

1678

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Estellville Glassworks Historic District  
other names/site number Estellville Glassworks

2. Location Roughly bounded by:

street & number Estell Manor Park, Stevens Creek, & State Route 50  not for publication  
city, town Estellville, Estell Manor City  vicinity  
state New Jersey code 034 county Atlantic code 001 zip code 08319

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
4	1 buildings
9	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
13	1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby 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.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Patrick W. Andrews

11.21.91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/ factory/glassworks

COMMERCE/ general store

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/general store

OTHER

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: mid-nineteenth century influence

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone

walls STONE/limestone

WOOD/clapboard

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Estellville Historic District is an approximately twelve (12) acre, discontinuous district that encompasses two clustered areas; the site of the glassworks factory and workers houses and the glassworks village (see attached Map #4-5). Now primarily residential, Estellville was the site of an early 19th century glass factory in operation from 1825-1877. Of the fourteen (14) properties included in the district, four (4) are contributing buildings, nine (9) are contributing archaeological sites, and one (1) is a non-contributing building. The non-contributing building is set back from the main road, Old Stage Road (State Route 50), that runs through the village and is concealed by heavy tree growth. The oldest building in the district is the John Estell Mansion (#11) built ca. 1750. The remaining buildings and/or sites, with the exception of the non-contributing building, were built between the early 1800's-1834. The buildings are typically two and one-half story, both masonry (sandstone) and frame construction. It should be noted that while the construction dates of some properties fall outside of the designated significance period, their significance is attributed to their association with the Estellville Glassworks and they remain within the boundaries of the district based on that relationship.

The buildings in the area are surrounded by landscapes. Grass and common shade trees provide the major landscape elements. Property lines are often defined by plantings rather than fences and/or walls. Spacing between the properties is generous.

The boundary of the district includes elements that were an integral part of the development of the glassworks; the waterway which spawned it; the Estell family, who built, owned and operated the works for fifty-two (52) years; and, the village that grew around it to support the workers and their families.

The glassworks (#1-5) and workers house sites (#6) are situated on approximately 1 acre of the 1,672 acre Estell Manor Park which is owned and operated by the Atlantic County Department of Public Works, Division of Parks and Recreation. The park is limited to passive recreation activities such as walking, picnicing, jogging, etc. (see attached Map #1).

The village settlement encompasses approximately 11 acres and features two mansions (#11-12), church and cemetery (#9), company store (#14), school site (#10), grist mill site (#8), and saw mill site (#7). It is centered around

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY  
COMMERCE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1825-1877  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scott, John H.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Estellville Historic District is a distinct source of information about the glass industry in southern New Jersey. The area contains ruins adequate for the purpose of shedding new light on all of the aspects of the glass industry and its affect on the people and the surrounding community. Technology, commerce, economics and social activities were all a part of the village, which grew around the glassworks factory. It's potential to yield more information about the glass industry, the community, the trade process and the workers employed there, is great. As a prime source of the past, the site contains physical integrity and historical worth and deserves protection as a cultural resource on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The district includes buildings and sites that reflect upon the life and times of an early south Jersey glass making town. The Estellville Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the glass industry in southern New Jersey and Criterion D as it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Glass has been made by humans for approximately 5000 years. In the area between Egypt and India, glass was first made as glazes to coat ceramic figures. Cast window glass has been found at Pompeii and blown window glass dates to before the 9th century A.D. The technology and workmen migrated west to Rome and Spain and north into Balkans, France and Germany and England. In 1608, Dutch glass makers set up a factory in Virginia. In the 1680's two glass workers from France came by way of England to establish a factory in Philadelphia. In the 18th century over 20 glass houses existed in America. By the 19th century there were 20 glass houses in the area of southern and south-western New Jersey alone. All were founded, flourished, and died in less than 100 years.

The exact number of glass craftsmen in America prior to 1800 cannot be determined, as census information does not exist. The 1820 Census of Manufacturers in America, however, records 1,031 workers in thirty (30) glass

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A  
 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:  
 State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Specify repository: Atlantic County Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 12 acres Mays Landing, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 

1,8	5 2 1 7 0 0	4 3 6 0 8 0 0
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
C 

1,8	5 2 1 6 8 0	4 3 6 0 2 6 0
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
E 1 8 5 2 1 6 0 0 4 3 6 0 7 2 0

B 

1,8	5 2 1 8 0 0	4 3 6 0 5 4 0
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
D 

1,8	5 2 1 6 2 0	4 3 6 0 3 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
\*F 1 8 5 2 1 9 0 0 4 3 6 0 1 0 0  
 See continuation sheet

\*(discontiguous site)

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Karen DeRosa, Program Development Specialist  
organization Atlantic County Cultural & Heritage Affairs date November 26, 1990  
street & number 1333 Atlantic Avenue - 7th floor telephone (609) 343-2243  
city or town Atlantic City state New Jersey zip code 08401

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

State Route 50, Walkers Forge Road and Maple Avenue. The only intrusion to the village is the Venezia House (#13) built in 1923 (see attached Map #4).

The archaeological remains of the Estellville Glassworks, an early 19th century glass house in operation from 1825-1877, and the workers houses (#6), is situated on approximately 1 acre of land within Estell Manor Park, located on the south side of Route 50. The factory included a melting furnace (#1), pot house (#2), flattening house (#3), cutting house (#4), and a lime kiln (#5). (see attach Map #2)

Estellville is the only glasshouse in south Jersey constructed of native sandstone, or "bog iron" as it is locally termed. More than the materials, however, the unusual architectural design is unlike all other glassworks of this period and location. Other area glassworks such as the Whitney Glassworks in Glassboro, New Jersey (see Appendix B) consisted of square or rectangular buildings with rectangular door and window openings, decorative details were typically excluded from the design of these factories. The Estellville Glassworks, however, was built of "bog iron" stacked in an irregular pattern. The window and door openings were surmounted by brick keystone archways. The melting furnace, the main building, was surrounded by a wall of repeating brick keystone arches.

The following descriptive information was taken from an on-site inventory, several surveys, photographs, newsprint articles and written histories, a complete list of which may be found in the bibliography section of this nomination.

**The Estellville Glassworks Sites:**

1. Melting Furnace Site- 1825-26; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

The melting furnace was a rectangular building with three sections or rooms. The main furnace was located in the center room with the 'swing pits' and the stoking area on either side. The 'swing pits' were where the glassblower, having drawn a "gather", or clump of glass on his pipe and expanded it, would swing the pipe back and forth to elongate the glass into a cylinder shape. The section to the east was used for pre-drying the wood, used as fuel for the furnace and the sand, a material used to make the glass. The section to the west was used for the storage of new pots, so they could be kept hot. The 'pot arch' was also in this section. This was an oven where the pots about to be used in the main furnace were pre-heated. The building measured approximately 45 feet by 70 feet and stood 15 feet high. It was constructed of sandstone and aggregated stone and cemented with limestone mortar. All four

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

walls of this structure were once pierced with large arched openings set in brick. Pictures reveal that it was once topped with a sloping wooden roof.

The melting furnace is the best preserved of the three above ground sites. It is the only site with standing wall surface, showing the brick arched colonnade.

2. Pot House Site - 1825-26; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

The pot house, a rectangular building, was used for making and storing the pots in which the raw materials: sand, lime, soda and salt, were melted to make glass. This building stood directly north of site #1. It was built of the same sandstone material as the melting house, repeating the same brick arched openings. The roof was most likely wood, although no evidence of this remains.

The only standing wall surface is the southwest corner that contains two window openings with the original pegged mortise and tenon lintel. This section of walls is held together by crumbling limestone mortar and angles toward the center of the structure.

3. Flattening House Site - 1825-26; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

The flattening house was a long narrow building with a flattening oven at the north end and an annealing section at the south end. The flattening house was utilized only in window pane production. It was here that glass cylinders, each 8-10 inches in diameter, that came from the melting furnace were processed. The cylinders were rocked back and forth with a wooden rod until they were flat. They were then transferred to the annealing section where the glass was relieved of stress by heating and gradually cooling. The material used to build this structure is the same as that of site #1 and #2.

Presently, there are no existing walls. The remains clearly show, however, the outline of a rectangular structure measuring approximately 25 feet by 60 feet. A dry laid brick well with a brick intake/outlet exists in the structure. The exact use of this well is uncertain, although it may have had a role in the annealing process.

4. Cutting House Site - 1825-26; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

This site, which remains completely below the surface, was uncovered in 1975 during the completion of the Environmental Resource and Historical Inventory of Estell Manor Park (see Appendix A).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

The cutting house was typically a long and narrow building where the large sheets of glass were cut from the sheets formed at the flattening house. The glass panels were also packed and readied for shipment in this building. It remains as an archaeological site only. No evaluations have been made for archaeological potential.

## 5. Lime Kiln Site - 1825-26; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

This site, which remains completely below the surface, is evidenced by a mound of limestone fragments uncovered in 1975 during the completion of the Environmental Resource and Historical Inventory of Estell Manor Park (see Appendix A).

The lime kiln or shed was most likely a simple square or oblong structure used to store the lime and other raw materials that were used to make glass. It remains as an archaeological site only. No evaluations have been made.

## 6. Workers House Sites - 1827-28; contributing; Block 51/Lot 5

Located twenty (20) feet northeast of the glassworks buildings. These were simple buildings: rectangular, frame, sandstone foundation, brick chimney. Photographs of these houses, prior to their deterioration, are not available. There are portions of eight individual foundations visible above ground, although it is believed that ten to twelve houses were built at this site. The rest of the workers occupied homes in the village, the sites of which have not been identified. It survives as an archaeological site only. It has not been evaluated for archaeological potential.

The glasswork sites and workers house sites are maintained by the Atlantic County Department of Parks and Recreation. Fences have been erected to protect the structures from excessive foot traffic and vandalism, and interpretive signage is being planned for the site.

**Stevens Creek:**

The creek was the lifeline of the glassworks. It was the major transportation route (other than the Old Stage Road/State Route 50), that linked the glassworks to major eastern seaports such as Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. Sloops and schooners sailed up the creek to and from the glassworks via the Great Egg Harbor River carrying finished glass products to their destinations and transporting goods, food, clothing, etc., back to the village. It seems that cargo was loaded and unloaded at a dock on Stevens

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

Creek near the glassworks, whose location is unknown. The creek also supported the grist and saw mills (#7-8) upstream which, in turn, supported the village (see attached Map #3).

**The Glassworks Village:**

The Estellville Glassworks village is a group of buildings and/or sites located on three principal roadways, Old Stage Road (State Route 50), Walkers Forge Road and Maple Avenue. The north-south roadways, State Route 50 and Maple Avenue are connected by the east-west bound Walkers Forge Road. The village contained a saw mill (#7), grist mill (#8), church and cemetery (#9), school (#10), owners mansions (#11-12) and company store (#14) (see attached Map #4).

7. Saw Mill Site- ca. early 1800's; contributing; Block 51/Lot 6E

Located on Stevens Creek at the overpass of State Route 50 in piles of stone and iron. The foundation, iron turbine wheel, and portions of walls remain. Alterations to the site may have been made when the bridge across the creek was updated in the 1930's. Photographs of the sawmill reveal that it was originally covered with a wood, shingled roof. The saw mill survives as an archaeological site only. The site has not been evaluated for archaeological potential.

8. Grist Mill Site - ca. early 1800's; contributing; Block 51/Lot 6

Located on the banks of Stevens Creek, approximately 300 feet down river from the saw mill. No photographs of this site were available, but it appears on the 1872 Beers Map of Atlantic County. The grist mill survives as an archaeological site only. It has not been evaluated for archaeological potential.

9. Estellville Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery - 1834;  
contributing; Block 42/Lot 15

Built in 1834 at the junction of Walkers Forge Road and Maple Avenue, facing southwest toward Walkers Forge Road. It is a vernacular square frame building, one and 1/2 stories, front gable, asphalt shingles, chimney, returning cornice, 3 bays wide, 2 deep, clapboard, corner boards, central double round-headed door, pairs of 9/9 round-headed windows on three sides (excluding the rear), sandstone foundation (the same material as the glassworks buildings), small 3 foot deep frame extension to the rear, one story, gable,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Estellville Glassworks Historic District. Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

asphalt shingles, clapboard, 2 4/4 windows either side, plain interior, original simple furnishings, original floorboards, single stove for heating.

There are approximately eighty graves in the cemetery. Most date from the early 1800's to the mid-1900's. Names include descendants of those who first settled here, including the Estells, the Collins and the Steelmans. The Estell family plot is the largest at the back of the church and contains the following graves:

- Daniel E. Estell; 1801-1858, owner of the glassworks 1839-1858
- Rebecca S. Estell; 1821-1904, Daniels second wife
- Martha K. Estell, 1854-1869, Daniel & Rebecca's first child
- Anna Estell Bourgeois; 1856-1919, Daniel & Rebecca's second child
- Anderson Bourgeois; 1859-1920, Anna's husband
- Rebecca Bourgeois Winston; 1877-1933, Ann & Anderson's only child

Other Estellville settlers, including some descendants of the Estell family are buried at the Head of the River Meeting House (a National Register property) built in 1792 in Tuckahoe.

The church and cemetery are owned by the "Friends of the Old Estellville Methodist Church Community"; they maintain the property and hold one service per year there.

10. Estellville School Site - 1834; contributing; Block 42/Lot 16

Located 40 feet east of the church. The school was a simple square, frame building 3 bays wide, 3 deep, front gable, clapboard, sandstone foundation. The school was in operation from approximately 1834-1925. Destroyed by fire in 1979. It remains as an archaeological site only. It has not been evaluated for archaeological potential.

11. John Estell Mansion- ca. 1750; contributing; Block 24/Lot 1

Located at the intersection of Walkers Forge Road & State Route 50. Two and 1/2 story, random laid sandstone walls 22" thick, covered with a thin limestone mixture and scored to simulate ashlar block, sandstone foundation, rectangular plan, 5 bays wide, 2 deep, end gable, wood shingle, two broken pedimented dormers facing street, two interior end chimneys, Federal style details, fanlight over central door, paired semi-lunettes at each gable end. Rear porch addition, early 1900's, served as kitchen/dining area. Architecturally, the building has remained unchanged, but a certain amount of deterioration has taken place.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

The property is owned by the Lenape Farm Inc. and leased to the Atlantic City Game Preserve, a private hunting/gun club. The County of Atlantic is presently exploring alternatives with the owners to purchase this property to add to the land holdings of Estell Manor Park.

12. Estell Manor House- 1832; contributing; Block 51/Lot 6

Located on State Route 50, approximately 200 yards southeast of the saw mill site. Originally, 2½ stories, square, 5 bays wide, 4 deep, hipped roof, sandstone covered with a thin limestone mixture and scored to simulate ashlar block (the same technique used in the construction of the John Estell Mansion (#11)), 2/2 windows, central door with fanlight, paired interior end brick chimneys, 2 hipped roof dormers at the sides, large gabled dormer at the front, vernacular Georgian details.

Updated with classical elements, late 1800's; replaced dormer with a two-story portico, four (4) Tuscan columns, segmented fanlight in pediment, enclosed front entrance, replaced 2/2 with 6/6 windows; added one-story frame, 1 bay wide, 4 deep, sun porch on the south side; added two story, 3 bays wide, 1 deep frame structure to the rear; additional chimney at the back, enclosed entry.

Updated again, early 1900's; added one-story, 2 bays deep, 4 wide, frame structure to the rear, 6/6 windows, added shed dormer to the rear.

The first floor remains unusually intact for a building of this age. The first floor plan, central hall, two rooms deep, has been unaltered. Original interior features include three of the four original, ca. 1832, fireplaces and mantels, door and window mouldings, floor boards on the first floor, plaster walls and ceilings.

The building was altered in the 1970's when the mansion was converted to a detention facility for young adults. The two exterior fire escapes and various interior fire walls were added to conform to the States Uniform Fire Standards. The interior of the 2nd and 3rd floors were changed to provide additional sleeping and bathing areas. These changes are great and seem to affect the overall character of the building.

Privately owned since 1983, it has undergone minimal restoration. The County of Atlantic is presently preparing an application to the Green Trust to purchase this property to add to the land holdings of Estell Manor Park.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

13. Venezia House- ca. 1923; non-contributing; Block 51/Lot 6B

Two-story, frame, side gabled roof, 2 bays wide, 2 deep, center ridge chimney, louvered windows, asphalt siding, asphalt shingles.

14. Company Store- ca. early 1800's; contributing; Block 51/Lot 6A

Located on the south side of State Route 50. Two and ½ story frame, front gable, returning cornice, 2 bays wide, 4 deep, asphalt siding, asphalt roof shingles, stucco covered stone foundation, central door is a modern replacement, two single pane picture windows, either side of the entrance; window treatments have been altered, replaced with louvered windows, most likely in the 1950's; one possibly original 4/4 window remains in the peak of the front gable; one-story lean-to porch addition to the rear, metal awning over the front entrance. The changes made to the exterior of this building are reversible. Aside from the siding/roof materials and the window treatments, this structure has experienced change. Privately owned it is currently operated as a store. The interior was not evaluated.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

houses and 4,236 workers in eighty-two (82) glass houses by 1843. Locally, glass making was one of the largest employers in southern New Jersey supporting the local population from approximately 1799-1800's. Most of the factories in southern New Jersey employed laborers and artisans of immigrant German descent. By 1840, 1/10 of New Jerseys' 10,000 Germans were employed in the glassmaking industries established in southern New Jersey.

Glass production began in southern New Jersey in 1799 when the Eagle Works was built in Port Elizabeth. The industry expanded at such a steady rate that by the late 1820's there were six glassworks in operation throughout south Jersey. Ten years later, this figure doubled. By 1840 there were twenty-eight glass houses in New Jersey, thirteen of which were in southern New Jersey, specifically Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester and Cape May counties.

Possibly the first glass house in operation in Atlantic County was located in Hammonton. It began in 1817 when Jonathan Haines obtained 1/2 interest in two tracts of forest owned by William Coffin on Hammonton Lake. As partners the two men originated the Hammonton Glassworks. The large amounts of pure white sand and timber along the Lake created a perfect environment for glass production.

Wood proved to be the primary source of fuel of the glass furnaces, until the introduction of coal in the late 1800's. The seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber in the Atlantic County area attracted glass house owners as it did the iron forge owners in the years before them. It was the sands north of the Delaware Bay that ultimately seemed to draw the glass operation to this area. The sand deposits in south Jersey were plenty and of a type considered for glass manufacturing: high in silica content and relatively free of discoloring impurities and other soils. The easy access to these essential raw materials helped the glass industry to prosper through the mid 19th century.

By the 1870's the glass industry was in a state of decline. There are, assuredly, many reasons for the glass industries demise, all of which we will never learn. There are, however, a few apparent factors that seem to have contributed to the downfall of the glass industry in southern New Jersey.

First, a new glass making processing system was evolving. Larger coal fueled and steam powered glass factories were developing in other cities on the eastern coast, including Philadelphia. These factories were more efficient than their southern New Jersey wood-fueled ancestors as they could process final products much more quickly and inexpensively. Coal fueled systems were introduced in southern New Jersey during the late 1800's by which time many factories had already closed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

Second, the railroad was in full operation in most of the country by the mid-1800's. Rail lines made land transportation easier, faster and safer than sailing vessels. As railroads expanded, towns grew around them rather than streams and rivers as they had before. Rail lines, however, did not reach the glass factories that had developed in the forested areas around rivers and streams until the early 1900's. Locally, the Camden-Atlantic Rail Line, connecting Atlantic City to Philadelphia, opened in 1854. The railroad allowed for the efficient transportation of raw materials from south Jersey to larger factories in other cities. Finished glass products could also be shipped more easily to other major eastern ports via the railroad. Most southeastern New Jersey glass houses remained dependent upon water transportation into the early 1900's. During the mid to late 1860's, spurs, or short rail lines, were laid connecting areas in southern New Jersey to the Camden-Atlantic Line. These spurs made the markets in most major eastern ports easier for the rural southern Jersey population to access. An additional strike to the glass industry may have been the opening of a second rail line in 1877, the Atlantic City Railroad, which ran almost parallel to the Camden-Atlantic. The two fiercely competing rail lines doubled the available freight space. Finished glass products from the more efficient glass houses in other cities could be more easily shipped to south Jersey. Between the years of 1862-1885, seventeen glass houses in southern New Jersey closed down, including the Estellville Glassworks which ceased all operations in 1877.

Third, the continuous exploitation of the forest for approximately eighty (80) years from 1800-1880 harshly depleted the wood supply on which glass houses in southern New Jersey were dependent for fuel. Coal was finally introduced in the late 1800's, but for most southern New Jersey glass houses it was too late. Glass factories that did convert to coal production during the late 1880's continued to prosper. Possibly the best example of a wood-fired glass house that evolved into a modern glass processing plant is the T.C. Wheaton Company of Millville, founded 1888. Automated machinery was installed at Wheaton in 1938 and glass production today is fully automated. The modern production of glass, however, is limited to southwestern New Jersey, specifically Gloucester and Cumberland counties.

Glassmaking in southern New Jersey is significant for its economic impact, the socio-economic order that prevailed at many glass house settlements, and the effect that the process had on the natural environment. The glass industry has throughout southern New Jersey provided one of the major economic underpinnings for almost two centuries. Many south Jersey towns, including Millville and Vineland, owe their founding and continued viability to the development of the glass factories. Others, like Estellville and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

Marshallville, who have seen the rise and fall of the glass industry still remain archaeologically intact. The Estellville Glassworks, possibly one of the best examples of these sites, has not yet been fully excavated, examined or documented.

Some of the earliest known white settlers in Estell Manor came as early as the late 1600's. Before them, up to the mid-1600's, the Lenni Lenape Indians had inhabited the banks of Stevens Creek. These early settlers included the Steelmans, Risleys, Wests, and Estells. The Estells, who came in 1687, and built the Estellville Glassworks between 1825-26, were descendants of the French Huguenots D'Estails from France who migrated to the United States in 1671 when they were granted 271 acres of land in Monmouth County by George I and Queen Anne of England. Further grants, totaling 6-8,000 acres in and around what is now Estellville, were given to the Estell family by George II. The land was practically untouched when John Estell Sr. (1667-1736) settled there in 1687. Like most of the land in southern New Jersey, it became the site of agricultural and forest products activities, wood cutting, charcoal burning, and tar, pitch, turpentine and resin making.

By the early 1700's John Estell Jr. (169?-176?), became involved in the trading business and established John Estell & Son. The trading business must have proven to be very successful because by 1750, John Jr. built the impressive John Estell Mansion (#11).

As John Estell & Son records dated 1821 indicate, the trading business had kept the Estells in contact with area glassworks owners, including the Eagle Works at Port Elizabeth, the first glass house in southern New Jersey, established 1799 and Marshallville Glass Works in Upper Township, 1814 (listed on the National Register). John Estell & Son supplied these glass factories, through agents in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with clay for pots, lime, soda and salt for glass production, as well as household goods, including food and clothing. Daily correspondence with these glassworks may have exhibited the financial potential of such an operation. Perhaps it was this knowledge that prompted John Estell III (1780-1839) to build his own.

In 1825, John III had the Estellville Glassworks constructed on Stevens Creek. It is believed that John III contracted builder John H. Scott from Burlington, New Jersey to construct the glassworks. The Estell family owned the land on Stevens Creek where the glassworks was sited. At the time that John III built the glassworks, he was living in the Mansion (#11) that his father had built and he operated John Estell & Son with his sons, Daniel (1801-1858) and John IV (1809-187?).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

The village surrounding the Estellville Glassworks evolved through approximately thirty-four years from ca. 1800-1834. The town of Estellville already had a grist mill (#7) and a saw mill (#8) in operation before the construction of the glassworks was completed. Villages that grew around these early industrial towns, like Marshallville, Port Elizabeth and Estellville, tended to be similar. All seem to contain basic facilities including, tenant housing, church, school, mill buildings and store that could support workers and their families.

Sometime during the early 1800's, a saw mill (#7) was constructed at the Old Stage Road (State Route 50) bridge across Stevens Creek. The exact date of construction has not been determined. It is evident from letters, however, that there was a saw mill in operation prior to the construction of the works. A letter dated 1824, written to Daniel Estell, reads;

....if you could make it convenient to send us a load of  
Hard boards of good quantity we should be pleased  
to exchange corn for them.....

It can be assumed from this letter, that the Estells were operating the saw mill as early as 1824. The saw mill continued to operate at least through the life of the glassworks until 1877 and possibly longer, the exact date could not be confirmed. The mill remained in the Estell family until the death of Rebecca Bourgeois Winston, granddaughter of Daniel Estell, in 1933.

The Estell Manor House (#12) was built between 1831-32 by Joseph West of Catabwa as a wedding present for his sister Maria West. Maria married Daniel Estell in 1832. She died of tuberculosis shortly after in 1834. Daniel remarried and lived in this home with his second wife, Rebecca Smith (1821-1904), and children, Martha (1854-1869) and Anna Marie (1856-1914), until his death in 1858. The last Estell descendant to occupy the house was Daniel Estells only granddaughter, Rebecca Bourgeois Winston (1887-1933). (Rebecca Bourgeois Winston was the first woman mayor in New Jersey when she was elected Mayor of Estell Manor City in 1925.)

The grist mill (#8) was constructed downstream from the saw mill. References to a grist mill at Estellville are made in news clippings from the early 1900's, but neither the construction date nor the owner of the mill are ever mentioned. A grist mill is indicated on a map dated 1872, the earliest dated map uncovered for that area. John Estell & Son ledgers, however, show the availability of corn meal as early as 1820, suggesting that there was possibly a grist mill in Estellville during this time.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

The glassworks (#1-5) were built between 1825-26. Glass production began in 1826. Oddly, the men that were employed at Estellville were typically not of German descent, as were most of the other glass workers in south Jersey. Names that appear on company store ledgers stem from the British Isles, such as Champion, Barrett and Lee, to name a few. Perhaps this is due to the fact that German immigration really didn't begin in Atlantic County until the late 1850's with the settlement of Egg Harbor City, 20 miles north of Estellville on the Old Stage Road (State Route 50). Prior to this, German settlements were somewhat limited to the western counties. It was people of English descent that first settled in Estellville; the Risleys, Steelmans, Collins and the Estells, although of French descent, had defected to England and received their land grants in Estellville from the British throne.

As the glassworks grew and employed more workers, there became an increasing need for housing. John Estell III eased some of the need by establishing workers housing (#6) adjacent to the glassworks between 1827-28. It is believed that workers occupied these homes through the life of the glassworks until 1877. Only approximately ten to twelve houses were ever built. They may have been double houses, large enough to accommodate eight to twelve people. The other workers apparently lived somewhere within the village, the location of which has not been determined.

The Estellville Church (#9) was completed in 1834 on land donated by John Estell III. The church primarily served the workers of the glassworks and their families. It was built at a cost of \$621.21, all of which was covered by local donations, including those made by Daniel and John IV. The settlers of Estellville had, as early as 1831, incorporated a religious society called the Christian Society. It is believed that this congregation met at a meeting house constructed before the Estellville Church, but no information about it exists. The church had an active congregation with regular weekly services held throughout the life of the glassworks. Church membership declined, as families began to relocate after the closing of the glassworks in 1877. Regular services have not been held in the church since 1917.

The school building (#10) was built beside the church in the same year, 1834, on land donated by John Estell III. The school was active through the early 1900's. It was a one-room school, primarily serving the children of the workers of the glassworks. A drop in enrollment around the early 1900's forced the closing of the school. The school remained vacant for over fifty years until a fire consumed it in 1979.

John Estell III lived in the John Estell Mansion (#11) all of his life from 1780-1839. Daniel and John IV, were born and raised here. John IV



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

remained in the Mansion (#11) after his fathers death and remained here throughout the length of his life to the 1870's. Estell descendants lived at the Mansion (#11) until the early 1900's, when it was purchased with adjoining land by the Lenape Farm, Inc., and leased to the Atlantic City Game Preserve, a private gunning club.

After their father died in 1839, Daniel and John IV took on the responsibility of running the glassworks and John Estell & Son. Both Daniel and John IV had helped their father in the operation of both businesses. The two brothers operated the works and John Estell & Son together for nearly two decades, until 1858.

The glassworks flourished. It was possibly the first glassworks that had the capability of producing both hollow ware (bottles) and window glass. Even though the works produced both, it was the window glass that made Estellville successful through the 1850's. What might have been thought of as an insignificant glass factory, was producing an astonishing amount of glass that was in demand in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A ledger record shows the glassworks was producing 4 types of glass: Greenwood, Extra Greenwood, Weymouth and Atlantic. Greenwood, the cheapest brand, sold for \$5.25 per box. Glass pane sizes ranged from 4"x9" to 24"x30". A customer could also order any sizes in between by special order. During a period of one month in 1846, the glassworks sold 473 boxes of glass, totaling \$2,146.10, a large sum of money in the 1800's.

In 1840, when John IV became a partner in the glassworks, the store on the Old Stage Road (State Route 50), in which the trading business operated, doubled as the company store (#14). This building was built sometime during the early 1800's possibly by John III for the trading business. The earliest John Estell & Son ledger records (located at the Atlantic County Historic Society) date to 1813 which suggest a store building of some sort existed at this time. A store is located at this site on the 1872 Beers Map of Atlantic County.

During the glassworks more successful years in the mid-1800's, the store accepted Estellville Glassworks "shinplasters" for payment. Shinplasters were used like credit by the employees of the glassworks to buy household supplies and food at the company store. It seems shinplasters were common practice among glass factories. They were issued at Marshallville and other local factories, as well as glass factories all along the east coast.

The store also served as the Estellville Post Office for three periods: 1850-54, 1862-1918 and 1918-1934. (Anna Estell Bourgeois, Daniel's daughter,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

served as the Post Mistress during the last period.) The post office was closed in 1934 after which mail was routed through the Mays Landing Post Office.

According to original company store bills dated 1841, the store was sometimes stocked with codfish, pork, rice, sugar, soap, and rye flour, brought in from New York by schooner. Other bills of the same year and later, mention French brandy, tobacco, cheese, chocolate and cinnamon. It can be assumed by the purchase of these extravagant items, that the glassworks was, at the time, financially secure. In fact, the glassworks was at its peak of activity in 1844 when they employed approximately 80 men.

The Estells owned their own sailing vessels and experienced many losses from heavy storms and winds. The "Two Sisters" was caught in a strong storm off New York in 1834 in which the ship and all cargo was lost. In 1840, the schooner "Granger" was lost with its shipment of supplies. The "Benjamin S. Valentine" was blown off course and badly damaged including its cargo of corn, rye and flour. These sailing vessels were used to haul finished glass products to other areas and return with supplies for the village. In addition to their own vessels, the Estells often contracted other ships to transport their products and goods. The schooner "New Jersey", the largest one of its time, made runs between Boston and Philadelphia carrying Estellville glass. These ships made their way from Stevens Creek and the Great Egg Harbor River to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston. The glassworks gradually became dependent on shipping for trade. Water transport was less expensive than stage coach trade, even though severe weather conditions sometimes caused financial losses.

The Estellville Glassworks had agents in all of the above listed cities. The Estells depended on these agents not only to sell their glass products but to supply the company store (#14) with goods and buy clay and lime for the glassworks. There seems to have been, according to letters written by and to Daniel Estell, frequent correspondence between other area glassworks owners looking for supplies and favors and workers looking for employment. According to company store records, the Estellville store also provided clay, raw materials such as salt, soda and lime and household goods to other glassworks in the area, including the Marshallville Glassworks and the Eagle Works at Port Elizabeth.

The Estells continued to operate the glassworks until Daniel's death in 1858. It is unknown why John Estell IV did not continue to run the works alone. The glassworks was finally sold by executors sale in 1860, after it remained vacant for two (2) years, to John Baptist Stadler and John Getsinger. John Getsinger had operated the Eagle Works in Port Elizabeth from 1818-1846.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

It is not known whether John Stadler had a background in the glass industry. Stadler and Getsinger ran the glassworks from 1860-67. In 1867 the glassworks was leased by Stadler and Getsinger to Richard Steelman. Steelman only operated the works for one year until 1868. By this time period, the glass industry in southern New Jersey began its decline, as the coal and steam-powered factories began to open in and around Philadelphia.

By 1868, Stadler sold his interest in the glassworks to John G. Rosenbaum. Rosenbaum had been a joint owner with the Whitneys of a bottle works in Malaga until 1850. Getsinger and Rosenbaum, in a last attempt to keep the works alive, converted the factory to bottle blowing only. This proved to be a successful move, the glassworks remained active for another seven (7) years until 1875, when both men sold their shares to Alexander Sharp.

Sharp, whose background is unknown, ran the works for only two years until 1877, when the works closed its doors forever.

The quick changes of hands in the years after the Estell family ran the glassworks is unexplained. Perhaps it was simply the changing of time, and the fall of the glassworks, like the iron forges before them, was ultimately inevitable.

The site of the glassworks is significant as a source of information about early-middle 19th century glass production in southern New Jersey. It is one of the earliest and probably best preserved glass making sites in the region. In addition to the glassworks itself there are associated archaeological sites and buildings relating to housing, commerce, milling, religious worship and burial of the dead. Estellville possesses readily accessible archaeological remains both in structural remains or as surface or buried deposits of materials. The glass factory sites and associated village constitute an important body of resources which are valuable to an understanding of past events and regional cultural systems.

### Criterion D

Under Criterion D, the Estellville Glassworks HD glassworks site has the potential to yield important information that can increase scholarly understanding of the glass industry and its relationship to its setting within the pinelands of southern New Jersey. Today this district lies within the Pinelands National Reserve. The glasshouse sites of southern New Jersey were surveyed in 1982 by archeologist R. Alan Mounier, in collaboration with the Wheaton Historical Association, and a report of the survey was issued as "Survey of Historic Glass Factories in Southern New Jersey" (1982). This

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

survey, which was assisted by the State of New Jersey through a survey subgrant from the Historic Preservation Fund, evaluated 88 glasshouse sites in southern New Jersey, to find the sites that "were most suitable for further archeological research and interpretation." [Mounier:1982 p. 2] The Estellville Glassworks site headed a list of nine sites that the survey concluded were eligible for listing in the National Register. Its report states, "A number of the early glassworks, particularly those at Estellville,... appear to possess readily accessible archeological remains, either in the form of structural ruins or as surficial or buried deposits of cultural material." [Mounier:1982 p. 50]

This survey also outlined a framework for research questions. That framework was included and further refined by the New Jersey Pinelands Commission in its Pinelands Cultural Resource Management Plan [PCRMP] issued in 1987. The New Jersey Pinelands Commission has recognized the historical importance of the glass industry to the Pinelands and to southern New Jersey, and further recognizes glasshouse sites as a significant cultural "resource group" or property type. For this resource group, the PCRMP sets forth research questions intended to shift future investigations toward major gaps that block a profound understanding of the New Jersey glass industry.

In addition to architectural ruins, the surveyors found examples of "glass slag, chunks of glass slag (melted impurities) and chunks of window glass" produced by the operations at the Estellville glassworks site. These features highlight the probability that rich sub-surface deposits remain that would make the site appear likely to contribute to answers to several of the questions posed in the PCRMP.

As an example of the self-contained type of glass-making settlement that characterized the early period of the industry, the Estellville site would be likely to yield information that would meaningfully help to shape answers to Question #3, "What are a site's physical plan and functional arrangement and how do they reflect production?" The structural ruins at Estellville contain information related to part (a) of question #3, concerning the size, form and construction of glass factories related to the kind of product produced, to the capital investment, and to functional specialization. The finding of examples of finished material (chunks of window glass) and of process waste (glass slag) indicate that Estellville would yield significant information relative to Question #5 in the PCRMP, which concerns the evolution of technology at glasshouse sites. Part (d) of that question concerns "technology as reflected in product (material and type) and in facilities." One of the unanswered questions about Estellville glass production is how the production process(es) resulted in four marketable grades or types of glass (as revealed in a company

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

ledger), and how those products differed from each other. This issue also relates to Question #7, which concerns procurement, production, and marketing strategies of glass producers. The presence of significant amounts of chunk glass and glass slag implied by the surveyor's finding of "slag piles" indicates the likelihood of ample material for future chemical investigation, in line with part (b) of this question, relating to "Laboratory analysis of glass composition" and "evolution of glass formulae."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Abrahamson, Elaine Conover. Atlantic County, A Pictorial History. Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1987.
- Beers, F.W. Topographical Map of Atlantic County. New York: Beers, Comstock and Cline, 1872.
- Berger, Louis, and Associates. "Structural Assessment of Estellville Glassworks and Weymouth Furnance." Report submitted to Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development, Atlantic City, New Jersey 1984.
- Boucher, Jack E. Absegami Yesteryear. Egg Harbor City: Laureate Press, 1963.
- Farrell, Nan. Owner of the Estell Manor House, Estell Manor, New Jersey. Interview, 18 May 1988.
- Glass Research Society of New Jersey. "South Jersey Glass Houses." Mays Landing, New Jersey, 1988.
- Hand, Susanne C. "Historical Architecture in the New Jersey Pinelands." Recommendations to the NJ Pinelands Commission for a Pinelands Historic Resource Management Plan, Princeton, New Jersey, 1986.
- McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knoff, Inc., 1984.
- Mounier, R. Alan, and Constance Greiff. "Survey of Cultural Resources of the Historic Era in the Watersheds of the Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe Rivers." Report submitted to Office of New Jersey Heritage, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey, 1982.
- New Jersey Pinelands Commission. "Pinelands Cultural Resource Management Plan for Historic Sites." Trenton, New Jersey, 1986.
- Pepper, Adeline. The Glass Gaffers of New Jersey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971.
- Quimby, Ian M.G., ed. The Craftsman in Early America. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1984.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

Sawhill, Gary S.; Sinton, J.W.; Wilson, B.; Burns, F.; Cayhardt, A.; Wyatt, N.; and Hunt, K. "Atlantic County Park, Estell Manor, New Jersey, Environmental Resource and Historical Inventory." Report submitted to Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1975.

Somers Point, New Jersey. Atlantic County Historical Society. The Estell Family Collection.

Somers Point, New Jersey. Atlantic County Historical Society. South Jersey Glassmaking Collection.

Turp, Dr. Ralph K. "The Estell Family: Romance and Tragedy-Part 1." South Jersey Magazine, Spring 1981, pp. 13-18.

Turp, Dr. Ralph K. "The Estell Family: Romance and Tragedy-Part 2." South Jersey Magazine, Summer 1981, pp. 5-11.

Wheaton Historical Association, and Mounier, R. Alan. "Survey of Historic Glass Factories in Southern New Jersey." Report submitted to Office of New Jersey Heritage, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton, New Jersey, 1982.

Wilson, Budd, "Natural and Cultural Resources of the New Jersey Pine Barrens." proceedings and papers of the First Research Conference on the New Jersey Pine Barrens, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1978.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

A discontinuous boundary has been established to better represent the elements that make the Estellville Glassworks Historic District significant (see attached Map #5-6).

**The glassworks sites:**

Beginning at the southeast corner of the melting furnace the boundary continues northwest approximately 150 feet to the site of the lime kiln, turning northeast the boundary continues approximately 200 feet, turning southeast to the site of the pot house, turning northeast approximately 80 feet to encompass the workers houses sites, turning southeast then southwest along the Estell Manor Park trail back to the southeast corner of the melting furnace.

**The glassworks village:**

Beginning at the northwest corner of Block 42/Lot 15, the boundary runs southwest along Maple Avenue to the intersection at Walkers Forge Road.

Turning west on Walkers Forge Road 100 feet to a point in the Lenape Game Preserve at the John Estell House. The boundary encloses the John Estell House returning to Walkers Forge Road.

Continuing west to the intersection of Walkers Forge Road and U.S. Route 50. Turning northwest on U.S. Route 50 to the crossing of Stevens Creek. At Stevens Creek the boundary turns southwest and continues downstream approximately 370 feet. Turning southeast the boundary follows Block 51/Lot 6E to Block 51/Lot 6B and turns northeast to follow Block 51/Lot6B to Block 51/Lot 6A and returns to U.S. Route 50.

The boundary turns northwest on U.S. Route 50 to the intersection of Walkers Forge Road.

Making a sharp right the boundary turns on Walkers Forge Road, heading east. The boundary continues to the eastern corner of Block 42/Lot 16, turning west and stopping at the starting point in the northwest corner of Block 42/Lot 15.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

**Boundary Justification:**

The location and boundary of the district was based on historical and architectural research, and an attempt to include all of the elements that were present during the life of the glassworks.

The site of the glassworks factory is separated from the village by approximately 30 acres of land that has not been determined to directly contribute to the significance of the district. In an attempt to exclude elements that have not proven to be directly related to the significance of the district, a discontinuous district boundary has been established.

The first boundary encloses the Estellville Glassworks sites on approximately one (1) acre of land within Estell Manor Park. It is necessary to include one (1) acre to encompass all of the six (6) sites associated with the glassworks factory: the melting furnace, pot house, flattening house, cutting house, lime kiln, and workers houses. The one (1) acre was determined mathematically according to the dimensions of these sites stated in the reports and an on-site survey.

The second boundary is approximately eleven (11) acres encompassing the buildings and sites associated with the glassworks village, including two (2) mansions, company store, church and cemetery, school, saw and grist mills. This boundary is fairly regular, following the block/lot boundaries of the properties.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number     P     Page     1     Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

**Photographic Inventory**

The following information (#2-5) is identical for all of the photographs submitted with the Estellville Glassworks Historic District National Register nomination:

2. Location: Estellville, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey
3. Photographer: Karen DeRosa
4. Date of Photo: November 14, 1988
5. Negatives Located: Atlantic County Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs, 1333 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, NJ 08401

The following information (#1 & 6-7) differs for each site within the district and is listed individually below and keyed to the accompanying maps. (Note: There are no photographs for Sites #4, 5, 8 and 10 as they are sub-surface archaeological sites only.)

1. Photographic Number: #1
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: colonnade wall section/south
- 
1. Photographic Number: #2
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: wall section and foundation/southwest
- 
1. Photographic Number: #3
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: corner wall section/northwest
- 
1. Photographic Number: #4
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: wall section and foundation/southeast
- 
1. Photographic Number: #5
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: colonnade wall section/southwest
- 
1. Photographic Number: #6
  6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
  7. Description/Direction of View: wall and arch detail/west

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   P   Page   2  

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

1. Photographic Number: #7
6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall and arch detail/north
  
1. Photographic Number: #8
6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: detail of wall construction/south
  
1. Photographic Number: #9
6. Name: Melting Furnace Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: glass fragments/east
  
1. Photographic Number: #10
6. Name: Pot House Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall and foundation section/west
  
1. Photographic Number: #11
6. Name: Pot House Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: corner wall section/southwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #12
6. Name: Flattening House Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: foundation/south
  
1. Photographic Number: #13
6. Name: Workers House Sites/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: the mounds are workers house foundations/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #14
6. Name: Saw Mill Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall sections/northeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #15
6. Name: Saw Mill Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall sections/north
  
1. Photographic Number: #16
6. Name: Saw Mill Site/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall sections/east

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number     P     Page     3     Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

1. Photographic Number: #17
6. Name: Estellville M.E. Church & Cemetery/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: overall view/north
  
1. Photographic Number: #18
6. Name: Estellville M.E. Church & Cemetery/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: side view/northeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #19
6. Name: Estellville M.E. Church & Cemetery/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: rear view/southeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #20
6. Name: Estellville M.E. Church & Cemetery/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: Estell family plot/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #21
6. Name: John Estell Mansion/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: front view/west
  
1. Photographic Number: #22
6. Name: John Estell Mansion/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: side view/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #23
6. Name: John Estell Mansion/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: rear porch addition/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #24
6. Name: John Estell Mansion/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: wall detail-sandstone with scored limestone/west
  
1. Photographic Number: #25
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: overall/south

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number     P     Page     4    

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell  
Manor, Atlantic County, NJ

---

1. Photographic Number: #26
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: front facade/southeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #27
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: side and rear roof junctions/northeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #28
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: 2nd & 3rd floor rear additions/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #29
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: rear entry porch & fire escape/northwest
  
1. Photographic Number: #30
6. Name: Estell Manor House/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: fire escape/southeast
  
1. Photographic Number: #31
6. Name: Company Store/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: overall/south
  
1. Photographic Number: #32
6. Name: Company Store/Estellville Glassworks Historic District
7. Description/Direction of View: overall/northeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

# Estellville Glassworks Historic District Appendix A

The following excerpts are from the  
"Atlantic County Park, Estell Manor, New Jersey, Environmental Resource and Historical Inventory"  
(see bibliography)

ATLANTIC COUNTY PARK, ESTELL MANOR, N.J.  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE AND HISTORICAL  
INVENTORY - INITIAL 250 ACRES

Prepared by:

Gary S. Sawhill, Coordinator  
Coastal Plains Research Center  
John W. Sinton, Associate Professor  
Land Use Planning  
Budd Wilson, Archeologist  
Frank Burns, Wildlife Biologist  
Arna Cayhardt, Assistant Archeologist  
Nick Wyatt, Assistant Archeologist  
Kenneth Hunt, Professor of Field  
Botany

★ Glass House Complex

This area consisted of the factory and the workers housing. The factory included a melting furnace (E) a flattening house (D) a pot house (F) cutting house (G) and a possible lime kiln. (C)

The melting furnace consisted of a main room and a room to either side. The furnace was located in the main room, as were the swing pits and the stoking areas. The side room to the east consisted of wood arches for drying the wood before being placed



in the furnace. The side room to the west was for raw materials, pot arch, and batch.

The flattening house was a long narrow building with the flattening oven at the north end and the annealing section to the south.

The pot house was used for making and storing the pots in which the glass was melted. The cutting house was where the large sheets of glass were cut into smaller panes.

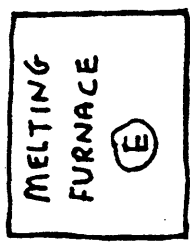
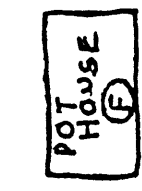
The workers housing ran parallel to the south side of the road. Each house had a stone foundation, a brick chimney, and was most likely frame. Their long axis ran parallel to the street. The exact number was not determined during the survey, but did consist of over eight piles of rubble.

ROAD

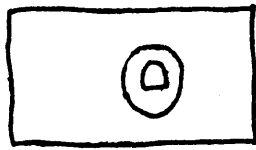
(H)



HOUSE SITES



FLATTENING HOUSE



LIME KILN



CUTTING HOUSE

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

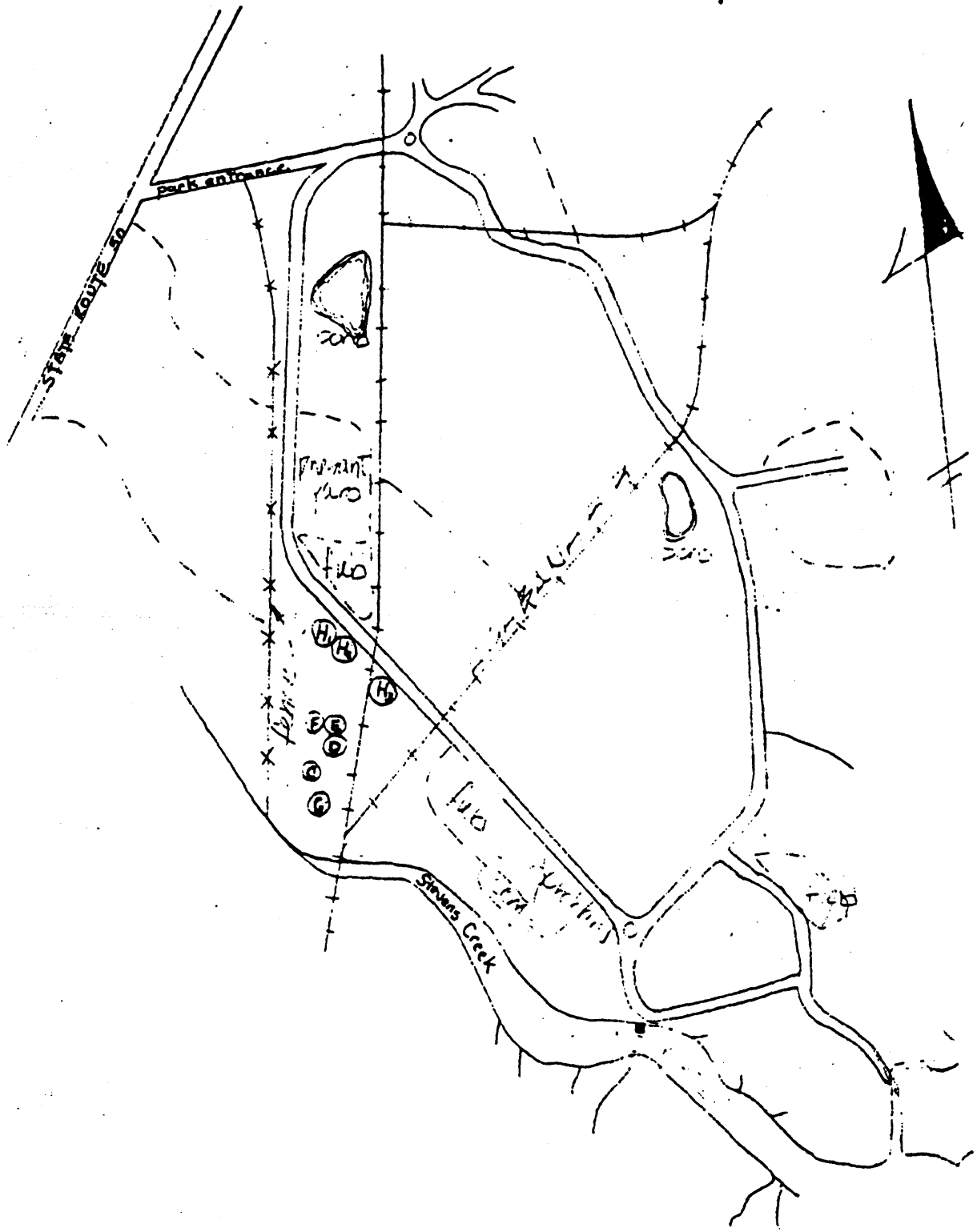
### Glass House Complex

This glass house complex has more extant structures than anyother from the same period and every attempt should be made to stablize its ruins and interpret it as part of the history of the county.

It is recommended that the building be measured and drawn and that a full scale archeological investigation be done at the site and that all historical data be collected relative to glass manufacture at the site.

LIST OF SITES

- (C) Mound with many limestone fragments - possible kiln
- (D) Flattening House of Glass House Complex ✓
- (E) Melting Furnace of Glass House Complex ✓
- (F) Possible Pot House of Glass House Complex ✓
- (G) Possible Cutting House
- (H) Several House Sites



LOCATION OF SITES

DATE  
3/4/75

SHEET  
1 of 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

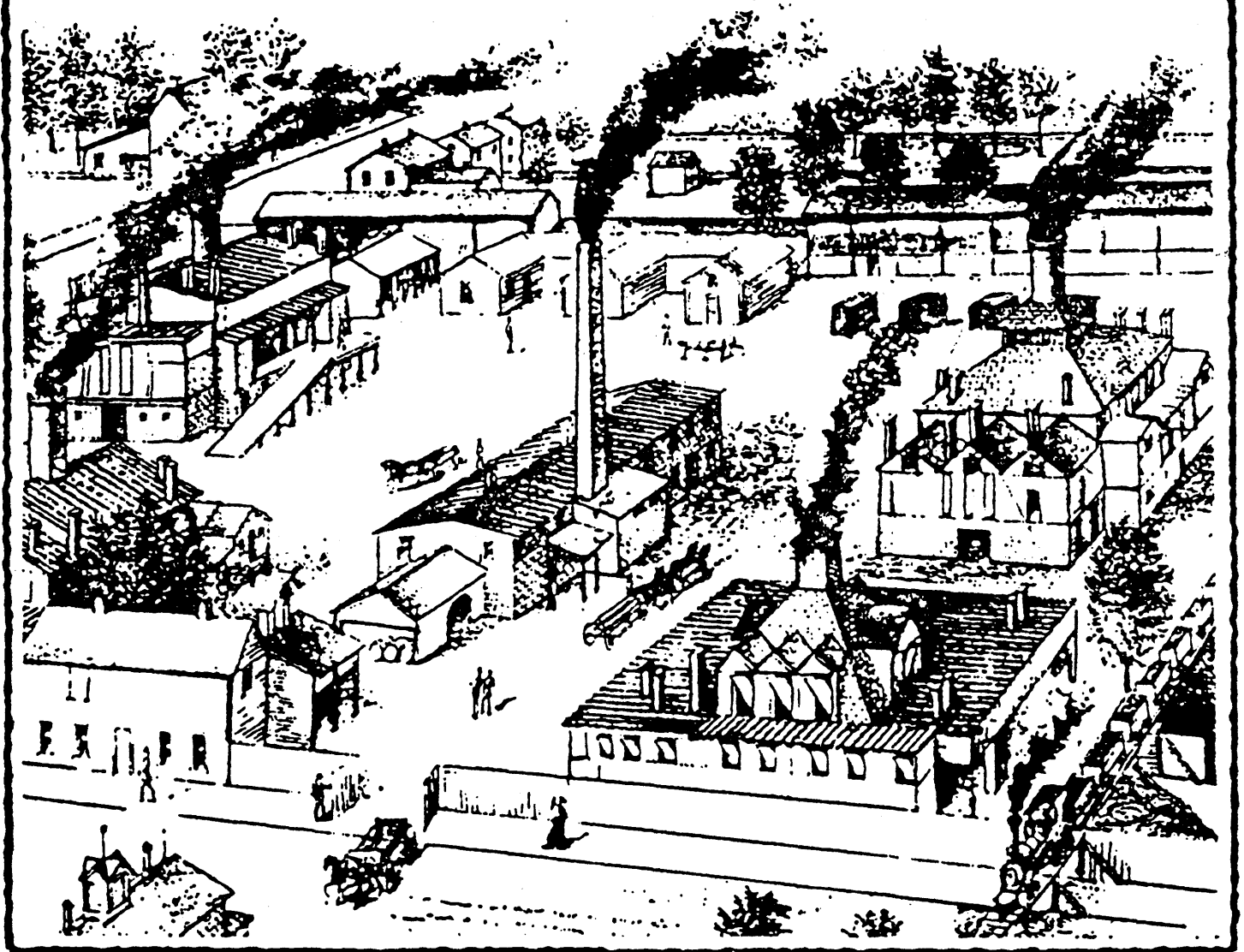
# Estellville Glassworks Historic District Appendix B

The following drawing was taken from  
"South Jersey Glass Houses".  
(see bibliography)

**Note:** While the Whitney Glassworks was much more extensive than Estellville, it is a typical representation of 18th and 19th century southern New Jersey glasshouse design.

# SOUTH JERSEY GLASS HOUSES

Exhibit  
by the  
Glass Research Society  
of  
New Jersey



*Whitney Glassworks, Glassboro N.J.  
ca. early 1900's*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

# Estellville Glassworks Historic District Appendix C

History of Title to the Glassworks Sites



1825-1826 John H. Scott, contracted by John Estell III, built the Estellville  
Glassworks

1826-1839 John Estell III

1839-1858 Daniel Estell & John Estell IV

1858-1860 Vacant

1860-1867 John Baptist Slater (or Stadler) & John Getsinger

1867-1868 Leased to Richard Steelman by Slater (or Stadler) & Getsinger

1868-1875 John Getsinger & John G. Rosenbaum

1875-1877 Alexander Sharp

1877 The glassworks closed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

**Estellville Glassworks Historic  
District  
Appendix E**

Miscellaneous historic photographs and documents.

1859

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Daniel E. Estell, dec'd., late of the township of Weymouth, county of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, the Executors of said deceased, offer

AT PRIVATE SALE;

The following described property, viz:

No. 1. The Works known as

ESTELL'S GLASS WORKS.

Situate at Estellville, Atlantic county, New Jersey, comprising the usual number of buildings and out-buildings appertaining to such an establishment, with Twelve Acres of Land; having been unoccupied for some time past, the buildings are somewhat out of repair, but will be sold at a price corresponding with their real value, to any person or persons desiring to engage in a manufacturing business.

No. 2. The site of the OLD AETNA FURNACE.

WITH SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

Adjoining. There is on this property a first-class Water-Power, capable of sustaining manufacturing establishments on a large scale. The land and location cannot be surpassed.

No. 3. The Old Doughty Tavern and Farm, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent Land. This property is situated on the main Stage Road leading from Tuckahoe to Philadelphia, about twelve miles from the former place, and is susceptible of great improvement.

The title to the foregoing properties is believed to be undisputed and indisputable. Persons desiring further information, or, to view the same, can do so by addressing or calling on John Hogan, at Estellville, Atlantic county, N. J., or E. L. B. Wales, Tuckahoe, Cape May county, N. J.

Mya 21-tf

JOHN HOGAN,  
E. L. B. WALES,  
Executors.

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT, SAT. AUG. 27, 1859, P. 3, COL. 7.

1860


# EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Daniel E. Estell, deceased, late of the township of Weymouth, county of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, the undersigned, Executors of said deceased, will sell at Public Vendue, on

**SATURDAY, the 14th day of JULY next,**

At the Inn of A. ADAMS, at May's Landing, the following described property, viz:

No. 1—The site of the old *Æna* Furnace.

 This property, in addition to having a first class Water Power, contains about 600 acres of land, a part of it young growth and a part farm land. The natural soil and location is unsurpassed in this section of country.

No. 2—Is the Works known as Estell's Glass Works, situated about four miles from May's Landing, the county town of Atlantic, and comprises the usual number of buildings and out-buildings appertaining to such an establishment, with 12 acres of land.

No. 3—Is the old Doughty Tavern and Farm, containing about 130 acres of excellent land. This property is situated on the main stage road from Tuckahoe to Philadelphia, about 12 miles from the former place, and is susceptible of great improvement.


No. 4—Is two equal undivided third parts of what is known as the Frederick Steelman property. This property contains about 2,000 acres altogether; it is chiefly wood land, and a part of it is said to be very good.


No. 5—Is a Tract of Wood Land, known as the the Cliff or Bear's Head tract, containing about 700 acres. The growth on this is old, and the timber said to be very valuable; it is chiefly pine.

No. 6—Is a Tract known as the Somers and Riley tract, containing 205 acres or thereabouts; it is also wood land.

No. 7—Is the equal undivided one-half part of a tract of meadow, lying on Tuckahoe and Middle River, the other half being owned by John McKnight; it contains altogether about 500 acres.

No. 8—Is all the said Estell's interest in and to what is known as Peck's Branch, owned jointly with Richard Somers, and others, and which will be more fully described at the time of sale.

 Persons wishing to view the Furnace property, will call on Eli Vanceman, who lives near the premises. Those wishing to view the Glass Works property, will call on Daniel Collins, or for further information in reference to any of the property, may consult the Executors.

 The sale will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions at the time of the sale.

E. L. B. WALES, } Executors.  
JOHN HOGAN, }

Tuckahoe, May 26-5t

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

from Newspaper Files

CAMDEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Park Boulevard and Euclid Avenue,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY 08103

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT

SAT., JUNE 16, 1860: 3-3

# Estellville Methodist Church

CHARTER MEMBERS

1824

Daniel Abbott  
 George M. Abbott  
 Daniel Brown  
 Thomas Brown  
 James Burch  
 Peter Burch  
 Isaac Butlerworth  
 Ulrich Camp  
 Daniel Collins  
 Smith Collins  
 Benjamin Dilks  
 Daniel Edell  
 John Estall  
 Thomas Garwood

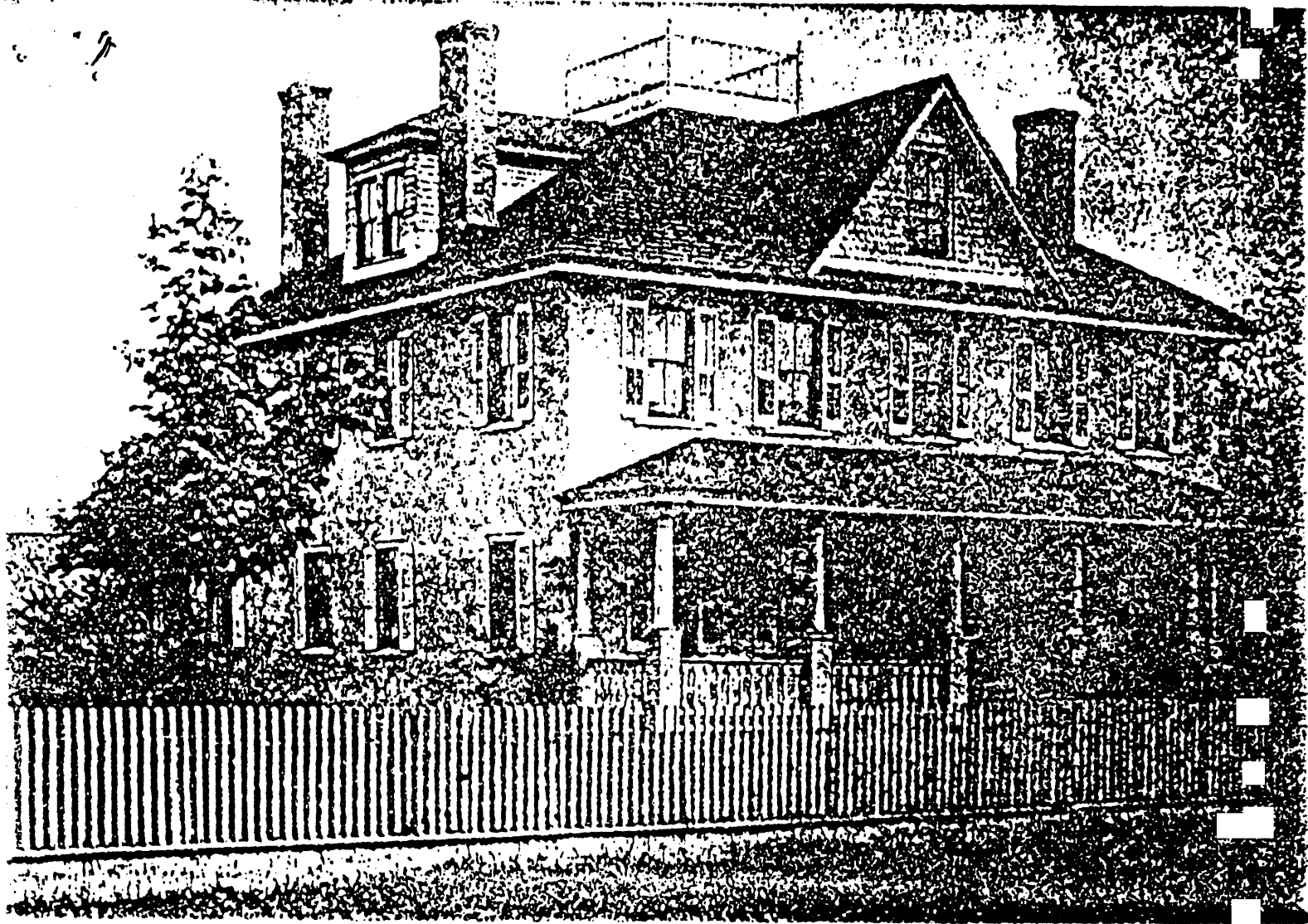
Jonas Hoffman  
 Benjamin Ingorsoll  
 Daniel Ingorsoll  
 John Ingorsoll  
 Joseph Ingorsoll  
 Joseph Ireland  
 William Lee  
 Daniel Mart  
 John Mart  
 Samuel Mart  
 Daniel McKague  
 Samuel McKague  
 Joseph Mottick

Amos Morris  
 John Morris  
 Stephen Morris, Sen  
 Thomas Morris  
 Joseph Murphy  
 James F. Randolph  
 John Reull  
 Jonathan Reull  
 Jonathan Reull, Jr  
 Aaron Shaw  
 Nehemiah Shaw

Henry L. Silvers  
 David Smith  
 Elias Smith  
 James Smith  
 Jesse Smith  
 Joshua Smith  
 John Smith  
 Philip Smith  
 Robert Smith  
 Daniel Steelman  
 James Steelman  
 John F. Steelman  
 Joseph Steelman, Jr.

Smalley Steelman  
 Smith Steelman  
 William Steward  
 John Stewart  
 Julius S. Taylor  
 John Townsend  
 Joseph Townsend  
 George Wade  
 S. B. Wiscott  
 Benjamin Weatherby  
 Stephen Weatherby  
 Enoch Wheaton  
 John Wheaton  
 Silas Wheaton

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey



Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey  
Estell Manor House (site #12) ca. 1880's



*Route 50 - Early 1900's*

Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey  
Sawmill Site (Site #7) ca. early 1900



Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey  
Workers Houses Site (Site #6) ca. 1980's





Estellville Glassworks Historic District, Estell Manor City, Atlantic County New Jersey John Estell Mansion (Site#11) ca 1940's



Tenant House & Mansion, Estell Manor

BURCH BROS., LIMITED  
REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE  
3807 Ventnor Avenue  
Atlantic City, N.J. Dial 4-6756

1946



Rear of Bourgeois Farm, Estell Manor

BURCH BROS., LIMITED  
REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE  
3807 Ventnor Avenue  
Atlantic City, N.J. Dial 4-6756

1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.1

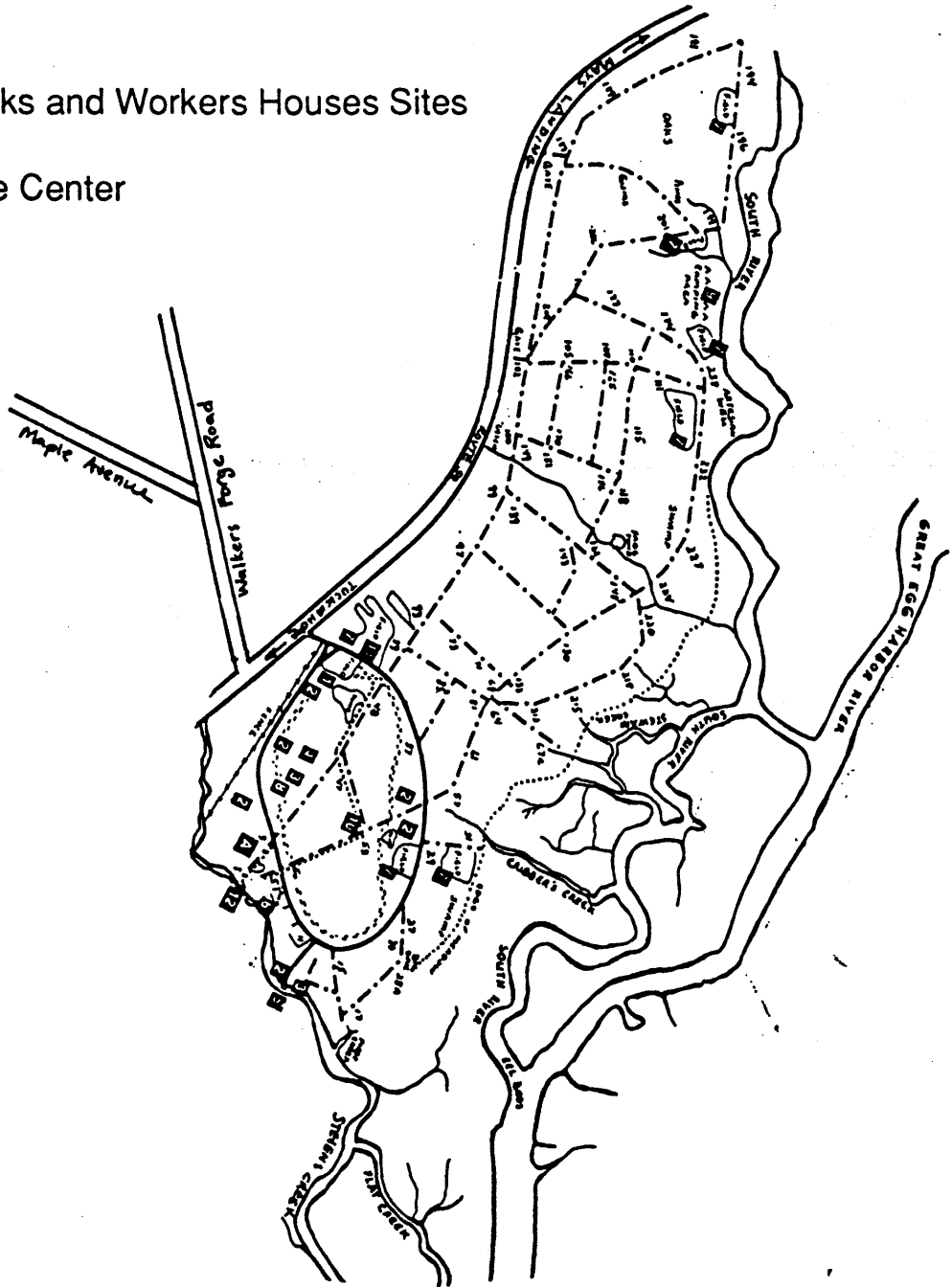
Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
 Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Map Key

A. Estellville Glassworks and Workers Houses Sites

1. Warren Fox Nature Center
2. Parking
3. Picnic Area
4. Rest Rooms
5. Dock
6. Softball Field
7. Fields
8. Playground
9. Camping Area
10. Trail Shelter
11. Telephones
12. Observation Deck

- Foot Trails
- Roads
- ..... Nature Trails
- - - - Exercise Trails



Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Site Map - Estell Manor Park  
 Map Number: 1  
 Scale: none  
 Prepared By: Atlantic County Department of Public Works, Division of Parks and Recreation  
 Date: January 1981

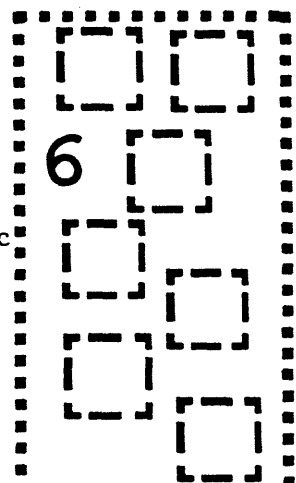


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.2

Estellville Glassworks Historic  
District, Estell Manor City,  
Atlantic County, NJ



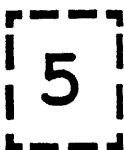
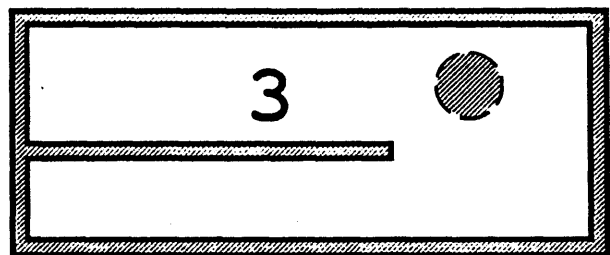
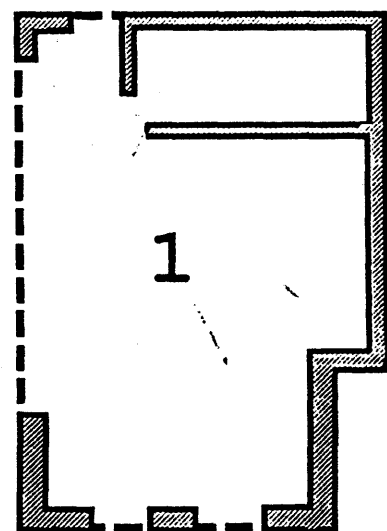
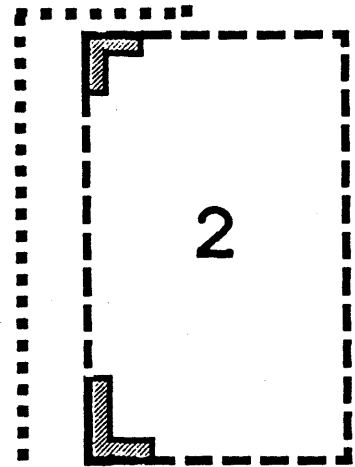
Map Key

1. Melting Furnance Site
2. Pot House Site
3. Flattening House Site
4. Cutting House Site
5. Lime Kiln Site
6. Workers Houses Sites

----- sub-surface wall material

▨ surface wall material

..... district boundary



Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Glassworks Sites - Existing Conditions  
Map Number: 2  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: based on: The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (see bibliography)  
Date: September 1984

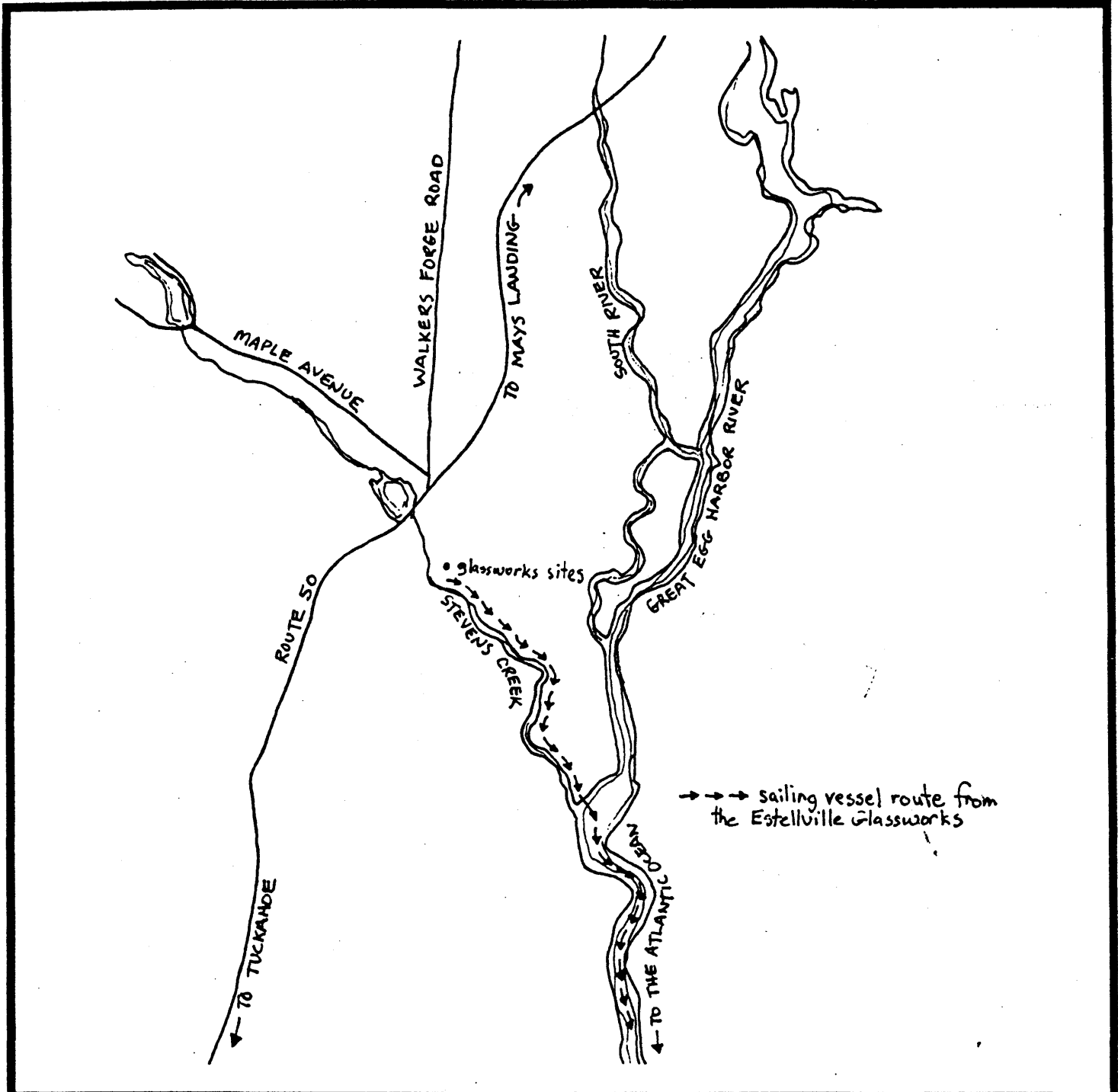


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.3

Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ



Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Site Map - Stevens Creek and the Great Egg Harbor River  
Map Number: 3  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: based on: Atlantic County Map - Alfred B. Patton, Inc.  
Date: 1989

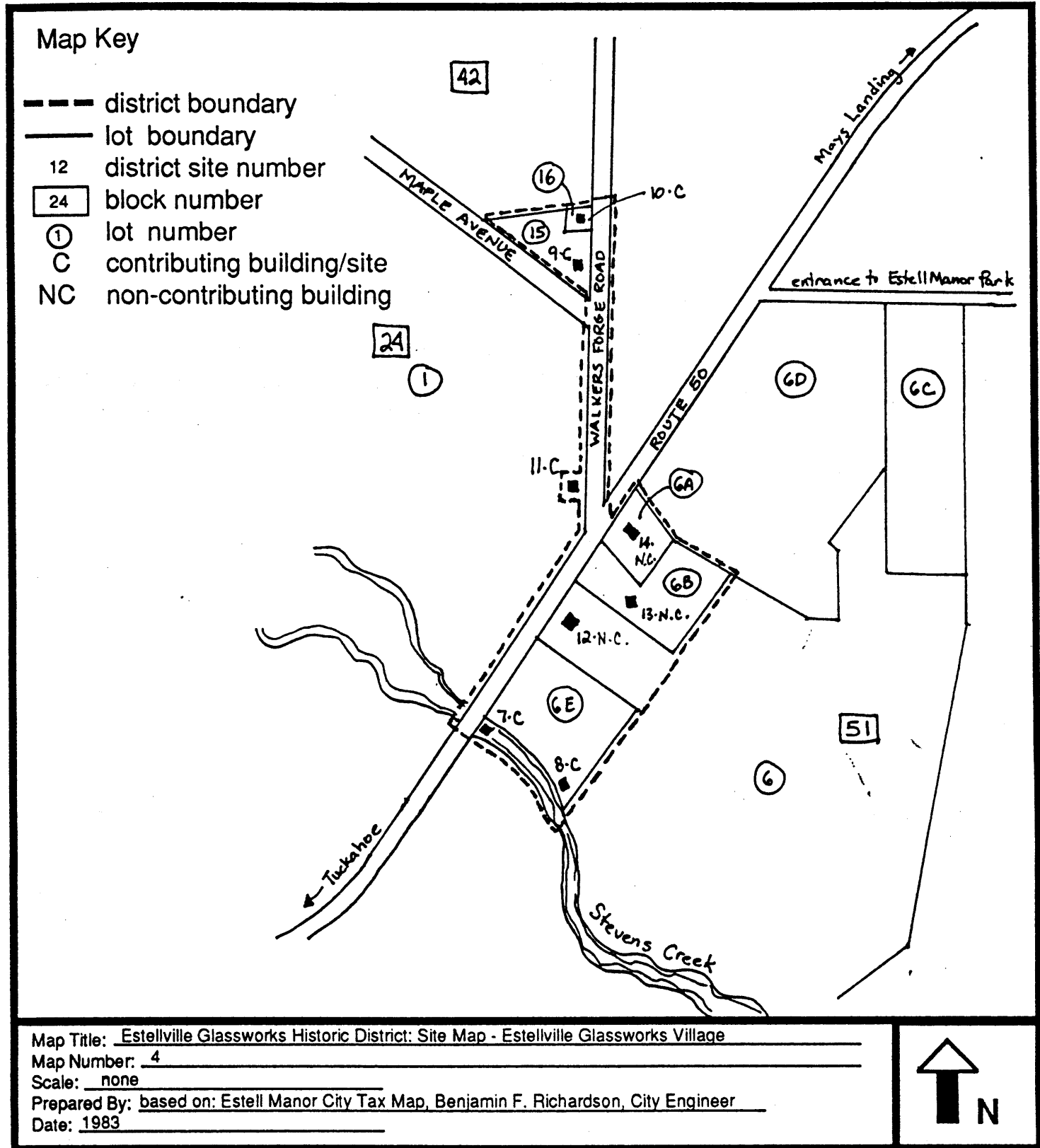


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.4

Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ



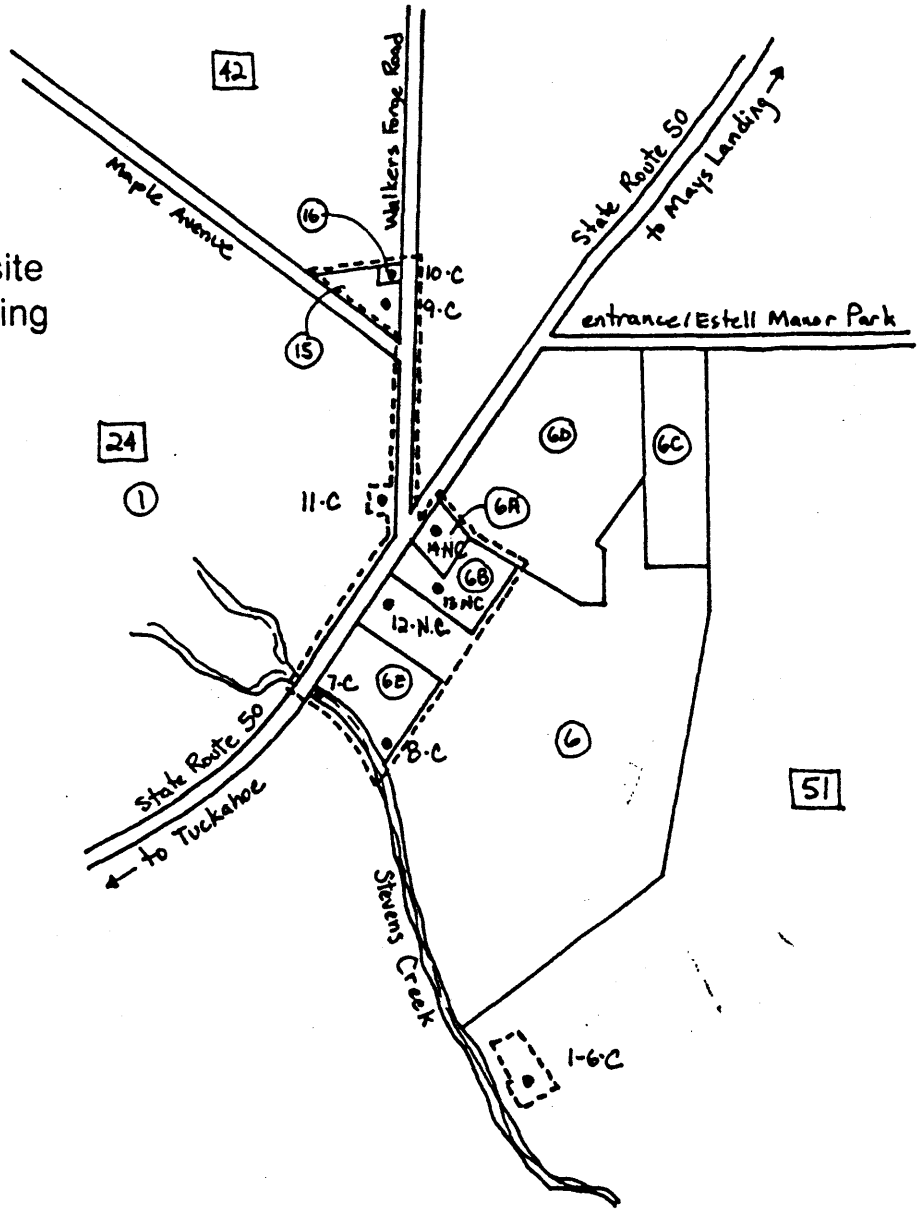
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.5 Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
 Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Map Key

- district boundary
- lot boundary
- 12 district site number
- 24 block number
- ① lot number
- C contributing building/site
- NC non-contributing building



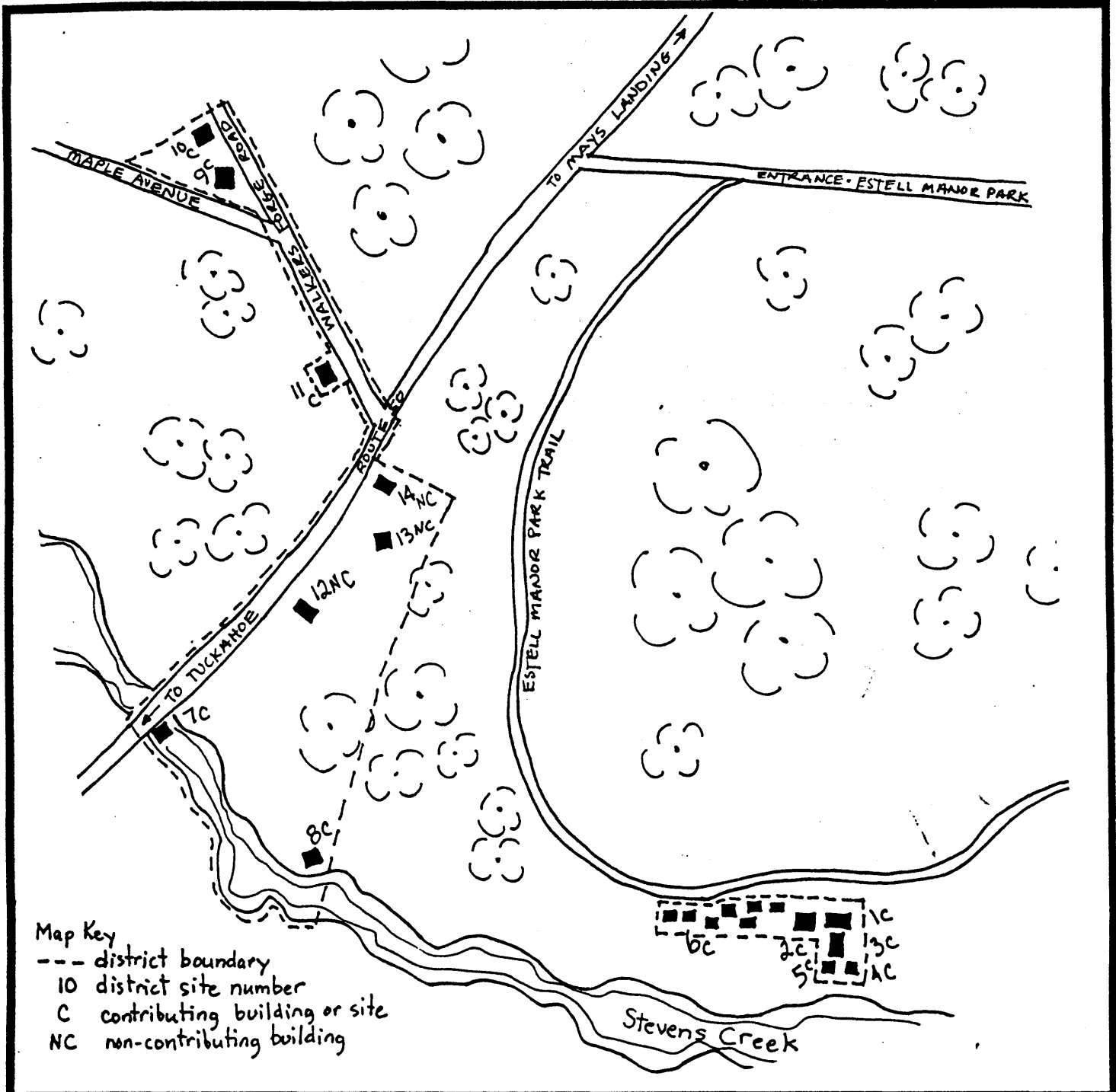
Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: District Boundary  
 Map Number: 5  
 Scale: approximately 1" = 400 feet  
 Prepared By: Estell Manor City Tax Map, Benjamin F. Richardson, City Engineer  
 Date: 1983



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

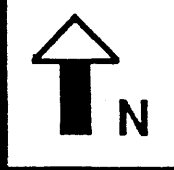
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.6 Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ



Map Key  
--- district boundary  
10 district site number  
C contributing building or site  
NC non-contributing building

Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Sketch Map  
Map Number: 6  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: Karen DeRosa, Atlantic County Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs  
Date: November 1990





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

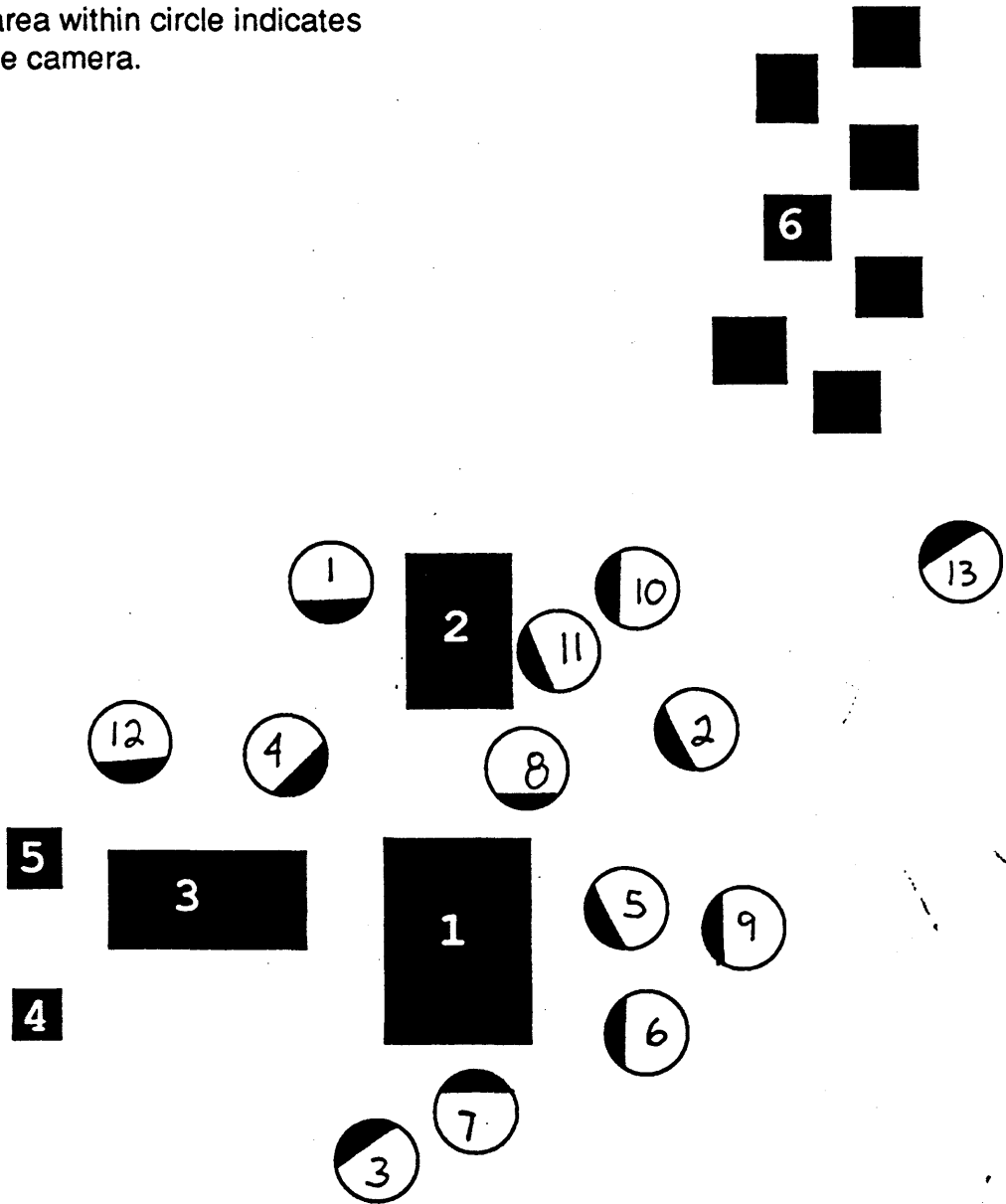
Section number Photo Page P.4

Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ

MAP KEY

- 1 District Site Number
- 2 Photographic Number

Note: Darkened area within circle indicates  
the direction of the camera.



Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Photographic Location Map  
Map Number: 8  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: Karen DeRosa, Atlantic County Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs  
Date: December 1990

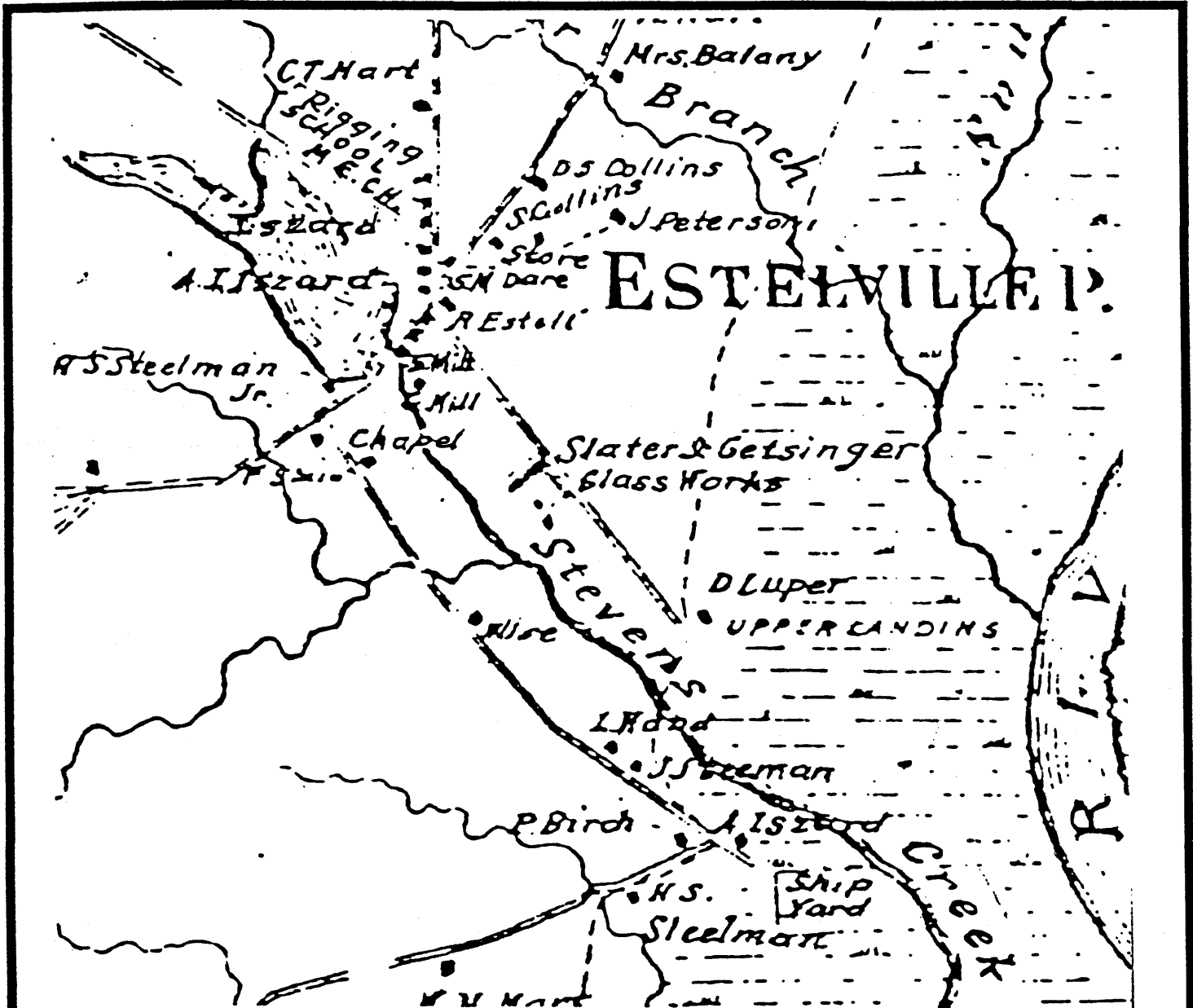


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Map Page M.7

Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ



Note: This map shows the Estellville Glassworks as the Slater (or Stadler) & Getsinger Glassworks, even though these men only owned the glassworks from 1860-1867 (see Appendix C). One of the daughters of John Estell IV, A. (Ann) I. Iszard, is listed for the John Estell Mansion (#11). R. (Rebecca) Estell, daughter of Daniel Estell, is listed for the Estell Manor House (#12). The M.E. Church (#9), school (#10), store (#14), saw & grist mills (#7-8) are all listed individually.

Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Topographical Map of Atlantic County, New Jersey  
Map Number: 7  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: F. W. Beers, Beers, Comstock & Kline, New York  
Date: 1872

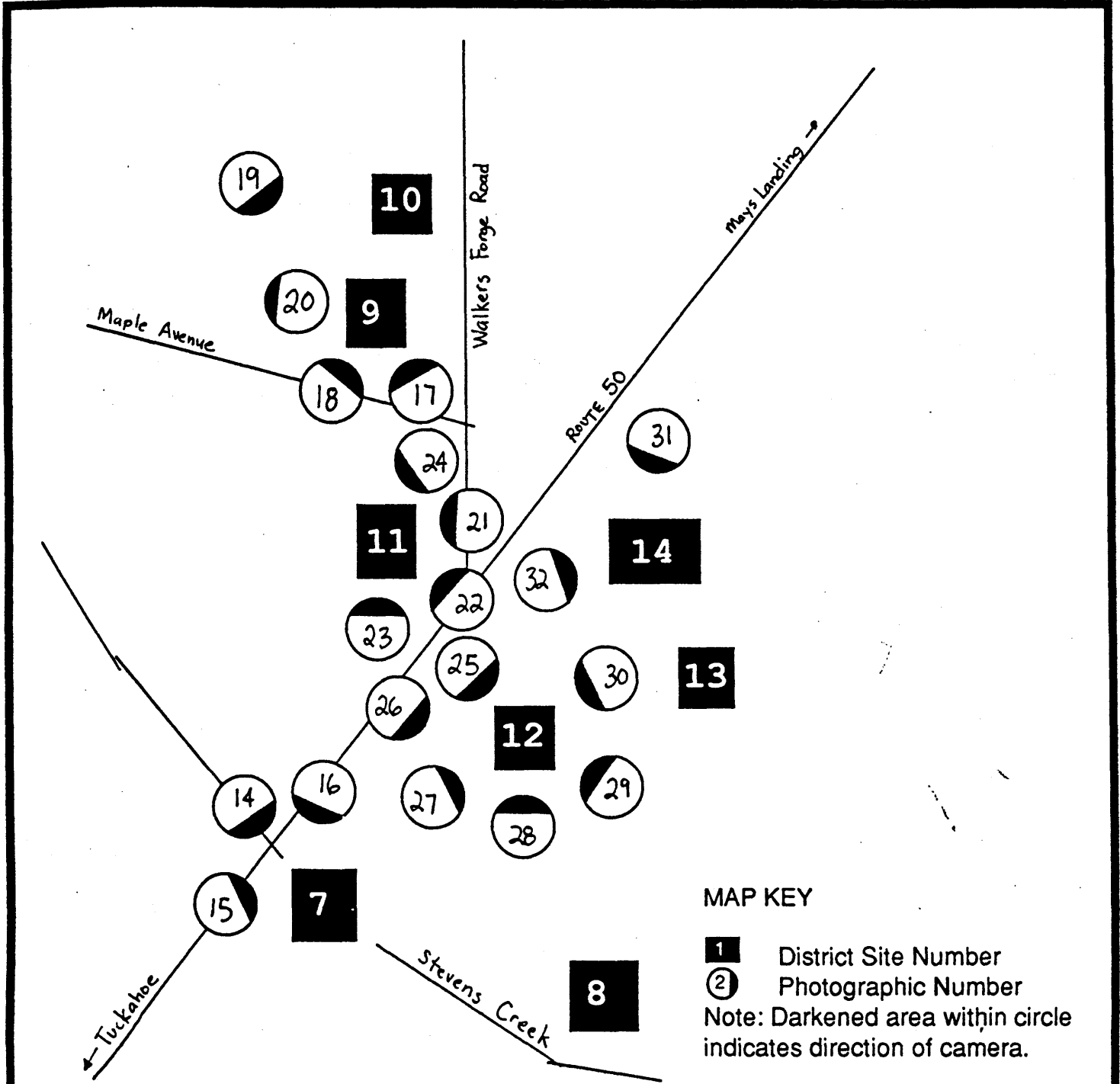


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number      Photo      Page P.5

Estellville Glassworks Historic District,  
Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, NJ



Map Title: Estellville Glassworks Historic District: Photographic Location Map  
Map Number: 9  
Scale: none  
Prepared By: Karen DeRosa, Atlantic County Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs  
Date: December 1990

