

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received AUG 2 1984
date entered AUG 30 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama"

and/or common

2. Location

by 1st and 8th Aves, 3rd and 9th Sts.
Bounded roughly ~~on the East by Eighth Ave. SE; South by Ninth St. SE, including~~
street & number property lines of 100 Ninth St. SE & 901 Third Ave. SE; NA not for publication
~~West by First Ave. SE; and North by Third St. SE.~~

city, town Cullman NA vicinity of congressional district 4

state Alabama code 01 county Cullman code 043

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cullman County Courthouse

street & number 500 2nd Avenue SW

city, town Cullman state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alabama Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970-present federal state county local

depository for survey records Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Montgomery state Alabama

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama" consists of twenty-seven blocks lying east of the sunken Louisville and Nashville Railway tracks and the southeast of the central business district of Cullman. Except for a few commercial buildings, the district consists primarily of single-family dwellings. The blocks measure approximately 300 x 400 feet with the exception of three double blocks where the normal grid pattern of streets and avenues is interrupted. The street grid is inclined almost thirty degrees west of north. Streets run north and south, while avenues run east and west. The land is gently rolling hills and varies in elevation from approximately 770 feet to 800 feet above mean sea level. The land lies on the large plateau that rises just south of the Tennessee River and slopes gently to the south approximately 100 miles.

The district is not cut by any major streets or highways. The northern boundary is Third Street which is U.S. Highway 178. The east and south bordering areas contain extensions of the district's street grid and has modern 20th century housing. The railway lines which serve as the western boundary, were sunken below the street grid in 1910-1914 with overpass bridges at several streets which connect with the central business district and to U.S. Highway 31, the main business street that runs generally north, parallel to the district streets.

Almost at the center of the district lies an open block with the functional purpose of a school playground and serves as a focal point of the area. Two schools and two churches face onto this block from three sides.

The district contains 135 buildings, consisting of three churches, a few commercial buildings, two sections of row house apartments, a public and church affiliated school, all of which date from the mid-1870s to the 1970s. Of the 135 buildings within the district, 77 are contributing, 51 are non contributing, most because of age less than 50 years, others because of major irreversible alterations performed within the last 50 years, and seven are conditionally contributing.

Architectural influences present in the district include: Queen Anne, Eastlake, High Victorian Italianate, Italian Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival Classical Revival, Jacobethan Revival, Commercial style, Bungalow style, International style, Modern and Rustic plus several types that are presently unclassified or are intermixtures of various styles due to remodeling, additions, or stylistic interims or meldings. Types range from examples designed by skilled architects to ones which are contractor or owner designed. Also present are examples of smaller homes which do not display any style and are intended only as serviceable housing. This type dates mostly from the 1930-1950 period.

Perhaps the finest examples in terms of design quality are from the period of 1880 thru 1930, and include Eastlake, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. The period from 1930-1950 has few ambitious examples, due to the dampening effects of the depression and World War II.

Two examples that do stand out from that period are East Elementary School, built in 1936, as a P.W.A. project and the Leigeber Apartments, which are a unique attempt, within the district, at low cost, mass housing.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1874-1934 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria B & A - Settlement/Immigration

The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama" is significant for its association with John Gottfried Cullman, the founder and major force behind the development of the town that bears his name, and as one of the major examples of a late 19th and early 20th century immigrant colony in Alabama. Cullman studied and gathered information and traveled to various German colonies throughout the country for seven years prior to the founding of the town. This information was used as a guide for the development of his colony. The district lies within the area surveyed by Cullman as the original section for residential housing within the town. The original lots were surveyed at 1/2 acre to allow a house, outhouses, garden or workshop to be located on each lot. Cullman was also called upon to develop a plan of immigration for the State of Alabama by Governor George Smith Houston (1874-1878). Cullman was personally responsible for the immigration and location of an estimated 100,000 people within the State of Alabama from 1872-1895. In the late 1870s, he controlled 600,000 acres of land between Decatur, Alabama and Montgomery for the sole purpose of developing settlements along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He died in December 1895 after having spent over 20 years of his life developing both the city and county that bear his name and promoting immigration for his adopted state.

Criterion A - Transportation

The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama" is significant for its association with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Alabama. The district owes its existence to the L & N. The Louisville and Nashville recognized the need for the development of settlements as a means of opening markets on the former South and North Alabama Railroad which had been taken over by the L & N in late 1872. The Company saw its opportunity in December 1872 as John Gottfried Cullman proposed to the L & N the sale of land on the line for the purpose of starting a German colony. The L & N enthusiastically agreed and made available 349,000 acres to Cullman, which includes the site of the present town, the cost of advertisement expenses and the passage for all immigrants to the area. As the town of Cullman grew, it became a major rail center in the area, for the distribution of agricultural products and manufactured goods.

Criterion C - Architecture

The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama," is significant as a collection of good representative residential architecture found in Alabama during the district's development. Architectural influences found within the district include Queen Anne, Eastlake, High Victorian Italianate, Italian Romanesque, Revival, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow style, Prairie style, Commercial style, International style, Rustic Modern, and numerous other styles. The finest examples in terms of design quality are from the period from about 1880 thru 1930, and includes Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Bungalow styles. There are several houses, particularly of the Jacobethan Revival style, from 1934 thru 1940, which although not exceptional, are good representatives of the period and will be significant when the fifty year criterion is exceeded.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 88 1/2 acres

Quadrangle name Cullman

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
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H	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached scale map B.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Bailey

organization Alabama Historical Commission date June 26, 1984

street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery state Alabama

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

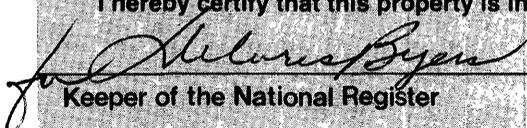
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 26, 1984

For NPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register
Keeper of the National Register	date <u>8/30/84</u>
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

BUILDINGS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE CULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT OF "DIE
DEUTSCHE KOLONIE VON NORD ALABAMA"

1. Parker-Hutchens House (602-3rd St. SE) 1877; 1½ story, multi-gabled, irregular, many-dormered, clapboarded, with steep hip roof broken by small projecting gables and dormers. Some dormers have one sash; some have two. The gable and dormer faces have a hip return across the bottom of the gable. Gables have imitation half-timber and stucco faces, and wood triangular louvers at the tops. Ell-shaped porch has a bell-cast roof on an architrave and frieze, and is supported by fluted Ionic columns on brick pedestals. Porch rail is an openwork brick pattern.
- 2 10. Parker-Goidel House (601-4th St. SE) 1914; rectangular, clapboarded gable-roofed, 1½ story bungalow with very large 4-sash hip-roofed dormer over the shed-roofed entry porch, whose roof is a continuation of the main roof's front slope. Wide unboxed eaves supported by open triangular brackets at gables, tall brick chimney at west side. Small gables break up the large side walls at a rectangular 4-sash bay window, at rear entry, and at the front porch end. Various sash types with very small panes and irregular placement. Full-width entry porch supported by heavy brick columns resting on roughly-coursed stone pedestals and enclosed by a similar stone rail. Stone foundation of the same material.
- 3 12. Charles E. Young Office (416-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1890; 1½ story gabled clapboard duplex, unusual front-facing gable with a full width hip-roofed front porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns and with a simple modern rail with closely space rectangular balusters. Double-hung sashes of various sizes and divisions.
- 4 13. Hazel Daniel House (422-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1900; front twin-gabled one-story clapboarded duplex with bungalow-style porch columns which probably are a later modification to full hip-roofed porch. 4/4 double-hung sashes, wide frieze-boards at the gables with rectangular ventilation louvers in the gables.
- 5 17. Clisby, McKay, Humphrey, Stiefelmeyer, Allred House (410-4th Ave. SE) CA 1880; two-story gabled, clapboarded, 2/2 double-hung sashes. Two-story entry porch with elaborate Eastlake spindles and brackets at the 2nd floor porch. Tuscan columns at 1st floor porch.
- 6 18. Fuller-McKoy House (420-4th Ave. SE) 1911; two-story clapboard, combined hipped and gabled roofs, irregular wrap-around porch, and bracketed cornice; heavy masonry columns and arches.
- 7 19. Vick-Cooper House (411-5th St. SE) 1903; 1½ story, multi-gabled roof, irregular wrap-around hip-roofed porch. Stuccoed walls, oriel windows at front, sashes with assorted mullion patterns. Brick base and porch balustrade and heavy brick porch columns.

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- 8 20. Howell-James House (408-4th St. SE) 1934; 1½ story clapboarded, gable-roofed, dormered with gable and bay window projecting from front wall at entry terrace, double-hung mullioned sashes in various multiples from 1 to 4.
- 9 23. Stewart House (501-5th St. SE) 1927; one-story bungalow, large front gable with Palladian attic window, two east gables with jerkinhead roofs. Multiple sashes under front gable, small arched entry stoop roof with short horizontal side roofs; wood shingle gable walls above brick walls and stuccoed concrete base.
- 10 26. Hartung House (405-6th Ave. SE) 1929; two-story clapboard, gabled-roof; 9/1 double-hung sashes. Entry area covered by long, narrow columnless roof strip hung from building wall. One-story, steep roofed, flagstone walled wing.
- 11 30. Williams-Harris House (600-4th St. SE) CA 1909; one-story, clapboard, steep roof, multi-gabled over ell-shaped plan. Bungalow front porch columns and balustrade. Boxed eaves and frieze board "hip" eaves at bottom of each gable, circular vents in gables. Hip-roofed front porch.
- 12 31. Marshall House (601-5th St. SE) CA 1905; 1½ story, irregular plan with three gables and oversized dormer, unmullioned double-hung sashes in various groupings. Narrow boxed eaves and friezeboard, clapboard, hipped return at bottom of raking cornices. Hip-roofed front porch wraps around front, supported by Tuscan columns. Porch rail is slim vertical wood balusters set between top and bottom rail.
- 13 32. Cottingham-Benson House (605-5th St. SE) 1904-06; 1½ story hip-roofed, with oversized gabled side dormer. Clapboard on main house and two out buildings; large many-columned front porch wraps around three sides of projecting front room. Front projecting steep-roofed narrow gable surmounting a room with chamfered corners.
- 14 33. Coe-Wachter-Loegler House (608-4th St. SE) CA 1920; 1½ story, bungalow, multi-gabled clapboarded irregular plan, wide eaves, hip-roofed wrap around front porch supported by heavy brick columns. Open triangular brackets at gables, exposed outlookers at drip-eaves. Generally unmullioned double-hung sashes except at glazed side-wing and rear projection. Windows in various groups and sizes.
- 15 34. Stancil House (400-7th Ave., SE) CA 1930; 1½ story, tee-shaped, gable-roofed clapboarded bungalow with enclosed multi-windowed sleeping porch. Wide unboxed eaves supported by open triangular brackets at gables. Double hung 3/1 sashes in various groupings, with 2-pane casements at gable. Recessed entry porch at corner of house, with roof over porch supported by 3-piece multiple column resting on heavy brick pedestals.
- 16 36. Jackson-Hammond House (701-5th St. SE) CA 1910; 1½ story, irregular roof combines hips and gables; hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns, and enclosed with an open wood balustrade. 1/1 double-hung sashes singly and in pairs. Three-sided bay window on side.

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- 17 37. Arnold-Tyree House (705-5th St. SE) CA 1930; one-story front gabled clapboard bungalow with small projecting gable at one side of front and other gables at side. Porch formed by cutting out under a corner of the front gable. Heavy brick porch columns and open wood balustrade. Wide unboxed eaves supported gables with open triangular brackets. Large latticed vent at top of front gable. Sashes in 1-2-3 combinations.
- 18 38. White House (401-8th St. SE) 1930; one-story clapboard wide unboxed eaves with open triangular brackets at rakes, paired 3/1 double-hung sashes, large porch with columns, large tapered boxed wood on heavy brick pedestals. Rectangular plan with projecting porch; small roofed stoop at side.
- 19 39. Ainscough House (405-8th Ave. SE) CA 1930; 1-story rectangular bungalow, gabled, clapboarded with side gable. 3/1 double-hung sashes in arrangements of 1,2, or 3. Open triangular brackets supporting unboxed eaves at gables. Small gable roof bracketed above the empty stoop. Chimney shouldered on both sides with corbeled setbacks.
- 20 41. George Graf House (506-1st Ave. SE) 1922; bungalow with side-facing gables, wide shed-dormer, full width entry porch with flatter slope continuation of main roof, heavy tapered boxed wood columns on brick pedestals, brick rail at porch, clapboard, windows in combinations of 1, 2, and 4.
- 21 42. St. John House (508-1st Ave. SE) 1912-1913; tee-shaped bungalow design, with customary bungalow front porch, also wrapping around east end, both formed by cutting the enclosed space out from under the rectangular side-facing gabled roof. Heavy masonry columns and balustrade, clapboarded walls, double-hung sash mullioned on top and unmullioned on bottom.
- 22 46. Rectory, St. John's United Church of Christ (508-2nd Ave. SE) 1928; square plan, hipped roof, porte-cochere at left side; wide eaves and exposed rafters; front paired double-hung windows, symmetrically placed. Entry porch gable incorporates false half-timber pattern. Heavy brick porch columns; brick endposts at brick porch rail do not extend up to the gable beam. Three unusually tall chimneys.
- 23 47. St. John's United Church of Christ (512-2nd Ave. SE) 1924; brick cruciform church building with attached tower; entry arches incorporate alternating light and dark voussoirs, bracketed multi-foil brick arches climb the gable slope, engaged square tower sits beside the entry, and openings have rounded arch tops.
- 1 X 49. Leigeber/St. John's United Church of Christ Apartments (3rd Ave. SE between 5th St. SE and 6th St. SE) 1945; 1-story concrete block attached row houses.
Exception to criteria: Unusual style of low-cost housing for Cullman area.

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- 2X 50. Leigeber/St. John's United Church of Christ Apartments (3rd Court SE) 1940; 1-story brick bungalow style porches and eaves, paired mullionless double-hung windows, heavy brick porch columns, wide, clear span porch gables, diagonal cement-asbestos shingles.
Exception to criteria: An unusual example of mass low-cost housing found in the Cullman area.
- 24 56. Gist House (402-5th St. SE) CA 1898; 1½ story, steep gables, boxed eaves, frieze-board, clapboard, 2/2 double-hung sashes, singly and in pairs. Circular vents (blocked) in gables; heavy boxed porch columns.
- 25 57. Hambric House (510-4th Ave. SE) CA 1890; one-story, zee-shaped plan, steep gabled roof, boxed eaves, circular flower-pattern cutout vents in gables, clapboard, frieze-boards at gable rakes and across bottoms of gables, zee-shaped front porch with low-hipped roof, slender turned wood columns with scrollsaw openwork brackets. Wood porch rail of vertical rectangular balusters set between a top and bottom rail. Unmullioned double-hung sashes, some set in pairs.
- 26 58. Hambric House (514-4th Ave. SE) 1925; 1½ story bungalow with later enclosed front porch; side-facing gables with open triangular brackets at eaves. Clapboard, double-hung windows with no mullions on bottom sash and mullion pattern in upper sashes. Windows in 1,2,3,4 groupings. Free standing masonry pedestal defines entry to porch.
- 27 59. Russell Smith House (511-5th Ave. SE) 1910; 1-story bungalow with front-facing gabled roof with "hip" return across bottom of gable. Open-work wood frame in gable peak, with lower vent behind. Porch roof is gabled, with false half-timber and stucco. Architrave and frieze at bottom of gable, supported by tapered boxed wood columns resting on heavy brick pedestals. Clapboard walls; front sashes have multiple small panes on upper sashes and no mullions on lower sashes.
- 28 60. Forney Fuller House (509-5th Ave. SE) 1913; 1½ story bungalow; wrap-around hip-roofed front porch with the small gable atop the porch entry. Porch roof supported by Tuscan columns. Main roof has bell-cast eaves with wide unboxed overhangs. Clapboard. Double-hung unmullioned sashes singly and in pairs.
- 29 63. Fuller-St. John-Edwards House (506-5th Ave. SE) 1914; Rectangular plan with garage at north side, clapboard walls above stone foundation; side facing gables with thin bracketed eaves, asymmetrical rectangular bay windows on south side, large hip-roofed multi-windowed dormer above porch, sashes with top half in very small multiple panes and bottom half with one large pane. Elliptical fanlight and side-lights, and Tuscan or Roman Doric wood columns at the full-width shed-roofed front porch.
- 30 64. Fuller House (510-5th Ave. SE) 1934; multi-gabled, steep roofed, small and varying sash sizes and placement, wide stained clapboards combined with brick in varying placements, bell-cast shed roof at front porch.

(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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- 31 67. Trischel Cordes House (601-6th St. SE) CA 1900; 1 story clapboarded bungalow; wide eaves, side gables with three setbacks on east side, wide low shed dormer, heavy tapered wood columns set on short, wide brick pedestals, multi-windowed sleeping porch. Porch is shed roofed extension of main roof slope.
- 32 70. Richter-Tew House (608-5th St. SE) 1914-15; 1 1/2 story bungalow with wide shed dormer and hip-roofed front porch, with heavy ashler stone columns. Wide eaves are bracketed at front gable, gable faces front rather than sides, round openings in brick located at each side of front gable. Side chimney is rough-faced ashlar up to eave line, where it blends into brick. Walls are brick above a stone base.
- 33 71. Price-Haymon House (700-5th St. SE) 1938-39; squareplan clapboard, gabled roof, concrete foundation.
Exception to criteria: House is significant for its association with Anna Lola Price, first woman justice to serve on the Alabama criminal court system-1951.
- 34 72. Fehler-James House (608-1st Ave. SE) 1910; 1 1/2 story; hip-roofed clapboard, rectangular with two 3-sided bay windows under porch. Porch wraps around west front and south side and is supported by Roman Doric or Tuscan columns. Foundation is brick perforated for ventilation. Steep sloped hipped roof transitions to a flatter slope over the porch; oversize dormers have gables topped by stamp-metal acroteria.
- 35 73. Hauk-Hancock House (612-1st Ave. SE) CA 1930; 1 1/2 story bungalow with beam-supported gables, very wide eaves with sloped soffits, beams projecting past gable fascias. Brick walls over stuccoed base with projecting drip course at top of base. Base wall turns at step to form cheek-walls of steps, terminated by urns. Heavy brick porch columns and rail; diagonal cement-asbestos roof shingles.
- 36 76. Ruehl House (204-6th St. SE) CA 1880; clapboard, steep gabled roof with small front gable and two flanking dormers. Shed-roofed addition in front where porch once was.
- 31 77. Ruehl House (610-2nd Ave. SE) CA 1910; 1 1/2 story, steep gabled roof, narrow boxed cornices, round flower-pattern cutout vents in gables, small diamond windows at lower corners of gables. Cornice returns at gable bottoms. Enclosed front porch, clapboard, mullionless double-hung sashes used singly. Added oriel window on south wall. Masonry foundation.
- 38 78. Fuller, Carothers, Kraft, Doyle House (612-2nd Ave. SE) 1899; 2-story irregular plan, steep gabled roof, boxed cornices, with returns at rake bottoms. Clapboarded, unmullioned double-hung sashes, singly and in pairs; long wrap-around, hipped roof porch with conical roof, turned spire at round pavilion at porch corner. Porch supported by tapered turned wood columns with no plinth and simple rectangular capital, column rest on rough coursed stone wall/rail.
- 39 80. Ruehl Wagon Factory Building (601-3rd Ave. SE) 1900; 2-story brick commercial building, rectangular flat roof, segmental-arch lintel, 4/4 double-hung sashes. Very tall entablature; frieze and cornice formed by corbeling brick. Cornice supported by closely spaced corbel brackets. One-story addition to rear.

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- 3 X 81. East Elementary School (608-4th Ave. SE) 1936; "E" shaped plan brick, gabled elementary school with octagonal cupola and pedimented portico, dentiled cornice at portico and at ranking cornices of central block. Gables of central block or clapboard, others brick. Stone quoins at central block, brick quoins at wings. Cupola has bell cast roof with slim spire; windows are steel projected type, mullioned, in various arrangements of 1,2, or 3. 1943-44, 1948-49, 1974-75 additions to rear of original building. Exception to criteria: Building was constructed by help of W.P.A.
- 40 83. Peinhardt Rental House #1 (501-7th St. SE) CA 1900; 1 1/2 story rectangular, gabled, clapboarded bungalow with large shed dormer and shed-roofed full width front porch supported by grouped small boxed columns resting on heavy brick pedestals. Double-hung sashes in arrangements of 1,3, and 3. Roof gable eaves supported by open triangular brackets; small gable projects slightly from west side. Brick foundation.
- 41 84. Peinhardt Rental House #2 (503-7th St. SE) CA 1900; 1 1/2 story rectangular bungalow, clapboarded, gable-roofed with wide, low shed dormer; small recessed front porch, exposed rafters at eaves, and slightly projecting side gable. "Belt Course" trim board encircles the house at window tops. Sashes are mullioned 9/1 double-hung. Brick foundation, pierced in diamond pattern for under-floor ventilation.
- 42 85. Jennings-Green House (509-7th St. SE) 1890; 2-story gabled, clapboarded ell-shaped with pedimented hood moulds at first floor windows and cornice hood moulds at second floor windows. One-story entry porch has wooden arches over boxed wood columns, with scrollsaw lacy infill between arches and architraves. Porch hip roof is topped with wooden balustrade. Roof cornice is boxed, with wide frieze board below, with no brackets. Sashes are 2/2. Rear bedroom and garage added mid-20th century.
- 43 91. Calley-Geisen-Woodard House (702-6th Ave SE) CA 1918; bungalow consisting of two parallel side-facing gable roofs surmounted by small second story, with side facing gables. Wide boxed eaves supported by open triangular brackets at gables. Clapboard and mullionless double-hung sashes. Large porch and side porte-cochere supported by heavy stuccoed masonry columns on pedestals of the same material; rail is also same material. Small projecting gable marks entry steps.
- 44 92. Bean House (708-6th Ave. SE) CA 1900; one-story clapboarded gable-roofed cottage. Shed-roofed addition at rear. 6/6 double-hung sashes in pairs and shingles. Shed-roofed small entry porch supported by 4 x 4 posts.
- 45 95. Hauk, Carothers, Buchmann, Wittmeier House (703-6th Ave. SE) CA 1900; 1 1/2 story bungalow, irregular plan, front-facing gables and smaller side-facing gable. Clapboard, hip-roofed front porch supported by boxed wood columns. Narrow clapboard, mullioned double-hung sashes. Added carport on north side.

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- 46 96. Buchmann-Wittmeier House (711-6th Ave. SE) 1912; 1 1/2 story bungalow with bell-cast roof eaves. Steep gabled roof with flatter slope on porch. Porch wraps around two street faces and is supported by boxed wood columns of medium thickness. Narrow clapboard, mullioned double-hung sashes in combinations of 1,2, or 3. Rectangular shed-roofed bay windows on south face.
- 47 98. Hanlin-Folsom House (702-5th Ave. SE) CA 1913; 1 1/2 story clapboard bungalow, steep gabled roof, side-facing gables, large 3-sash dormer over enclosed front porch, 2 large fixed divided-light sashes flank entrance, remainder are 1/1 original sashes.
- 48 100. Bennett House (501-8th St. SE) 1934; 1-story, Colonial Revival cottage, clapboard, double-hung divided light sashes, gabled roof, hipped roof addition.
- 49 101. Leeth-Costos-Eidson-Bownes House (508-8th St. SE) 1930; 2-story, gabled, clapboarded Colonial Revival, tetrastyle flat-roofed portico with balustrade; heavy boxed columns. 3/1 double-hung sashes, two side porches with balustrades.
- 50 102. Rambow-Abt House (502-8th St. SE) 1907; multi-gabled roof, with narrow hip returns at gable bottom and frieze board beneath. 1/1 double-hung sashes, used singly. Large wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, boxed cornice, conical-roofed round corner pavilion. Boxed roof eaves with wide friezeboard beneath both horizontal and raking gables. Gable louvers have triangular tops. Gables are covered with diamond-bottom shingles and walls below are clapboarded. Chimney top has large corbeled cap.
- 51 103. Hart House (806-5th Ave. SE) 1890; 1 1/2 story clapboarded, steep gabled roof, ell-shaped plan, 1/1 double-hung windows, boxed eaves without friezeboard. Zee-shaped wrap-around porch has frieze and rail of 2:1 sloped small rectangular members. Porch roof is hipped. Porch columns are slender and square, with necking moulds below frieze, and chamfered covers between rail and necking. Foundation walls are roughly coursed sandstone.
- 52 104. Schnur-Farrow House (800-5th Ave. SE) CA 1920; gable-roofed clapboarded bungalow with large shed dormer on front slope. Side is broken by an offset to form asymmetrical gable. Porch roof is a full-width shed projection of the main roof. Columns are tapered boxed wood with small simple caps and no bases. Wide unboxed eaves, supported by triangular brackets at gables.
- 53 105. Carothers, Brown, Robertson, Clemmons House (306-7th St. SE) CA 1910; Classical Revival 2-story clapboarded, square, hipped roof and 2-story tetrastyle fluted Ionic pedimented portico. Bracketed balcony over sidelighted, top-lighted entry. Wide boxed eaves at main roof and dormer, with frieze and architrave boards under eaves. Fanlight in pediment front. Front windows have full entablature lintels. Side porches supported by one-story Ionic columns (flat roofs).

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- 54 107. Fuller-Bland House (714-3rd Ave. SE) 1885; eaveless gables, narrow boxed cornices, regularly spaced double-hung windows, entry with transom and sidelights, portico with paired, tapered square wood columns. Steep roof slope, ell-shaped plan with projecting gable on front, and 2/2 double-hung sashes.
- 55 108. Robertson, Whitten, Lee House (304-8th St. SE) CA 1920; 1 story, irregular plan, multi-gabled clapboarded bungalow. Wide unboxed eaves are supported at gables by projecting boxed beams at the front porch columns; short porch columns, heavy tapered boxed wood, resting on tall, heavy brick pedestals. Windows are 3/1 double-hung.
- 56 109. Whitaker-Ratliff House (311-9th St. SE) CA 1930; 1 1/2 story; very steep gabled roof with projecting small gables at end, small gable at projecting entry. Entry gable has wood pendant at peak. Entry gable is brick with arched entry. Other walls are clapboard. Unboxed roof eaves, exposed outlookers. Large bay window projects from one of the side sub-gables. Windows are 6/6 double-hung used in arrangements of 1,2, and 3. Half exposed end chimney has corbeled shoulders and cap.
- 57 111. Leigeber-McNabb House (808-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1930; 1 1/2 story steep multi-gabled roof. Some gables have hip returns at bottom. Gables are 45° and covered by diagonal cement-asbestos shingles. Gables have circular vents. Eaves unboxed, with exposed outlookers. Large wrap-around porch is supported by heavy brick columns on brick pedestals. Brick walls, 6/6 double-hung sashes in various groupings. Solid brick porch rails with stone caps.
- 58 112. Thompson House #1 (701-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1920; 1-story bungalow, brick veneer, gabled slate roof, double-hung sashes with mullions on top sash and none below. Gabled entry porch supported by heavy brick columns. Sashes in various groupings.
- 59 116. Graf-Hartung-Turner-Feely House (811-3rd Ave. SE) 1902; 2-story steep-gabled roof on tee plan, fish scale shingles at gables, clapboards below friezeboard. Mullionless, double-hung sashes used singly. Small hip returns at gable edges. Rectangular vents in gables. Heavy carved column-brackets on slim turned columns, cornice brackets, and slim turned balusters at porch rail. Chimney top corbeled and with brick arch cover.
- 60 120. Philpot-Brand House (712-2nd Ave. SE) 1901-1903; 1 1/2 story, gabled roof over irregular plan, wide unboxed eaves with outlookers, large dormer-like gable in front. Chamfered-corner room at northwest first floor and Ionic columns at large wrap-around porch. First floor windows are unmullioned, 2nd floor windows with top sash in small panes.
- 61 123. Marty House (700-2nd Ave. SE) 1934; 1 1/2 story, wide shed-roofed dormer. Sandstone flagstone laid up vertically as a veneer. Hip roof with multiple small gables at corners. Tapered, half-exposed chimney. Boxed narrow eaves. Gables have louvers with semicircular heads. Mullionless double-hung windows in singles and pairs. Stone arch over unsheltered entry.

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- 62 126. Sparks, Kennedy, Hartwig House (713-2nd Ave., SE) 1903; steep multi-gabled roof, irregular plan, front gable surmounts a projection room with chamfered corners. Boxed eaves, and friezeboard, large triangular "dormer-gable" in front. Porch added in 1930s; porch is hipped-roof, irregular shaped, exposed outlookers, heavy boxed wood tapered columns resting on heavy sandstone fieldstone piers and foundation.
- 63 127. Norwood-Sapp House (700 1st Ave. SE) 1932; 2 story, gabled roof with unboxed eaves, triangular brackets and exposed outlookers. Porch roof same, with fluted Ionic columns. Carport at side, 6/6 paired double-hung sashes.
- 64 129. Richard-Bogue-Musante House (706-1st Ave. SE) 1874; 2-story clapboard, major alterations in early 1900s, steep gable roofs with narrow boxed cornices with short returns at corners, scrollsaw brackets at drip-eaves. Hip-roofed front porch supported by boxed wood columns. Double hung sashes. 1 1/2 story dormered clapboard outbuilding with mansard roofed front porch supported by boxed wood columns. Brick end chimneys half-exposed.
- 65 130. Steindorff-Engel-Glasscock House (801-2nd Ave. SE) CA 1900; 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, irregular cruciform plan and gabled roof, tall dormer half-way into roof. Bay window, eave brackets, wrap-around porch with spindles and scrollsaw pendants and brackets, paired mullionless sashes with wide trim.
- 66 133. Cullman Iron Works Building (801-1st Ave. SE) 1915; concrete foundation, wooden walls and trusses, gabled roof with galvanized metal roofing material.
- 67 134. Ehrensperger-Glasscock Cottage (812-1st Ave. SE) 1902; square plan, hipped roof with flattened top section, symmetrical tall chimneys with articulated corbeled caps, bell-cast eaves, boxed cornice and frieze board, symmetrical fenestration, clapboard. Steep front gable which breaks the hipped roof and contains a pair of 2/2 sashes. Large front porch which has bungalow-style heavy brick columns and railing above stuccoed base.
- 68 135. Hauk-Hale House (100-9th St. SE) 1933; brick bungalow, broad front gable which extends into a hip roof porch which breaks into carport on side, heavy brick piers and railing.
- 69 136. Ruel-Moyer House (901-3rd Ave. SE) 1903; 1 1/2 story, gable roof with large central dormer, full length porch, original turned post and balustrade.

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BUILDINGS THAT CONTRIBUTE CONDITIONALLY TO THE CULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT OF "DIE DEUTSCHE KOLONIE VON NORD ALABAMA"

- 70 11. Clifford Springer House (410-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1900; 2 story, tee-shaped, steep multi-gabled roof. Front gables have wide frieze boards above a field of fish-scale wood shingles. Gable field curves outward at the bottom of gables, creating eave above the wall. Cement asbestos shingles over clapboard.
- 71 14. Beyer/Daniel House (424-3rd Ave. SE) CA 1890; 1 story, front twin-gabled, clapboarded duplex, with bungalow style porch columns and full width hip-roofed porch. Covered by asbestos shingles.
- 72 28. Dunlap House (506-4th St. SE) CA 1925; 1-story bungalow with front-facing gable. Rectangular plan with porch extending across entire front. Wide eaves, heavy tapered wood porch columns resting on short, broad brick pedestals. Double-hung sashes set both singly and in pairs. Gable roof garage attached by screened breezeway. Clapboard is covered by aluminum siding.
- 0 29. 402-6th Ave. SE; house has burned and is demolished.
- 73 45. Strahmer House (118-5th St. SE) 1880; 1 1/2 stories, front-facing gable which transitions to shed-roofed one-story side rooms. Hip roofed entry porch retains scrollsaw trefoils and brackets. Front first-floor windows of the original house are 2/2 type, other are 4/4 type. Foundation of the house has flatstone masonry enclosure; porch foundation is concrete block. Original clapboard is covered by wide synthetic siding.
- 74 82. Humple-Mayhall House (600-5th Ave. SE) 1903; 1 1/2 story clapboarded, 2/2 sash with apparently original blinds, full width shed-roofed front porch supported by wood Tuscan columns. Steep gabled roof, pierced by two steep gables at front wall, and tall narrow proportions; shed dormer between original front gables.
- 75 86. Thompson-Kramer House (605-6th Ave SE) 1903; 1 1/2 story, hip-roofed with projecting gables, clapboarded rectangular house with 2/2 sashes. Steep roof breaks to lower roof slope at full width Tuscan-columned front porch. Porch floor has been lowered and clapboard is covered with aluminum siding.
- 76 87. Clemon Graf-Culpepper House (607-7th St. SE) CA 1920; 1 story, zee-shaped gable roofed, with small gables breaking main roof. Clapboarded with 3/1 double-hung sashes in pairs and singles. Gable-roofed entry porch with heavy tapered boxed columns on heavy brick pedestals, and solid brick porch rail. 1950's addition in harmony with original house. Aluminum siding added over clapboard.
- 77 88. Methodist Superannuate/Adderhold House (610-7th St. SE) CA 1915; 2-story clapboarded, hip-roofed, wide shed-roofed dormer vent. Narrow box cornices, two one-story porches have light wrought iron trellis columns. Sashes are 1/1 double hung. One porch is shed-roofed and the other is hip-roofed. Ashed roofed enclosed porch is on rear, and a study has been added on other facade. Clapboard is covered by aluminum siding.

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- 19 131. Ehrensperger-Gober House (100-8th St. SE) 1913; 2-story gabled clapboarded with assymetrical entry covered by small gabled roof with barrell-vault soffit, supported by slim wood columns. Sashes are mullionless 1/1 double-hung. Many sashes are paired. Heavy brick chimney has sloped brick shoulders at 2nd floor level. Steep roof, boxed eaves have returns at bottom of rakes. Apparent addition to left of entry, and added colonnade connects house to hip-roofed clapboard garage. Aluminum siding has been added over clapboard.

BUILDINGS THAT DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT OF "DIE DIEUTSCHE KOLONIE VON NORD ALABAMA"

1, 2, 3 to be contributing pldns

- 4 2. Lorenz House (606-3rd St. SE) 1935; 1 1/2 story, brick irregular plan, multi-gabled steep roofs, double shoulder front chimney, brick arches at entry and side porch.
- 5 3. Marshall House (608-3rd St. SE) 1938; 1 1/2 story, brick and clapboard Jacobethan Revival, steep roofed, multi-gabled.
- 6 4. Griffin House (610-3rd St. SE) 1948; 1 1/2 story brick, steep multi-gabled roofed. Jacobethan Revival.
- 7 5. Richard House (702-3rd St. SE) 1937; 1 1/2 story brick, steep multi-gabled roofed Jacobethan Revival.
- 8 6. Haynes House (613-4th St. SE) 1947; 1 story brick and clapboard Ranch style.
- 9 7. Maddox House (611-4th St. SE) 1945; gable-roofed, small gabled porch supported by two square boxed columns, wide eaves, slightly projecting gable on side.
- 10 8. Haynes House (609-4th St. SE) 1947; irregular plan, brick, multi-gabled, medium roof slope, gabled entry porch with bricked arch openings, large carport.
- 11 9. Brock House (308-6th Ave. SE) CA 1920; greatly altered bungalow, no longer recognizable as such.
- 12 15. Karter House (319-5th St. SE) 1950; Jacobethan Revival, brick, tee-shaped plan, steep main roof, brick gables.
- 13 16. Carl Thompson House (406-4th St. SE) 1960; Ranch-Colonial ell-shaped, hip-roofed, one-story, clapboard.
- 19 21. Tompkins House (406-5th Ave. SE) 1955; tee-shaped plan, 1-story, vertical board and batten, large sliding windows, wide flat eaves, hip roofs and gable projecting from one hip.

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- 15 22. McPherson House (502-4th St. SE) 1950; rectangular hip roof with cutout portion under to form carport. Asbestos shingle siding, wide eaves, flat soffits, double-hung 2/2 sashes with horizontal panes.
- 16 24. Drinkard House (503-5th St. SE) 1956; Ranch-style house with low spreading tee-shaped gabled roof, brick veneer with wood gables.
- 17 25. Ezekial, McLeroy, Benn House (411-6th Ave. SE) 1941; 1 1/2 story, plus basement, steep gabled roof, square plan. Flagstone sandstone wall veneer with vertical board and batten gables with scalloped board ends at bottoms. Double-hung sashes. Clapboard addition to rear.
- 18 27. Ezekial House (504-4th St. SE) 1949; irregular 1 story and ground floor, irregular chimney mass, steep roof, bay window at front under gable. Sandstone veneer. Front gable, stained vertical board and batten.
- 19 35. Harden House (404-7th Ave. SE) 1938; 1 1/2 story gabled and dormered, clapboard, 6/6 double-hung sash, narrow boxed eaves and cornices, irregular plan, flat front porch with balustrade on top, light wrought iron porch columns.
- 20 40. Deese-Harbison Commercial Building (100-102-104 - 5th St. SE) 1962; 1 story, flat roofed brick with large glass aluminum frame show-windows, recess aluminum doors and windows.
- 21 43. Fleming-Smith House (511-2nd Ave. SE) 1953; irregular ell-shaped one-story brick, clapboard gable-roofed Colonial Ranch style.
- 22 44. Hackworth House (503-2nd Ave. SE) 1952; brick hip-roofed Ranch Colonial, rectangular plan with attached garage, double-hung mullionless sashes connected at top by frieze board under eave soffit. Hip-roofed projecting front porch supported by lacy wrought iron trellis post on brick pedestals.
- 23 48. Educational Building, St. John's United Church of Christ (510-2nd Ave. SE) 1955; rectangular one-story hip-roofed brick building, brick portico, multi-foil brick arches at gables, double-hung windows.
- 24 51. Minit Food Store (501-3rd Ave. SE) 1945; 1 story masonry retail building, large glass show windows.
- 25 52. Klein Home/St. Paul's Lutheran Parsonage (500-3rd Ave. SE) 1940; 1 1/2 story, steep multi-gabled cement-asbestos roof, irregular plan, 6/6 double-hung sashes. Narrow eaves and frieze board.
- 26 53. St. Paul's Lutheran School (510-3rd Ave. SE) 1950; flat-foofed 2-story brick, steel sashes school building, narrow roof overhang.

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- 21 54. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (514-4th Ave. SE) 1970; Catenary-curved roof, flat top roof with square skylights. Stained glass window and cross extend full height of center of gable which is covered by scored plywood. Fieldstone extends up to eave level; large tapered concrete buttresses flank nave exterior.
- 28 55. C. L. Lee House (316-5th St. SE) 1942; 1 1/2 story, steep multigabled asbestos-shingled roof, irregular plan, brick, 6/6 double-hung sashes. Brick arch over unsheltered entry door, Elliptical brick arches at side porch. Central chimney. No eaves at roof.
- 29 61. Buettner House (501-5th Ave. SE) 1968; 1 1/2 story C-shaped plan, clapboard gabled-roofed without gable eaves. Narrow molded cornice and friezeboard on drip eaves. Small narrow pedimented dormers on steep roof. Large brick end chimneys, 6/6 double-hung sashes.
- 30 62. Barnes-Nixon House (500-5th Ave. SE) 1958; 1-story brick Ranch Colonial, low one-story asymmetrical plan, wide shed roof front porch, wide eaves, multi-paned double-hung sashes, paneled entry door, boxed eaves.
- 31 65. Fuller House (506-6th St. SE) 1961; 2-story with carport, vertical board & batten siding, long front porch, gabled roof. First floor is brick, board and batten at 2nd.
- 32 66. Yost House (510-5th St. SE) 1952; 1 1/2 story, ell shaped, gabled roof, dormered brick base, vertical board and batten.
- 33 68. St. John House (600-5th St. SE) CA 1940; 1 story, rectangular, gabled roof, added front porch, cement-asbestos, roof and siding.
- 34 69. Jacobs House (602-5th St. SE) CA 1940; 1 1/2 story Colonial Revival, steep roofs; wide clapboard, flat "arched" wood porch openings, wide sash trim, oversized dormer, ell-shaped plan, small sideporch.
- 35 74. Hauk Home (611-2nd Ave. SE) 1945; irregular steep roof, gables, elliptical stone arches, slate roof, brick walls, double-hung sashes.
- 36 75. Judge Kenneth Griffith House (601-2nd Ave. SE) 1952; 1 story "C" shaped hipped-roof brick Ranch style, wide eaves, sandstone wall panel. Sashes are casements with mullions.
- 37 79. First Presbyterian Church (615-3rd Ave. SE) 1958; church and Sunday School building, flat roofs, with low-slope gable at sanctuary, grilles and columns along opened walkways. Vertical board and batten siding. Ell-shaped plan. Tall mullionless sashes at classrooms, and large mullioned window with embedded cross at sanctuary.
- 38 89. Lowry House (607-8th St. SE) 1972-73; 2-story brick veneer, with 1 1/2 story side wing, one-story garage. Gable roofs, except gambrel roof on 1 1/2 story wing. Porches supported by slender Tuscan columns. Small dormers at 1 1/2 story wing, central chimney with corbeled neck and cap. Boxed cornices, flash eave trim at gable rakes. Mullioned double-hung sashes.

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- 39 90. Ahlrichs House (700-6th Ave. SE) CA 1940; 1-story irregular gable-roofed, wide clapboards, mitered at corners. Gabled entry porch with ell plan wood trellis columns and frieze board below gable. Narrow, boxed eaves, exposed brick chimney with corbeled shoulders, 6/6 sashes, various sizes, singly and pairs.
- 40 93. Wittmeier House (605-8th St. SE) CA 1900, extremely altered, present form; 1-story heavy rectangular form topped by prismatic hipped roof, few openings, added oriel window on west side; Ranch Colonial wing on east side. Clapboard.
- 41 94. Young House (510-7th St. SE) 1938; 1 1/2 story Colonial Revival cottage, wide clapboard, gabled-roof, small projecting gabled entry and stoop. Double-hung mullioned sashes, singly and in combinations of 2 or 3.
- 42 97. Charles Young House (508-7th St. SE) 1939; 1 1/2 story, Colonial Revival cottage with gabled roof, three oversize gabled dormers, portico with flat roof and balustrade on top. Wide clapboard, double-hung sashes.
- 43 99. Parker, Owens, Griffin, Day House (706-5th Ave. SE) 1939; wide clapboard walls, oversized dormers, sashes are mullioned double-hung, flat semicircle entry stoop roof supported by cast iron open work panels. Later addition to side of house.
- 44 106. Bland House (712-3rd Ave. SE) 1953; ell-shaped, gabled, low-pitched, roof with narrow boxed cornices. Gables have clapboard or vertical board siding and wide rectangular vents.
- 45 110. Bledsoe House (300-8th St. SE) 1945; Classical Revival, 2-story hip-roofed, clapboard, unpedimented tetrastyle portico, two-story boxed columns of Tuscan profile. Box cornices, 6/6 double-hung sashes, 1-story side porch and rear wing, also hip roofed.
- 46 113. Thompson House (715-3rd Ave. SE) 1962; 1 story, C shaped, hipped roof, two central chimneys, narrow boxed cornices, double-hung sashes, slightly recessed entry door. Brick veneer.
- 47 114. McEntire-Reddick House (801-3rd Ave. SE) 1914-40; greatly altered 1940, originally bungalow, two-story clapboarded (aluminum siding) gabled, stuccoed chimney and foundation.
- 48 115. Bledsoe-Chambliss House (807-3rd Ave. SE) 1936; 2-story clapboard Colonial Revival, gable roofed, narrow boxed cornices, double-hung 6/6 sashes, flat semi-circular roof over entry stoop, supported by Tuscan columns.
- 49 117. Buchanan House (810-2nd Ave. SE) 1953; 1-story brick veneer, hip-roofed Ranch Colonial, irregular plan with attached carport, double-hung mullioned sashes, wrought iron trellis columns at recessed entry porch.
- 50 118. Dourough-Latta House (802-2nd Ave. SE) 1960; 1-story, Ranch Colonial, rectangular plan with low gabled roof, attached carport, clapboards, 2/2 double-hung sashes singly and pairs, large plate glass window is front flanked by narrow 2/2 double-hung windows.

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- 51 119. Richards-Bailey House (800-2nd Ave. SE) CA 1940; 2-room bungalow with later Ranch-Colonial wing. Gabled roof, one-story, clapboard, zee-shaped plan, vertical board and batten, wrought iron trellis columns under porch. Double-hung sashes, unboxed eaves and open triangular brackets at gables.
- 62 121. Lane-Glasscock House (710-2nd Ave. SE) 1940; clapboarded bungalow, front facing gable, unboxed wide eaves, offset entry porch with architrave at gable bottom, 3/1 double-hung windows, tapered boxed porch columns, rectangle plinth and capitals.
- 53 122. Plunkett House (706-2nd Ave. SE) 1940; 1 1/2 clapboard Colonial Revival, very steep and irregular multi-gabled roof, clapboard walls, mitered corners, 3 bay side windows, denticulated architrave.
- 54 124. Griffith Rental House (707-2nd Ave. SE) 1939; 1 1/2 story Colonial clapboarded cottage, gable roof with flat roofed side porch, supported by heavy boxed columns. Two large dormers over front. Small gabled roof over entry, supported by triangular brackets and with a barrel vault soffit. 6/6 double-hung sashes.
- 55 125. Nash House (709-2nd Ave. SE) 1940; gabled stone cottage, steep gabled roof narrow boxed eaves, dark trim, paired 6/6 double-hung sashes, sandstone flags laid up vertically as wall veneer. Porch roof supported by light wrought iron scrolled trellis work columns.
- 56 128. Turner-Steindorf-Stidham House (704-1st Ave. SE) CA 1890; extremely altered, clapboard, gabled roof, shed dormer, aluminum siding, wing to side, flat roof over entry supported by boxed wood columns, rock foundation.
- 57 132. Cullman Iron Works (801-1st Ave. SE) 1946; concrete block flat roofed industrial building, 6/6 sashes.

Inclusive Street Numbers: The Cullman Historic District of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama"

- 1) First Avenue, SE.
506, 508, 603, 612, 700, 704, 706, 801, 806, 812
- 2) Second Avenue, SE
503, 508, 511, 512, 601, 610, 611, 612, 700, 706, 707, 709, 710, 712, 713, 800, 801, 802, 810
- 3) Third Avenue, SE
410, 416, 422, 424, 500, 501, 503-509, 510, 511-517, 601, 615, 701, 712, 714, 715, 801, 807, 808, 811, 901
- 4) Forth Avenue, SE
410, 420, 510, 513, 514, 608
- 5) Fifth Avenue, SE
406, 500, 501, 506, 509, 510, 511, 600, 702, 706, 800, 806
- 6) Sixth Avenue, SE
308, 402, 405, 411, 605, 700, 702, 703, 708, 711
- 7) Seventh Avenue, SE
400, 404
- 8) Eighth Avenue, SE
401, 405
- 9) Third Street, SE
602, 606, 608, 610, 702
- 10) Forth Street, SE
406, 408, 504, 506, 600, 601, 608, 609, 611, 613
- 11) Fifth Street, SE
100-104, 118, 316, 319, 402, 411, 501, 503, 510, 600, 601, 602, 605, 608, 700, 701, 705
- 12) Sixth Street, SE
507, 601
- 13) Seventh Street, SE
306, 501, 503, 508, 509, 510, 607, 610
- 14) Eigth Street, SE
100, 300, 304, 501, 502, 508, 605, 607
- 15) Ninth Street, SE
100, 311

Historical Summary Cullman Historic District

John Gottfried Cullman, a Bavarian merchant and exporter, conceived the idea of a German colony in America after immigrating to the U.S. in 1865. In the late 1860s Cullman settled in Cincinnati, Ohio and opened a book shop. It was during this period that he began extensive travel across the country for the purpose of collecting information on various German colonies already in existence. Cullman intended this information to be used as a guide for the establishment and development of his own colony.

In 1871, during a fact-finding trip to North Alabama, Cullman met with former Alabama Governor Robert M. Patterson at Florence. Patton expressed interest in Cullman's venture and furnished men and horses to survey the area around Florence in an attempt to find a suitable site for a possible German immigrant colony. Cullman first chose tracts of land around Florence and Tusculumbia but was met with opposition from large real estate developers in the area as well as eastern and northern newspapers that discouraged immigration to the south.

On September 29, 1872 an event took place that opened the door for the establishment of Cullman's German colony in North Alabama. On that day the South and North Alabama Railroad, soon to become part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, completed its line from Montgomery to Decatur, Alabama. After the line was taken over by the L & N, the company realized the need for settlements to be started in the sparsely populated area bounding the line as a means of developing markets.

In December 1872 Cullman met with a representative of the L & N Railroad to propose a deal for the purchase of tracts of land from the company. Contrary to his original belief that the railroad would be opposed to the colony and in turn make an unreasonable deal, Cullman found the L & N very enthusiastic at the prospect of the establishment of a settlement on its new line. The L & N closed a deal with Cullman for 349,000 acres of land located in parts of Blount, Winston and Morgan Counties in Townships 9, 10 and 11 that extended east and west on both sides of the rail line. The terms of the agreement called for Cullman to pay for all advertisements and all expenses incurred in bringing immigrants into the area.

On January 5, 1873 Cullman held a meeting in Cincinnati for the purpose of enlisting families to immigrate to Alabama for his colony. Fourteen German families signed on at that meeting and became the pioneers of "Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama."

The site for the colony picked by Cullman was almost completely unsettled with no roads or bridges and only a few abandoned huts that had housed railroad construction workers. In late March 1873 the first five families arrived from Cincinnati and immediately began work clearing the area. A short time later a group of farmers from the state of Georgia immigrated to the colony.

Cullman began the task of surveying and laying out streets, avenues and lots for houses. The streets and avenues were laid out with 100' right of ways, so as according to legend, four wagons abreast could pass on the streets. Lots were 1/2 acre, measuring 165' front and 132' deep. Cullman's original plan was to use the European system with the house, stable, barn, privy and if the owner was a tradesman, a workshop all located on the lot.

All necessary building materials and provisions, needed by the colonists, had to be shipped to the site, which caused the expenses of the colony to be considerably high. A way to alleviate the scarcity and high cost of lumber was found when T. C. Wilhite offered to build a sawmill close to the colony. After the mill was completed, Wilhite

received a complete block of lots in the colony as a gift from the L & N. With an available supply of lumber, the construction of houses and commercial buildings began in earnest. The original houses constructed by the colonists were built from logs and contained one to four rooms.

By January 1874 the colony had a population of 123 families and was growing daily. By July the town had grown so rapidly that an election was held to decide the issue of incorporation. The colonists overwhelmingly approved both the incorporation and naming the town Cullman, in honor of its founder.

There was strong opposition to the incorporation from a small group of squatters living on colony land. The group believed that if Cullman was eliminated, then the incorporation would halt and more colony land could be grabbed for themselves. The assassination attempt on Cullman failed but he carried a scar from a head wound for the rest of his life.

The attempt on Cullman's life had no effect on the growth of the town or his energetic work of expanding its interest. By 1876 the town and surrounding area had grown so extensively that an effort was started to create a new county that would be named for Cullman. After an initial defeat in the legislature the act was approved overwhelmingly on February 24, 1877.

Cullman continued to advertise for immigrants to come to the colony and he published a pamphlet entitled "Pamphlet of the German Colony in and near Cullman in North Alabama." The pamphlet, which described the colony, its housing, manufacturing, agriculture, climate and other advantages, was distributed by special agents throughout the northern and eastern part of the country as an inducement to others to immigrate to the colony.

The town's growth and new prosperity brought about change within the residential district. The late 1870s, 1880s and 1890s witnessed the former colonists become settled and acquire new wealth and their small log houses replaced by larger and finer dwellings. The wide tree-lined streets and avenues, large lots and proximity of schools and churches attracted many influential merchants and professional men of the town's early developmental years. One of the professionals who settled within the district was George Parker who constructed his home (#1) in 1877. Parker was a banker, attorney, Cullman's mayor from 1889-1896 and established Parker & Company which, at one time, was the only banking institution between Birmingham and Decatur. Another influential citizen who made his home in the district was Judge Sutton Fuller, a lawyer, lumberman, state legislator and probate judge of Cullman County, who constructed his house (#107) in 1885. Other professionals such as Dr. J. U. Stiefelmeyer (#7), one of Cullman's early practicing physicians, settled and built fine homes in the district.

The State of Alabama also saw Cullman as an area of great attraction to immigrants. In 1888 the State Department of Agriculture published Alabama As It Is: The Immigrants and Capitalists Guide Book which described Cullman in this way:

"The town of Cullman is a point of great interest. Ten years ago there was scarcely the trace of a town to be seen. Now there is a population of perhaps 1,400 with good hotels, mills, wagon factories, blacksmith shops, a lime kiln and brick yard, barrel manufacturing, and furniture factories. Here are to be found good school and church facilities. The town is located directly upon the great Louisville and Nashville Railroad system, which gives its advantages with New Orleans on the south and Louisville and Cincinnati on the north...To have glanced over the sand-covered district where the bustling city of Cullman now is, prior to its settlement by the German colony, one would have thought its lands too thin and barren to respond... But under the direction of skilled owners, it has proved to

be one of the most desirable sections of Alabama. The population is contented and prosperous and is being, from time to time, increased by new acquisitions, both from America and Europe."

The district continued its development as a select area for homes of merchants and professionals thru the first two decades of the twentieth century. This continued development may be seen in such homes as the Steindorff-Engle-Glasscock House (130), Graf-Hartung-Turner-Feely House (116), Rambow-Abt House (102), the Hawk-Carothers-Buchmann-Wittmeier House (95) and the Carothers-Brown-Robertson-Clemmons House (105). The Carothers-Brown-Robertson-Clemmons House was built in the early 1900s by Wallace Carothers as a winter residence; however, after the death of his wife, the house became his permanent residence. This house was later the residence of Cullman's City Attorney and Alabama State Supreme Court Justice Joel Brown; M. L. Robertson, banker and mayor of Cullman from 1910 to 1932; and Dr. Joel Clemmons. Also, during this period several homes were completely remodeled as is exemplified by the Richard-Bogue-Musante House. The remodeling of this house, which took place in the early 1900s, completely encased the 1874 log house that was originally on the site.

In November 1905 the Imperial German Government sent a special fact-finding commission to investigate the conditions under which the German immigrants were living. After their investigation at Cullman and a special trip to Birmingham, the commission returned to Germany very pleased with conditions they had found.

By January 1906 the town of Cullman witnessed evidence of its growth when it was reported in the Cullman Democrat that the town plus all others within the county had received their first complete telephone exchange system.

A fine example of John Cullman's original plan for the utilization of space within blocks was also developed during this period. This block contains the Ehrensperger-Glasscock Cottage (134), the Ehrensperger-Gober House (131) and the Old Cullman Iron Works Foundry (133). The present Cullman Iron Works building was constructed in 1915 on the site of the Richard-Van May Bucket Factory. Henry Ehrensperger and his son Jacob came to Cullman in 1896, purchased the factory and changed its name. In 1902 Jacob Ehrensperger had a home constructed (131) on one side of the factory, then in 1913 Henry had his home constructed on the other side of the factory building. In 1915 the original factory building was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present corrugated tin and wood truss building (133).

The 1920s witnessed the continuation of the district's development as an area for the construction of fine homes. However, there was a change in the predominant style used for these houses, this style being the bungalow. The major builder of the majority of these houses was William Schlosser of Cullman. Early examples of the use of this style within the district are the Parker-Goidel House (10), the Fuller-St. John-Edwards House (63) and the Richter-Tew House (70), all of which were constructed by Schlosser. Construction of bungalows continued in the district into the late 1920s and early 1930s as may be seen by the Stewart House (23) built in 1927, the Calley-Geisen-Woodard House (91) built approximately 1920, the Hambric House (58) built in 1925, and the Arnold-Tyree House (37) which was built in 1930.

The most significant construction project of the 1930's, within the district, was a new elementary school (8), known as the East Elementary School. This building, at the time of its completion in 1936, was called one of the finest public improvement projects in any town in the state. The building was designed by Charles E. McCauley and was constructed by P. S. Duckworth and Company as a P.W.A. project at a cost of \$54,000.

One of the most unique construction projects in Cullman was two series of row houses (49 & 50) which were constructed during the early 1940s. Known as the Leigeber Apartments, these buildings, unlike any others within the district, were attempts at construction of mass housing at the lowest possible cost in land and variation. The first building, constructed in 1940, was built with brick and had bungalow porches, at each unit, in an attempt to resemble the St. John's Church parsonage which shares the same block. The second building constructed in 1945 was built to serve strictly as low-cost housing and no attempt was made at detailing as seen in the earlier building.

Several well-known Alabamians have lived or are now living within the district. One of the best known citizens is former two-term Governor James E. "Big Jim" Folsom who resides at 702 Fifth Avenue, S.E. Other prominent Alabamians who lived in the district were Judge Anna Lola Price, the first woman in Alabama's history to be appointed to serve on a high state court, and State Supreme Court Justice Joel B. Brown. Several citizens of local importance, including several mayors of Cullman and probate judges of Cullman County, have resided in the district.

Many of the houses within the district, which have been passed down from generation, are still owned by decendants of the original colonists of Cullman.

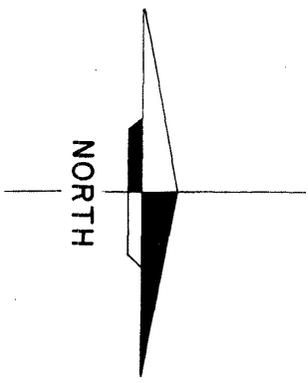
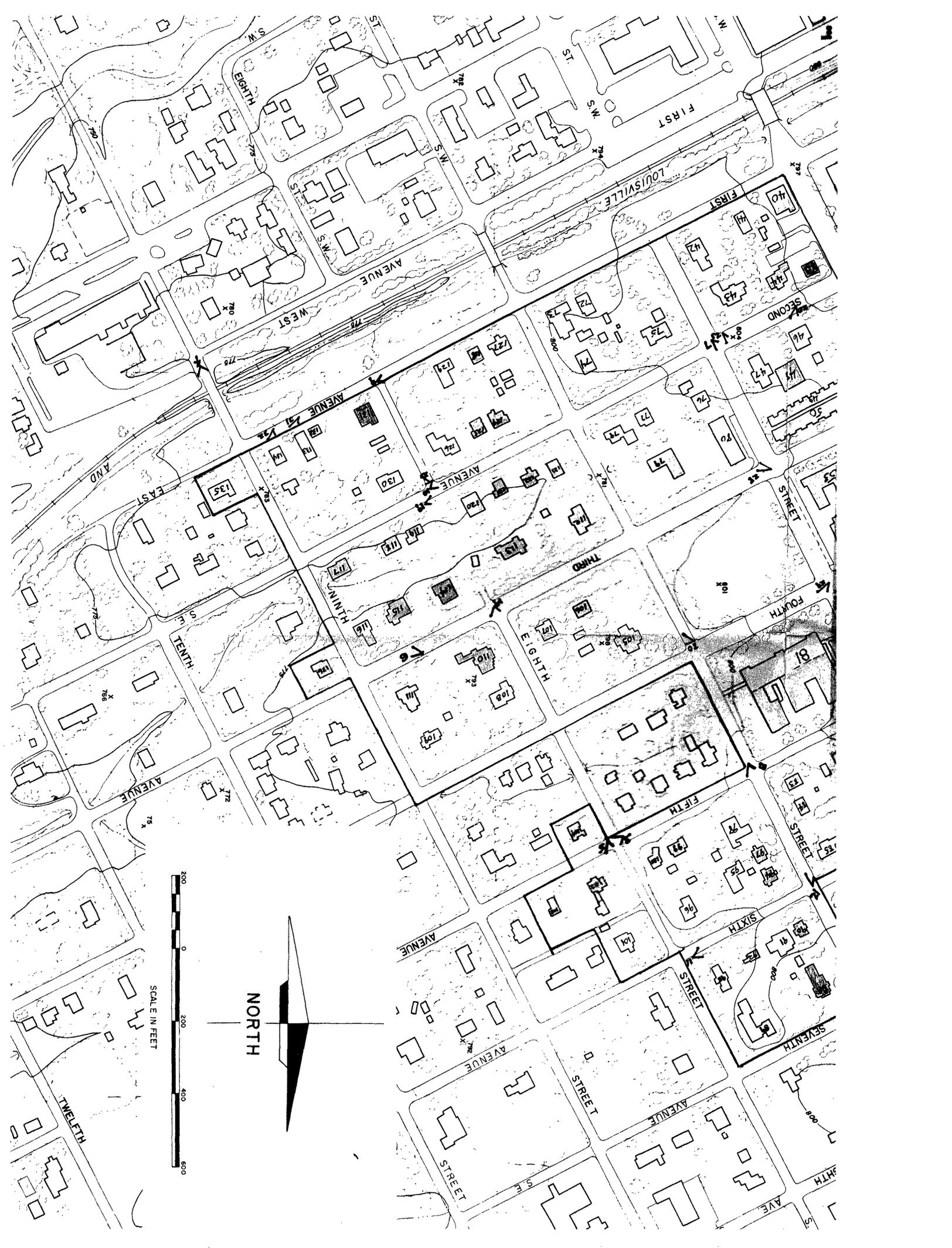
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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- Alabama As It Is; The Immigrants and Capitalists Guide Book. Alabama Department of Agriculture, Montgomery, 1888.
- Graf, Dot. If Walls Could Talk - Whispers From Cullman, AL. Oxmoor Press, 1977.
- Official Cullman Centennial Booklet (1873-1973) Cullman Centennial Commission, Cullman, AL 1973.
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- Harold I. Fisher "New Sanitary System, Elementary School Among Finest in Alabama" Birmingham News-Age-Herald, 9/8/36.
- "Progressive Cullman's Progressive Business Men" Cullman Democrat Oct. 12, 1905
- "Representatives of German Government Visit Cullman" Cullman Democrat Nov. 23, 1905
- "Cullman County Growing Rapidly" Cullman Democrat Jan. 11, 1906
- "Historical and Industrial Edition" Cullman Democrat, March 19, 1931



Map labels include street names: WEST AVENUE, EAST AVENUE, HANLIN AVENUE, LOUISVILLE AVENUE, FIRST STREET, SECOND STREET, THIRD STREET, FOURTH STREET, FIFTH STREET, SIXTH STREET, SEVENTH STREET, EIGHTH STREET, NINTH STREET, TENTH STREET, ELEVENTH STREET, TWELFTH STREET, and S.W. ST. Building numbers are scattered throughout the blocks, such as 135, 130, 128, 126, 124, 122, 120, 118, 116, 114, 112, 110, 108, 106, 104, 102, 100, 98, 96, 94, 92, 90, 88, 86, 84, 82, 80, 78, 76, 74, 72, 70, 68, 66, 64, 62, 60, 58, 56, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0.

