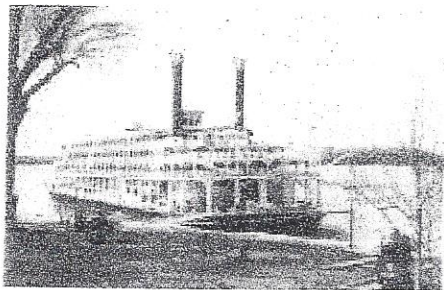


## LOUISVILLE

Ben Casseday's 1852 *History of Louisville*, described the *Falls City* in the following manner:

**Louisville is situated on an open plain, where the wind has access from every direction; upon a sandy soil, which readily absorbs the water that falls upon it; susceptible of adequate drainings; supplied bountifully with pure lime stone water, which is filtered through a depth of thirty or forty feet of sand; its streets are wide and laid off at right angles-north and south, east and west-giving the freest ventilation; and the buildings compact and comfortable, and generally so constructed as to be dry and to admit freely the fresh air. It is situated upon the border of the beautiful Ohio, and environed by one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, supplying it with abundances of food, and all the comforts and luxuries of life.**

Who could have resisted the temptation to see Louisville after that raving review? Certainly not Henry Hulsmann. Henry was born Hermann Heinrich Hulsmann in Hanover, Germany on November 10, 1833. On September 10, 1857 the Kingdom of Hanover issued him a passport. That registered passport #963 gives us a great description of him. He was 23 years old, 5ft. 9in. tall, slim, with black hair and brown eyes. His complexion was noted as "healthy", he had a long face with round chin, a rounded forehead and a plump nose. It stated that at that time he was living in Hollenstede, and anticipated emigrating to America through Bremen. According to his citizenship paper processed in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1869, he stated that he emigrated to America in 1858. He probably boarded a ship in Bremen bound for New Orleans, and then traveled on to Louisville, most likely by steamboat.



**"The steamboats were finer than anything on shore — like palaces."  
Mark Twain. I lfe on the Mississippi.**

Henry arrived in Louisville about three years after *Bloody Monday*, which occurred on August 6, 1855. *Bloody Monday*, an anti-immigrant bigotry caused by ignorance and fear, was fanned into violence by the irresponsible rhetoric of one man, George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal.

In the beginning, Louisville's residents lived in the few blocks between Jefferson Street and the riverfront, with First Street being its eastern boundary. It did not take long, however, as commerce and manufacturing flourished, as did real estate and taxes, for many of the new German Catholic immigrants to begin moving east and to form a circle of German "suburban" communities.

Casseday also wrote in 1852:

:

**Of the present population of Louisville (51,726), no less than 18,000 are Germans, and this number is daily being augmented by arrivals from the fatherland. It would perhaps be no more than just to say that these foreigners form, as a body, one of the best classes of our population. They are a careful, pains-taking and industrious people, of quiet, unobtrusive and inoffensive manners; and are, a majority of instances, men of some education and ability. ...From the educated German, we may learn that enthusiastic love and reverence for the intellectual and for the beautiful in all its phases, whether of nature, of sentiment, or of art, which is inherent in his character, and which gives to life so much of its charm; while by us he is taught that practicality must be the basis of his philosophy,..."**

I am convinced that our Henry, was the inspiration for this glowing description, and therefore it did not take him long to find a wife. Jefferson County, Kentucky marriage records show that a Henry **Hulseman** married Teresa Swindler on June 21, 1859. That was the year that a tornado touched down in Louisville, killing 16 people in the Fourth Presbyterian Church alone. Perhaps it was an omen of what was to come for them.

They probably settled in what was known as the Uptown or East End area, which stretched east from First Street to Beargrass Creek, and South from Main Street to Broadway. Today that area is known as Phoenix Hill. That area was made up of hardworking, middle class merchants and workers, including blacksmiths, tanners, distillers, brewers and soap makers. Some of the earliest residents operated small dairy farms. Later settlers there included many carpenters and tradesmen.

Henry and Teresa were most likely among the colorful people who



enjoyed the Phoenix Hill Brewery and Park, which included a tree shaded beer garden and picnic grounds. It also featured: terraced gardens with a fountain; a huge pavilion with a stage, bandstand and dance floor; a bowling alley and skating rink. But the biggest attraction was 111 foot bar. Henry just may have taken Teresa there on a date or two. They may even have been present when Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson or William Jennings Bryan delivered their speeches in that park. They may also, have frequented such places as the Story Avenue breweries, such as the famous Oertel's.

The 1860 census shows Henry Holtzman, age 27, head of household, his wife, Teresa, age 20, and Ann Schwindler, age 66, (who would, of course, be a relative of Teresa) all at the same address in the 1<sup>st</sup> Ward of Louisville, Kentucky. Even though the spelling is different, the age confirms that it is the same "Henry". His occupation was listed as "day laborer" and his personal estate was documented as being worth \$100.

Henry and Teresa began raising a family right away. In 1860, Louisville was by far, the Commonwealth of Kentucky's largest city, and most important trade center with a population of 69,729. Henry and Teresa increased that number by at least four that we can document. They were:

- Rosa-born in Oct. of 1860 - married Frank J. Litsch May 13, 1885 - died Feb 2, 1904
- Mary-born in 1864
- Henry-born in 1866
- Bernard (Benny)-born Feb 1869 - married Frances ?- died 1934

The Civil War conflict began on February 4, 1861, when South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas seceded from the Union. Kentucky, which remained neutral, had become a slave trade market and slave smuggling hub, where slaves were smuggled into the free states of Ohio and Indiana.

In general, German Americans felt more strongly about the preservation of the Union than about the abolition of slavery. By the time Republican Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860, the seven southern states had already seceded from the Union, and German Americans (Republicans and Democrats alike) frowned upon this breach of national unity. After all, it was the search for economic and political stability that had motivated many of them to emigrate. This sentiment most likely spurred Henry to join the Union Army.



## CIVIL WAR

Henry joined the Indiana 16th Infantry Regiment, Company "D", on Apr 23, 1861 for one year. He mustered out on May 23, 1862.

### *16th Regiment Infantry (1 Year)*

*Organized at Richmond, Ind., for one year's service May, 1861. Transferred to United States service July 23, 1861, and left State for Baltimore, Md.; thence moved to Sandy Hook, Md., July 28. Attached to Abercrombie's Brigade, Dept. of the Shenandoah, to October, 1861. Abercrombie's Brigade, Banks' Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Banks' 5th Army Corps, to April, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Dept. of the Shenandoah, to May, 1862.*

*SERVICE.--Duty at Pleasant Valley, Md., until August 17, 1861, and at Darnestown until October 21. Operations about Ball's Bluff October 21-24. Action at Goose Creek and near Edward's Ferry October 22. Camp at Seneca Creek until December 2, and at Frederick City until February, 1862. Moved to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., February 27, and to Charleston March 1. March to Winchester March 10-12. Strasburg March 27. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley until April. Duty at Warrenton, Va., April 2 to May 22. Reconnaissance to the Rappahannock River April 7. Ordered to Washington, D.C., May 12, and mustered out May 14, 1862.*

*Regiment lost during service 1 Enlisted man killed and 15 Enlisted men by disease. Total 16.*

On Oct 15, 1862, he reenlisted in the Indiana 83<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment, Company "D".

### *83rd Regiment Infantry*

*Organized at Lawrenceburg, Ind., September 4 to November 5, 1862. Ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and attached to 4th Brigade, 5th Division, District of Memphis, Tenn., 13th Army Corps (Old), Dept. of the Tennessee, November, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Memphis, 13th Army Corps, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Sherman's Yazoo Expedition, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, to June, 1865.*

*SERVICE.--Duty at Memphis, Tenn., to November 26, 1862. "Tallahatchie March" November 26-December 13, 1862. Sherman's Yazoo Expedition December 20, 1862, to January 3, 1863. Chickasaw Bayou December 26-28. Chickasaw Bluff December 29. Expedition to Arkansas Post, Ark., January 3-10, 1863. Assault and capture of Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, January 10-11. Moved to Young's Point, La., January 17, and duty there until April. Black Bayou March 24-25. Demonstration on Haines' and Drumgould's Bluffs April 29-May 2. Movement to Join army in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 2-14. Battle of Champion's Hill May 16. Siege of Vicksburg May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 4-10. Siege of Jackson July 10-17. Camp at Big Black to Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26-November 20. Operations on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Alabama October 20-29. Cherokee Station, Ala., October 21. Bear Creek, Tuscumbia, October 27. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Tunnel Hill November 23-25. Mission Ridge November 25. Pursuit to Graysville November 26-27. March to relief of Knoxville, Tenn., November 28-December 8. Garrison duty in Alabama*

*until May, 1864. Atlanta Campaign May 1 to September 8. Demonstrations on Resaca May 8-13. Near Resaca May 13. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Advance on Dallas May 18-25. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Assault on Kenesaw June 27. Ruff's Mills July 3-4. Chattahoochie River July 6-17. Battle of Atlanta July 22. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Ezra Chapel, Hood's second sortie, July 28. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama against Hood September 29-November 3. Turkeytown and Gadsden Road, Ala., October 25. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10-21. Fort McAllister December 13. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Cannon's Bridge, South Edisto River, S.C., February 8. Orangeburg February 11-12. North Edisto River February 12-13. Columbia February 16-17. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh April 10-14. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D.C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 20. Grand Review May 24. Mustered out June 3, 1865. Regiment lost during service 5 Officers and 56 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 220 Enlisted men by disease. Total 284.*

**He was discharged with the rank of Sergeant on Aug 15, 1863.**

**Database:** American Civil War Soldiers

**Personal Information**

Name: **Henry Hulsman ,**  
 Enlistment Date: **15 October 1862**  
 Distinguished Service: **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE**  
 Side Served: **Union**  
 State Served: **Indiana**  
 Unit Numbers: **639 639**  
 Service Record: **Enlisted as a Private on 15 October 1862**  
**Drafted in Company D, 83rd Infantry Regiment**  
**Indiana on 15 October 1862.**  
**Mustered out Company D, 83rd Infantry Regiment**  
**Indiana on 15 August 1863**

**Source Information:**

Historical Data Systems, comp. *Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers*. [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 1999-. Data compiled by Historical Data Systems of Kingston, MA from the following list of works.  
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Louisville did not incur any damage from Confederate raids and after an initial slump, actually prospered more from the war than any other Kentucky city. By 1870, the population of Louisville had climbed to more than 100,000.

After the war, Henry returned home to Teresa and their little daughter, Rosa. In 1864, their second child, Mary was born. We have very little information about her. Jefferson County marriage records show that a Mary Hulsman married Harry Coleman on November 28, 1894. If this is Henry's daughter, she would have been about 30 years old, but it cannot be proven at this time. We have even less information about the third child, Henry Hulsman, Jr., who was born in 1866. And then there was Benny.

Bernard (Benny) Hulsman was born in February of 1869. He married Frances, we are unable to determine her maiden name at this time. The 1920 census shows them residing at 1033 Shelby Street. Benny passed away in 1934 and Frances died March 25, 1947. They had nine children. They were:

- Bernard- born June. 1893
- Edward-born Oct, 1894
- Raymond-born 1904 - died Aug 31, 1974
- Richard-born 1908-died Jul 15, 1991
- Nicholas-born Oct 1896-died Jul 10, 1958
- Loretta (Marie?)-born 1901-died March 8, 1994
- Alma -born 1911
- Joseph-born 1905-died Feb 20, 1926

We do know that Rosa married Frank Litsch on May 13, 1885. Together they had five children. They were:

- Edward - born 1890 - married Mattie ?-3children, Mildred, Margaret, Marian-died ?
- Lillian - born Jan 22, 1895 - married Roy Churchman - (no children) died Jan 21, 1982
- Viola - born Dec 7, 1892 - died Jan 21, 1916
- Cecilia (or Celia) - born 1902
- Alfred (or Alford) - born - 1899

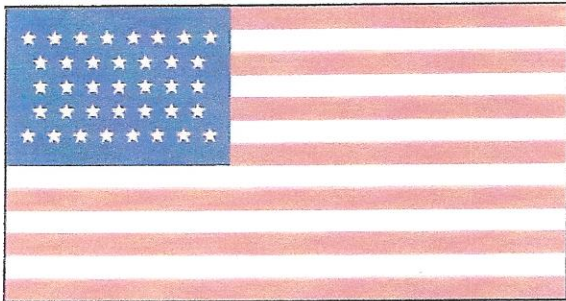
Unfortunately, Rosa passed away at an early age, on Feb 2, 1904, leaving five young children for Frank to care for. Through their oldest girl, Lillian, we kept in contact with their family. Lillian (Lil) and her husband, Roy, and one of her brother Ed's daughters, Margaret, and her husband, George Laun, often attended family functions.



Teresa did not get to enjoy her children very long, because she died shortly after Bernard was born, probably in 1869. Word has it that soon after her death, Henry traveled back to Germany, and returned to Louisville with a new wife and mother for his children. She was Christine Kottem.

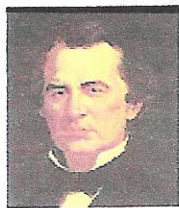
1869 was also the year that Henry was naturalized. On July 30, 1869, at the age of 35, he was made a citizen of the United States of America. The 37-Star Flag was the official Flag of our country on that date.

*July 30, 1869*



*Henry became a citizen  
of the  
United States of America*

**The 37-Star Flag:** This Flag became the Official United States Flag on July 4th 1867. A star was added for the admission of Nebraska (March 1st, 1867) and was to last for ten years. The three Presidents who served under this flag were; Andrew Johnson (1865-1869), Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877), and Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881).



**Andrew Johnson**



**Ulysses Simpson Grant**



**Rutherford B. Hayes**





State of Kentucky, City of Louisville, ss.

Be It Remembered, That on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine: Henry Holzman a native of Germany personally appeared before the City Court of Louisville, (it being a Court of Record, having Common Law Jurisdiction and a Clerk and Seal) and swore to and filed the following Petition, praying to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, to-wit:

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT OF LOUISVILLE:

Your petitioner Henry Holzman a native of Germany would respectfully state that he was born in Hanover that he emigrated to the United States of America in the year 1858 and landed at New Orleans in the state of Louisiana in the year 1858 that he is thirty five years of age and he has lived in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, about 11 years past, that he is      feet      inches high, has      hair,      eyes,      complexion, and is made, that it is and has been for three years last past, Bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and absolutely and entirely to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any and every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Prussia to whom he now owes allegiance.

Hy Holzman

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, and that the foregoing is truly copied from the Records in my office, I, Phil. Tomppert, Jr., Clerk of the City Court of Louisville, have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court, this 30th day of July A.D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and in the 78th year of the Commonwealth.

Phil Tomppert, Jr

STATE OF KENTUCKY)  
CITY OF LOUISVILLE )

I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Judge of the City Court of Louisville, in the State aforesaid do certify that Phil. Tomppert, Jr., who signed the foregoing certificate, is the Clerk of said Court, duly elected and qualified, that all his official acts as such, are entitled to full faith and credit, and that his foregoing attestation is in due form of law.  
Given under my hand at the City of Louisville, this day      day of      186

J.C.C.L.



# FAMILY GROUP SHEET for Henry's first family

## HUSBAND:

**Henry Hulsmann** (or Hulsmann)

MOTHER - ?

FATHER - ?

BORN Nov. 18, 1833 in Hanover, Germany

DIED Nov. 2, 1910 in Louisville, KY

BURIED St. Michael's Cemetery, Louisville, KY

Immigrated from Hanover to New Orleans in 1858

MARRIED June 21, 1859

## WIFE:

**Teresa Swindler** (or Schwindler)

MOTHER - Ann Swindler

FATHER - John Swindler

BORN 1840 in Jefferson County, KY

DIED about 1869 in Jefferson County, KY

## CHILDREN:

1.

### **Rosa Hulsmann**

BORN Oct, 1860

DIED Feb 2, 1904

MARRIED Frank Litsch May 13, 1885

CHILDREN

1) **Edward Litsch**

2) **Lillian Litsch** - BORN Jan 22, 1895 - DIED Jan 21, 1982

MARRIED Roy Churchman - CHILDREN none

3) **Viola Litsch** - BORN Dec 7, 1892 - DIED Jan 21, 1916

4) **Alfred (or Alford) Litsch** - BORN 1899 - DIED ?

5) **Cecilia (or Celia) Litsch** - BORN 1902 - DIED ?

2.

### **Mary Hulsmann**

BORN 1864

DIED ?

MARRIED Harry Coleman Nov 28, 1894

3.

### **Henry Hulsmann**

BORN 1866

DIED ?

4.

### **Bernard (Benny) Hulsmann**

BORN Feb 1869

DIED 1934

MARRIED Frances ?

CHILDREN

1) **Edward Hulsmann** - BORN Oct 1894 - DIED ?

2) **Nicholas Hulsmann** - BORN Oct 1896 - DIED July 10, 1958

3) **Loretta (Marie) Hulsmann** - BORN 1901 - DIED March 8, 1994

4) **Raymond G. Hulsmann** - BORN 1904 - DIED Aug 3, 1974

5) **Joseph Hulsmann** - BORN 1905 - DIED Feb 20, 1926

6) **Richard Hulsmann** - BORN 1908 - DIED July 15, 1991

7) **Alma (or Alicia) Hulsmann** - BORN 1911

8) **Bernard Hulsmann** - BORN June 1893



*Christine was born August 18, 1852  
in Hanover, Germany. She immigrated to  
America in 1870 and married Henry Hulsman in Jefferson County,  
Kentucky on April 5, 1871. She became a citizen in 1875.  
She died January 17, 1931 and is buried at St. Michael's cemetery.*