

**The Common History of
Frazer Ruins and
Locksley Mill**

**Locksley Mill HRP# 39
Frazer Ruins HRP# 178
Thornbury Township
Delaware County, PA**

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Common History of Frazer Ruins HRP #178 and Thorndale/Locksley Mill HRP # 039

We look to the previous histories of Cheyney Family and Taylor Family along Chester Creek. In 1760 Richard Cheyney was the owner of the Thorndale Mill property of 145 acres. His tax records note he had a saw mill on the property associated with the history of the Chipping Lamborne historic resource, which he and Mary Hannum Cheyney owned at the time.

The Taylor history noted in Sarum Farmstead historic resource follows the history of the family and land acquisitions up until 1760.

Taylor Frazer Family

Dr. John Taylor, physician, surveyor and creator of Sarum Forge died in 1756. Dr. John's first wife was the landed widow Mary Worrillow Baker, who upon their marriage in 1718, John acquired all of the lands owned by Baker, Hoopes and Worrillow, which amassed an estate of 1,500 acres. Mary Worrillow Baker blessed John with 6 children: Martha, Isaac, John, Phillip, Jacob and Mary. Dr. John's wife Mary died and in 1734 he married Elizabeth Moore, a widow from Birmingham Township, who bore no children to either husband. Elizabeth and Dr. John did not fare well and Dr. John's statements against his wife were brutal, which caused both of them to be removed from Concord meeting in 1745.

Upon Dr. John's early death in his late fifties, Elizabeth inherited all of his lands and the estate was not probated until 1759, when Mad Anthony Wayne surveyed the estate for the Orphans Court. Although Dr. John Taylor wrote countless wills, surveys and other legal documents for others, he died without a will. Two maps exist of the estate land distribution (enclosed), all deeded to widow Elizabeth, the children of Dr. John and Mary Taylor and the grandchildren sired by their son John Taylor .

Son John Taylor married Sarah Worrall in 1744. They had three children: Mary Worrall Taylor, Isaac Taylor and Sarah Taylor. Son John Taylor dies in 1761 and his widow Sarah married John Pierce who owned property near Chadds Ford. Son John Taylor's family resided in the Baker house and some other family received lands from the estate. Widow Sarah, remarried John Pierce and resided at Baker house as well as the Pierce house near Chadds Ford.

John and Sarah's daughter, Mary Worrall Taylor married Persifor Frazer in 1766 in the Middletown Presbyterian Church. They came to live in the Taylor/Baker house (now on Glen Mills School campus, HR #150). Their marriage did not sit well with many of the Friends faith. Mary followed her husband's religion and was asked to apologize to the Friends, which she never found important. She stated she would never apologize for marrying Persifor. There was bad blood between Sarah's second husband John Pierce and Persifor. John Pierce was a Tory; John claimed that Persifor owed him money and that he lived off the labors of others.

Prior to their marriage Persifor was engaged in Iron works and mercantile businesses in Philadelphia and Deep Creek, Maryland. There were also bad relations in the marriage of Sarah and John Pierce, resulting in Sarah spending most of her years living with daughter Mary and Persifor. The bad blood between Persifor and John influenced Persifor's desire to leave the Dr. John and the widow Baker's house and build his own home for he and wife Mary. On 1768 he paid Thomas Green to build him a frame barn 45 x 20 feet and dwelling house 21 x 28 feet, after harvest. He also bought a farm in the Whitelands around the same date. December 9th, 1769 Mary and Persifor moved to the house on the property of Dr. John Taylor's estate. January, 1770 Sarah Worrall Taylor Pierce moved in with them and lived there until her death 1780. In 1778 Sarah Taylor Thomson, who was Mary's sister, was also living with Mary and Persifor at the

house, as her husband abandoned her. She had lived on another Taylor property for several years prior to joining Mary and Persifor, in theory, it was Sarum Farmstead.

Frazer Ruins is the house of Dr. John Taylor with the Frazer addition built during 1768 by Persifor and Mary. As the narrative enclosed states at the time of the Battle of the Brandywine, Mary rode off to her mother's house. That could have been John Pierces house in Chadds Ford area or the old Baker estate. Enclosed is the West Chester newspaper article of 1887 that details the involvement of Persifor and Mary during the Battle of the Brandywine and subsequent invasion of the Frazer estate by British Troops.

As previously noted, the home of Persifor and Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer was built in 1769 on a property owned by Dr. John Taylor estate.

The northern aspect of the house was a one and a half story, stone core that was most likely erected for Dr. John Taylor in the early 1700s, prior to 1718 when he moved into the widow Bakers home upon their marriage. The core was a simple one or two room first floor with a large fireplace on the north. The first floor room had been greatly modified to accommodate later kitchen equipment installation. The core was two bay with a door on the north façade and a simple window in the loft. The oven projects off the north façade of the core and was most likely a beehive oven, later enlarged. The well remains just to the west of the core. On the interior the box winder staircase on an interior wall led to a half story sleeping loft. Dr. John had been born on the east side of the creek on father Isaac's farmstead. The Dr. Taylor house could have been built for workers tenant workers or slaves on the property as well. There are no records.

Architecturally it rings with the same style of the stone core structure noted at Sarum. The house does not show on maps, much like the Sarum house, and probably for tax purposes; as we recall that Dr. John was both surveyor and tax collector for Chester County. The addition to the south was a more Georgian style, exhibited in the photos of 1890 taken prior to the fire of 1920 which left the house in a ruinous state.

The addition built in 1768-9 is Georgian vernacular style, two bay, two story with porch addition to the east façade. The south façade of the addition had a change in stonework which could suggest a modification to the roof line that was made after 1769, as the Frazer family grew in numbers. The photos from 1890 are an excellent record of the exterior and interior of the house, as well as the setting of the barn, springhouse, corn crib or chicken coop and carriage shed to the north. The interior had heavy cornice moldings in the parlors, divided by a board and batten wall. The interior doors were raised panel, as contrasted to the batten doors of the core. The fireplace configuration was a two corner down and two corner up, sharing a common chimney on the south façade of the house. The windows were a simple 4 over 4 pane configuration. The parlor's fireplaces were ornate, with a recessed cabinet over fire box. The western parlor was less contrived over the years, in contrast to the east parlor. The east parlor was the public room as the raised panels of the doors were apparent. Both of the recessed cabinets had later, glass doors added with a later, arched frame. The east parlor firebox had been modified to accommodate a coal stove. A mantel piece had been added as well. The furnishings are quite Victorian in fashion in this room as well. The Sale to Hinchman was speculative, so these furnishings were probably items owned by Frazer descendants.

Persifor and Mary had 10 children, Martha lived two months, and Elizabeth the first was drowned in the well at sunset at age two in 1788. Son John died at age two, son Persifor died young of yellow fever without marriage or issue. Those attaining adulthood were Sarah who never married; Robert who married three times; Mary Ann who married Jonathan Smith; Mary

married Joseph Smith; Martha the second married William Morris and youngest, Elizabeth, who married Henry Myers. Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer, as attached articles attest, was an amazingly strong woman to care for all of their children, fend off British troops in her home, carry food to her husband in prison in Philadelphia, and protest to General Washington of the poor care of prisoners in Philadelphia received in the winter of 1777. Through all of Persifor's years of service to the army, Mary ran the farm, raised the children and made daily trips to manage the operations of Sarum Forge during the Revolutionary War. Mary, her mother Sarah and her sister Sarah all cared for the house, children and farm. Mary received help from neighbors and family, most notably Squire Thomas Cheyney and his wife, Mary, who was Mary Frazer's aunt.

Sarah, the eldest child, was lame, very plain spoken, and never married. She stayed at home with her mother, grandmother and aunt. Sarah was the family member who related the tale of the British invading their home on Sept. 13, 1777 just after the Battle of the Brandywine. The story was recorded in the early 1800s by the granddaughter of Persifor and Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer, named Elizabeth Smith (photo of portrait included). The article is attached as published Sept 11th, 1877.

Persifor had been involved in Iron works in Maryland and then in Sarum and worked with Dr. Taylor prior to joining in the Revolutionary War effort. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention, convened to discuss the prohibition of importation of slaves, although a slave owner. Persifor was very successful in the cause and at the conclusion of the Battle he held the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army. He was offered Adjunct General Position by George Washington after the war and declined. He did serve as a key person in the formation of provisional government in Chester County. His service began in 1776 as appointed by Anthony Wayne; he fought in the Battle of the Brandywine and was taken prisoner and held in Philadelphia. Once he escaped, due to the intoxicated guards on St. Patrick's Day, he moved on to serve in New Jersey and then New York. In 1778 he returned home. In 1779 he served with General Sullivan and in May of 1782 he was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

In 1782 Persifor was elected to serve Chester County in the PA General Assembly. Persifor acquired lands, He later served as Justice and Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds and held those titles until death. Frazer bought a farm in Westtown in order to remain in Chester County when Delaware and Chester split in 1789. Their son Robert Taylor, a lawyer, was key in creating the documents to separate the two counties in 1789. Frazer became a member of the Society of Free Masons in 1789. He purchased a farm in the Whitelands and held large tracts of land in other areas of western Pennsylvania. In April of 1792 he prepared for a trip to Virginia Springs and Deep Creek, the iron forge in Maryland that he owned in partnership. He was discouraged by cousin, Sally Mattson, a Quaker preacher, from making the trip. He had suffered a heart attack after the drowning of his daughter in 1788 and was frail. He then traveled to see Dr. Duffield in Philadelphia for medical assistance and died there a few days later at age 56. He was buried in Middletown Presbyterian Church yard. Mary Worrall Taylor lived until 1830, returned to her Concord meeting religious roots and remained at the farm until a few years before her death. In her 80's she rode a horse to her daughter's house, rather than a carriage, when moving in with Mary Frazer Smith in West Chester.

In 1832 Persifor and Mary's estate is probated. The estate had been left to son Persifor and Robert as Executors, both died prior to their mother, which left Mary to hold the estate until

her death. The 152 acre estate was bought by Henry Myers, husband of Elizabeth Frazer. When Henry, died in 1845 he left the Frazer house to two sons, James and Jeffris Myers with provisions for Elizabeth to live there the remainder of her life. They were the fox hunters noted an attached article, that used the Thorndale mill to house their horses and hounds. The Frazer house remained in Myers hands through a second generation and in 1893 was sold to Charles S. Hinchman of Philadelphia.

Cheyney Family

The 16th day of January, 1724 John and Thomas Cheyney, late of Middletown in the providences, and Upp Lambourne in the parish of Chipping Lambourne, Berks in England, purchased 1500 acres of land in Chester County from John Bellers, who had purchased from a Baker tract that was warranted by William Penn in 1600's. (The remainder of Baker Tract was to become the Dr. John Taylor and Mary Worrillow Baker Taylor lands)

John and Thomas were the sons of John Cheyney, who was born 1666 in Lambourne, Berks England and Mary Waldren, who he married 1694 in Abingdon, Berks, England. John and Thomas were born in England and the family came to the providences prior to 1715. John and Mary first resided in Ashton and John was a Tallow Chandler. They purchased from Robert Baker and wife Susan of Middletown, a 70 acre parcel with Messuages, (log house) currently part of Tyler Arboretum. John died in 1722 and Mary had died in 1720; the land went to his two sons John and Thomas. John and Thomas sold the land and then travelled to Chipping Lambourne to sell John and Mary's land and assets in England. They then purchased, in 1724, the land from Bellers in Thornbury and returned to the province. Each Cheyney son married a Hickman sister:

Thomas married Elizabeth Hickman in 1726 and John married Ann Hickman in 1730. Their parents were Benjamin Hickman and Ann Buffington, who lived in a cave on what is currently Westtown School, just north of the Cheyney landholding.

Thomas and Elizabeth had two children, one Mary died young and Ann Cheyney married James Jefferies and they settled in East Bradford at Jeffries Ford. Thomas died in 1728, the same year his daughters were born.

Brother John married Ann Hickman in 1730 at Christs Church in Philadelphia and Ann Hickman was disowned by the Quakers, as a result. All future Cheyney weddings were held at this church, due to the Hickman Sisters being disowned. They had five children: Thomas in 1731, John in 1733, Joseph in 1735, Mary in 1737 and Richard in 1739.

In 1726 Thomas and John split the 1500 acres, 800 acres to John and 700 to Thomas. At his death Thomas gave 50 acres to his brother and 60 acres to his wife Elizabeth, the remainder of land to be sold to pay for the support of Elizabeth and children. Elizabeth died in 1788 and had married Jacob Vernon in 1730.

When brother John died in 1745 he provided for the care of wife Ann, left money to daughter Mary and all lands to the four sons: Thomas, John, Joseph and Richard when they become of age.

Thomas, of Squire Cheyney fame, married first Mary Riley Taylor, and then Mary Bennett Vernon.

John married Deborah Jones Townsend.

Joseph married Edith Mendenhall, Joseph was a Tory who later changed his mind and enlisted in the Thornbury Co. Militia in 1779. His wife gained restitution from Howe for damage and theft of property.

Mary married M. Richard Riley.

John Cheyney's son, Richard, married Mary Hannum, daughter of Hannum who rode with her brother Squire Thomas on 9.11.1777. In 1760 Richard Cheyney received 145 and 17.5 acres from the distribution of his father John's estate among brothers Thomas, John and Joseph and Richard. In 1760 Richard was the Constable for Chester County. Early 1781 tax records show a saw mill and 100 acres and noted Richard as a non-resident owner. The 1789 tax records show 70 acres with buildings and saw mill; 72 wooded acres; 5 horses, 10 cattle and 8 sheep; one grist mill rented. This was the first mention of a grist mill, so the grist mill was built between 1781 and 1789 by Richard, absentee landowner.

Richard married Mary Hannum in 1765, the daughter of John Hannum, who rode with Richard's brother Squire Thomas Cheyney at the Battle of the Brandywine. Richard Cheyney was a Colonel in the Chester County Militia and was held prisoner for two years. He resided in Concord as well as owning the Chipping Lambourne property on Creek Rd.

Squire Thomas Cheyney married Mary Riley Taylor in 1755, widow of Phillip Taylor, (son of Dr. John Taylor) who was Mary Worrall Taylor's aunt. Mary Riley Cheyney was the mother of Richard Cheyney. Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer and Mary Riley Taylor Cheyney were very close and Thomas and Mary Cheyney helped Mary Frazer through difficult times during the revolution as she single handedly ran the farm and Sarum Forge. In a letter to Persifor in October of 1776 Squire Thomas states "Your wife, I do assure you, has managed your business to admiration. She has the new land cleared completely, twice plowed and sown in good time. She turns out a very good farmer. I believe the buffet must be neglected, for the farming seems to engage all of her attention"

Mary wrote Persifor in October "the neighbors have been very good. They brought their ploughs and helped me. Your old friend Cheyney brought his Negro, and stayed and sowed all the field". July of 1777 she wrote Persifor "I reaped the new land wheat yesterday, and part of the rye with 26 hands. Every man tried who could do the best for you. There were both Whig and Tory in the field, and not the least dispute among them"

Clearly, the close caring of neighbors and relatives was an important contributor to the success of industry and farming during the Revolution along Chester Creek. At the time of the Revolution the Sarum Forge was producing, along with a grist mill and saw mill. Up the creek on the Cheyney Thorndale Mill and Frazer sites, two saw mills were in production and remained functional during the war.

In 1794 Richard Cheyney's property of 80 acres was at Sheriff Sale and sold to Henry Myers. The 1798 Direct tax list, known as the Glass Tax, noted Henry Mires (Myers) owned 78 acres, one barn frame sellard (sic) 24 x 40; one barn log 14 x 16; one sawmill and one grist mill, unfinished. The widow, Mary Cheyney in the same tax year shows no sawmill on the property. The Thorndale mill was most likely built between 1781 and 1798.

The 11th child of Persifor and Mary Frazer was Elizabeth; she married Henry Myers January 9th, 1812. Their residence was noted as Delaware County. Henry's lineage was French Huguenot from the Swiss Border. Henry was a successful farmer from Concord Township and was the Delaware County Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills in the court of

Delaware County 1824 to 1832. In 1833 he was commissioned Judge and in 1836 elected State Senator for Delaware, Chester and Lancaster Counties. Henry was appointed in 1833, to the committee to receive Lafayette when he returned to the Brandywine Battlefield area. In 1832 Henry bought the Frazer Farmstead from the estate when Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer died.

“The temptations of Harrisburg were too great for his strength, and his career was not a prosperous one thereafter....and on February 23, 1855 he was frozen to death on the public road near Cobb’s Creek, where he was found the next day”. In later years he and his family had moved from Concord to Cobb’s Creek. Elizabeth died in 1857. Henry owned both the mill and the Frazer Taylor property. In 1850 he sold the mill to Anthony Baker who lived in Edgemont.

At this juncture, the history of the Taylor and Cheyney families’ involvement in Frazer Ruins and Thorndale Mill ends.

Thorndale/Locksley Mill

A clipping from 1900 describes Locksley Mills as being in operation well before the train station of the same name was erected. The original mill name was Thorndale Mills. In 1891 the name changed to Locksley. The mill was the property of the Myers brothers who were avid horsemen and fox hunters and used it as a barn. The third floor housed the hounds and one was noted as hanging itself by jumping out of the doorway. The mill was first used as a mill Richard Cheyney rented in 1789, then by tenants Oliver Llewellyn and Jesse Hipple who leased from the Myers with the condition of installing machinery. The mill was then sold to Anthony Baker in 1850. Anthony Baker sold the mill in 1859 to Samuel Ogden. The 1860 census notes Ogden was a Master Miller, aged 39 and other family members were a teamster and a farm hand. The Ogden estate in 1863 sold to A. Palmer Worrell, who bought the mill, the water rights and two parcels totaling 76 acres. Worrell lived on 92 acres in Ridley as noted in 1870 census. In 1867 his estate sold the mill to Millwright Daniel James of Upper Providence as noted in 1880 census. He sold to his son John W. James in 1889.

William and John James were the millers when Locksley’s name was placed on maps in 1891 when the Locksley train station was erected on two and a half acres of the James’ property. The train station was named after a Lord Tennyson poem “Locksley Hall” by an employee of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. Many improvements were made by the James, adding to both the grist mill and the saw mill, The James’ installed a gasoline engine at the grist mill and a complete change of the mill machinery. Dorothy Luckenbach notes that husband Richard noted that in 1919 the mill process machinery changed and was purchased and installed on the west façade of the mill, that was when the wooden western section was added to accommodate the new equipment, windows of the west façade were converted to doors as well at that time, noted in photographs owned by Dorothy Luckenbach, current owner. Dorothy also stated that the early wheel for the mill was scrapped during WW I, then a turbine was added that was scrapped for WW II metal reclamation efforts.

The Locksley Mill was purchased in 1954 by Elmer E. Miller, the last Millwright at the mill. Spinster school teacher Anna James, daughter of John James, kept the ledger books for her brothers; a copy which remains in the Dorothy Luckenbach Kressley collection. Anna was an associate of Dorothy and Richard and gave them the ledgers to keep with the mill. She worked on Saturdays each week, as the mill business bookkeeper. She had a black list in the back of each ledger that noted the poor pay customers. Also the hand written letter, enclosed, noting mill

ownership history was written by Anna James as well and given to Dorothy and Richard. Anna was accurate to a T on her history, as well as in her bookkeeper role.

In 1962 Richard B. Luckenbach Sr. and wife Jessie acquired all three parcels from Elmer Miller and the Dalesford Company. The Locksley Mill then came into the able hands of Richard "Bud" Luckenbach, Jr. The mill had fallen into horrid condition and was purchased by the family two weeks before it was slated for demolition by Thornbury Supervisors. The roof had caved in, windows were gone and the mill was noted as a safety hazard and eyesore at the time. With financial support of his wife, at age 28, in 1966, Bud began the arduous task of restoring the mill to its original state. He erected a sign, "the mill will be saved" on the property.

The exterior changes were minimal to the 4 bay stone core of the mill. A deck on the east side, not visible to street scape, and dormers were modified in the roof to accommodate living space on the fourth and fifth floors of the structure as the restoration progressed. A later wood addition on the west façade of the mill was removed to expose the stone core. The main floor is now a private museum of the Luckenbachs' collected antique cars, carts and motorcycles as well as many elements that remain from the milling days. As enclosed photos demonstrate, the exterior is extant circa 1782, and the interior still holds the original beams, the bones of the structure. Luckenbach used old tools and same or similar wood species and structural methodologies to restore the mill. Both barn and mill are totally restored. The barn is most likely the sellard (sic) barn noted in previous tax records and was an oxen barn. The barn floor had been lowered. Oxen were used to haul raw materials to the saw and grist mills. The original mill race ran under the road and through the north façade of the mill to the mill pond and then tails out under the road again to the Chester Creek. I dam just north of the property drove the water to the race. Original machinery for the wheel remains on the premises. The road now runs on the western aspect of the mill but originally was east of the mill and barn.

The interior of the mill has been restored, methodically by Bud and Dottie. The third floor houses the museum of vehicles acquired and restored by Bud. An airplane engine, last of its type was sold recently to a museum in northern PA. The engine can be seen with their son Chad, aged 2 at the time of the article, enclosed in this book. The fourth and fifth floors are private living space. A huge brick fireplace is seen on the third and fourth floors and has been used to heat the entire space at times. The floor plan in the living space is open, with living and dining area leading into a study and kitchen. The fifth floor loft area holds bedrooms and overlooks the living area below. The barn to the north east of the mill has been restored as well and used by family members to work on their autos. The James's name is found in cement work inside the barn. The barn is partially built into the slope of the land and a ramp to the east exists. The abandoned road bed can be seen running adjacent to the current driveway and up past the barn.

Joan Dehm, President of the Thornbury Historical Society notes:

"The Richard B. Luckenbach Award was established in 1990 and presented to him at a ceremony on the steps of the Glen Mills Train Station. It was a wonderful surprise honor for Dick. The award reads,

"In recognition for outstanding service and distinguished efforts to preserve, promote, and protect the history and beauty of Thornbury Township's historic sites"

The award itself was milled from a piece of wood cut from the Thornbury ash tree. This champion white ash tree had been the logo for the Thornbury Historical Society but had to be cut down after years of effort by Dick and many others to save it. He lived just one more year so

was able to present the 1991 award to his dear friend, Dixie Davis. Dick was an ever present volunteer who spent an extraordinary amount of time devoted to bettering our community and world. All the subsequent recipients are extremely honored to have their name attached to this award.”

The restored mill and barn stand silently, telling us the history of the agricultural industry along the creek as well as providing a wonderful home filled with history for Dorothy Luckenbach Kressly.

Taylor Frazer Ruins

During 1893, the first stone was crushed across the street on Locksley Quarry. Speculators from Media and Philadelphia purchased land from Henry Myers estate (son of Henry Myers and Elizabeth Frazer Myers). The 1890's photos found in this book are most likely taken by Myers or Hinchman. Hinchman began the quarry business on the southern aspect of the parcel, leaving the estate structures intact. Hinchman and others: Morris Williams of Chester; Thomas Reilley and Isaac Forsythe of Media ran the quarry south of the Frazer Ruins. In 1906 Locksley stone is noted in the construction of the Kennett to West Grove State Highway (Route 1).

In 1900 and 1906 the speculators sold all portions of the Frazer estate to the John T. Dyer Quarry Company. In 1920 it is noted in a letter that accompanied photos of the ruins that the house was “burnt down by an Italian cooking bread in the oven on the side of the house”. Workers for the John T. Dyer Quarry lived in the house and cooked for many, judging by the size of the oven that still remains at the site.

By 1941 the Quarry had taken all that it could from the land and the 135 acre tract was sold to Hugh Bonner, a lawyer who lived and practiced in Media. The 1940 census notes Hugh Bonner, wife Edna and two children resided on Franklin St, Media. Hugh died in 1991 and the property was purchased by Thornbury Township and the Bonner Park holds 77 acres and holds the Frazer Ruins.

The ruins are in the process of restoration in the park. The walls of the north early Taylor core as well as some walls of the 1768 addition Frazer added remain and are stabilized. Elements of the barn to the south, the spring house and carriage barn are on site.

In concluding, the two resources are noted as contributing to the agricultural industry along the Chester Creek. The Taylors and Cheyneys contributed in many ways, to the birth of our nation as it severed relationships with England and grew quite rapidly into a thriving community that helped form the new republic. The architectural elements of both resources are intact, the mill is extant and little modification was done to the Frazer house before its demise by fire. Both will continue to speak for decades about the early history of Thornbury Township.

The Chester Creek National Register District of 1971 notes the history recorded in this project and notes the significance of the district as multiple: Architecture, Commerce, Industry and Political significance. Locksley Mill is listed in the district and is eligible for independent national register nomination. Frazer Ruins is noted as well. It is not eligible for national register nomination, as it has been architecturally compromised. None the less, the history and story of each resource and their commonality over their first 100 years is significant to national and local history. The fact that the district has not been impacted since the listing of 1971 is admirable and one would hope that it can remain protected in perpetuity.

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