



CA. 1890 ← | → CA. 1880
WEST FRONT

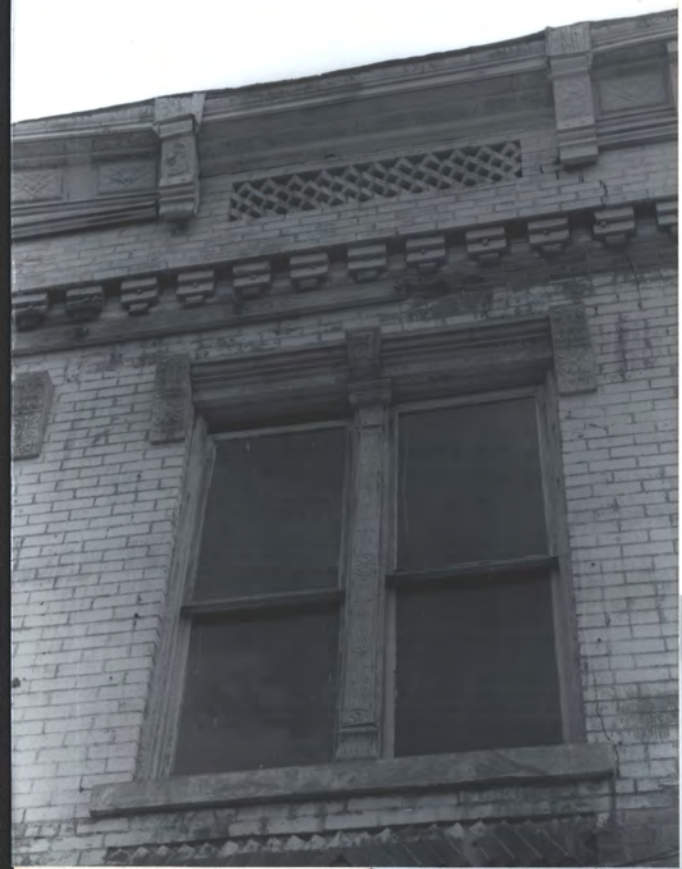
temporary plywood covers



1880 Entry
CULLMAN ICE FACTORY
1ST AVE. EAST
PHOTOS 1982 H. JONES

Stamped galvanized iron sheet

Stamped s.i.



WEST FRONT

2 of 13





William Lee Foster
3 of 13



Cast iron
Columns

WEST FRONT
c. 1880 side
(temp. ply. covers)



G. C. GEORGE & SONS
IRON WORKS
EVANSVILLE



↑
compressor
for ice
machinery

East

North

4



Bldg. in rear
20th c.

East rear



East rear, 2nd fl.
window opening



Soft deteriorated local brick
on N. wall

Call
See factory
50413



South c.1880 ← → 20th cent. East

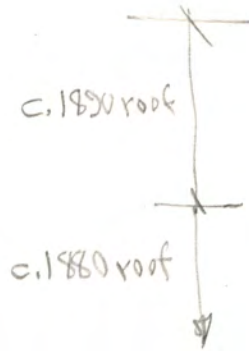


South Wall c.1880 ← → 20th c.



"Beech-Nut Chewing Tobacco" signs on S. wall of c.1880 part

c. 1890 tower on corner bldg. to N



Conc. plat. on steel beams suspended over c. 1880 part for refriger. condensers (removed)



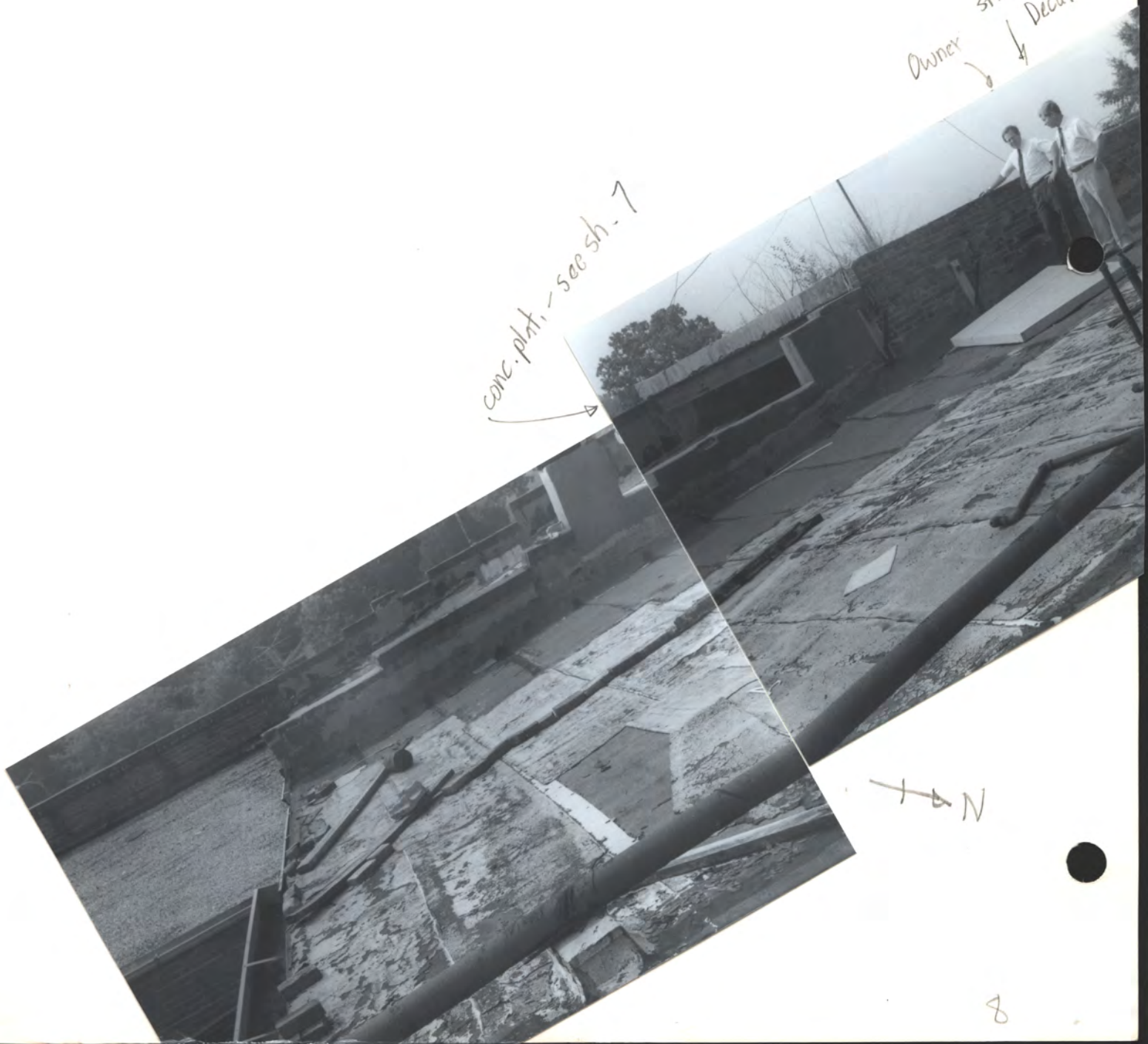
20th. c. add'n →

N →

20th. c. rear wing roof →



Cullman
Ice Factory



conc. plat. - see sh. - 7

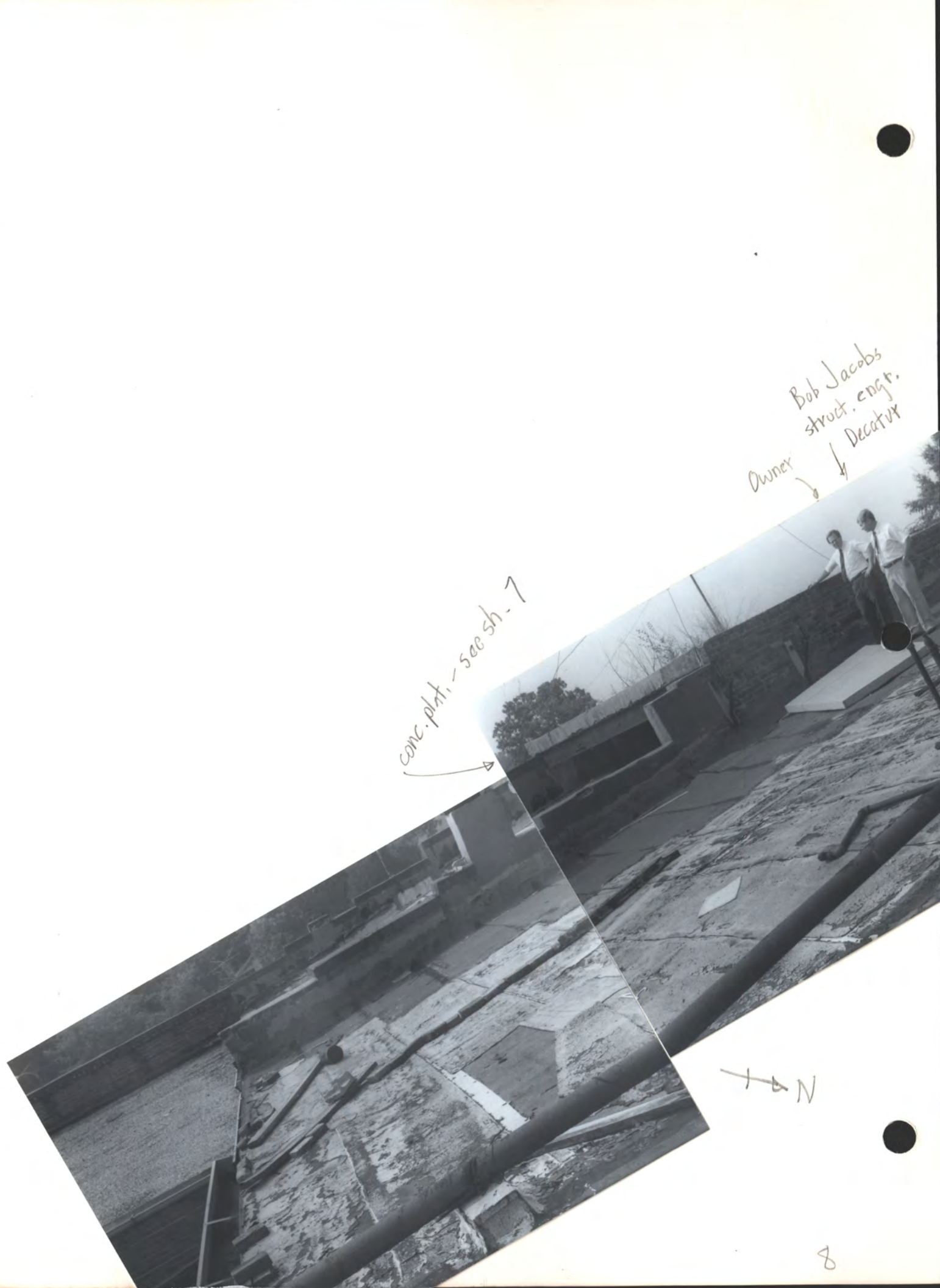
Owner ↓
Bob Jacobs
struct. eng'r.
Decatur ↓

14N



→ N.

Condensing spray pipes on roof of 1890 part
(this water dumped down rear [east] wall of bldg.,
causing most of the brick & sash deterioration
on the east wall of the 1890 part. Also caused
roof deterioration)



conc. plat. - see sh. 7

Owner ↓
 Bob Jacobs
 struct. engr.
 Decatur

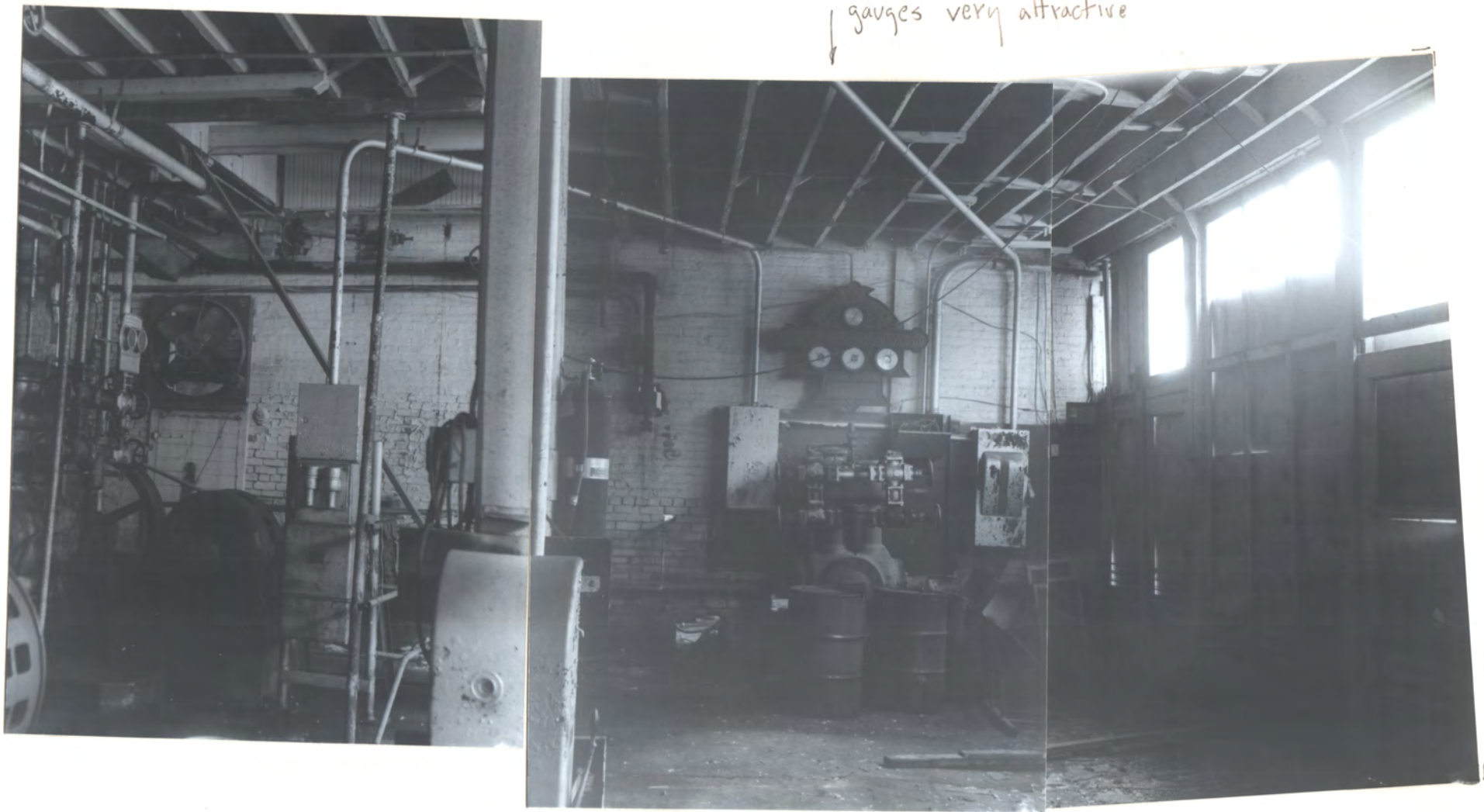
→ N



→ N

Condensing spray pipes on roof of 1890 part
 (this water dumped down rear [east] wall of bldg.,
 causing most of the brick & sash deterioration
 on the east wall of the 1890 part. Also caused
 roof deterioration)

↓ gauges very attractive



Front (west) mach. rm. in 1890 part



S.W. Corner
in 1890 part

Cullman Ice Factory

Front (west) wall
in c.1880 part
(ply. covers the
bottom glass sheets)

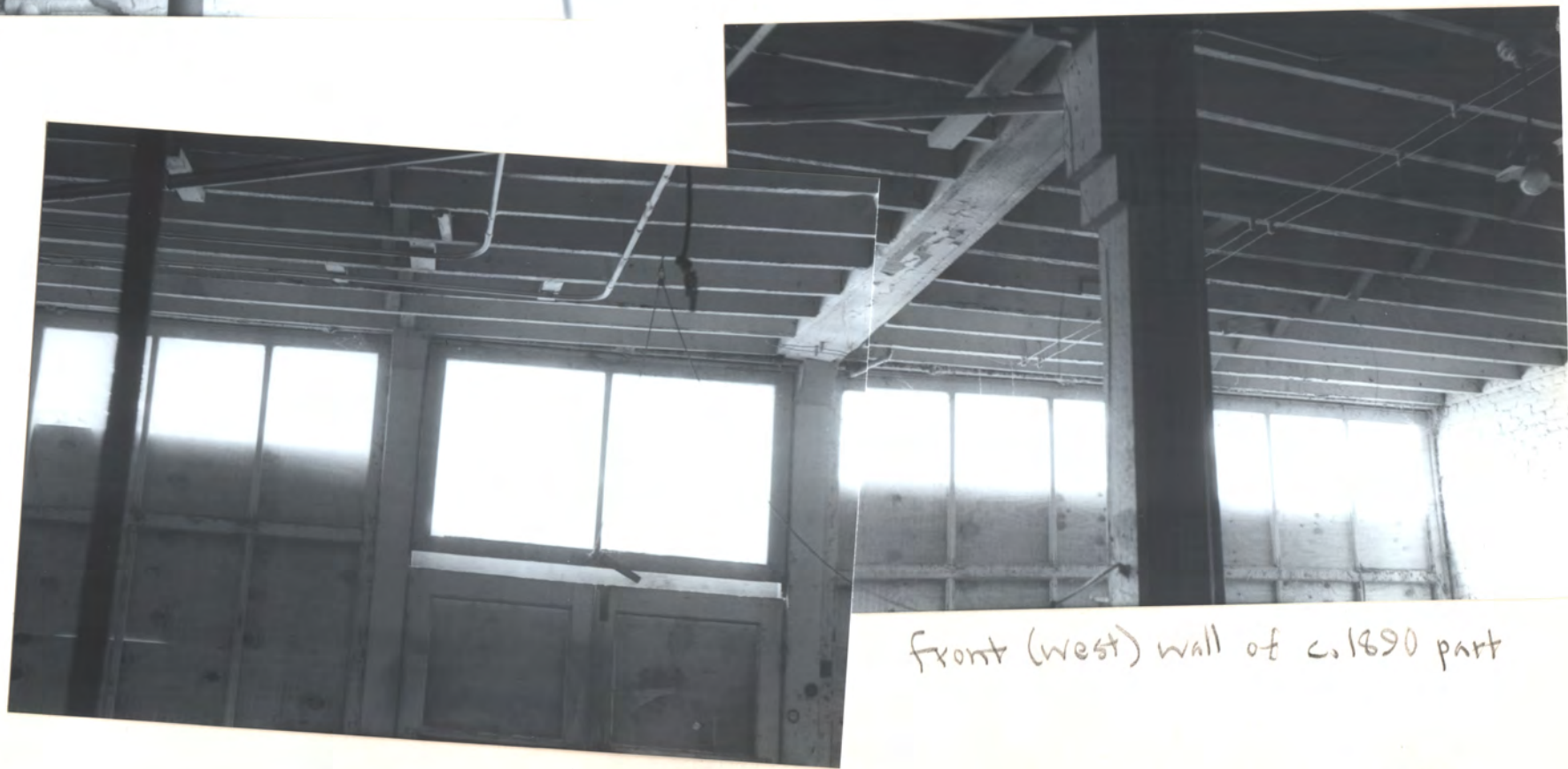
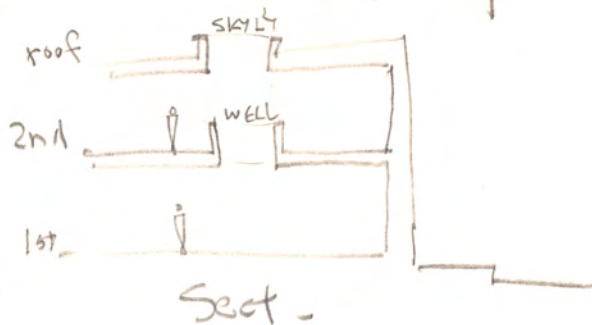
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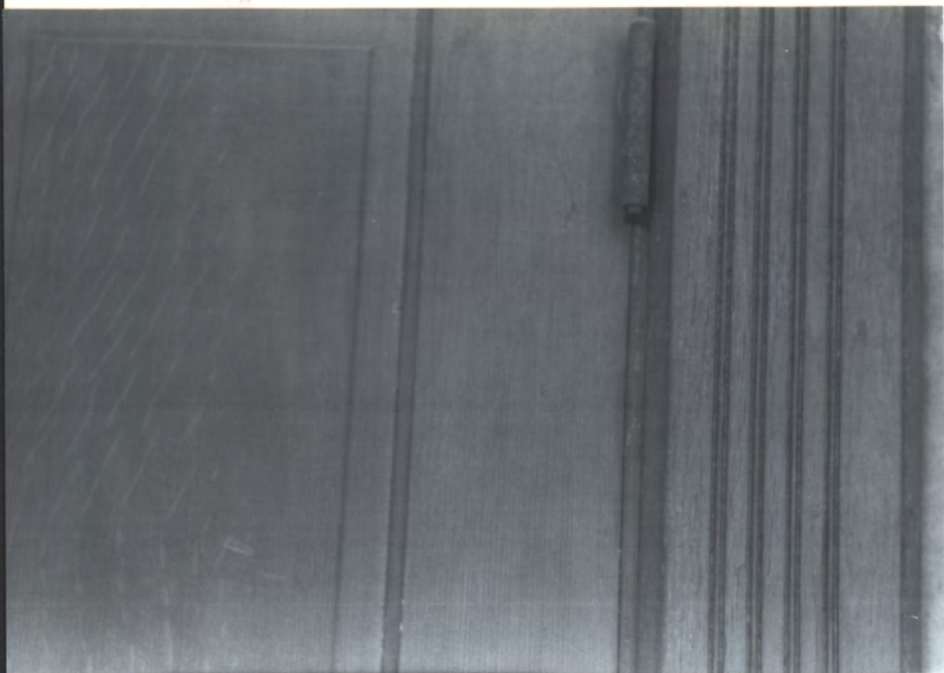
c.1880 entry
↓



* Daylt well to 2nd fl. in c.1890 part
- had a skyl't above it originally



front (west) wall of c.1890 part



"grained" door & trim at 2nd fl. c. 1880 door



2nd fl. apartment in c. 1880 part



stenciled plaster ceil. at c. 1880 2nd fl. rm.

Scenes Reminiscent of Cullman County During the First 100 Years



Cullman Ice Factory — E. Hauk came to Cullman in 1884 and operated a meat market until 1895 when he installed an ice factory on the first floor of this building on First Avenue East. Mrs. A. Dinckelburg bought the first ice on June 6, 1895.

William Richard Came Here In '78

The original family name was Richard de Chantillon from the French noble family.

William Richard, one of nine children born to Charles and Elizabeth (Klahr) Richard came to America in 1878 with his cousin Otto Cullmann and became involved in business in the new settlement with his uncle John G. Cullmann and his cousin.

On January 17, 1882, William Richard was married to Miss Bettie Graffenstatte of Minnesota and to them was born 9 children, one son and eight daughters. Ludwig Arnold Cullman was born on the 4th day of October, 1880. He graduated from St. Bernard College in 1899, with the degree of master of arts, was a partner in his father's business, doing most of the traveling for the firm of William Richard & Son.. Elizabeth Johanna Maria, born September 5, 1884, graduated in music at the Mary Help Academy, securing the gold medal, and after this attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music as a student. Anna Frieda Maria, born April 2, 1886; Maria Antoinette, born October 24, 1887; Carola Katherina Maria, born April 2, 1891; Antoinette Maria, born August 25, 1893; Josephine Wilhelmina Maria, born May 31, 1898; Wilhelmina Maria, born December 14, 1900; and Alma Maria, born October 28, 1903.

His present day descendants who are living include Mrs. John Luyben who was Josephine Richard, Mrs. Elsie Richey, who was Elsie Richard. Another daughter, Mrs. Carola Mallery, lives in Redding, California. Two other daughters, Mrs. Antoinette Futch and Mrs. Alma Brunner live in Miami, Florida.

Otto Cullmann, son of Col. John G. Cullmann was the brother-in-law of William Richard.

This is the history of a history-maker. One who is remembered for his life long after his death.



Telephone Operator — Miss Susie Graves (Mrs. Will Clark) sits at the switchboard of the Cullman Telephone Company office, as the manager, Mr. Simpson, looks on.

Schmale Family Settles In 1909



THE SCHMALE FAMILY — Back row, L. to R.: A. H., William, Gus, Louis. Middle: Minnie (Peinhardt), Lena (Sells), Alvana (McElroy). Front: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schmale. Mrs. Schmale (nee Marie Kufmann) came from Germany with her family and settled in Cullman in 1909.

Mrs. Peinhardt and Gus are the only ones of the above group who are still living.

Reflections of Cullman's First Years . . .

(Continued from page 3)

The first meeting of the newly elected city officials was held August 1, 1874.

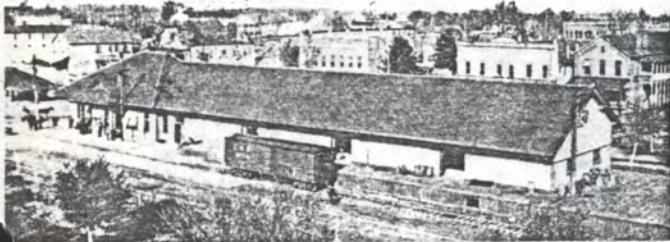
Cullman City

Growth of the community during the years that followed was steady and far above the expectations of John G. Cullmann. News of the great opportunities in Cullman spread afar. Cullmann even made a trip to Europe to establish agents for the purpose of getting more settlers to come to North Alabama.

Not all the immigrants came to Cullman; many settled at other established colonies in Alabama, such as Hanceville, Garden City, and Arkadelphia.

Cullman continued to progress. In these early years the Dreher family established the first furniture factory. Grapes were grown and Cullman wine became famous throughout the nation and world. A German-language newspaper was published, beginning in 1875, and in 1876 an English language paper, the Southern Immigrant, was established by Charles A. Berkert.

Birds Eye View looking North East. Cullman, Ala.



The hillsides became covered with grape vineyards, orchards and fields of waving grain. The settlers lacked nothing.

A depot was built by the L & N in early 1874 to serve the growing community. The first post office was established about the same time. Two day schools were put into operation that second year. By 1875 more than fifteen hundred people lived in Cullman.

A most enticing fact to the farmer was that land was selling as low as \$5 per acre.

Cullman was not without its physicians, ministers, and tradesmen of all kinds.

Cullman County

Until February, 1877 the Cullman area was a part of Blount, Winston, and Morgan Counties. Some of the southwest section was in Walker County. A movement was started in 1876 to create a new county, but the idea met with much opposition by people of the other counties. In that day an area was required to have a population of more than 9,500 before it could be considered for the creation of a new county. After the 1876 census it was found that the requirement could be met and action was started. A bill was introduced in the Alabama State Legislature in March, 1876 by J. W. Inzor, senator from Blount County. The same bill was defeated by Inzor after it met with opposition in his home county.

However, this defeat did not discourage the sturdy settlers of Cullman. Bert Randolph of Blount was elected to the Senate, defeating Inzor on the promise that he would use his influence to help get the bill passed. W. M. Crump was elected Blount Representative at the same time and was described as being a true friend of the colonists.

Crump re-introduced the bill to create a new county in February, 1877. It passed the House by an 82-2 vote. However, Randolph opposed the bill in the Senate and went all the way to try to defeat it, but it passed the Senate 22-7, despite his opposition.

Governor George S. Huston signed the bill. Under the act Thomas C. Wilhite, T. W. McMinn, and Pleasant Williams were

appointed as a Board of Commissioners to divide the county into election precincts. Six voting precincts were established. The election of county officials was held on Tuesday, March 6, 1877. The voters were to elect permanent county officials who would serve until 1880 and to select a name for the county and a county seat.

Hanceville in Cullman and Blount

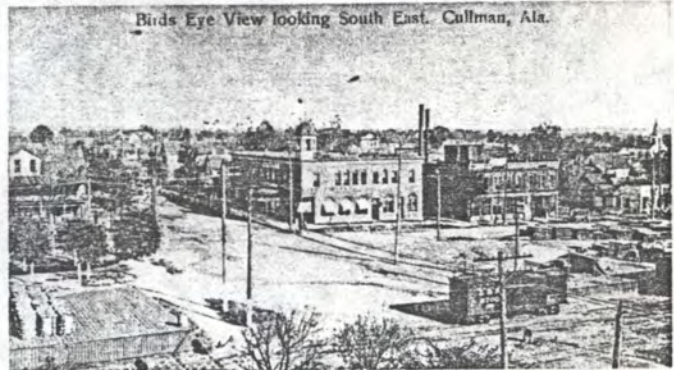
At that time the town of Hanceville was larger than Cullman. However, when the county was created, the southern boundary line ran along Johnson Street, dividing the town of Hanceville. Part was left in Blount County and part in Cullman. The voters named the county Cullman and picked the town of Cullman for the county seat.

First Officials

Six men were elected to the county governing body: T. W. McMinn, probate judge; R. H. L. Horton, circuit clerk; John W. Tomlinson, sheriff; a Mr. Elsimmer, full name unknown, was elected tax assessor; Hiram W. Eberly, tax collector; and M. Madder, treasurer.

Construction on the first Cullman County Court House began in 1878. On February 10, 1879 the building was completed and

Birds Eye View looking South East. Cullman, Ala.



occupied by the county officials. It cost \$5,600.

Tribulations Of A Leader

Establishing the town of Cullman and other North Alabama colonies was not easy for John G. Cullmann. He met with opposition from many of the state politicians who were against the idea of immigration. He also met with physical violence.

Between 1871 and 1895 Cullmann brought more than 100,000 immigrants to the South from Europe and other parts of America. Many in the South, who by this time were fed up with Carpet-baggers and the Northern political thieves who had occupied the land since the end of the Civil War, opposed the immigration.

Because of this, very little co-operation was given Cullmann by the State of Alabama.

However, during Governor Huston's administration, he was invited to formulate an immigration plan. This he did and the plan was sent to the legislature. Cullmann appeared in person in its support, but it was defeated. The bill passed in the House but was defeated in the Senate on two occasions.

Cullmann met with serious physical violence on one occasion, in 1874. When he set out to incorporate the town. The idea met opposition from squatters who lived nearby. They had been given land just as others but wanted more and did not want the town incorporated. The argument went on for several days. One night following a meeting at Prinz's Store, Cullmann was struck with a Bowie knife. As he started down the steps, his would-be assailant threw the knife which wounded him in the right side of his forehead.

His assailant fled and was not heard from for several years. However, the same man was apprehended in Blount County two years later on another charge. Cullmann was given a chance to press his charges, but he refused to do so. The founder carried a huge scar on his face to his grave. All portraits of him now in existence show a left profile.

He was not without other hardships during those years. His eldest son, who had been with him during the exploration of the

(Continued on page 7)