

Landmark Designation Report for the



Armour Street Mill House 225 Armour Street Davidson, North Carolina

Prepared by:
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September 2024

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General Information

Historic Names of Property:	Armour Street Mill House
Address of Property:	225 Armour Street, Davidson, North Carolina 28036
PIN:	00326211
Deed Book & Page:	Mecklenburg County Deed Book 38026, Page 535
Amount of Land/Acreage to be Designated:	0.014 acres
Ad Valorem Tax Value:	The 2024 Real Estate Assessed Value of parcel 00326211 which includes Armour Street Mill House is \$287,800.
Recommendation for Designation:	Exterior designation of the house and all the property within Mecklenburg County parcel 00326211.
Name/Address of Current Property Owner:	Michael L. and Alicia O'Sullivan 248 Grey Road Davidson, NC 28036

Chain of Title

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Deed Book/Page	Notes
R. M. Armour	J. S. Harris	November 12, 1909	280/474	Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
John D. L. Brown and wife, Lula A. Brown, et. al. (all heirs at law of the late J. S. Harris, deceased)	W. C. Kimmons	September 1, 1910	283/400	Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
W. C. Kimmons (unmarried)	Mrs. S. J. Kimmons	December 11, 1911	280/475	Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
Hugh M. Kimmons and his wife Sallie J. Kimmons	W. C. Kimmons	August 9, 1912	290/450	Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
W. C. Kimmons and wife Annie Kimmons	Plummer Stewart	August 9, 1912	300/121	Deed in Trust to guarantors for a total of \$200, satisfied November 18, 1912 Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
W. C. Kimmons and wife Annie Kimmons	Delburg Cotton Mill	October 25, 1912	303/79	Lots 6, 7, 8, & 9 of Armour Heights
Davidson Mills Corporation	W. F. McCanless	March 5, 1947	1237/221	
W. F. McCanless	Palomino Mills, Inc.	October 15, 1947	1350/237	
Palomino Mills, Inc. (formerly	Economy Homes, Inc.	October 31, 1950	1475/353	

Davidson Cotton Mills Company)				
Economy Homes, Inc.	W. W. Edwards and wife Carrie S. Edwards	March 15, 1951	1486/499	“Being all of Lot Numbered EIGHTY-ONE (81) as shown upon the map of ‘Palomino Mill Village Property’”
Carrie S. Edwards, widow	James Marshall Case	August 3, 1989	6088/23	
James Marshall Case	Dr. Robert L. Gochnauer	August 3, 1989	6088/21	
Robert L. Gochnauer and wife, Karen Gochnauer	Virgil John Foster and wife, Jennifer B. Foster as tenants by the entireties, with Virgil P. Foster, Jr. and wife, Edith B. Foster as tenants by the entireties, both as 1/2 owners as tenants in common	July 11, 1997	9152/482	
Virgil John Foster and wife, Jennifer B. Foster as tenants by the entireties, with Edith B. Foster, widow	Virgil John Foster and wife, Jennifer B. Foster	January 27, 1998	9467/843	
Virgil John Foster and wife, Jennifer B. Foster	Brett L. Hecker and Cara L. Brady	September 30, 2003	16227/325	

Brett L. Hecker and Cara L. Brady (both unmarried)	Hunter's Ventures, LLC	December 9, 2005	19741/275	
Hunter's Ventures, LLC	Michael L. O'Sullivan and wife, Alicia O'Sullivan	March 30, 2023	38026/535	

Source: Mecklenburg County Registrar of Deeds

Abstract

Statement of Significance

The Armour Street Mill House was built ca. 1912-1913 as part of an expansion of the Delburg Cotton Mill village in Davidson. The house was one of six built by local builder W. E. Potts on property originally planned as the suburban Armour Heights development. The houses were owned as part of the mill until 1950, when the mill divested its workforce housing. William W. and Carrie Stanley Edwards purchased the house in 1951, and it has since been privately owned. The Armour Street Mill House is historically significant as a means both for interpreting the life of mill village residents in the twentieth century and for conveying a historic association with the evolution of Mecklenburg County's textile industry and industrial housing. The house has a medium degree of material integrity and is one of the most intact, and thereby best extant examples, of the common mill house constructed as part of the expansion of the Delburg Mill and associated mill village.

Given the Armour Street Mill House's close relationship to the surrounding environment and landscape, information concerning worker health, nutrition, quality of life, worker identity, and the relationship between the various mill companies that operated the facility and their employees may be obtainable from the archaeological record, providing information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the property and its occupants. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the property and significant to the broader Delburg Cotton Mill and village. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is possible that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

Integrity Statement

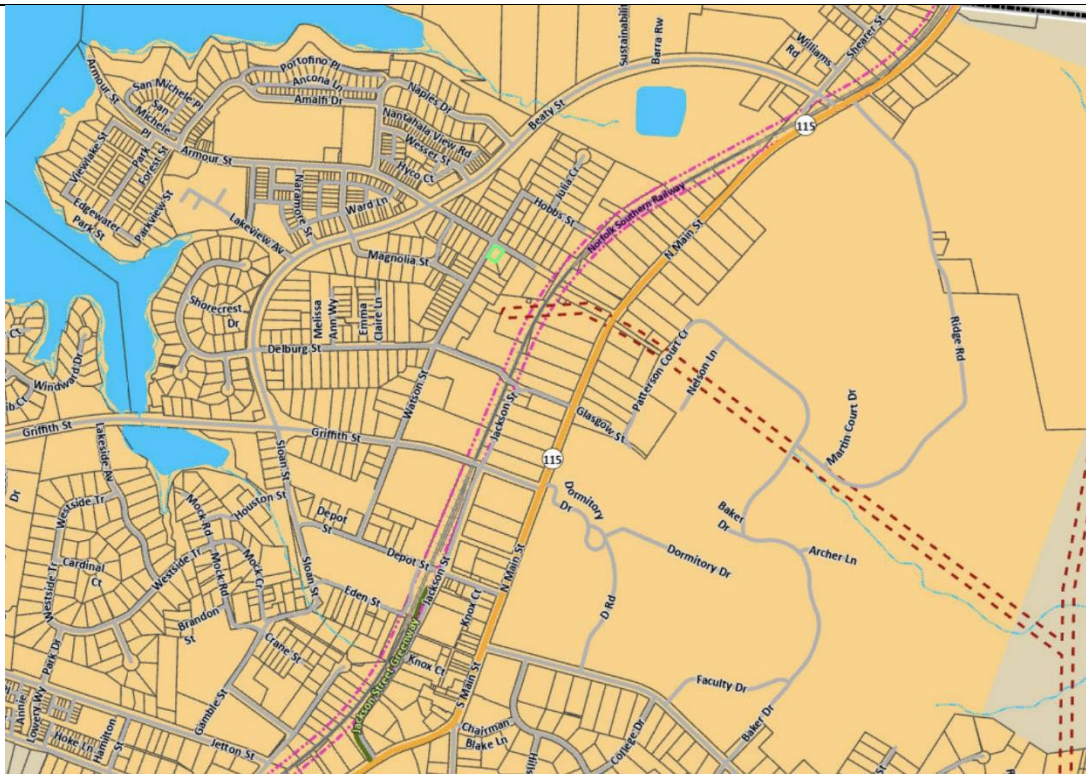
Location	HIGH	The Armour Street Mill House is located at its original site of construction ca. 1912-1913.
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Design	HIGH	The Armour Street Mill House has a high degree of integrity of design as it retains the physical form and appearance of a typical one-story side-gabled frame mill house. A modest gabled addition made to the rear of the house ca. 1960 does not detract from the original design and is minimally visible from street view.
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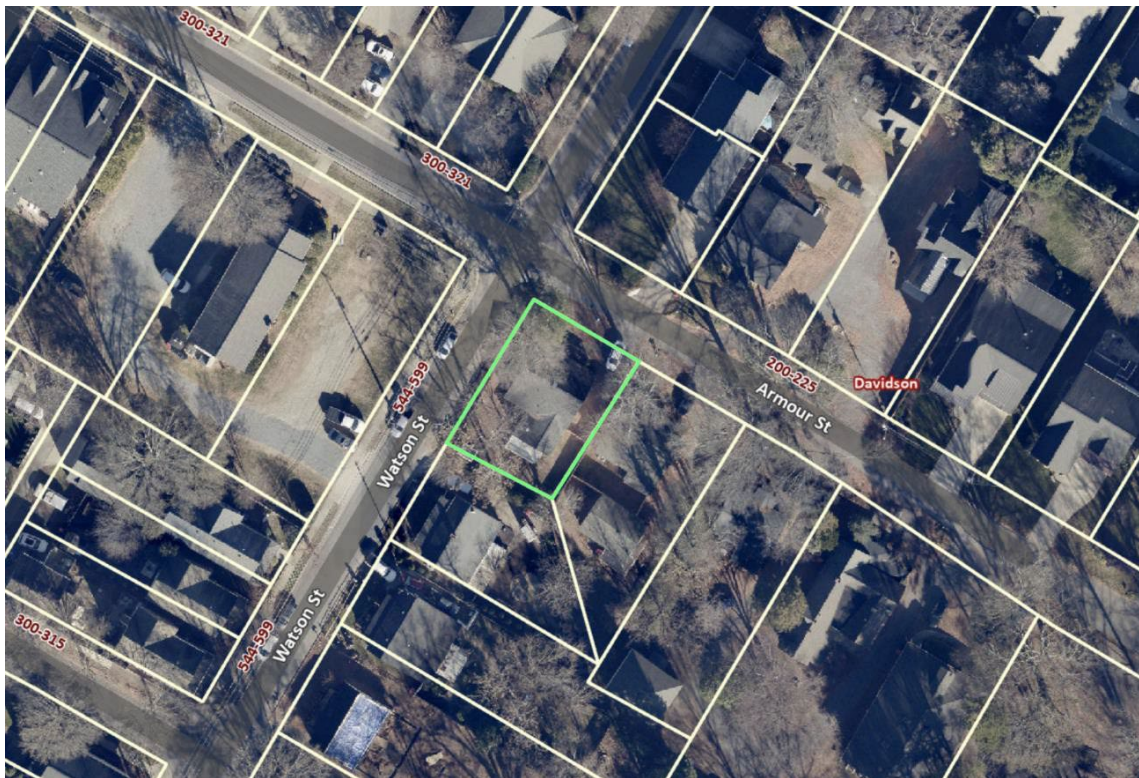
Setting	MEDIUM	The Armour Street Mill House is located at the corner of Armour Street and Watson Street in Davidson in the former Delburg Mill Village. Many of the surrounding mill houses have been demolished and replaced with two-story homes. However, the general character and feeling of the mill village is intact.
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Materials	MEDIUM	The Armour Street Mill House retains a medium degree of material integrity with wood weatherboard German siding, the brick foundation, and brick chimney.
Workmanship	HIGH	The Armour Street Mill House was constructed by local builder W. E. Potts. It reflects the craftsmanship that Potts displayed in many properties in the town.
Feeling	HIGH	The Armour Street Mill House is located at the corner of Armour and Watson Streets a block from the former Delburg Cotton Mill. Since this section of the former mill village has had less development encroachment than properties closer to the mill, it evokes a high sense of feeling of the historic setting of the Delburg Mill Village.
Association	HIGH	The Armour Street Mill House has a high degree of integrity for its association with the lives of people who worked at the Delburg Cotton Mill from the time of the home's construction in ca. 1912-1913 until the mill's closure in 1950.

Maps



Source: Polaris (2024)



Source: Polaris (2024)

Historical Background

The Armour Street Mill House (ca. 1912-1913) was built as part of an expansion of the Delburg Cotton Mill village in Davidson. The house was one of six built by local builder W. E. Potts on property originally planned as the suburban Armour Heights development. The houses were owned as part of the mill until 1950, when the mill divested its workforce housing. William W. and Carrie Stanley Edwards purchased the house in 1951, and it has since been privately owned. The Armour Street Mill House is historically significant as a means for interpreting the life of mill village residents in the twentieth century, as well as conveying a historic association with the evolution of Mecklenburg County's textile industry and industrial housing. The Delburg Cotton Mill opened in 1907 as the second mill in Davidson, a small town in northern Mecklenburg County which grew around Davidson College. These cotton mills represented the diversification of industry in Davidson during the peak years of cotton production in the South. Mills such as Delburg attracted workers from tenant farms and other agricultural pursuits, offering a steady paycheck and hope for improvement in their family's standard of living. The house is one of the most intact, and thereby best extant examples, of the mill houses constructed as part of the Delburg Mill expansion.

Delburg Cotton Mill

In July 1907 a group of businessmen filed a Certificate of Incorporation for the Delburg Cotton Mill. Named for its location near the Mecklenburg and Iredell county lines, a mashup of the last syllable of each county name, the cotton mill was the second to open in Davidson, as the Linden Cotton Mill had operated since 1890. R. M. Armour, whose family had resided in the Davidson area since the early days of Mecklenburg County, recognized the opportunity that new industry could offer to those who owned land near the new mill. He platted a portion of his land just north of the mill and advertised lots for sale in Armour Heights. A notice of the public sale to be held on November 12, 1909, was published in the *Observer*:

The sale of lots on what is to be known as Armour Heights, an elevated tract of land lying just north of west of the cemetery and across the railroad, began this evening when quite a number of lots were disposed of. The prevailing size of the lots is 60 by 150 feet, though some are much larger. In a few instances prices may have reached the expectations of those back of the move but as a rule the property sold cheap enough.

The property is well situated and with an overhead bridge placed over the deep railroad cut and a street opened to North Main the lots are in easy reach of the business part of town and the campus and not more than 600 feet from the depot.

The new streets are to be known as Armour avenue, Hobbs, Delburg, Broad. Others as time may make advisable will be marked off and more lots put on the market.¹

¹ "Davidson," *Charlotte Daily Observer*, November 13, 1909.

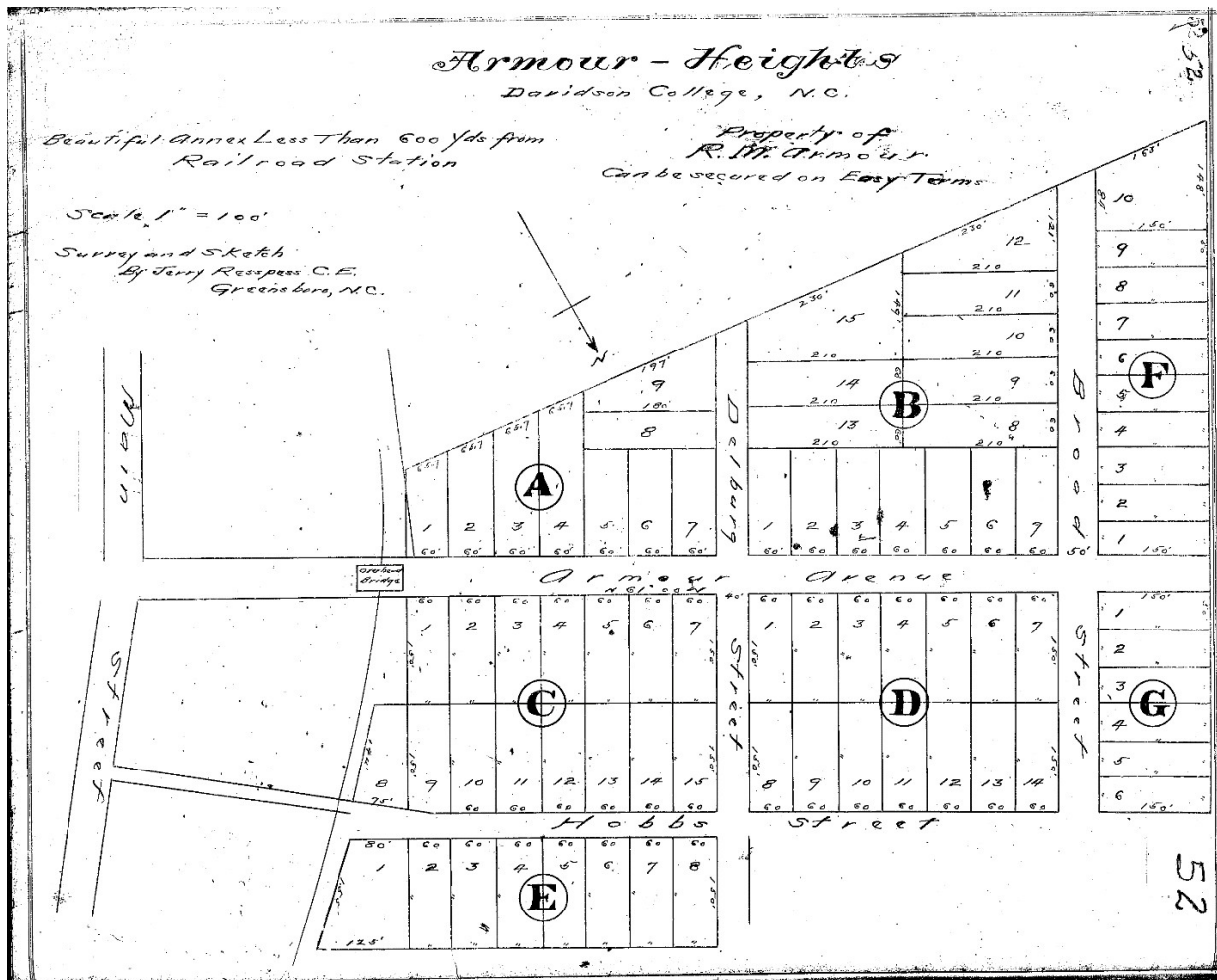


Figure 1 Plat of Armour Heights. Mecklenburg County Map Book 230, Page 52.

Among the parcels sold that day were lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 in block A to J. S. Harris for \$207.50.² By January, several Armour Heights owners had houses under construction. According to the *Observer*, Lee Christie was the first to start building, followed by Frank Knox and George Sloop. John DeMarcus was planning to begin in the next few months.³ Harris died in June 1910, and his heirs sold the property to William Clyde Kimmons for \$600.00. William was the son of Hugh M. Kimmons, who worked at a cotton mill in Davidson, and Sallie Cope Kimmons. William also took out loans totaling \$200.00, either to build a home in Davidson for himself—he and his wife Annie lived in Lynchburg, Virginia— or his parents.⁴

Meanwhile, Delburg Cotton Mill stockholders met on October 28, 1910, “to authorize the purchase by the directors of additional land for the immediate erection of tenant houses needed for the

² Mecklenburg County Deed Book 280, Page 474. The deed was not filed with the county until the sale of the lots to Kimmons in September 1910.

³ “Davidson,” *Charlotte Observer*, January 26, 1910.

⁴ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 280, Page 475; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 290, Page 450; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 300, Page 121.

accommodation of an increase in the number of mill operatives.”⁵ Local builder William Erasmus Potts was contracted to build six houses sized 26’ x 34’.⁶ Among these six houses was the Armour Street Mill House. The added housing was in preparation for a major expansion of the mill. As reported in the February 12, 1914, issue of *Manufacturers Record*, “The Delburg Cotton Mill Co., Davidson, N. C., plans to increase equipment for doubling its capacity. It has 4200 spindles, etc., and was mentioned last week as planning to increase capital.”⁷ In March 1915 a new warehouse for opening cotton bales and cleaning the lint was announced. The new machinery was reported as necessary “to prevent a great deal of loss from waste.”⁸

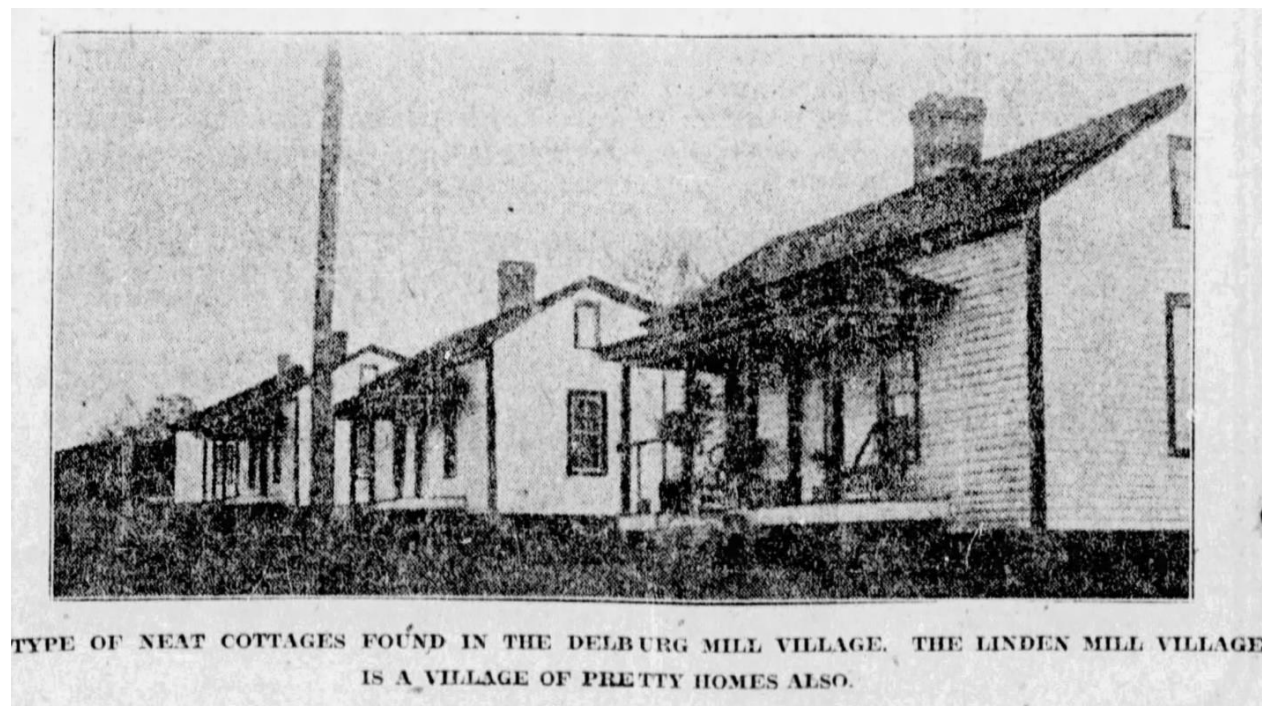


Figure 2 “The Delburg and Linden Mills of Davidson Have Helped Many Poor Boys to Attain Their Independence,” *Charlotte Observer*, January 3, 1919.

By 1919 the Delburg Cotton Mill had twenty cottages from three to six rooms and several more under construction. A special textile edition of the *Observer* described the conditions of the small mill villages in Davidson:

Mr. Sloan [J. Lee Sloan, secretary-treasurer and manager of the mills] has done all that was possible to make it easy for industrious families to lay aside a part of their earnings and thus become independent. For instance, in both of the mill villages the pretty cottages which have been built for mill families are given entirely rent free. The newer bungalows which are being built are also rented free. They have electric lights and modern conveniences and all of these homes are located on large lots, providing ample space for gardens. A great deal of garden

⁵ “Textile News,” *Charlotte News*, November 2, 1912.

⁶ “Building Contracts Awarded,” *Manufacturers Record* 62, no. 17 (October 31, 1912), 68.

⁷ “Textile Notes,” *Manufacturers Record* 65 (February 12, 1914), 62.

⁸ “Davidson,” *Charlotte Daily Observer*, March 20, 1915.

stuff has been raised during the past season and a great deal of it conserved, thus helping to reduce living expenses. Another thing: the mills furnish fuel at cost or less than cost to their employes.⁹

In January 1921 the stockholders of the Linden Manufacturing Company and Delburg Cotton Mill voted unanimously to merge the two companies into the Delburg-Linden Company. It was noted that “the two mills for the most part are owned by the same persons.”¹⁰ Two years later, the joint mills were sold to a group headed by Martin Cannon, which renamed them as the Davidson Cotton Mill.¹¹ Production shifted to the Delburg plant, and the former Linden Cotton Mill was converted into an asbestos manufacturing facility.¹²

After World War II, however, the small Davidson Cotton Mill was in trouble. In 1946 Cannon sold the mill to northern investors. A new weaving plant was announced the following year, adding another 100 employees to the approximately 350 workers at the mill.¹³ According to the *Observer*, “Entrance into the weaving field will mark a new phase of the textile business for the concern. At the present, it produces colored yarns for knitting and weaving. The major portion of its knitting yarn production is for hosiery.”¹⁴ The company operated as Palomino Mills, Inc. until closing in 1950, and the mill village houses were sold to Economy Homes, Inc. of Winston-Salem.¹⁵

⁹ “The Delburg and Linden Mills of Davidson Have Helped Many Poor Boys to Attain Their Independence,” *Charlotte Observer*, January 3, 1919.

¹⁰ “Cotton Mills Merged,” *Chatham Record*, January 20, 1921.

¹¹ “J. J. Misenheimer Sells Fifth Street Property,” *Charlotte Observer*, October 2, 1923.

¹² “Charlotte Men Buy Plant for New Industry,” *Charlotte Observer*, June 11, 1927.

¹³ J. A. Daly, “\$925,000 Offered for Mill,” *Charlotte News*, July 22, 1946; “Davidson Mills Stock Is Sold,” *Charlotte Observer*, October 21, 1946.

¹⁴ “Addition Planned by Davidson Mills,” *Charlotte Observer*, January 12, 1947.

¹⁵ Mecklenburg County Deed Book

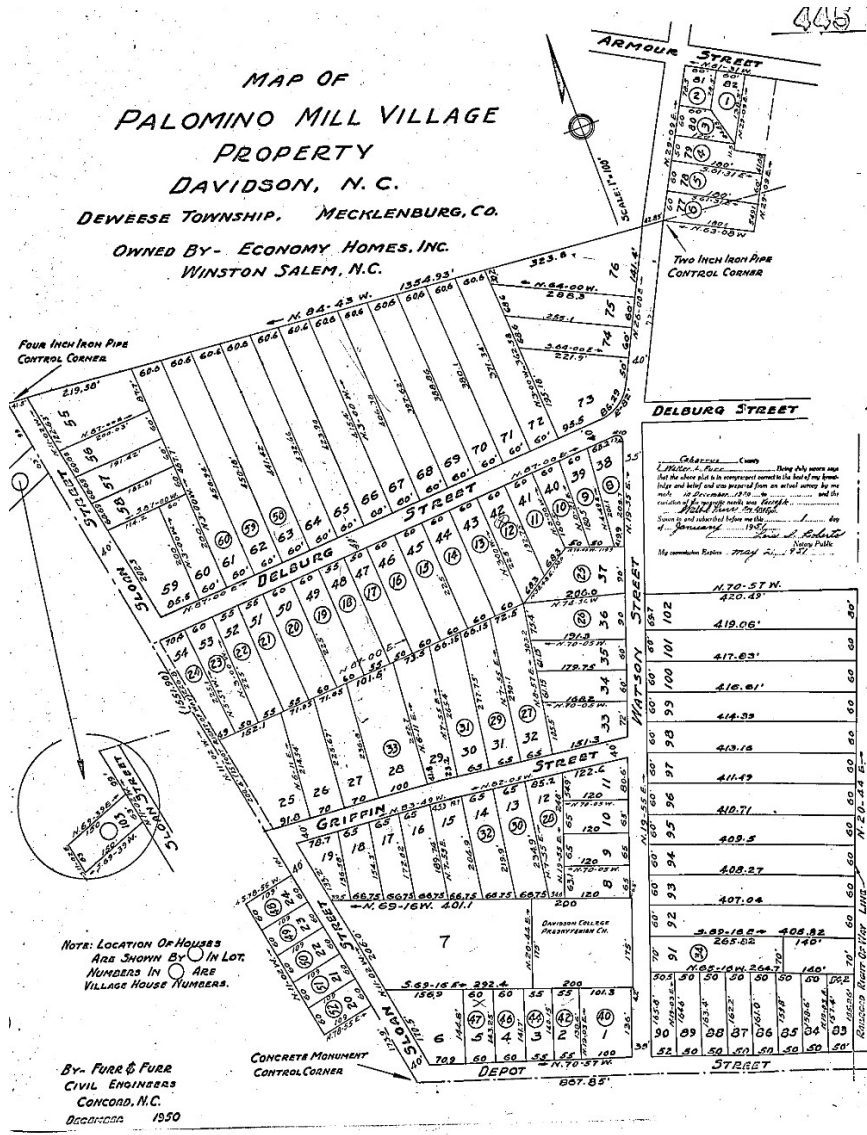


Figure 3 The former Delburg Cotton Mill Village was sold to Economy Homes, Inc. in October 1950. The Armour Street Mill House was designated village house no. 2. Mecklenburg County Map Book 3, Page 255.

Delburg Mill Village



Figure 4 This 1928 photo shows the first shift workers at the Davidson (formerly Delburg) Cotton Mill. Blodgett and Levering, 126.

Rural families came to work in mills like Delburg for a variety of reasons. Recruiters spread through communities, advertising steady pay and comfortable housing as a better economic choice than tenant farming. Wages could be earned by most members of the family, including daughters and older children. These reasons likely influenced Hugh and Sallie Cope Kimmons to move from an Iredell County farm to Davidson. By 1902 they had ten children—six girls and four boys—and tenant farming was unsustainable. The Delburg Cotton Mill would have offered opportunity—steady wages, housing, and a tight-knit community. According to the 1910 U. S. Census, Hugh and several of his children worked at the mill. Hugh and daughter Mattie (11) were laborers, daughters Minnie (18) and Cora (13) were spinners, and son Ollie (15) was a doffer.¹⁶ Their adult children had moved out, though some were engaged in manufacturing. Next door was daughter Emma, who married grocer John Deaton; boarder John Carson was a salesman in the store and would later marry Minnie. Son William worked in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, as a helper in boring wells, while Burton was a cabinet maker in a furniture factory in Cornelius.¹⁷

Some families came to Delburg from other mills. The family of Cornelia “Nealie” Brown White (1866-1947) lived in Mooresville in 1910, likely working at the Mooresville Cotton Mill. They may have moved to Cornelius in early 1912, as her husband died there in July after about six months of residence. By 1920 the extended White family lived in the mill village in Davidson. Nealie headed one household which included daughter Hattie (reeler), daughter Willie Morris (spinner) and her husband Jack (foreman). Adjacent was son Muzon (carder), daughter-in-law Bertie (spinner), and Bertie’s sister Mullie Brown (spinner). Son Cloyd was also a foreman. In the 1930 U. S. Census, members of the extended White family still lived in the Delburg-Linden Mill villages in Davidson.

¹⁶ Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, James Leloudis, Robert Korstad, Mary Murphy, Lu Ann Jones, and Christopher B. Daly, *Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1987), 24-26; 1900 U. S. Census, Davidson Township, Iredell County, North Carolina, 4A; 1910 U. S. Census, Davidson, Deweese Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 9A.

¹⁷ 1910 U. S. Census, Chase City, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, 4B; 1910 U. S. Census, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 6B.

Nealie lived with daughter Willie's family; Jack worked as a truck driver for the mill while Willie was still a spinner. Daughter Maggie White Washam and her husband Henry also lived in the mill village; she was a spinner at the mill while he worked as a painter.¹⁸

Families remained in the Delburg mill village not only because of work but due to growing community ties. As noted by historians in their study of Southern mill villages,

The village's inner life was rooted in family ties. Kinship guided migration to the mills and continued to play a powerful unifying role. Indeed, intermarriage was the cement of village society. ...children of the first generation off the land married newcomers of the second and third.¹⁹

In their report on the Delburg Cotton Mill, Gray and Stathkis explored the foundational features of these mill communities outside of work:

Mill life proved to be as difficult as farm life, but mill workers formed communities that were the source of their religious and cultural worlds as well as their working world. Mill hands lived in company housing and often had their own gardens in the summer. Some kept cows, hogs, and chickens. Baseball was a major summer pastime for mill workers, and they met for games on Saturday afternoons at a ball field near the present Sadler Square. Many were loyal Davidson College sports fans.²⁰

The Delburg Cotton Mill village, along with the originally separate Linden Mill, became a web of familial relationships. From the family of John C. Morgan, several children married other children of mill village families. Son Lacey Calvin Morgan married Harriet Ervin, a carder and daughter of John L. Ervin, a fireman at the mill. Another son, Roy Lee Morgan, married Fannie Louise Washam, who worked as a winder at the asbestos mill along with her mother Jessie. Fannie's brother Marvin Joseph Washam married Carrie Fortner, whose mother Daisy Bell was a spooler at Delburg. Other families that interconnected through marriage include White, Foy, Gant, Stone, Brack, Sloop, and Crews.

¹⁸ 1910 U. S. Census, Mooresville, Iredell County, North Carolina, 25A-B; 1920 U. S. Census, Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 9B; 1930 U. S. Census, Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 10A-B.

¹⁹ *Like a Family*, 140.

²⁰ Stewart Gray and Paula M. Stathakis, "Davidson Cotton Mill," survey and research report, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission (February 2004). Sourced from Bill Brannon, *Mecklenburg Gazette*, "The Way It Was," nd.



Figure 5 Paul Kerley (second from right, front row) worked at Delburg Cotton Mill and lived in the mill village in 1930. Here he is shown as part of a baseball team in Cornelius, where he also worked at a cotton mill, in 1910. *Huntersville Herald*, September 7, 2012.

The interconnection of the overall mill community through moving between jobs or extracurricular activities such as mill sports teams led to familial connections between mills in different towns. Mattie Kimmons married William Gaither Kerley, whom she likely met through his brother Paul who was a doffer at Delburg Cotton Mill in 1930. Paul lived in Cornelius and worked at a cotton mill, likely the Gem Yarn Mill, as a doffer in 1910 and a weaver in 1920. Mattie's brother Burton also lived in Cornelius in 1910, offering another avenue for connections between Davidson and Cornelius mill families.²¹

²¹ 1910 U. S. Census, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 3B; 1920 U. S. Census, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 12A; 1910 U. S. Census, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 6B.



Figure 6 This 1945 aerial photograph of Davidson shows the Black community of Mocksville looking northeast toward the Delburg Cotton Mill (top center). At the top left of the photo is the intersection of Armour and Watson Streets and the Armour Street Mill House. From Davidson College Archives, cited in Stewart Gray, *Delburg Cotton Mill House, survey and research report*, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Historic Landmarks Commission, December 2014.

The small, simple houses in Delburg mill village were typical in developments throughout the Piedmont region. Unlike the mills in Charlotte such as Highland Park, which were much larger with extensive villages and infrastructure dedicated to mill families, the mill village in Davidson was less insular. Children attended school alongside the children of Davidson College professors and local merchants. While Unity Church provided a worship space for mill families, many were members of local churches. In addition, not all residents of the mill village worked at the mill. Walter B. McGinnis worked as a laborer for a traveling show in 1930, though his wife Ella Brack McGinnis was a spinner at the mill. Similarly, Maggie White Washam also worked as a spinner while her husband Henry was a painter. John C. Morgan drove trucks for a road construction crew; meanwhile, three children worked at the cotton mill with a fourth at the asbestos mill.²²

²² 1930 U. S. Census, Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 8B-10B.

Though the mill closed in 1950, the ties of the mill village and the Armour Street Mill House to the textile industry continued. Cotton mill workers William Washington Edwards and wife Carrie Ola Stanley Edwards purchased the Armour Street Mill House in 1951. A native of Bladen County, William was overseer at a mill in Robeson County before moving to Charlotte. In 1940 the Edwards family lived at 730 Herrin Avenue in the North Charlotte mill community. William worked as a second hand at Johnston Manufacturing Company, and Carrie and niece Carrie Thomas were winders likely at the same facility.²³ While the Edwardses moved to Laurinburg by 1950, where William was a car salesman, they returned to both Mecklenburg County and the textile industry soon afterwards. He was assistant supervisor at Gem Yarn Mill in Cornelius when he passed in 1960, likely taking the position before the family purchased the Armour Street Mill House in March 1951.²⁴ Carrie remained in the house for nearly thirty years, selling it in 1989 and moving to Wilmington where her son William Jr. lived.

²³ 1930 U. S. Census, St. Pauls, Robeson County, North Carolina, 8B; 1940 U. S. Census, Ward 5, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 5A; "William Washington Edwards," North Carolina, First Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVRG-C8HT>, accessed May 23, 2024.

²⁴ 1950 U. S. Census, Laurinburg, Scotland County, North Carolina, 76; "W. W. Edwards," *Charlotte News*, January 20, 1960.

Architectural Description

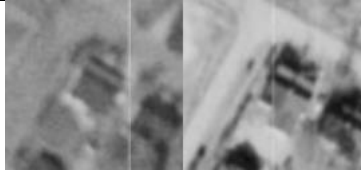


Figure 7 Aerial photographs from 1956 (left) and 1960 (right) show the addition to the rear of the Armour Street Mill House. Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed September 18, 2024.

The Armour Street Mill House is one of several extant mill houses, including the designated landmark Delburg Cotton Mill House at 303 Delburg Street, in the former Delburg Cotton Mill village. However, the area immediately around the mill has lost most of its integrity save for proximity to the former mill building. This includes the Delburg Cotton Mill House, to which prominent additions have been made. Comparatively, the Armour Street Mill House has had one small addition made to the rear between 1956 and 1960. The portion of the mill village north of the plant along Watson and Armour Streets have retained a higher sense of feeling, thus the Armour Street Mill House is today a better example of the historical setting of an early twentieth-century cotton mill village in Davidson.



The Armour Street Mill House is a one-story side gabled wood frame mill house located at the southeast corner of Armour Street and Watson Street. The house is one block away from the former Delburg Cotton Mill. The parcel is small with the house sited near the street. A wood picket fence is around the side and back yard along Watson Street. Mature cedar trees and a water oak are located

at the corner by the street intersection, and smaller trees and bushes are growing around and in the backyard.



The Armour Street Mill House has a medium degree of material integrity. It is built on brick piers and is sheathed in wood weatherboard German siding. The asphalt shingle roof with ridge vent appears new. The roof plane is steeper in at the façade, peaking along the center of front rooms of the double pile house. Typical windows are 1/1 vinyl replacement with wide wood trim. The shallow eaves are solid with no venting.



The façade is comprised of the full width shed porch connecting with the primary roof. It is built on a concrete masonry unit foundation with wood plank floor and ceiling. Between the six square section wood posts is a wood railing with thin square balusters and a heavy top rail. The middle bay is off-center and open with brick steps approaching the porch and front door, a wood replacement with six lites and three panels. On either side are pairs of typical windows. The shed gables at either side of the porch have vertical wood plank siding. The centered rectangular brick chimney rises through the roof ridge and has a metal vented cap.



The west elevation of the Armour Street Mill House faces Watson Street. It is three bays wide, with the shed porch comprising the first bay. The middle bay is centered in the gable with large louvered vent above a typical window, and the third bay has a typical window.



The east elevation of the Armour Street Mill House is similar to the west elevation at the first and second bays. However, the third bay has a shorter 1/1 vinyl window. The gabled addition at the rear is flush with this elevation and has a typical window centered in its face. Alongside this elevation is a narrow gravel parking area and wood picket fence.



The rear elevation of the Armour Street Mill House faces south and is two bays wide. The first bay has a typical window in the primary portion of the house, and the second bay consists of a gabled ell two bays wide and one bay deep. The south elevation of the ell has a shed bay and gabled bay with louvered vent and nine lite two panel replacement door at a wood deck with railing. The west elevation of the ell is two bays wide. The first bay has no fenestration, and German siding is slightly different in scale. The second bay is likely an enclosed porch and has a shorter 1/1 vinyl window.

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Stewart Gray. Survey and Research Report on the Delburg Cotton Mill House. 2014.