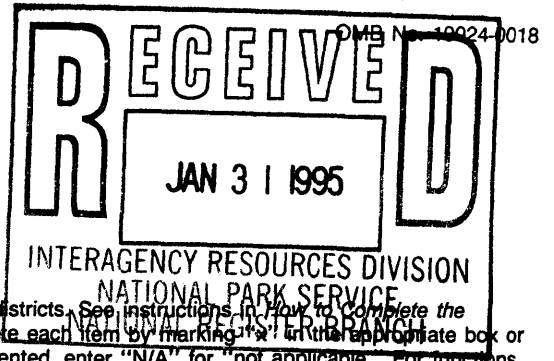


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 from 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 Pleasant Mills
other names/site number Pleasant Mills of Sweetwater; Nescochague Mfg. Co.

2. Location

street & number Elwood-Pleasant Mills Road not for publication
city or town Mullica Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Atlantic code 001 zip code 08217

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] Date 1/24/95
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of 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 the 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:)

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 3/3/95 Date of Action
Entered in the National Register

Pleasant Mills
Name of Property

Atlantic 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	
0	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
0	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

7 *(see continuation sheet 5-1)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Mill

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture/Art Gallery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Ironstone

walls Stone/Ironstone

Brick

roof Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

Pleasant Mills
Name of Property

Atlantic 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 N/A
(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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

1861 - 1925

Significant Dates

1861

1878

1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

* Batsto Historic District, Washington Township, Burlington County, NJ

Pleasant Mills
Name of Property

Atlantic County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately one acre

Atsion, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
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4	3	8	7	3	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

4

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barry Brady, Resource Planner
organization New Jersey Pinelands Commission date 8/94
street & number PO Box 7, 15 Springfield Road telephone (609) 894-9342
city or town New Lisbon state NJ zip code 08064

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Pax Amicus c/o Paul Lightman
street & number Box 117, RD 1, Pleasant Mills telephone (609) 567-1418
city or town Hammonton, state NJ zip code 08037

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 5 Page 1 Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
Atlantic county, NJ

Pleasant Mills was previously listed in the New Jersey of Historic Places on September 11, 1970 and in the National Register of Historic Places on September 10, 1971 as part of the Batsto Historic District, Washington Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Pleasant Mills includes six buildings, one structure (water tower), and one site, all of which are considered to be contributing.

Village

→ 71000495

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 of 13 Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
Atlantic County, NJ

Pleasant Mills is a millseat in Mullica Township, New Jersey, that has been the location of a series of mills since the mid-18th century. The site sits nestled in a rural wooded area of the New Jersey Pine Barrens at a bend in an 18th century road that led from Batsto in Burlington County to Weekstown in Atlantic County.

Pleasant Mills lies just within Atlantic County, on a narrow neck of land between Lake Nescochague on the west and the Mullica River on the east. The lake was formed by the damming of Nescochague Creek for the first mill on this site in 1752. While there is one 18th-century house on the other side of the road from the mill and a slight scatter of recent houses in the vicinity, the area remains today peaceful and picturesque, with pitch pine lowlands, cedar stands and meandering streams and wetlands. The nearest settlements of consequence are Batsto, less than a mile to the northeast, and the 19th century glasshouse community at Nesco, about one-and-a-half miles to the west.

The site was originally chosen for a sawmill seat because of the abundance of harvestable wood locally and the more than adequate head of water provided by the dammed creek. The milldam is, like most such dams in the Pinelands, simply an earthen embankment, with a conduit pipe where a short wooden headrace would previously have been. As is also presently the case with many former milldams, it now serves as a causeway (and perhaps always has; see the 1881 Hexamer map where the dam is overlain by a "Public Road"). It has been renewed many times over the centuries and bears little resemblance to its original appearance. The tailrace for the mill complex is simply a channelized stream course of the Nescochague Creek. It flows east and empties into the Mullica River about 500 feet away.

Pleasant Mills is today in a predominantly ruinous condition, with most of the roughly U-shaped complex of buildings reduced to roofless shells. Several of these are late 19th - or early 20th-century additions and portions of the mill were modified in 1952 for use as a residence and a summer playhouse. Yet, much of what is extant has survived from the early decades of paper production at the site, which began in 1861. A Hexamer survey of the "Pleasant Mills Paper Co's. Works," dated May 9,

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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1881, proves that most of the major components of the mill from that time are still standing.

The 1881 Hexamer is by far the most definitive evidence that remains for the early appearance of the mill. It depicts what was then basically an L-shaped complex. Parallel to the "Public Road," which went from Batsto to Weekstown, was a long, narrow masonry "machine house" with a frame office and supply room addition on its west end and a masonry boiler house and smokestack on its north flank. Perpendicular to the machine house and at its east (gable) end were a "pulp engine house" and a "rotary boiler house". Like the machine house these were of stone construction with slate roofs. Off the west side of the rotary boiler room was a small, frame "size house" and a frame "hay receiving shed". The water turbine and its penstock were housed in a narrow frame addition on the east side of the pulp engine room. Nearby were a "rope storehouse", two water tanks and a bleach tank.

Fire suppression was obviously a major concern in the choice of construction materials for the mill and its layout, a fact generally true of most 19th century manufactories. All of the major buildings in the complex have stone walls and the walls are notched to accept oversized wooden floor joists and roof beams - a common element in "slow burning" mill construction of the 19th and earlier 20th centuries. The slate roofs on all of these buildings would also have prevented embers from igniting them, which is particularly important in the Pinelands where forest fires are a constant threat. There were also two major water tanks on site in 1881, strategically placed for use in any section of the mill. As a further precaution against fire, the old rope used as the raw stock in the paper production was stored in a small shed, well away from the main structure.

Of the mill components pictured in the 1881 survey, all of the masonry structures have survived to the present day, though severely dilapidated, while all of the ancillary frame elements have disappeared. The machine house, boiler house, pulp engine house and rotary boiler house are all still standing. For the most part, the machine house, boiler house and rotary boiler house are now shells, open to the air. Some of the machine mounts and the substantial stone supports for the paper rollers in the machine house survive, but little else. In 1952, the

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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first floor of the pulp engine house was converted to a theater and the west end of the machine house to a residence, but they have otherwise retained their exterior appearance virtually unchanged. The most dramatic change in the appearance of the mill between 1881 and today is the addition of a four story tall tower, where the frame size house and hay receiving shed formerly stood, on the northwest side of the rotary boiler house. Both the tower and the warehouse are of masonry construction.

The sequence of the building phases from the mill's opening in 1861 to its closure in 1925 can be reconstructed from a series of historic maps, letters and photos. A letter dated June 13, 1899 from John T. Irving (son of Thomas Irving, who built the paper mill) to Alexander McKeone (long-time manager and later owner of the mill) addresses the siting of the original mill building. In it Irving states, "where the mill now stands there was the tumbled down walls of a cotton factory". This passage would indicate that little of the 1821 cotton mill that burned down in 1856 is likely to remain, since the paper mill was built on the same site. However, the paper mill may have reused the older mill's foundations and there is at least some possibility of archaeological survivals from the earlier milling phase.

The 1881 survey reflects the paper mill as it was reconstructed after a severe fire in 1878. The best evidence for the mill layout prior to that time is an undated "Pleasant Mills Paper Co." map which shows a single building at the millsite. This must be the building which burned in 1878 and was subsequently reconstructed as the machine house. Therefore, the machine house must be the earliest building in the complex and the successor to the 1821 cotton mill.

Two photographs from the late 19th century provide evidence for the next building phase after the Hexamer survey. One is a small photo of the mill that is in a history of Atlantic County published in 1900. The other is an undated photo which appears to have been taken around the turn of the century. By this time the four story tower had replaced the size house and hay shed. A water tank sits atop the tower and there is also a two story, flat roofed masonry addition at its northeast corner. This addition was apparently demolished when the last section of the mill, the warehouse, was built sometime in the early 20th century.

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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Though there is no definitive date for construction of the warehouse, it may have been built around 1917 when the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co. briefly converted the plant for asbestos production. The effort was unsuccessful and the site was soon returned to paper milling.

While its abandonment since 1925 has resulted in the decay of most of the mill, this has also allowed some of the structural elements designed for paper production to survive. In the machine house, for instance, a number of machine mounts as well as the support walls for the paper rolling machine and the masonry drainage ports are all intact. Moreover, the lack of successional use has left the grounds relatively undisturbed. The archaeological potential of the mill complex, while yet unrealized, appears quite promising.

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Section number 8 Page 5 of 13 Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
Atlantic County, NJ

Pleasant Mill is being nominated to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. While the site also appears to have considerable archaeological potential, it has never been systematically surveyed and is not being nominated under Criterion D.

Pleasant Mills is already listed on the New Jersey and National Registers by virtue of its inclusion in the Batsto Historic District (NJR-9/11/70; NR-9/10/71). However, the manufacturing operations at Pleasant Mills both pre-date and post-date those at Batsto and their products were unrelated. The two sites, though less than a mile apart, were only marginally associated for about a sixty year period through common ownership. For this reason, Pleasant Mills is being proposed for independent entry on to the New Jersey Register.

Pleasant Mills is a rural industrial site that was engaged in a succession of milling activities - sawyering, grist grinding, textiles and paper production - over a remarkably long period, beginning in 1752 and not finally ceasing production until 1925. Although there were a few short periods of inactivity in its long history - notably between 1856 and 1861, after the cotton mill burned down and before the paper mill was erected on the ruins - this site contributed to a surprisingly diverse local manufactory, which included the nearby iron forge and furnace and glasshouse at Batsto, from before the American Revolution until well into the 20th century. The historic prominence of Pleasant Mills is further enhanced by several of its early owners, including two Revolutionary War officers and two members of the Richards family (regionally significant as iron-mongers and financiers in the late 18th-19th centuries), one of whom later became mayor of Philadelphia. However, none of the surviving remnants of the millseat dates to the 18th or the first half of the 19th centuries, when these individuals were involved with the manufactures there.

The millseat is situate deep within the New Jersey Pine Barrens. The Barrens constitutes most of the Outer Coastal Plain physiographic province, a flat, sandy, infertile region dominated by large stretches of pine and pine-oak forest and extensive

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
Atlantic County, NJ

swamps of hardwood and cedar. Because of the sandy soils and vast wetland swaths, the area proved unsuitable for any but berry agriculture (New Jersey is second nationally in blueberry production and third in cranberries) and remained mostly uninhabited for the first century of English rule. Even after the establishment of the bog iron smelting and forging industry in 1765, the area never developed any substantial, permanent settlements that survived. With the gradual demise of its rural industry base during the latter 19th century, the interior Pine Barrens returned to a rustic, wooded expanse punctuated by small, scattered villages.

Milling operations began in 1752 with construction by one Jack Mullin of a saw mill, which undoubtedly serviced the local community of Sweetwater (the general name still in use for the area in and around Pleasant Mills). Sweetwater had been settled as early as 1707 by several families of Scottish Presbyterians who had come to Quaker controlled West Jersey seeking religious freedom. A grist mill soon complemented the sawyering activity, but the dates of operation of this mill are unknown. By 1762 the sawmill had been bought by Elijah Clark who used its product in that year to build a mansion and warehouse across the road from the mill as well as a log meeting house on the site of the present (1808) Pleasant Mills Methodist Church. The mansion is still standing and is locally celebrated as the "Kate Aylesford" house after the fictional heroine of a 19th century novel set in Sweetwater. The house is closely associated with the mill in that it served as the residence for a series of owners and mill managers from Clark's time into the 20th century. It would be included in this nomination were it not for its loss of integrity due to repeated alterations, including those occasioned by a recent fire, which caused extensive damage to the roof and upper story and completely destroyed an 1880's addition.

Elijah Clark (1732-1795) was a wealthy and educated entrepreneur at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in which he took an active and prominent role locally. Clark was a member of the Continental Congress in 1775 and a colonel in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolution. He was eventually appointed commander of the Gloucester County Militia and engaged in privateering activities which operated out of the nearby "Forks" (where the Batsto joins with the Mullica River) and at his

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
Atlantic County, NJ

warehouse on the Pleasant Mills property. He also owned several warships which patrolled the Delaware Bay, protecting shipping and preventing the British from sailing upriver to Philadelphia. The Forks was a major privateering center where captured British prize ships were sold at public auction.

The next owner of the mills at Sweetwater, Richard Wescoat, a colonel during the Revolution, continued the privateering activities of his predecessor. Advertisements in the Pennsylvania Packet (1779) and the Pennsylvania Journal (1780) show that Wescoat's residence (the Clark mansion) was being used as the site of auctions of captured ships and goods. Wescoat sold the house and mills in 1782 to one Edward Black, but by 1796 the title has been transferred to William Richards, the ironmaster of Batsto and scion of a family prominent in iron and glass production in the 19th century. For over sixty years thereafter, the history of the mills was loosely allied with that of Batsto through ownership of both by members of the Richards family. For the most part though, its production was entirely separate and distinct and its manufacturing history both predates and postdates that of Batsto.

In 1821, William Lippincott and Benjamin Richards (brothers-in-law) opened the "Pleasant Mills of Sweetwater", a cotton factory with 3,000 spindles on the site of the former saw-mill. Soon shortened to simply "Pleasant Mills", the factory was managed by Lippincott, who took up residence in the Clark mansion. Benjamin Richards, a son of William, was generally busy with affairs elsewhere and was mayor of Philadelphia from 1829-1831.

The cotton mill burned in 1856 and was never rebuilt. On a stage trip through the area ca. 1859, a Scottish immigrant named Thomas Irving saw the ruins and shortly thereafter secured an option to buy the property from the Richards estate. In partnership with his uncle, John McNeil, he built a paper mill which opened in 1861. A later partner, John Farrell, bought out Irving and McNeil in 1866 and operated the mill as the "Nescochague Mfg. Co."

In October, 1878, the building suffered a severe fire, presumably as a result of internal operations. Farrell's son,

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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William, who had taken over the reins of the company from his father, reorganized the business and the mill opened again in 1880 as the "Pleasant Mills Paper Co." New machinery was installed which greatly increased the output, although the product apparently remained the same. The mill made paper from manila rope and jute, but is also said to have used salt hay at times. In 1917 the paper mill was bought by its long-time manager, Alexander McKeone, but he was unable to make it profitable and soon leased the complex to the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co. After an attempt to manufacture asbestos, the mill returned to paper production but ceased operations in April, 1925, after almost 175 years of near continuous use as a mill site. In 1952 it was refitted as a summer stock theater and briefly reborn as the Pleasant Mills Playhouse. Portions of the mill are presently being used as a residence and a cultural and art center.

The significance of Pleasant Mills derives from its importance to the local economy as a prominent manufactory (particularly from 1821-1925) and from its ability to reflect and interpret the Industrial Revolution as it occurred in a rural area. It is important as a sawmill in the early history of Sweetwater since it provided the lumber for the small community to grow. The site became considerably more significant as a provider of jobs after the cotton mill was built in 1821. It became critical to the local economy, and in fact the economic mainstay, after the forge/furnace and glasshouse at Batsto closed down in 1848 and 1865, respectively.

Pleasant Mills serves as an excellent example of both the expansion and contraction of rural industry in the evolution of the American Industrial Revolution. The cotton mill built in 1821 was one of three that are known in the Pinelands (the others were at Retreat and Atsion) and all were built near iron production sites, apparently to exploit the local labor pool. Seemingly out of place in a remote, forested area, the early cotton mills (Retreat and Pleasant Mills) actually thrived for a while, probably reflecting the disjunctive nature of early industrialization in this country. Factors such as proximity to materials and market and a bottomless supply of laborers only became critical in later decades when technology improved and competition increased.

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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Upon being rebuilt and converted to paper production in 1861, Pleasant Mills did remarkably well to survive as long as it did. Most of the other rural industrial sites of the Pinelands curtailed, and finally ceased, production during the course of the second half of the 19th century. None of the other three paper mills of the Pinelands - at Harrisville, Weymouth in Hamilton Township and West Creek in Dennis Township - saw the dawn of the 20th century, nor did the other regional cotton mills, the last of which (at Atsion) closed in the 1880's. All of the roughly thirty bog iron forges and furnaces of the Pines had also succumbed by the 1870's. The glass industry did survive (and survives today), but many small independent operations went out of business in the latter 19th century and the remainder consolidated into a few larger, more efficient companies. Between 1862 and 1885, seventeen of the Pinelands glasshouses closed down. Thus the survival of the paper mill at Pleasant Mills until 1925 is a testament to its generally efficient operation.

Pleasant Mills may be the only site in the Pinelands where milling operation occurred during the entire period when diffused rural manufacturing constituted a significant cultural determinant in the region. It was the founding of the bog iron smelting industry in 1765 that brought the first great population influx and settlement infrastructure into the central Pinelands. The available evidence also suggests a profound change in settlement patterns (and perhaps a relative depopulation) corresponding to the period when these industries declined and commercial agriculture (berry agriculture and truck farming) was on the rise. The succession of milling activities at Pleasant Mills spanned this entire era and reflected the evolution of the regional industrial base and economy. For this reason, Pleasant Mills is a significant historic resource. Its period of significance is deemed to extend from 1861, when the paper mill was built on the ruins of the abandoned cotton mill, to 1925, when manufacturing at the site ended.

All seven of the surviving interconnected buildings of the Pleasant Mills complex, the earliest of which dates to the beginning of paper production in 1861, contribute to its significance.

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Section number 9 Page 10 of 13 Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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Section number 10 Page 11 of 13 Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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The area being nominated is generally coterminous with the boundaries of block 706, lot 7, Mullica Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey, but also includes the tailrace for the mill (labeled "spillway" on the tax map).

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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The boundary of the area being nominated to the Register constitutes the entirety of block 706, lot 7, as depicted on the tax map of Mullica Township (attached), as well as the tailrace of the mill complex, which flows from Lake Nescochague to the Mullica River (labeled "spillway" on the tax map). The historical boundaries of the Pleasant Mills property are obscure and varied markedly over time, especially considering that the mill was for a period under joint ownership with the Batsto tract. Two maps from the 19th century demonstrate the expansion and contraction. One, dated 1854 and entitled "Plot of Pleasant Mills and Forge Tracts," seems to indicate that the mill property was 264 acres. It included all of Lake Nescochague, extending west from the mullica River and north from a small church and cemetery built for the Catholic workers at Batsto. An undated map labeled "Property of the Pleasant Mills Paper Co." (and therefore dating to ca. 1880 when the property assumed that name) states that the mill lot was 399 acres and extended south of the Catholic church and considerably to the northwest of the Pleasant Mills Methodist Church (on the road from Batsto to Nesco). The property was always predominantly undeveloped woodlands and wetlands.

The area being nominated, while a modern boundary delineation, includes all of the extant significant buildings of the Pleasant Mills complex. It excludes the modern residences, the millowner's residence ("Kate Aylesford" house), which has lost its historic integrity, and other private and public wood lots that were once a part of the mill tract.

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Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township,
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(All photographs, except for photo #8, taken by Barry Brady in March, 1993. Negatives are on file with the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, P.O. Box 7, New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064).

1. Entire complex, looking east
2. Machine house, looking northwest
3. Pulp engine house (left); rotary boiler house (center); warehouse (right); four story tower (rear center) - looking west
4. Pulp engine house, looking north
5. Warehouse, with tower to rear - looking south
6. Warehouse (left); tower (center); boiler house (right) - looking southeast
7. Ruins of turbine, looking north
8. Entire complex in ca. 1900, looking south

PLEASANT MILLS

ATLANTIC CO.

NEW JERSEY

Drawn by Barry Brady

September, 1994

MULLICA RIVER

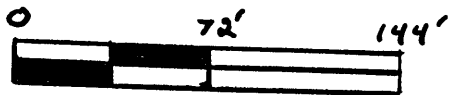
PLEASANT MILLS RD.

PLEASANT MILLS

(LOT 7)

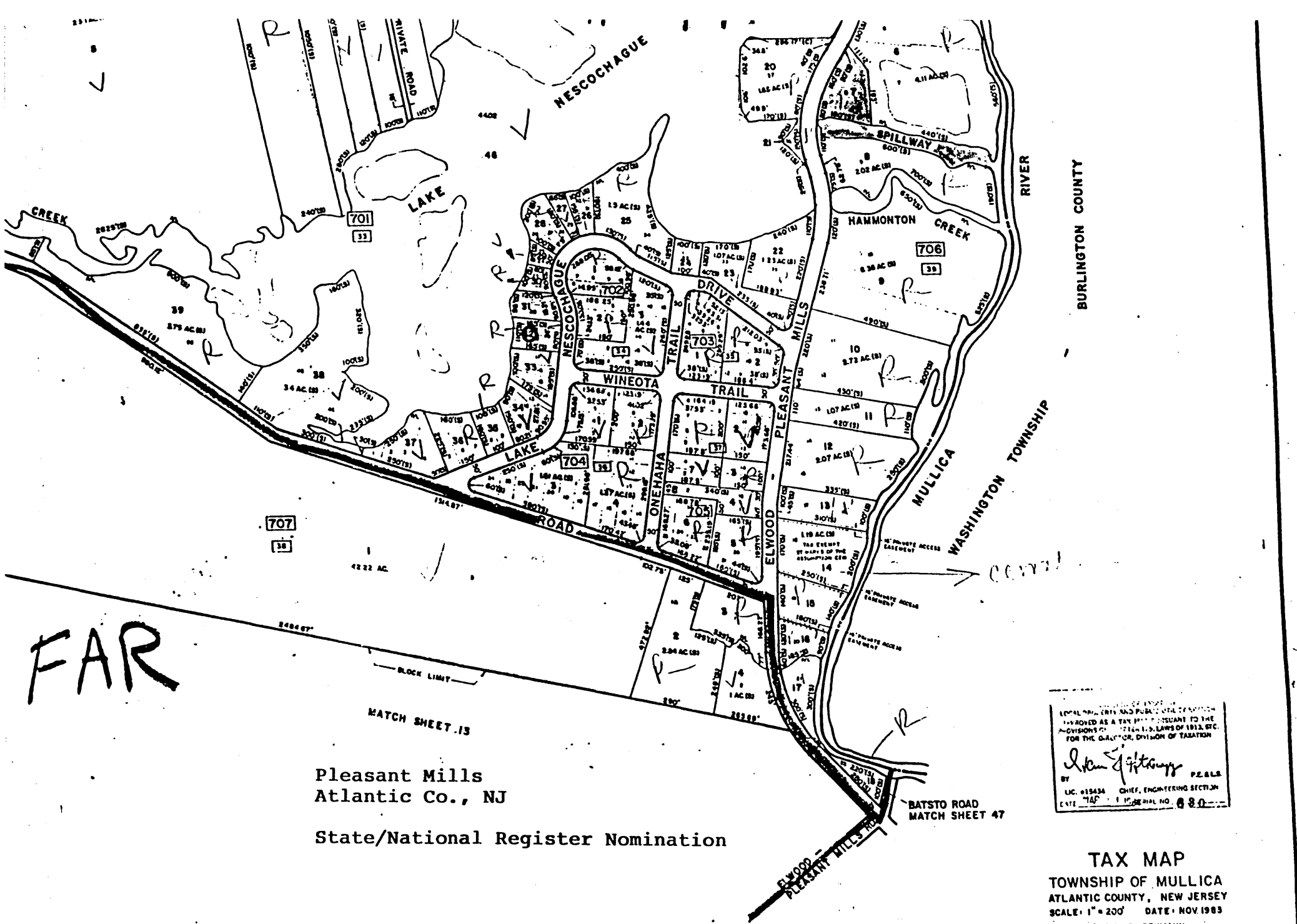
TAILRACE

TAILRACE



1" = 72' (approx.)





FAR

Pleasant Mills
Atlantic Co., NJ
State/National Register Nomination

MATCH SHEET 13

BATSTO ROAD
MATCH SHEET 47

LOCAL MAPS, CHITS AND PUBLISHED INFORMATION
APPROVED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY TO THE
PROVISIONS OF TITLE 17A, U.S. LAWS OF 1913, ETC.
FOR THE GAZETTER, DIVISION OF TAXATION

John J. Fitzpatrick P.E. & L.S.
BY
LIC. 615434 CHIEF, ENGINEERING SECTION
DATE 7/27/88 10:00 AM SERIAL NO. 680

TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF MULLICA
ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
SCALE: 1" = 200' DATE: NOV 1983
CHRIS R. REHMANN
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR
NEW JERSEY LICENSE NO. 17118
688 WHITE HORSE POND
HAWAIIAN, NEW JERSEY

PLOT OF

PLEASANTMILLS

8

FORGE TRACTS.

Survey 1857

Given by John Y
Brown

J
a. M. Lane

Pleasant Mill, Mullica Township,
Atlantic County, NJ

61-91 CR.

Blue Anchor Road

Good Timber

P. MILLS POND

The Tree in Bridge
is 12 ft high

17281

264 Acres
200 Land 64 Under Water

Good Pine & Cedar

ATSION RIVER

BATSTO CREEK

GOOD CEDAR SWAMP

East 53 chs

Surveyed by Benjamin 1854

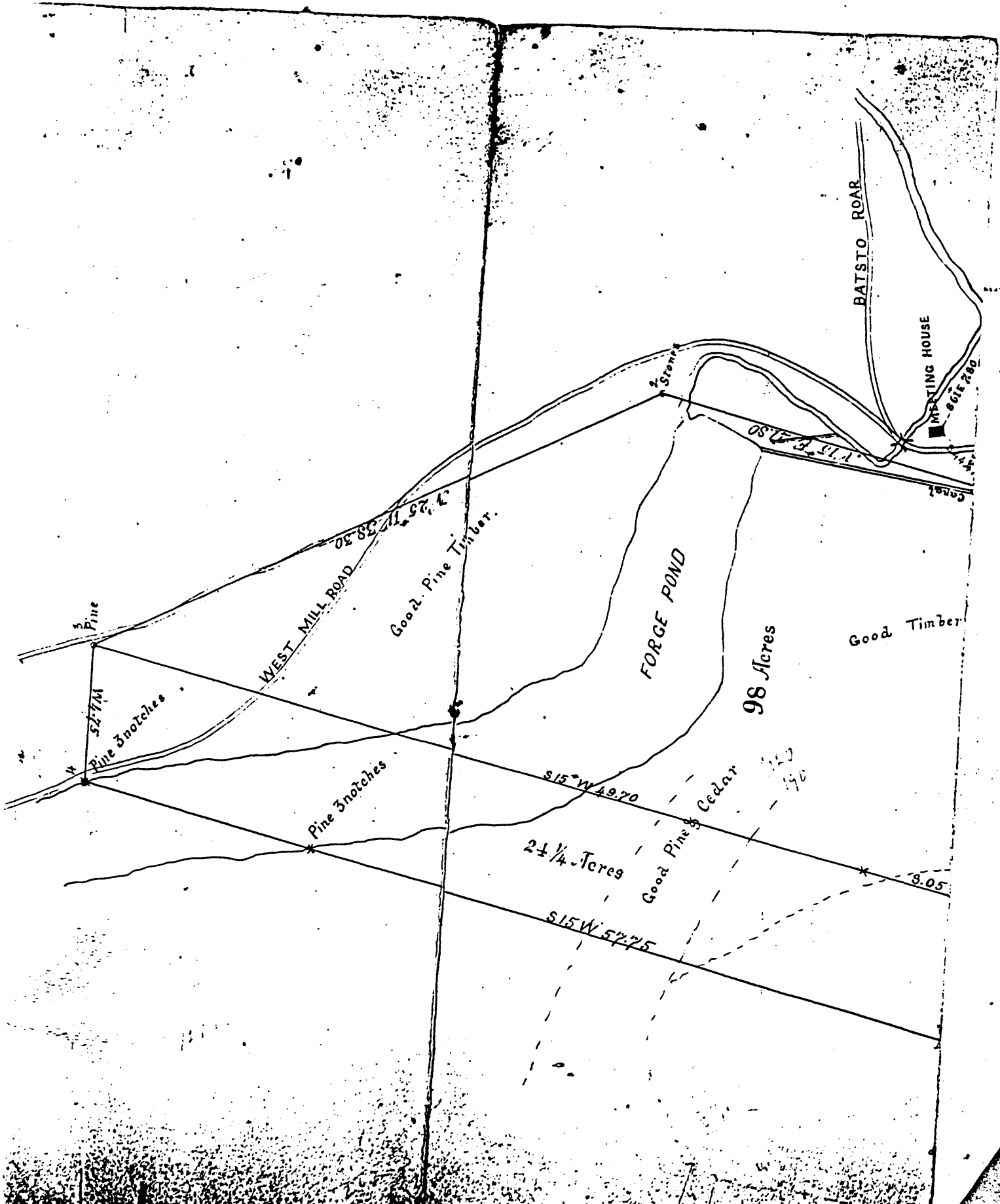
South 50.70 chs

Drainage of Pond

7 Cedar Tree

8

10th



BAISTO ROAD

MEETING HOUSE

8615 280

Const.

WEST MILL ROAD

Good Pine Timber

FORGE POND

Good Timber

98 Acres

Good Pine & Cedar

2 1/4 Acres

9.05

S 15° W 57.75

S 15° W 49.70

S 15° E 28.50

S 15° E 27.50

S 15° E 21.50

2 Stumps

1 Pine

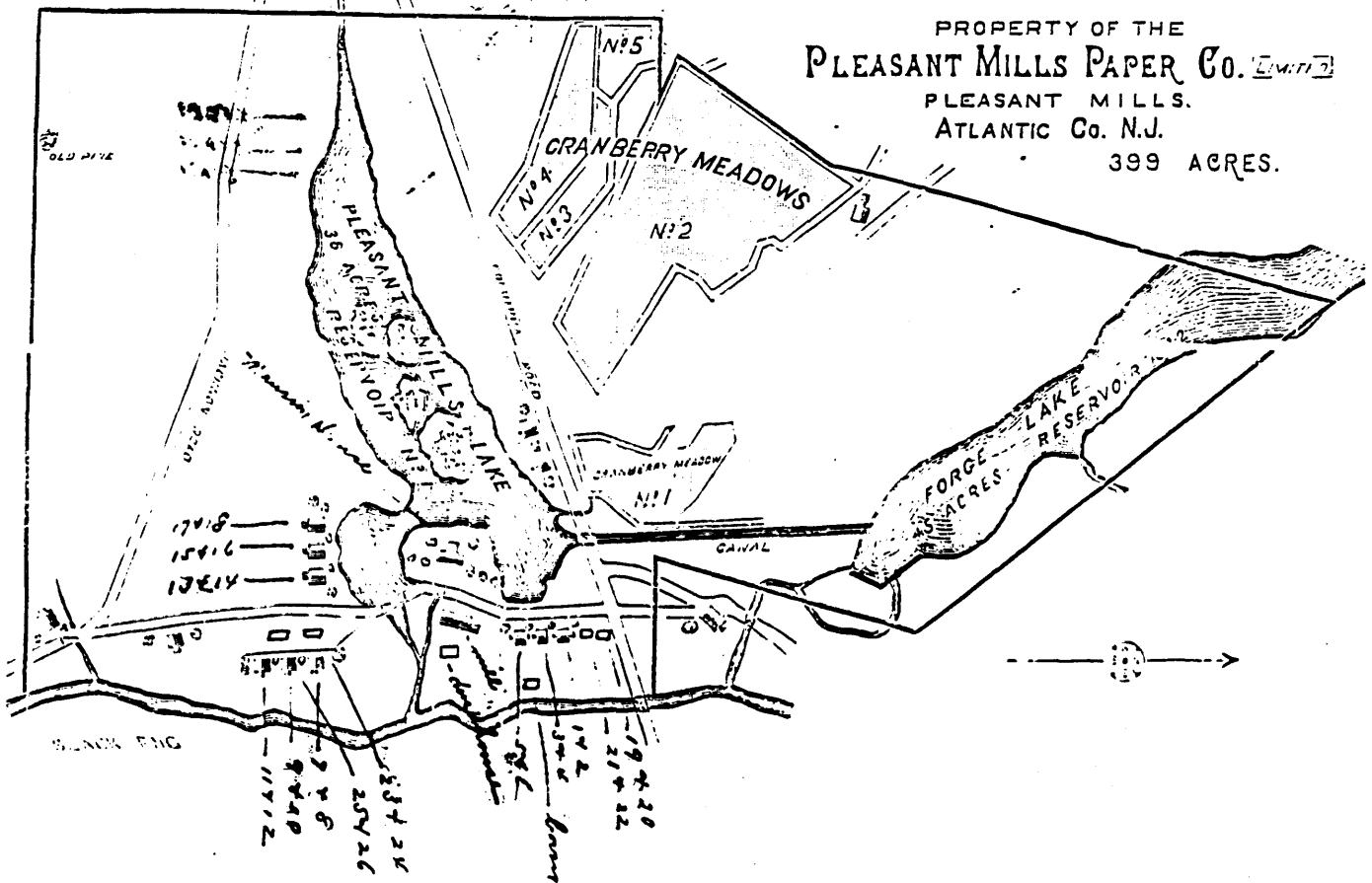
Pine 3notches

Pine 3notches

140

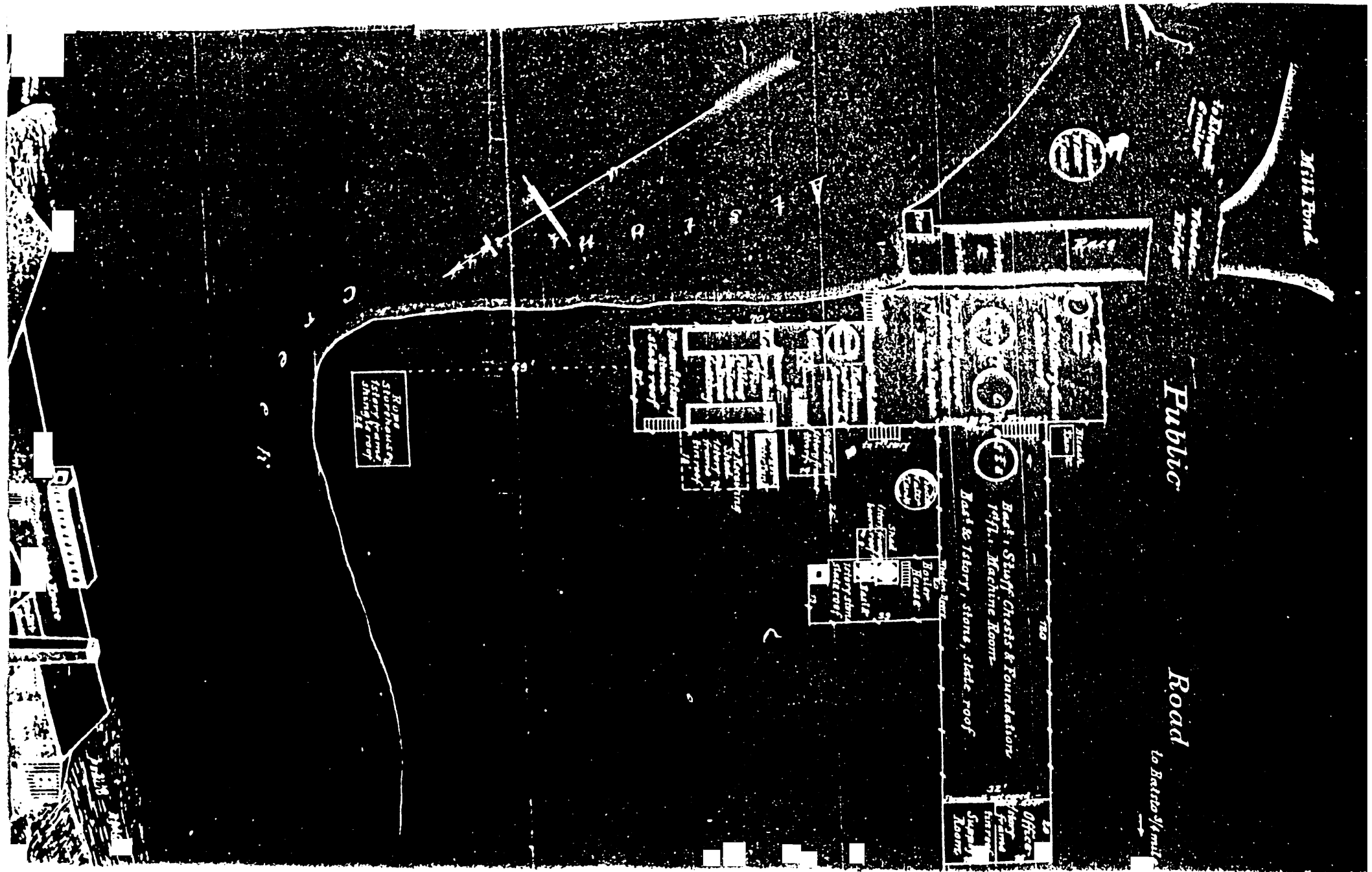
50

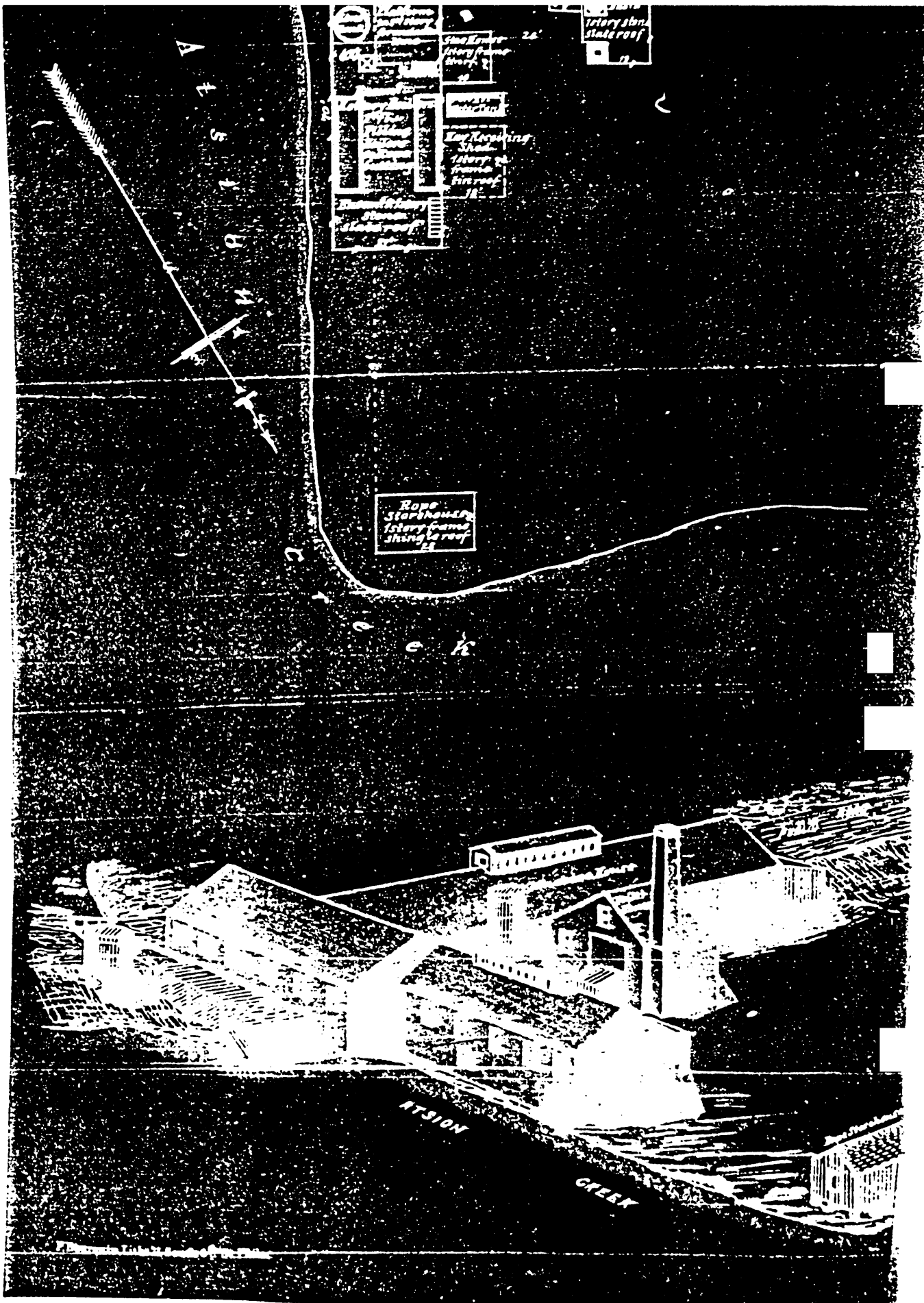
PROPERTY OF THE
PLEASANT MILLS PAPER CO. (INC.)
PLEASANT MILLS.
ATLANTIC Co. N.J.
399 ACRES.



PLEASANT MILLS , MULLICA TOWNSHIP
ATLANTIC CO., NJ

1881 Hexamer plan and perspective





Pleasant Mills Paper Co.'s Works,

Pleasant Mills, Atlantic County, N. J.

MANUFACTURE:—Manilla and Hay Papers.

RAW STOCK:—Old Ropes and Salt Hay.—No rags, straw, paper shavings or jute bales.

EMPLOYING:—18 hands (15 men, 1 boy, 2 girls).

Surveyed May 9th, 1881.

F. Hexamer,

325 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OWNERS:—The Pleasant Mills Paper Co., Wm. E. Farrel, Pres.

SUPERINTENDENT:—Not interested in the profits of the business.

NAME:—Pleasant Mills Paper Co.'s Works.

AGE:—Buildings entirely rebuilt 1880.

LOCATION:—Situated at Pleasant Mills, 6 miles from Elwood Station, Camden and Atlantic R. R., Atlantic County, N. J.

CONSTRUCTION:—Good.

COMMUNICATION:—As per plan.

POWER:—Water.—Steam used for heating and boiling only.

HEIGHT:—Boiler house, 9'—11' and 20'—Machine house, 9'—10' and 30'—Pulp Engine house, 9'—10' and 30'—Rotary Boiler house, 9'—10' and 30'.

LENGTH:—See plan.

WALLS:—Basement, 24" —1st story, 12" thick.

ROOF:—Slate.

CORNICE:—Wooden finish.

GUTTERS:—None; projecting eaves.

SCUTTLE:—None.

COLUMNS:—None.

WINDOWS:—As per plan and view.

FLOORS:—Basement of boiler house, cement; basement of machine and pulp engine house, of ground.—Others of 3" plank, laid flat.

CEILING:—In office and machine room, boarded.—Others not finished.—Will have iron lined ceiling in basement of boiler house.

ELEVATOR:—Open elevator (a) in rotary boiler house, no trap doors.

HATCHWAY:—None.

LIGHTNING RODS:—None.—Will have some.

MACHINE SHOP:—None.

WOOD SHAVINGS:—Made only in case of repairs and cleaned out as soon as made.—Regular carpenter employed.

FORGE:—None.

HEATING:—Rooms warmed by 1 1/2" wrought-iron steampipes resting on iron.

STOVES:—None.

LIGHTING:—Rooms lighted by enclosed kerosene oil lamps.

WATCHMEN:—2 night watchmen constantly on the premises.

WATCHCLOCK:—None.

FUEL:—Are using cord wood and coal at present, will use coal only.

BOILERS:—2, located as per plan, enclosed by brick work in proper distance of room work.

SMOKE STACK:—Of stone and brick, rising 30 feet above the highest roof.

STEAM ENGINE:—None.

TURBINES:—None.

ROPE CUTTER:—In 1st floor of rotary boiler house, no lights used in rope cutter room man having charge.

RAG PICKER OR DEVIL:—None.

STOCK:—Salt hay and rope: Salt hay stacked at least 1000 feet from mill; ropes stored in frame storehouse 65 feet from rotary boiler house.—No rags, paper, shavings, straw or jute bales used.

ROTARY BOILERS:—Two, located as per plan.

UNSTACKED LIME:—Keep about 30 bushels at a time on frame platform in 1st floor of rotary boiler house.

ACIDS:—Average 10 carboys of sulphuric acid in yard.

RESIN:—Keep from 6—8 bbls. of resin outside.

OILS:—Keep 1 bbl. lubricating oil and 1 bbl. kerosene oil in tin oil cabinets in machine rooms.

SIZE:—Boiled by steam.

OCCUPANCY:—As per plan.

PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE:—

PUMP:—None.

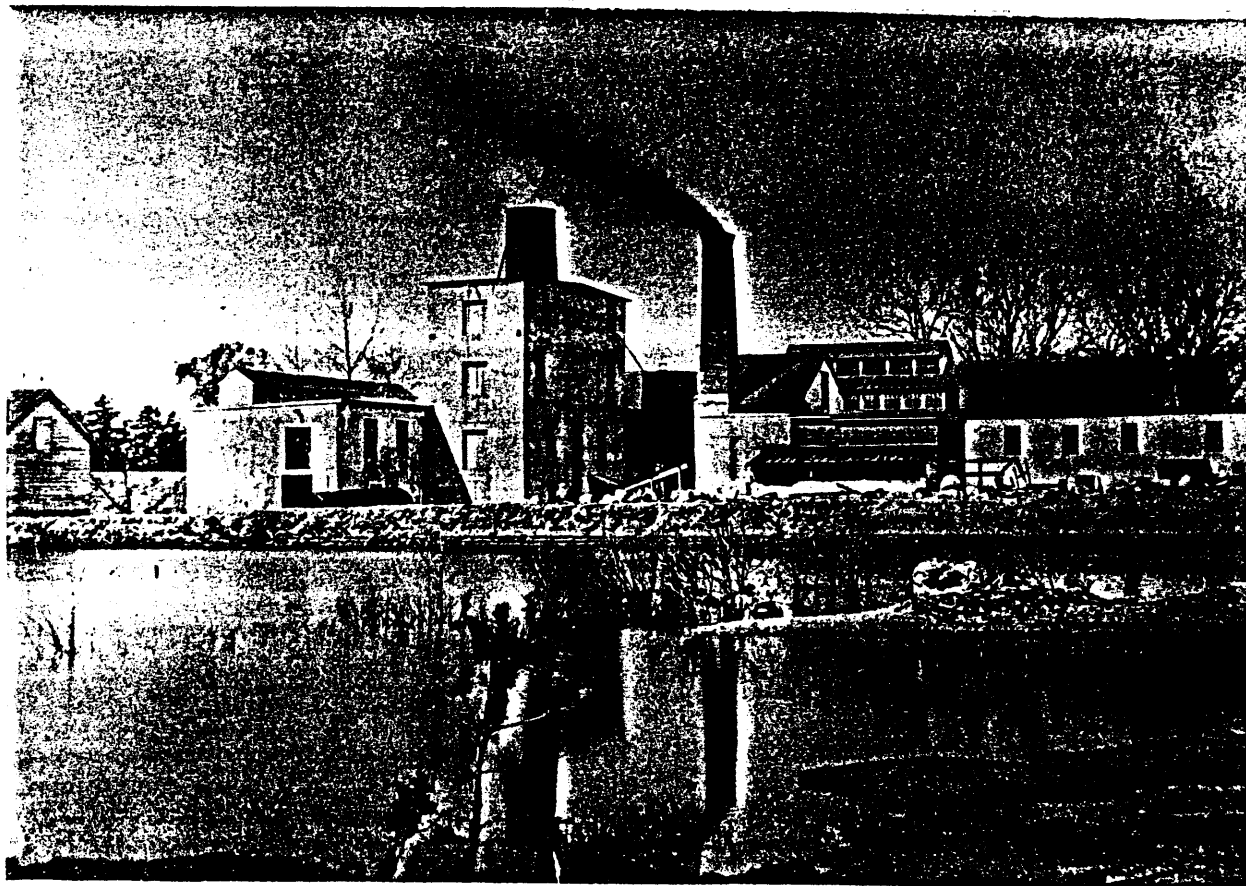
HYDRANTS:—Several 2" hydrants with small sections of hose attached, used in manufacturing, could be used in case of fire; said hydrants supplied by the water tanks.

WATERTANKS:—Two large watertanks located as per plan, one containing 45,000 gallons the other 15,000 gallons.

Road

to Harts Mill





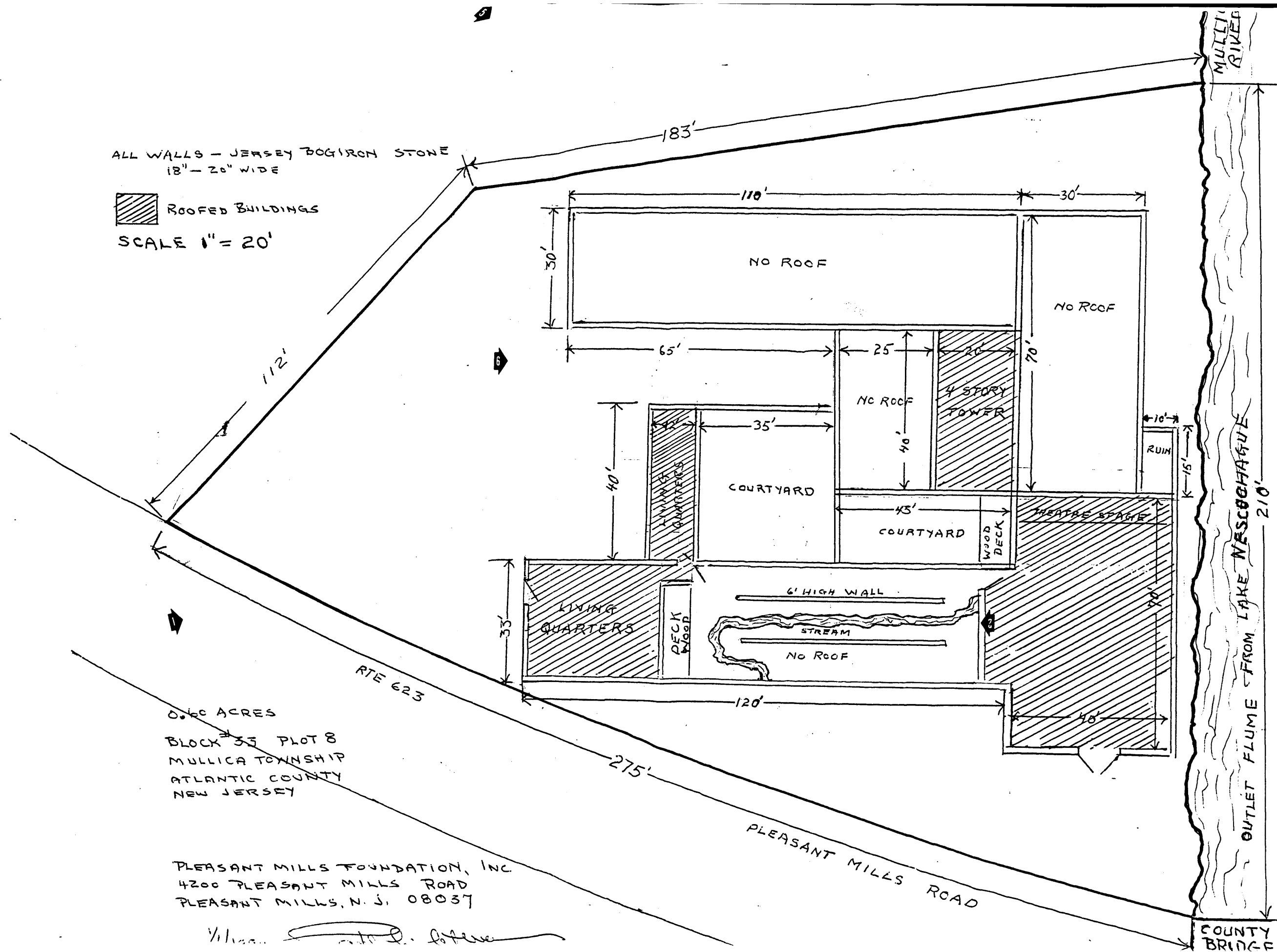
Undated photo from ca. 1900

Pleasant Mills, Mullica Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

ALL WALLS - JERSEY BOGIRON STONE
18" - 26" WIDE

 ROOFED BUILDINGS

SCALE 1" = 20'



0.60 ACRES

BLOCK 33 PLOT 8
MULLICA TOWNSHIP
ATLANTIC COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

PLEASANT MILLS FOUNDATION, INC.
4200 PLEASANT MILLS ROAD
PLEASANT MILLS, N. J. 08037

Village of Pleasant Mills

Reduced additional 85%