890 sections were integrated into one space when the 1890 section was constructed. An 8' section of the wall was removed at the center, and the gap permits access between the two spaces. The original arched transom window located above the original entrance to the 1882 building on the north side remains in the wall. (*Photo 11*) The finished floor is a strip oak wood floor laid at a 45° angle to the floor joists, although it has deteriorated on every floor and some areas of flooring are missing altogether. (*Photo 13, 14*) Large sections of the floors in the northern portion are missing or damaged by fire. (*Photo 12*) The walls are whitewashed brick, with some portions having been painted light green. (*Photo 11-15*) Each window opening is supported at the top with a wood lintel painted to match the wall. All original window openings that have been enclosed by later additions were in-filled with brick. (*Photo 11*) An exposed, ruined freight elevator occupies the northeast corner of the 1882 portion of the building. An area enclosed with brick walls located in the northeast corner of the 1890 addition is open to the basement below on the first floor and contains bathrooms on the second and third floors. The ceiling is exposed and painted white, revealing all existing sprinklers, wiring, and other building systems. (*Photos 12-15*)

On the first floor, nine original cast iron columns in the combined 1882-1890 space are exposed, painted black on the bottom and white on the top; four concrete columns in the northern addition are exposed and unpainted except for graffiti. (*Photo 11, 12*) The brick in the southernmost portion of the 1890 addition has been furred out and covered in wood paneling. Walls clad in the same paneling enclose an 11'-3"x13'-3" space in the southwest corner of the first floor. A partially enclosed staircase leading to the second floor and clad in the same wood paneling is directly above the basement stair in the southeast corner of the 1890 portion of the building.

The staircase is enclosed on the second floor by a wall with a transom above. This wall has an opening at the 2<sup>nd</sup>-floor landing. The nine original cast iron columns in the combined 1882-1890 space are exposed on

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 4

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the second floor, painted light green on the bottom and white on the top; the four concrete columns in the northern addition are exposed and show faded paint. (*Photo 13*) A 15'-10"x17'-2" space is framed out in the southeast corner of the 1890 addition on the second floor. Workbenches occupy the western half of the 1890 portion.

The staircase continues to the third floor and remains enclosed on the third floor by a wall with a transom above. (*Photo 14*) In the 1882 portion of the third floor, the brick is inset one wythe, starting 10 courses above the finished floor. The columns in both spaces are painted the same as on the second floor. (*Photo 14, 15*) The wood trusses are visible in the attic, which has sprinklers but no insulation. In the northern addition, the entire roof system is exposed, showing the steel wide flange beams and wood rafters that form the gable of the northern end of the building. (*Photo 15*)

### Changes Over Time:

Additional wood sheds/structures were built around the same time as the 1890 addition and were used as a wood shed/coal house and office/shipping shed. These additional structures were removed, but their existence is evidenced by empty rafter pockets and bituminous flashing remnants on the eastern elevation. (*Photo 6-9*) Also added in the 1890 addition was a Coben low-speed dynamo, a direct current electrical generator placed in the basement. Electricity was carried from the dynamo to the upper floors through an exposed wiring system. Central electrical service was provided to the building at some point after Bordentown was electrified with alternating current, and the dynamo was removed. The utility connection is evidenced by electrical panels and wiring in the basement. (*Photo 10*) Several changes to the fenestration were made throughout the building's history; openings were in-filled with masonry or boarded up, some windows were replaced with doors, and large scale window replacements took place at least twice, although it is unknown when. (*Photos 5-7*) The roof structure was replaced in 1902 when a storm blew off the roof. In 1980, a large fire occurred in the northern addition, causing the factory to close for good and remain abandoned for more than three decades (*Photo 9*).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 2

## Summary Paragraph:

The Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase), as an addition to the Bordentown Historic District, strengthens the district's local significance under National Register Criterion A for its contribution to Bordentown's industrial history. The Eagle Shirt Factory is one of several light industrial facilities in Bordentown that served local and regional markets. Eagle Shirt made men's dress shirts, sold under the "Eagle Shirt" brand, and was a large, local employer for several decades. The factory was in operation for nearly a century before it was abandoned in 1980. The existing historic district contains a variety of building types. Housing makes up the largest portion of the building stock within the district, but there are also churches, schools, banks, taverns and public buildings.

## Historic Background:

Because of the railroad, Bordentown was a center of commerce and industry through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Bordentown's role began to diminish due to the highway re-routing. Industry in Bordentown supported either the transportation of goods, or the production of goods (as in the case of the shirt factory). The Eagle Shirt Factory was a significant employer during the period of transition between the dominance of the railroad and that of the automobile.

The Eagle Shirt Factory was built for William R. Flynn in 1882. Jacob Miller & Sons, a clothing manufacturer run by Jacob Miller of Philadelphia, occupied the factory by 1883 and was employing over one hundred workers. (Woodward, Hageman, 1883) Flynn, who had other business holdings in Bordentown, sold the Eagle Shirt Factory to Miller in October 1886. (*Boyd's* pp.191, 213, 240) Miller stated his intentions to build an addition and upgrade the factory's engine. (*Bordentown Register*, 8 Oct 1886)

Jacob Miller had come to the United States from Europe, and in 1868 and created a business partnership with his brother Solomon, known as Miller & Brother. (Morais, pp. 283) By 1875 Miller & Brother was growing rapidly to keep pace with demand. They registered a trademark for their logo in 1877 and began advertising with it in catalogues. (U.S. Patent Number 4,855, 17 July 1877) Solomon retired in 1878, prompting Jacob to partner with sons and other associates to form Jacob Miller & Sons. This new manufacturing firm, with factories in Philadelphia and Bordentown as well as offices in New York City, Chicago, and St. Louis, updated the Miller & Brother logo and began advertising in catalogues published nationwide. (*Clothier And Furnisher*) The firm maintained its headquarters, retail stores, and store rooms in Philadelphia, along with a weaving mill and clothing factory. (Morais, pp 283-4) Miller & Sons used the Eagle Shirt Factory to make shirts in parts; for example, workers at Eagle Shirt would only make collars, cuffs, or sleeves that would be assembled later or sold individually. (*Daily True American*, 3 Aug 1901)

In the spring of 1889, another large clothing manufacturer, Downs & Finch, filed for bankruptcy. (*New York Times*, 6 April 1889) Downs and Finch also had a factory in Bordentown and was most likely a competitor to Jacob Miller. That September, female workers went on strike to protest wage reductions at another clothing manufacturer run by William R. Flynn and one Bernard J. McSorley on Crosswicks Street in Bordentown. (*Philadelphia Record*, 5 Sep 1889) The next year, in December 1890, the contractor William S. Herbert completed the first major addition to the south side of the Eagle Shirt Factory. One hundred thirty residents of Bordentown were invited by the Millers and Samuel R. Magee, who was listed as the factory superintendent, to tour the three-story annex. (*Bordentown Register*, 8 Dec 1890; Sanborn 1892) Thus the bankruptcy of Downs & Finch and labor unrest at another local clothing mill appears to have factored into the expansion of the Eagle Shirt Factory.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 2

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Included in the new addition to the Eagle Shirt Factory was a Coben low-speed dynamo. This was the first electric plant to be installed in Bordentown and had a capacity of 200 “incandescents.” (*Electrical World* v.18 1891) By 1901, the growing factory was employing over two hundred fifty Bordentown residents, most of them female seamstresses. (*New Jersey*, 1901 pp. 66-7) A newspaper advertisement posted August 3, 1901 in Trenton’s *Daily True American* called for four hundred new female workers, suggesting the managers at the Eagle Shirt Factory intentionally flooded their supply of labor in order to depress wages. (*Daily True American*, Aug 3 1901) In April of 1902, the roof of the factory was blown off during working hours by a storm, and, while there were no injuries, it was reported that there was water damage to a significant amount of the factory’s product.

By 1924, Jacob Miller, Sons & Company sold the Bordentown Eagle Shirt Factory, consolidating the company’s manufacturing in Quakertown, PA and eventually changing its name to Eagle Shirtmakers. The late S. Miller Harris, great-grandson of Jacob Miller, was the chief executive of the company through much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 17 June 2013) When the Bordentown factory building changed hands it became the Union Overall Manufacturing Co. (Sanborn, 1924) Between 1924 and 1950 another addition was added to the northern side of the factory, and by 1950 the occupant of the factory is listed as the Union Pants Manufacturing Co. (Sanborn 1924, 1950) It’s during this period that the southern elevation of the 1890 addition received the painted signage still visible today. (*Photo 1*, 9) Finally, the factory switched hands and became Crescent Sportswear Manufacturing in an unknown year. All production processes ceased after a large fire in 1980, leaving the building vacant.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ**

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

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## Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is the lot indicated as Block 1301, Lot 1 of the Bordentown City tax map, described more fully as follows: BEGINNING at an iron pipe standing on the Easterly side of Spring Street and in the line of land of the Camden-Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running thence (1) along the easterly side of Spring Street, South 26 degree east, 152 feet to the northeasterly corner of Spring and Ann Streets; thence (2) along the northerly side of Ann Street. North 64 degrees east, 105 feet to an iron pipe; thence (3) north 39 degrees, 19 minutes and 45 seconds west, 156.20 feet to an iron pipe standing in the right of way line of said railroad; thence (4) along the said right of way line, south 64 degrees west, 69 feet to the place of BEGINNING.

## Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the Eagle Shirt Factory.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ**

Section number AD Page 1

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**Photograph Log Page**

City or Vicinity: Bordentown  
County, State: Burlington County, NJ  
Name of Photographer: Erika Scharr, Martina Hedetniemi, Philip June  
Date of Photographs: July 2012, March 2013  
Location of Original Digital Files: 156 S Bethlehem Pike, Ambler, PA 19002

- Photo #1 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0001)  
South elevation of 1890 addition, camera facing north from Ann Street.
- Photo #2 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0002)  
West elevation of whole building (left) and south elevation 1890 addition (right), camera facing northeast.
- Photo #3 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0003)  
West elevation of 1890 building, camera facing east from Spring Street.
- Photo #4 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0004)  
North elevation of 1924-1950 addition (left), west elevation of whole building (right), camera facing southeast.
- Photo #5 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0005)  
North elevation of 1924-1950 addition, camera facing south from railroad.
- Photo #6 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0006)  
East elevation of 1924-1950 addition, camera facing west.
- Photo #7 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0007)  
East elevation of 1882 building with portions of additions (left and right), camera facing southwest.
- Photo #8 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0008)  
Transition from 1924-1950 addition to 1882 original portion, east elevation at grade level.
- Photo #9 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0009)  
South elevation of 1890 addition (left), east elevation of whole building (right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo #10 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0010)  
Basement of 1890 portion, camera facing southwest.
- Photo #11 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0011)  
First floor interior of 1882/1890 portion, camera facing northeast
- Photo #12 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0012)  
First floor interior of 1924-1950 addition, camera facing northwest.
- Photo #13 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0013)  
Second floor interior of 1882/1890 portion, camera facing north.
- Photo #14 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0014)  
Third floor interior of 1882/1890 portion, camera facing north.
- Photo #15 (NJ\_Burlington County\_Bordentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)\_0015)  
Third floor interior of 1924-1950 addition, camera facing north



Google earth



 U.T.M. Reference  
Zone: 18T  
Easting: 524819  
Northing: 4444385

-  Existing District Boundary
-  Proposed District Increase



Google earth



U.T.M. Reference  
Zone: 18T  
Easting: 524819  
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-  Existing District Boundary
-  Proposed District Increase

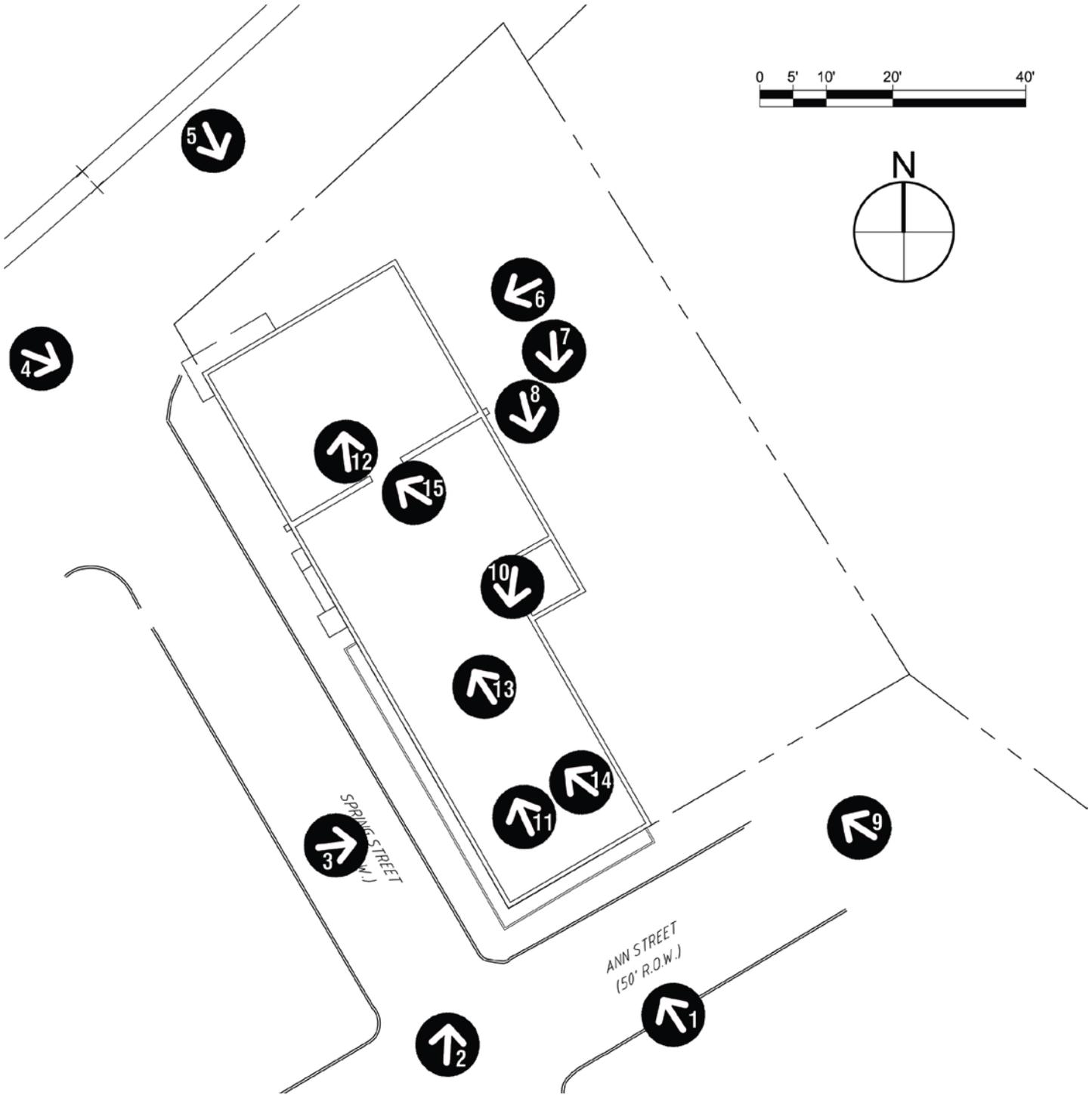
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bordentown Historic District Boundary Increase  
Burlington County, NJ

Section number AD Page 3

## Photo Key Plan





UNION PANTS MFG CO















FESTIN  
DES  
KIDS  
ACTIVITE











PRIVATE PROPERTY

NO TRIPPING

NO TRIPPING







IRON PANTS



IRON PANTS