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A Study of Milling

During

the 18th Century

of superfine flour in 1786, 7 barrels in 1788, and 26 barrels in 1789.⁴⁰ But, under the name of Rankin and Nivin the exportation of flour amounted to 307 barrels in 1794.⁴¹ By 1803 ownership of the mill passed to James Crawford and was known later as the Tweed's Mill.⁴²

On the White Clay Creek $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Newark below Rankin's Mill⁴³ and near Edward Miles's milldam, Samuel Painter conveyed a tract of land to Thomas Meter in 1789.⁴⁴ There is some evidence to believe that this was an early grist-mill, for in 1785 Thomas Meter shipped 2 barrels of common flour to Philadelphia for sale.⁴⁵ However the mill was to change by 1794 when in that year Meter shipped 72 reams of paper to Philadelphia.⁴⁶

At the mouth of White Clay Creek Samuel Smith and the heirs of Caleb Byrnes sold the old Rumsey Mill and property to Joshua Stroud in 1795.⁴⁷ Stroud quickly converted the mill's machinery and operation in order to undertake merchant work.

Following the Revolution the mills along White Clay Creek had ceased to function merely as custom mills but

⁴⁰ Hollingsworth Papers, op. cit.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Scharf, op. cit., p. 939.

⁴³ La Trobe, op. cit., p. 23-4.

⁴⁴ Cooch, op. cit., p. 20. Also in Deed Record, Book III, 2, p. 334.

⁴⁵ Hollingsworth Papers, op. cit.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Deed Record, Book G, Volume 2, p. 183.