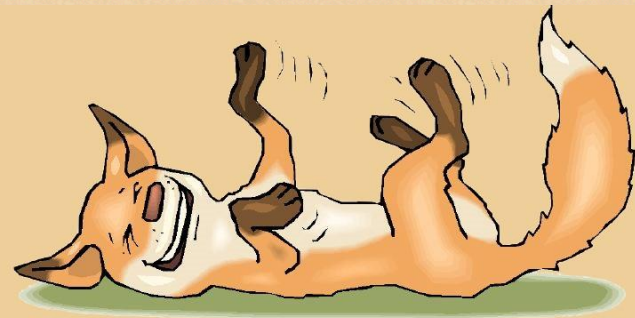




kenneth w. fuchs

presents



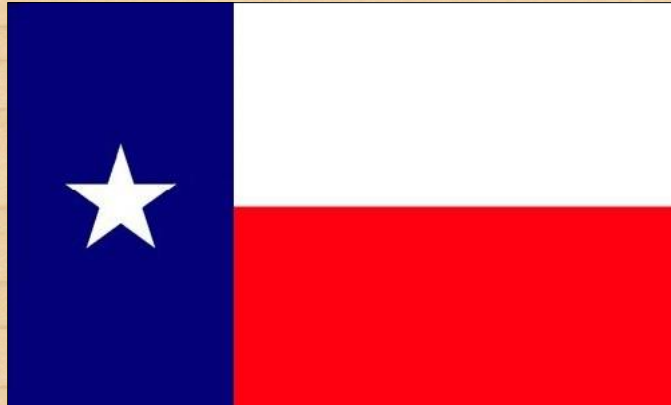
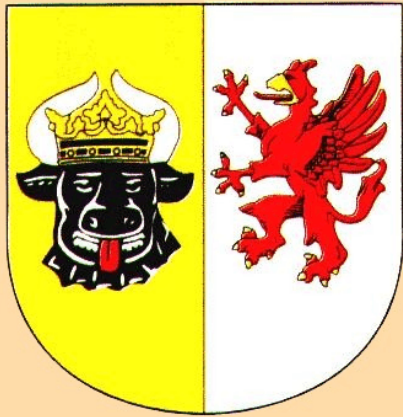
# Adolf Fuchs

## His World and His Heritage

---

---

A Journey from Mecklenburg  
To Texas and New Mexico



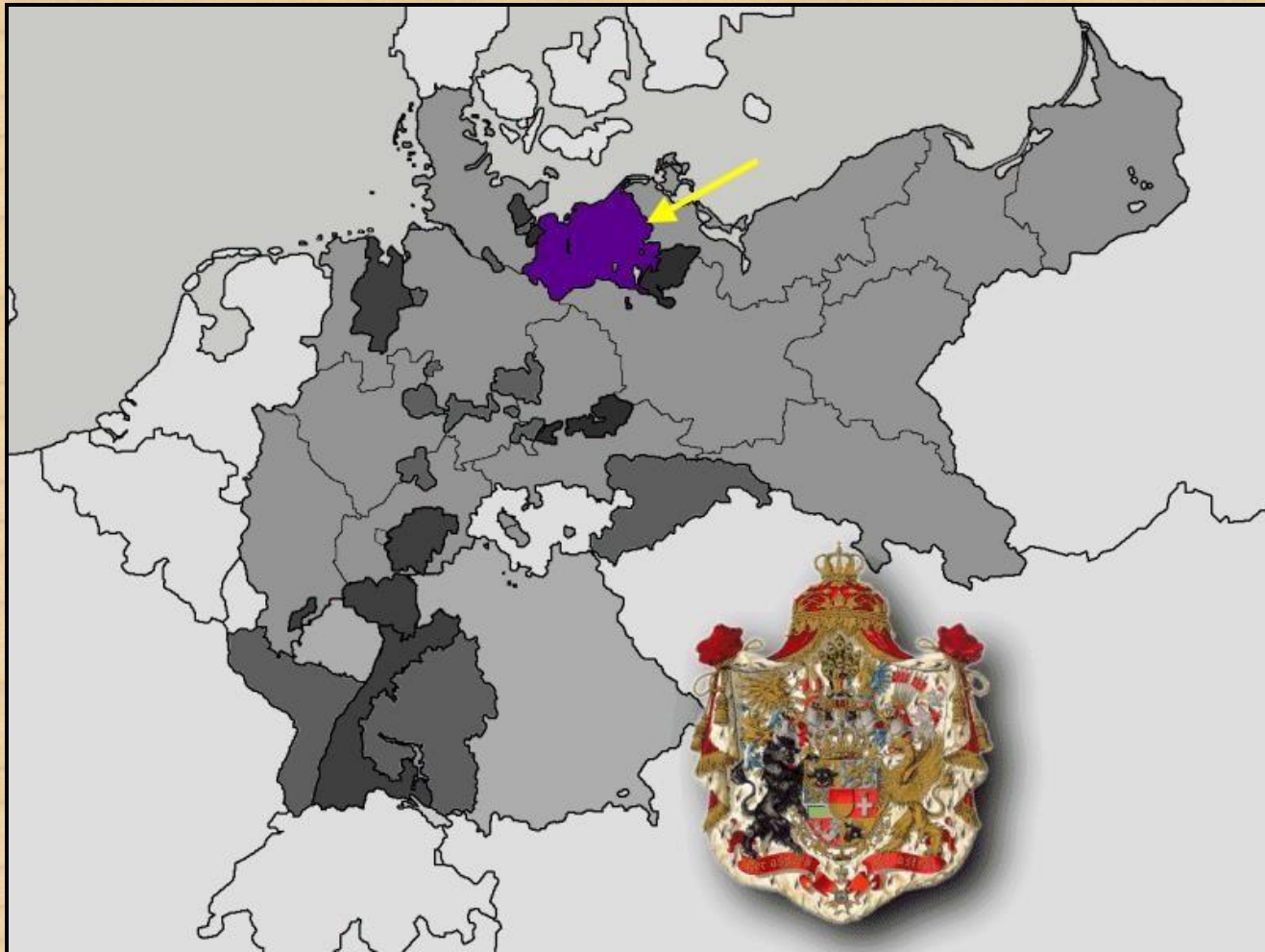
**2 0 0**

**Years**

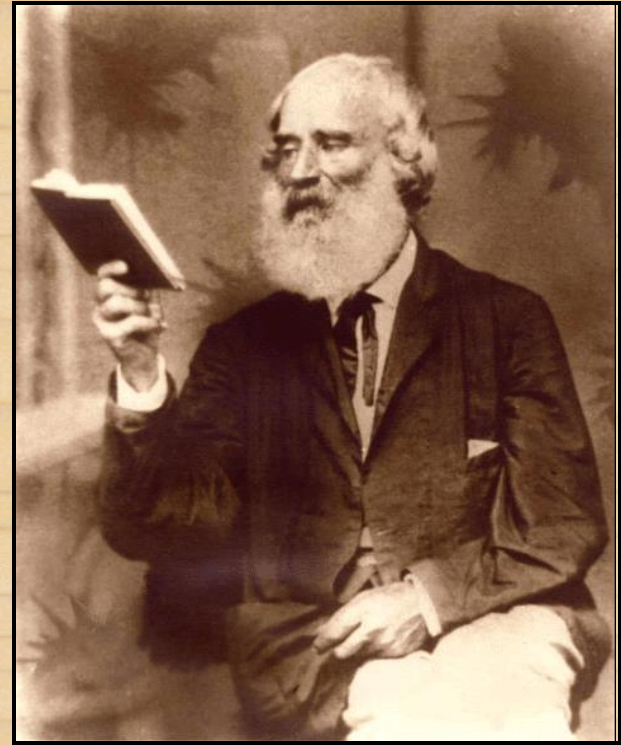
**Ago . . .**

in a small land called

**M e c k l e n b u r g . . .**



**Carl Adolf Friedrich Fuchs**, most commonly identified as Pastor Adolf Fuchs, was born on **September 19, 1805**, in Güstrow, Mecklenburg.





Carl Adolf Fuchs was the youngest son of **Superintendent (Bishop) Adolf Friedrich Fuchs (1753-1828)** and the Superintendent's third wife, **Margaretha Dorothea Schröder.**



**Adolf Friedrich Fuchs** was born in Neuenkirchen in Mecklenburg-Strelitz on December 27, 1755, son of Pastor **Johann Conrad Fuchs** (1715-1792), and **Katharine Dorothea Ockel** (1728-1811).





He became **a teacher** in  
Prenzlau in 1779 and **the**  
**headmaster** of the cathedral  
school in Ratzeburg in 1781.



In 1789 he became the headmaster of the **Domschule** (cathedral school) at **Güstrow** and was granted the title of **Professor** by a decree from Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg in 1792.




A coin bearing the initials “**AF**” for Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This logo reappeared in Texas in the 1850s as the officially registered brand of Adolf Fuchs.

The patent of 1792  
which granted **the  
title of Professor**  
to Adolf Friedrich  
Fuchs

Adolf Friedrich Fuchs  
Königlicher Professor  
an der Universität  
zu Bonn

Wir, der Kaiserliche und Königl. Preussische  
König Friedrich Franz von Preussen, Herzog  
zu Mecklenburg etc.  
Auf dem Rath der hochwürdigsten  
Gelehrten und Hofrathes, des Herrn  
von Mecklenburg, liebe Rathen und Herren!  
Wir erlassen auf euer Verlangen, daß wir euch  
solleigenamens beauftragen den Rector Fuchs dafelbst  
zum Hofrath ernennen zu lassen, und ihn das Recht  
in dem frühigen Dato darüber haben zu lassen  
zu lassen. Woher ihr uns zu rufen, und wir an  
euch auf Rath mit Gutem zu thun. Gegeben  
unserer Residenz Berlin den 19<sup>ten</sup> Januar 1792.

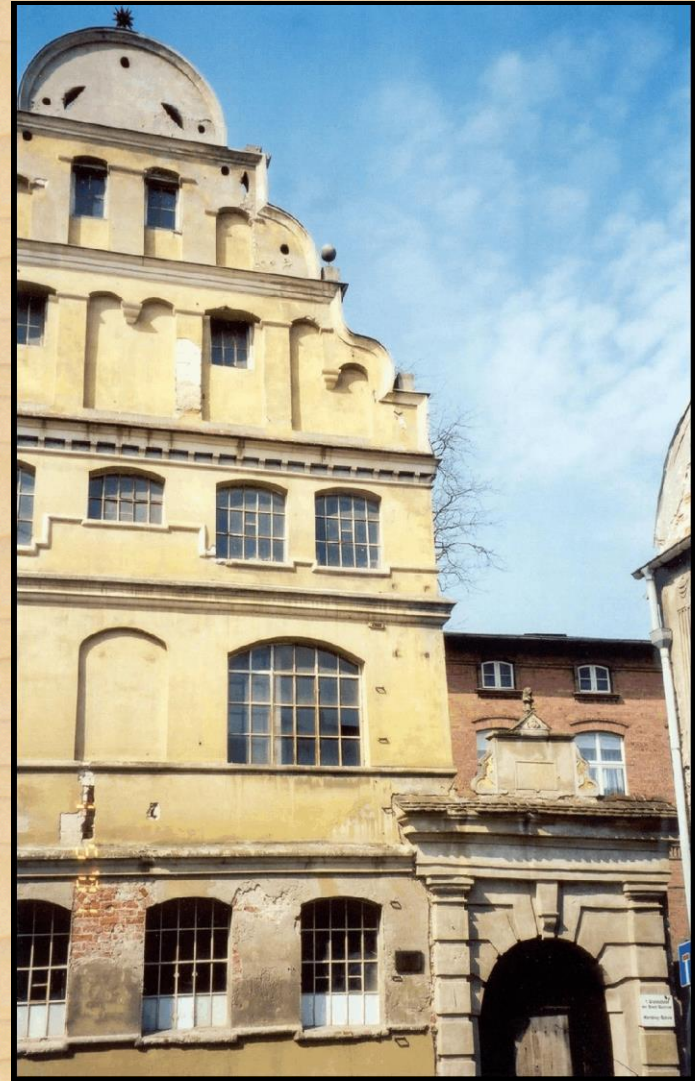




The Güstrow **Schloss** (palace), residence of the dukes of Mecklenburg, located a couple of blocks from the Dom.



The Domschule in Güstrow, around 1800. The **Director's house**, where Carl Adolf most likely was born in 1805, can be seen in the distance on the right.



The Domschule in 1928 and in 2001.



The Domschule, built in 1579, Mecklenburg's oldest school building





A view of Güstrow circa 1880. The Domschule can be seen in the center of the picture.



The **Güstrow Dom** (Cathedral), where Carl Adolf's father served as **Superintendent** from 1811 until his death in 1828.



**Superintendent Fuchs** experienced a number of **personal tragedies** in his life. In all, he was the father of **ten** children. He was happily married but lost each of his three wives.



Elise Dannehl, his first wife,  
had a son and a daughter.

Ernst Johann **Conrad**

**Fuchs**, the son, was a pastor  
in the village of Kittendorf.

Conrad's older son Heinrich  
Fuchs accompanied Pastor  
Adolf's family to Texas on  
board the *Gerhard Hermann*  
in 1845.



- His second wife, **Marie Elisabeth Giesenhagen**, had two sons and a daughter. The older son, **Adolf Friedrich "Fritz" Fuchs**, eventually brought his family to Texas in 1850. He was the grandfather of our Grossmama, **Gini Fuchs**.



- His second wife, **Marie Elisabeth Giesenhagen**, had two sons and a daughter. The older son, **Adolf Friedrich "Fritz" Fuchs**, eventually brought his family to Texas in 1850. He was the grandfather of our Grossmama, **Gini Fuchs**.
- Marie died several weeks after giving birth to her second son, **Adolf Augustin**, in August 1796. He died at the age of four and a half in February 1801.



This older half brother, **Adolf Friedrich Fritz” Fuchs**, fought with **Lützow’s Volunteers** in the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon 1813-1815.



Superintendent Fuchs' third wife, **Margaretha Dorothea Schröder**, was the mother of four girls and a son, Carl Adolf Fuchs. She died when the boy was only five years old, ten days before her husband Adolf Friedrich Fuchs became Superintendent of Güstrow.





As a child, Carl Adolf lived with his father and his sisters in the Superintendent's house located near the Dom.

The Superintendent's  
house in Güstrow.



Raphael



Luther



Haydn

Mozart

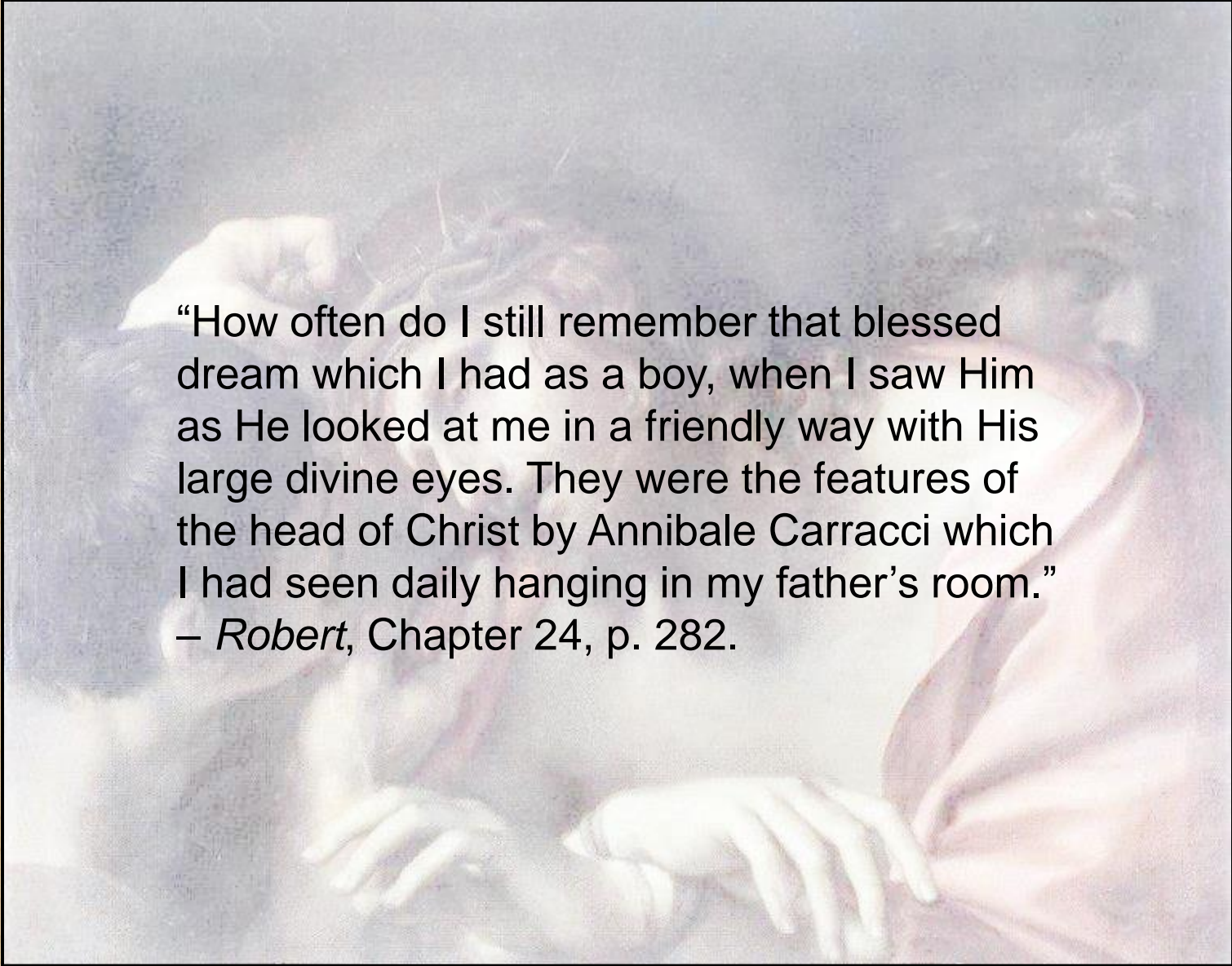


Schiller



Goethe

Young Carl Adolf grew up in an environment and a household devoted to religion, art, music, and **literature**.



“How often do I still remember that blessed dream which I had as a boy, when I saw Him as He looked at me in a friendly way with His large divine eyes. They were the features of the head of Christ by Annibale Carracci which I had seen daily hanging in my father’s room.”  
– *Robert*, Chapter 24, p. 282.



“The Mocking of Christ” by Annibale Carracci, Italian Baroque Era painter (1560-1609)

The boy Carl Adolf enjoyed **outdoor activities**



and he also learned to play **the violin.**



He entered university at the age of eighteen and studied **theology** and **philosophy** at the Universities of Halle, Berlin, Rostock, and **Jena**.

As a student at Jena in 1827 he was greatly influenced by the controversial professor of philosophy **Jacob Friedrich Fries**, who promoted the creation of a national German state and was subsequently banned from teaching philosophy at Jena.







At Jena, he most likely participated in the nationalistic activities of the **Burschenschaften**,” the student corporations then known as **the Young Germany Movement**.

In 1828 **Luise Rümker** and her younger sister **Ulrike**, young ladies from Rostock, went to stay with their Uncle **Rümker**, a wine merchant in Güstrow. His business was located near the **Glaviner Tor [Gate]**.



It was there that a romantic love affair developed for each of the two young sisters, who were so devoted to one another.



One of the young men was **the son of Superintendent Fuchs of Güstrow**; the other was his friend, a distant relative named Wilhelm Schulz, who was a young lawyer and son of a wealthy merchant of Hamburg.



The two sisters became engaged to these two highly idealistic and interesting men, who were not at all suited for the practical side of life:



The two sisters became engaged to these two highly idealistic and interesting men, who were not at all suited for the practical side of life:

**Luise**, to the young theologian **Adolf Fuchs**



The two sisters became engaged to these two highly idealistic and interesting men, who were not at all suited for the practical side of life:

**Luise**, to the young theologian **Adolf Fuchs**

and **Ulrike** to the lawyer **Wilhelm Schulz**.





When the young theologist preached his first sermon in the customarily unheated Church in Güstrow in late winter 1828, Superintendent Fuchs caught a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.





The son had just become engaged and had wanted to inform his beloved father of his plans, but the old man was no longer capable of understanding. He died on April 13.





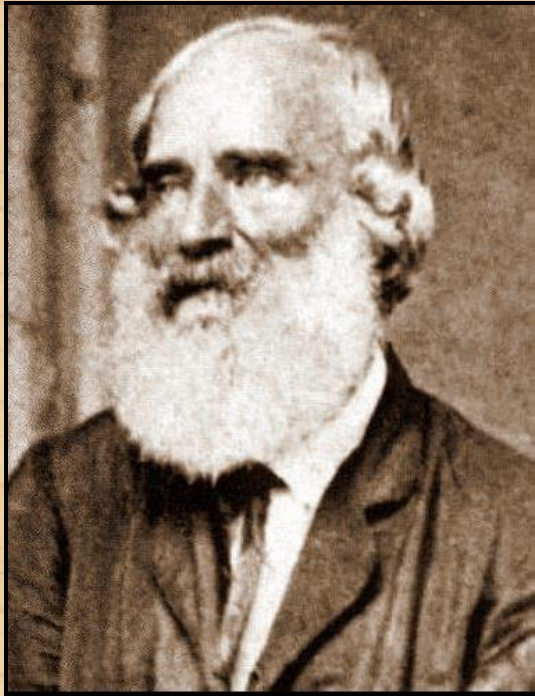
In 1829 at age twenty-four, Carl Adolf Fuchs obtained a position as a **teacher** at **Waren**.



Window in “de olle Schaul,” the Old School Building



In 1829 at age twenty-four, Carl Adolf Fuchs obtained a position as a **teacher** at **Waren**.



Carl Adolf Fuchs and Luise Rümker were **married** at Rossow on **July 10, 1829**, beginning a happy union that lasted more than **fifty-six years**.

Adolf and Luise lived in **Waren** for six years and **four** children were born there:



Adolf and Luise lived in **Waren** for six years and **four** children were born there:

- **Adolf**, 1830, who died later that year



Adolf and Luise lived in **Waren** for six years and **four** children were born there:

- **Adolf**, 1830, who died later that year
- Luise (**Lulu**), 1830



Adolf and Luise lived in **Waren** for six years and **four** children were born there:

- **Adolf**, 1830, who died later that year
- Luise (**Lulu**), 1830
- Ulrike (**Ulla**), 1832



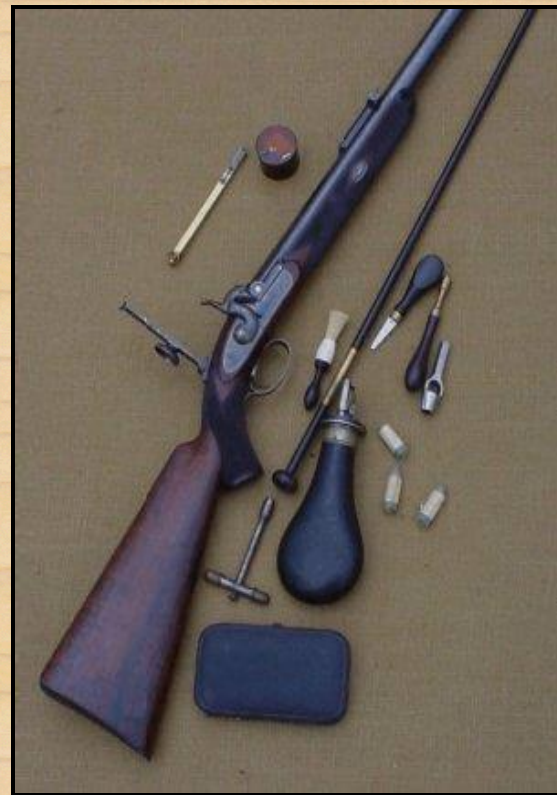


Adolf and Luise lived in **Waren** for six years and **four** children were born there:

- **Adolf**, 1830, who died later that year
- Luise (**Lulu**), 1830
- Ulrike (**Ulla**), 1832
- **Conrad**, 1834

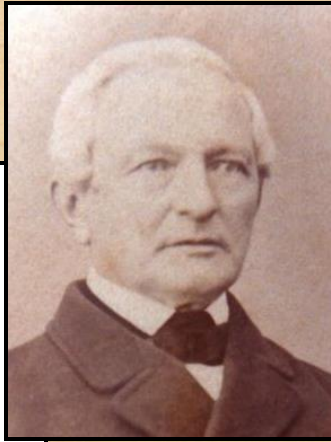


In Waren the young teacher began a life-long friendship with **Dr. August Kortüm**, and they especially enjoyed outdoor life and going **hunting**.

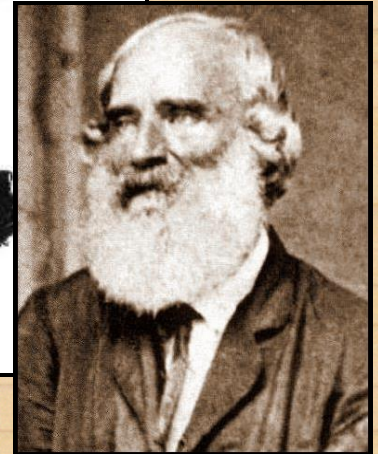




They particularly enjoyed the frontier novels of **James Fenimore Cooper**, and throughout the rest of their lives they addressed one another as **Hawkeye** and **Uncas**.



“Uncas” Kortüm



“Hawkeye” Fuchs

The character of the medical student **Wilhelm** in the novel **Robert** is a composite based on Dr. Kortüm and Adolf Fuchs' brother-in-law Wilhelm Schulz.



- In 1835 Adolf Fuchs inexplicably decided to change professions and applied for a position as a **village pastor**.



- In 1835 Adolf Fuchs inexplicably decided to change professions and applied for a position as a **village pastor**.
- He was sponsored by Justizrat (Law Counselor) **Otto von Prollius**, the patron of the **Kölzow-Dettmannsdorf Parish** in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.



- In 1835 Adolf Fuchs inexplicably decided to change professions and applied for a position as a **village pastor**.
- He was sponsored by Justizrat (Law Counselor) **Otto von Prollius**, the patron of the **Kölzow-Dettmannsdorf Parish** in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- He served as the pastor there for **ten years**.









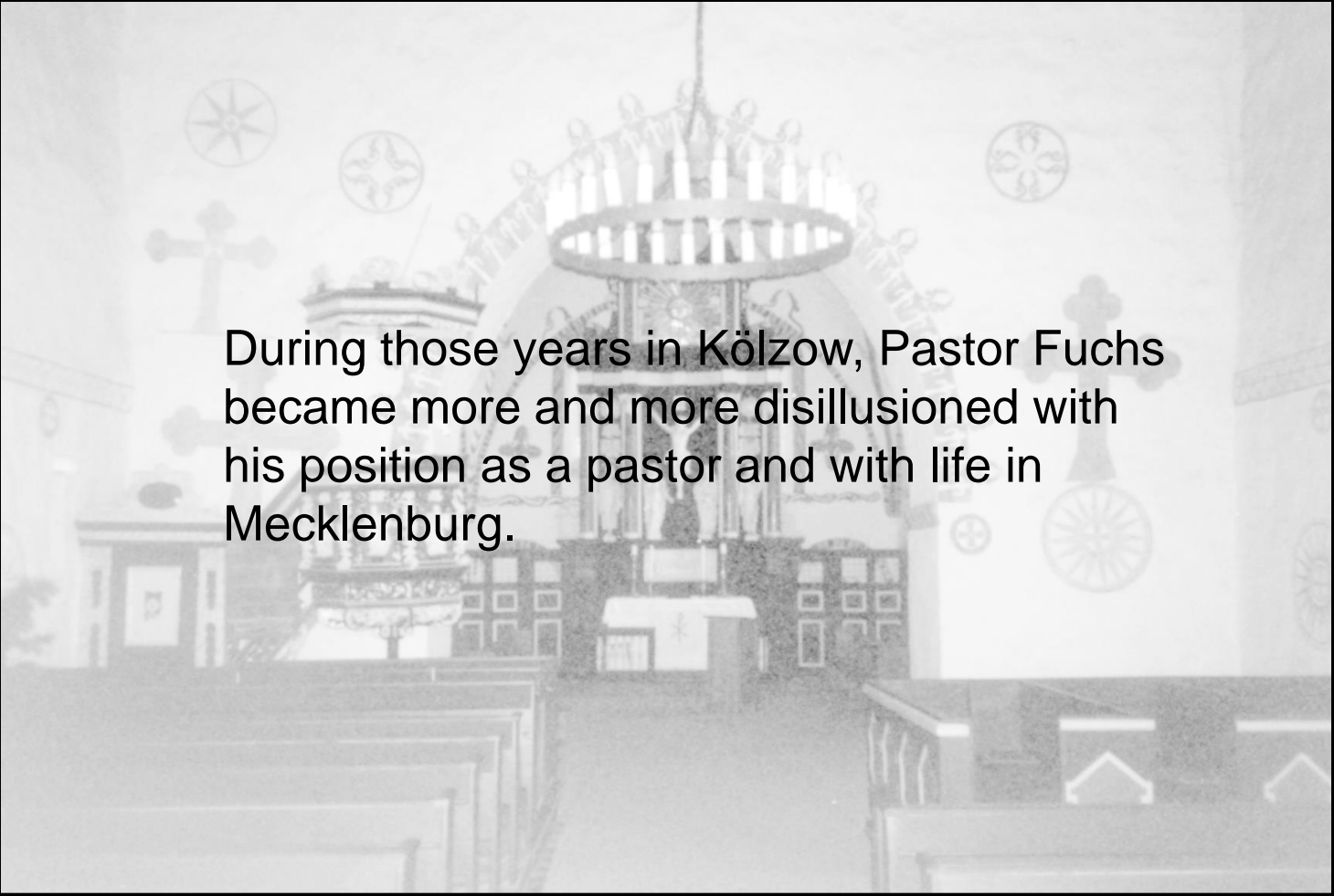
Landhaus Schloss Közow –  
the home of **Justizrat Otto von Prollius**





**In Kölzow**, Adolf and Luise had **four** more children:

- **Otilie**, 1836
- **Wilhelm**, 1838
- Adolphine (**Ino**), 1840
- **Hermann**, 1842



During those years in Kölzow, Pastor Fuchs became more and more disillusioned with his position as a pastor and with life in Mecklenburg.

- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.



- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.
- As was the custom, he was responsible for supporting his predecessor's aged widow.



- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.
- As was the custom, he was responsible for supporting his predecessor's aged widow.
- Many of his parishioners were apathetic about their faith and church attendance.

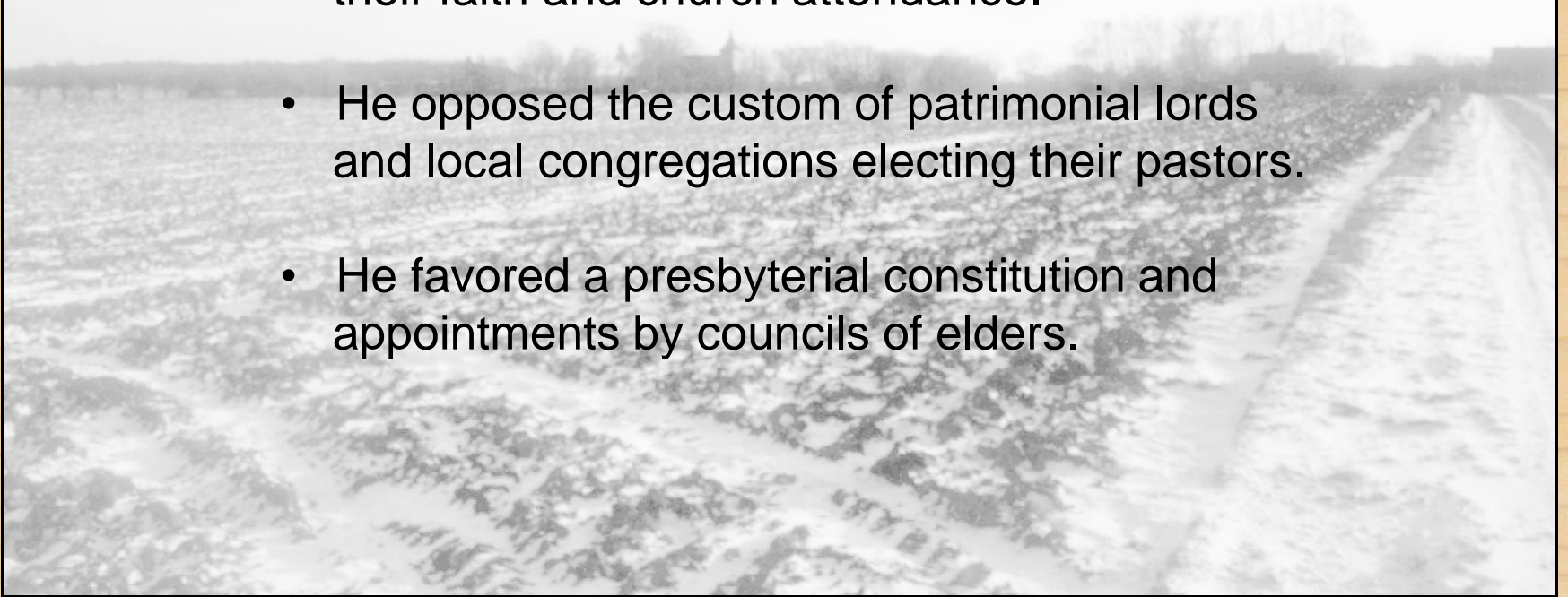


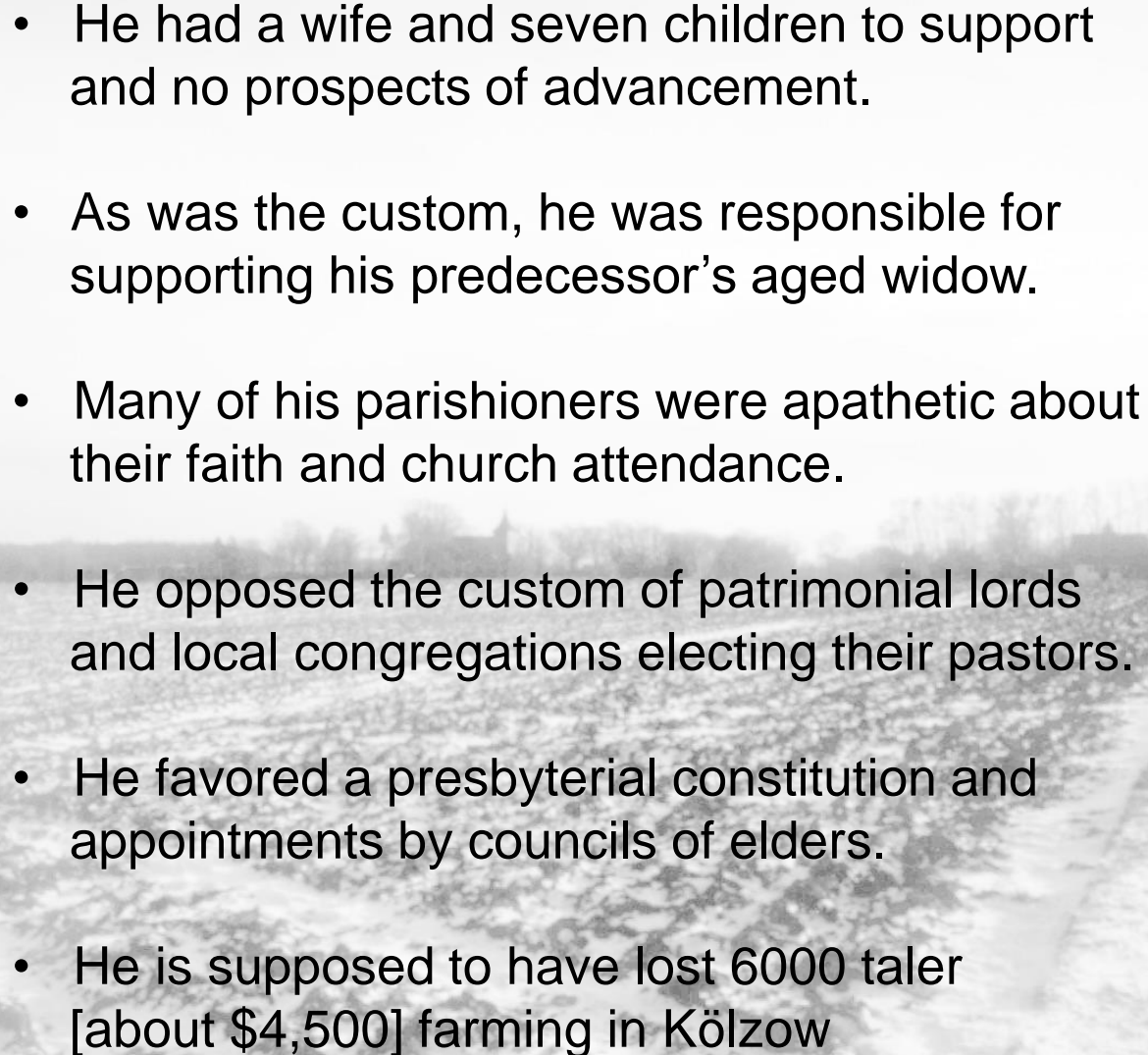
- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.
- As was the custom, he was responsible for supporting his predecessor's aged widow.
- Many of his parishioners were apathetic about their faith and church attendance.
- He opposed the custom of patrimonial lords and local congregations electing their pastors.

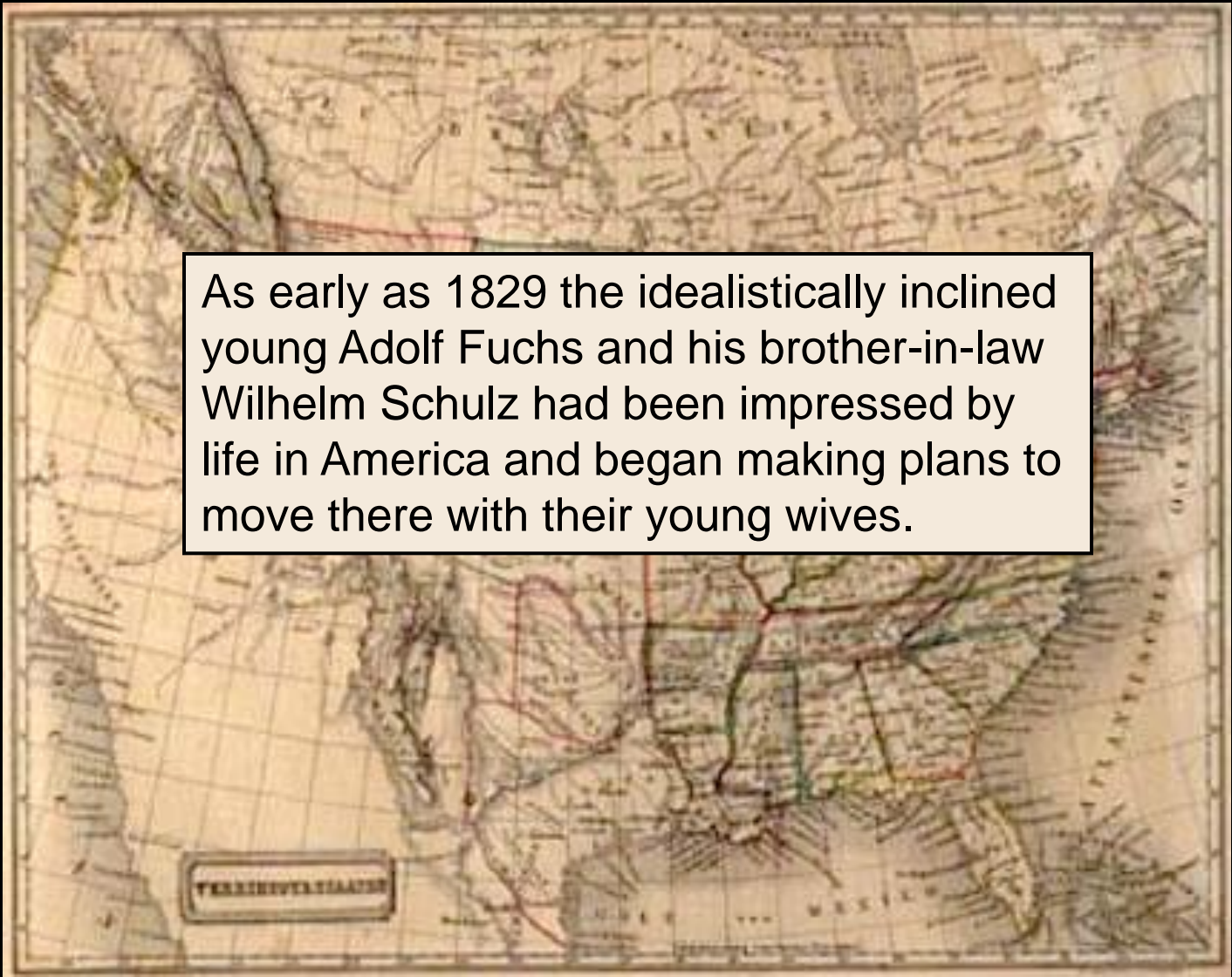




- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.
- As was the custom, he was responsible for supporting his predecessor's aged widow.
- Many of his parishioners were apathetic about their faith and church attendance.
- He opposed the custom of patrimonial lords and local congregations electing their pastors.
- He favored a presbyterial constitution and appointments by councils of elders.



- 
- He had a wife and seven children to support and no prospects of advancement.
  - As was the custom, he was responsible for supporting his predecessor's aged widow.
  - Many of his parishioners were apathetic about their faith and church attendance.
  - He opposed the custom of patrimonial lords and local congregations electing their pastors.
  - He favored a presbyterial constitution and appointments by councils of elders.
  - He is supposed to have lost 6000 taler [about \$4,500] farming in Kölzow

A historical map of the United States, likely from the mid-19th century, showing state boundaries, major cities, and a network of red lines representing railroads. The map is framed by a black border. A white text box with a black border is centered over the map, containing the following text:

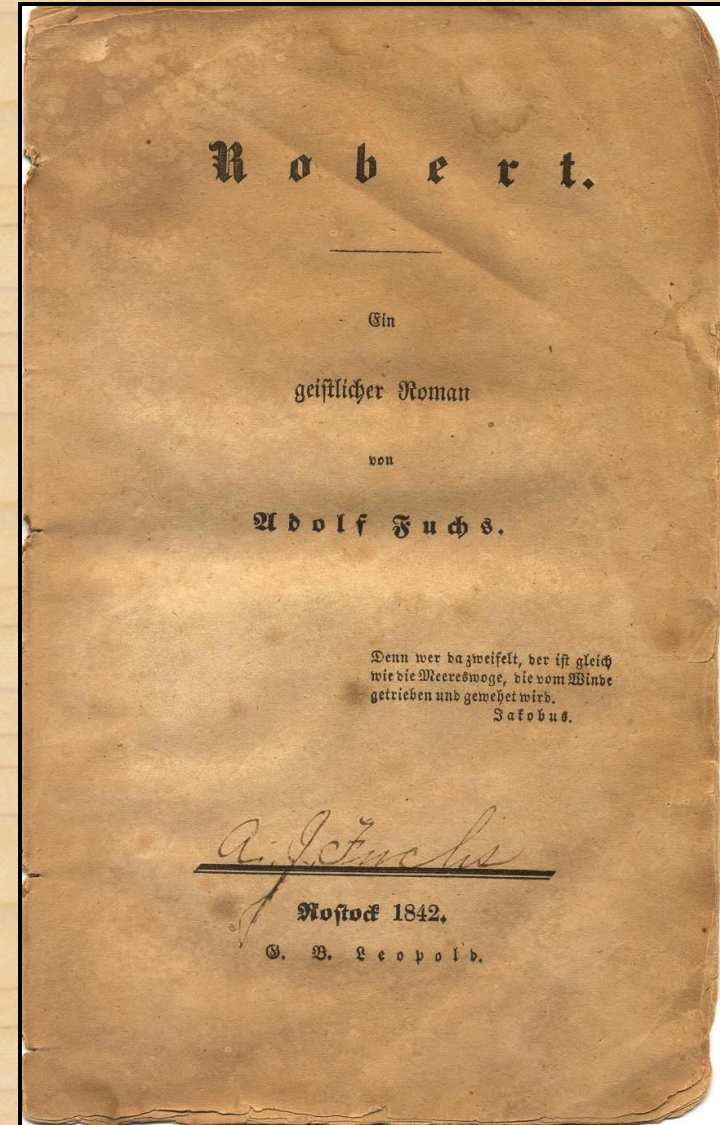
As early as 1829 the idealistically inclined young Adolf Fuchs and his brother-in-law Wilhelm Schulz had been impressed by life in America and began making plans to move there with their young wives.

# Das neue Vaterland

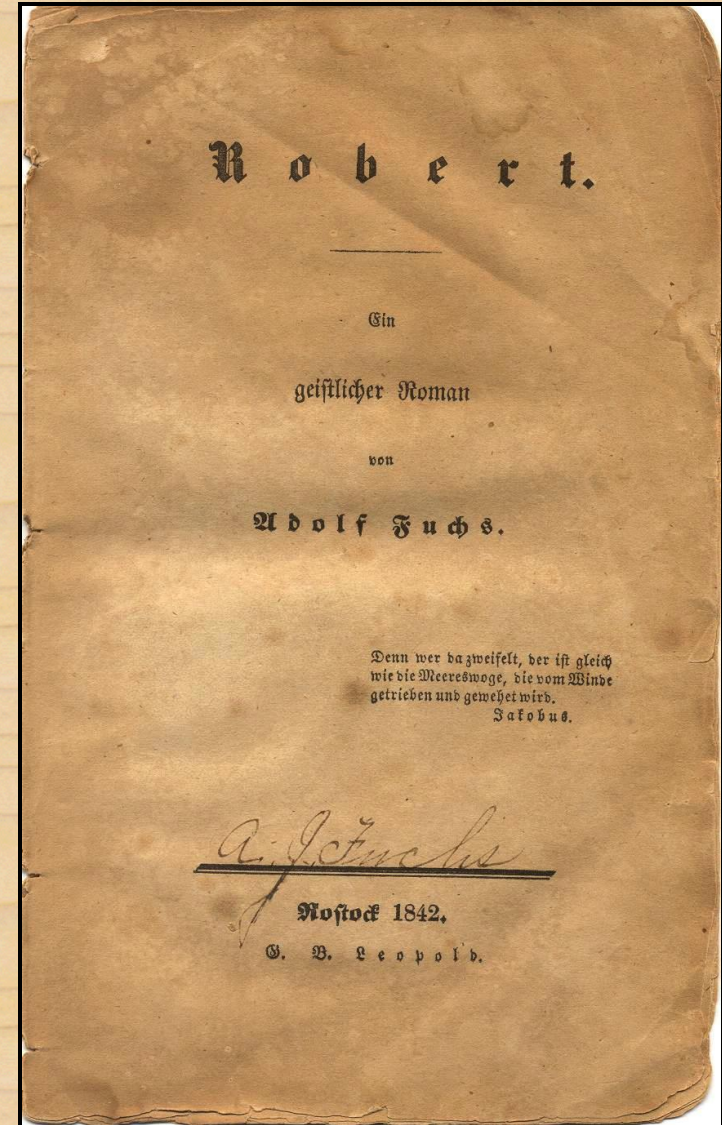
In 1836, in Rostock, he published “**The New Fatherland**,” a song with annotations. This song, known by title only, has long since disappeared, but its text was reprinted in the novel *Robert*.

# Amerika

In 1842, in Rostock, Adolf Fuchs published **Robert – ein geistlicher Roman** (Robert – a Clerical Novel), in two volumes.

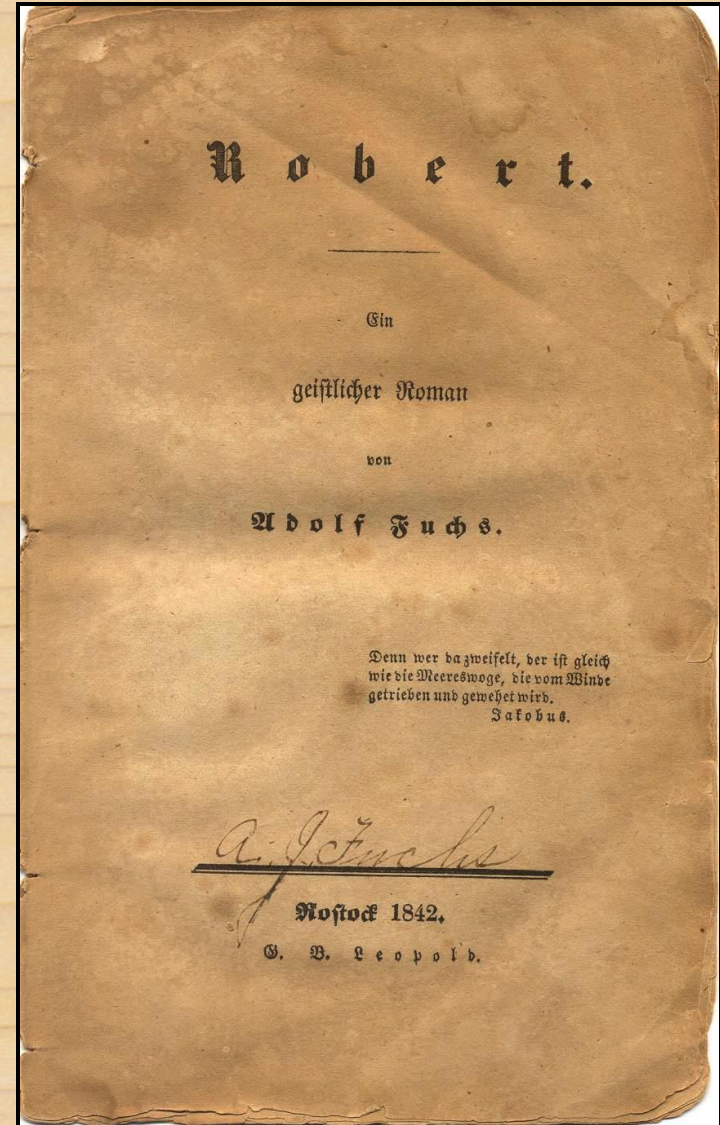


Although he stated in the preface that the book was not autobiographical, it clearly is, at least in . . .



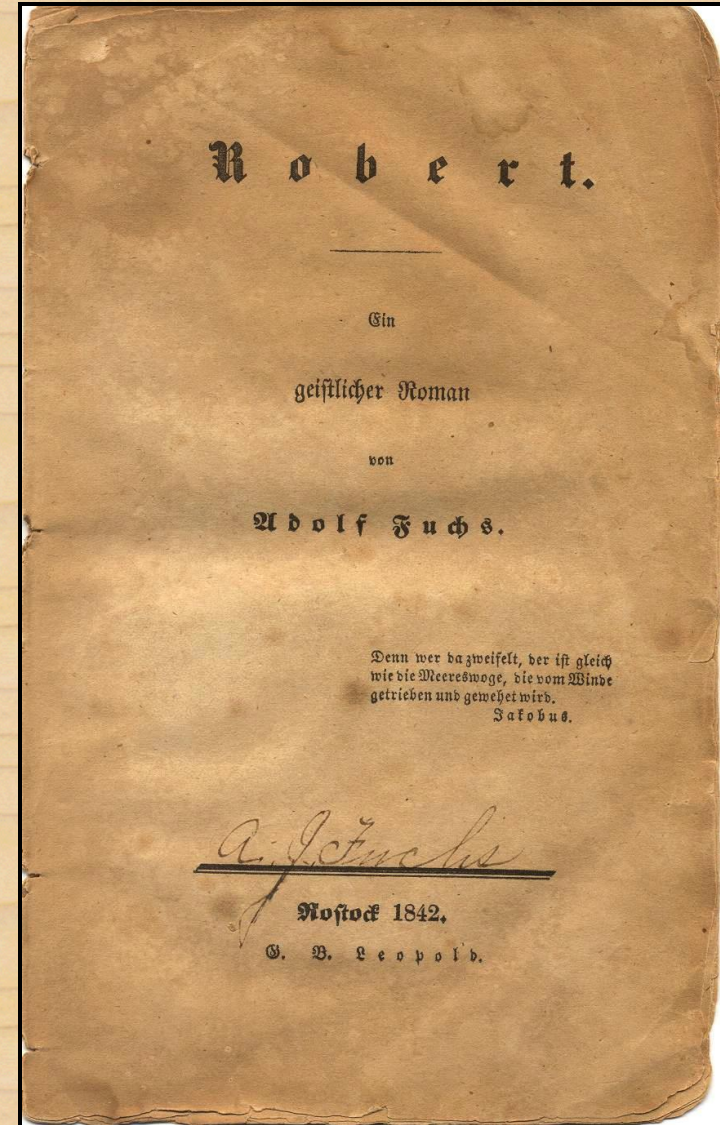
Although he stated in the preface that the book was not autobiographical, it clearly is, at least in . . .

- its settings



Although he stated in the preface that the book was not autobiographical, it clearly is, at least in . . .

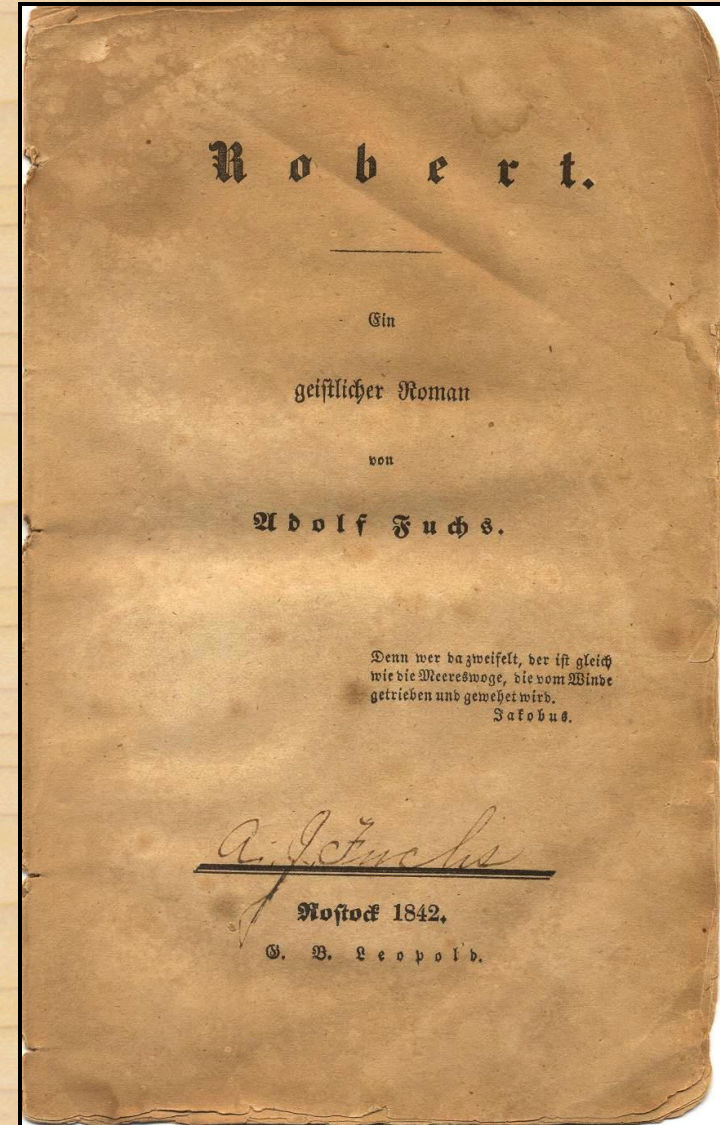
- its settings
- the protagonist's opinions and frustrations



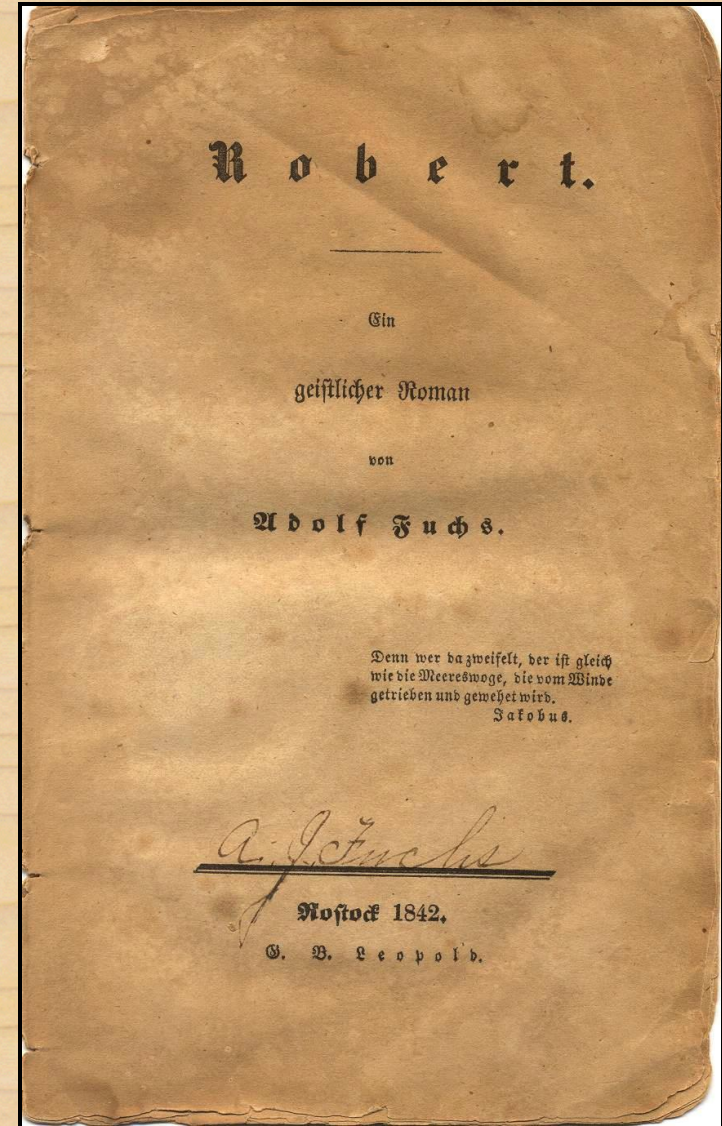


Although he stated in the preface that the book was not autobiographical, it clearly is, at least in . . .

- its settings
- the protagonist's opinions and frustrations
- its criticism of the administration and structure of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church in Mecklenburg during the 1830s.

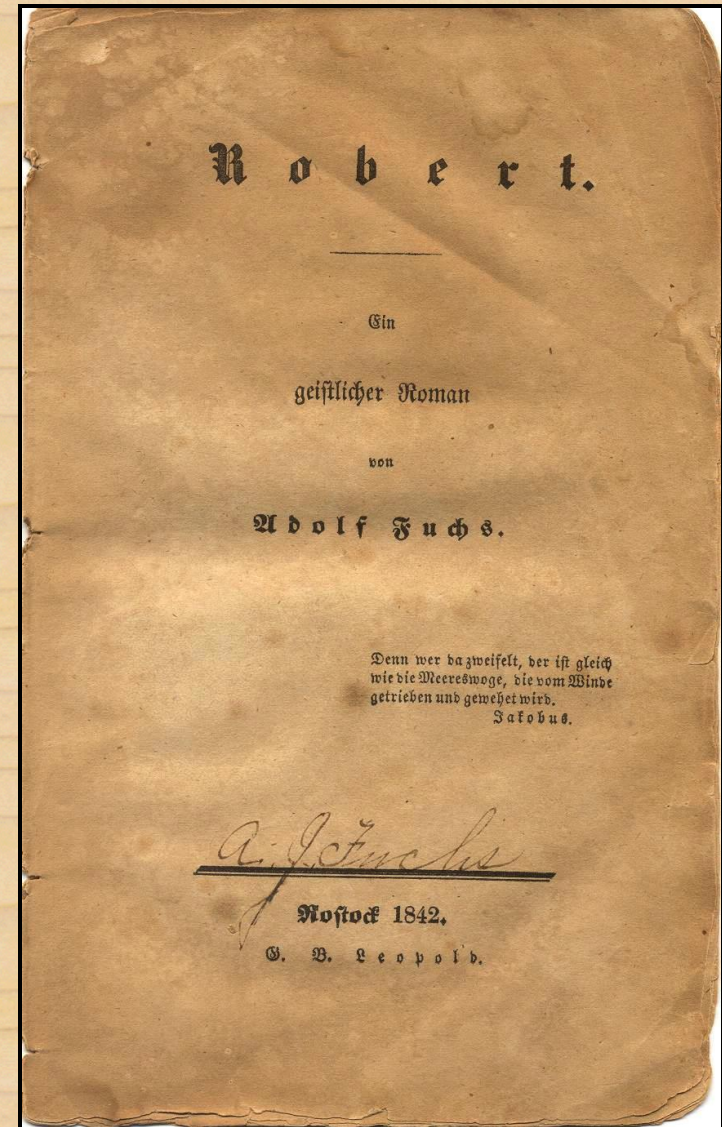


The novel was severely criticized by the authorities in the Evangelical Church in Mecklenburg, and as a result, . . .



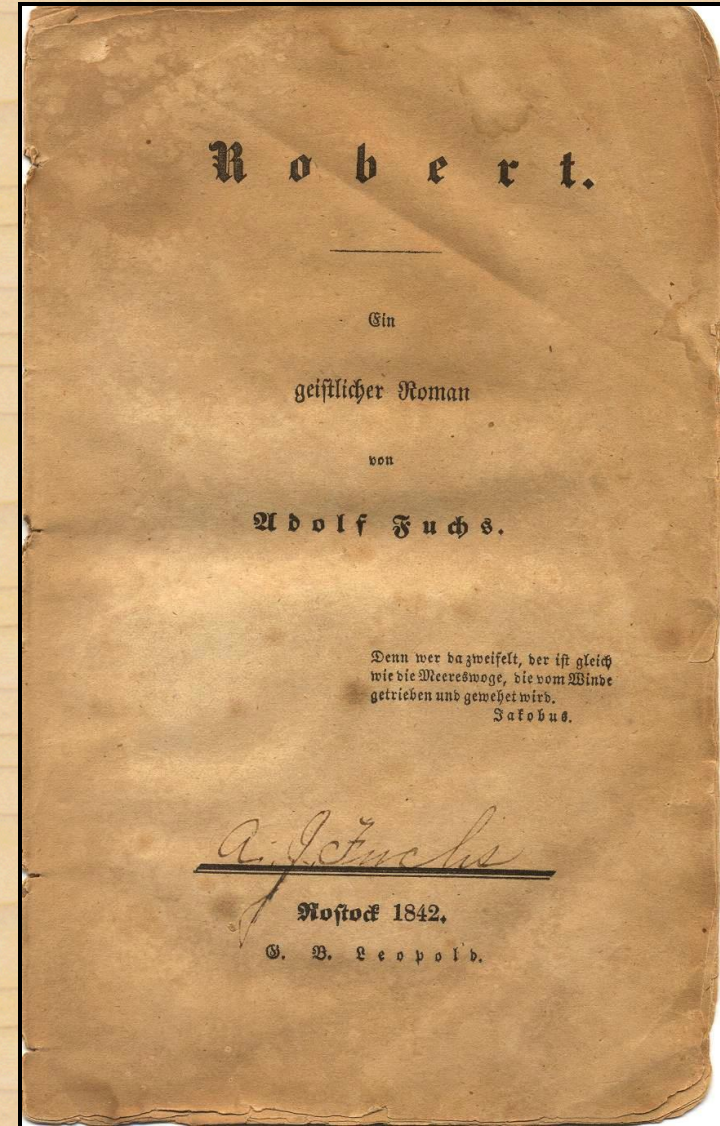
The novel was severely criticized by the authorities in the Evangelical Church in Mecklenburg, and as a result, . . .

- Adolf Fuchs was compelled to apologize in the official Church magazine.



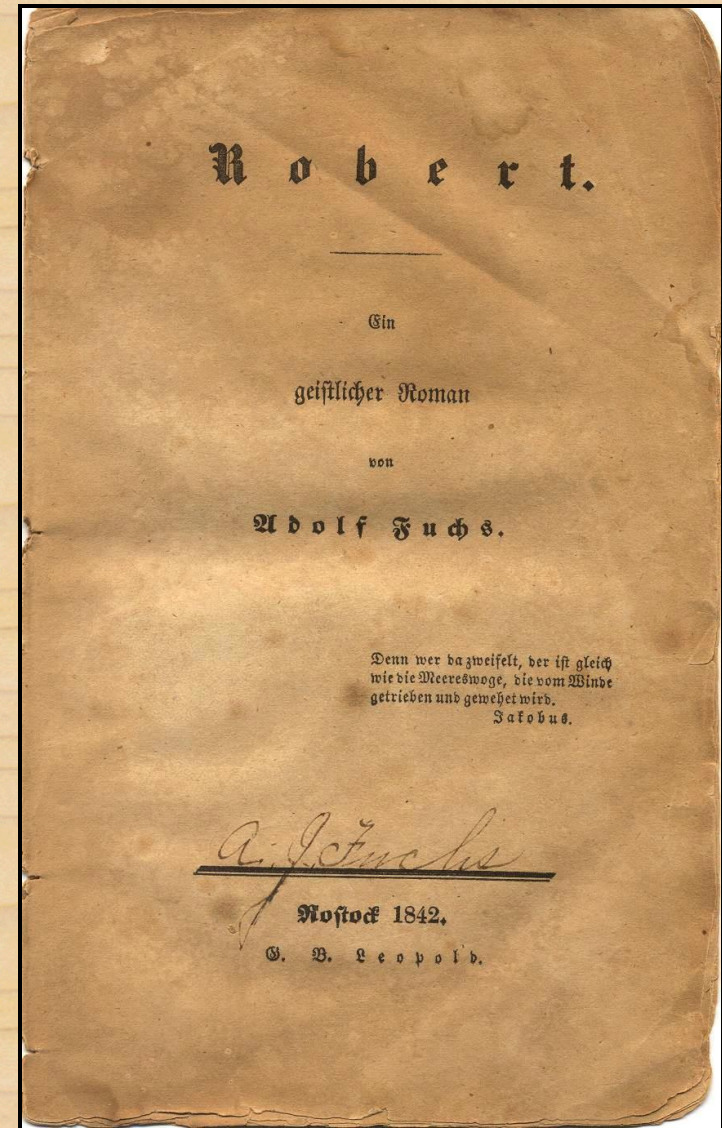
The novel was severely criticized by the authorities in the Evangelical Church in Mecklenburg, and as a result, . . .

- Adolf Fuchs was compelled to apologize in the official Church magazine.
- No existing copy of the novel could be located by Prof. Dr. Werner Pade of the University of Rostock in any library in Germany in 2002.



The novel was severely criticized by the authorities in the Evangelical Church in Mecklenburg, and as a result, . . .

- Adolf Fuchs was compelled to apologize in the official Church magazine.
- No existing copy of the novel could be located by Prof. Dr. Werner Pade of the University of Rostock in any library in Germany in 2002.
- Adolf Fuchs decided to act on his long-held dream of leaving Germany and moving his family to America.



- He joined the **Adelsverein** (the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas) also known as the Mainzer Verein, the Texas-Verein, and The German Emigration Company.



- He joined the **Adelsverein** (the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas) also known as the Mainzer Verein, the Texas-Verein, and The German Emigration Company.
- It had been provisionally organized on April 20, 1842, by twenty-one German noblemen at Biebrich on the Rhine, near Mainz.





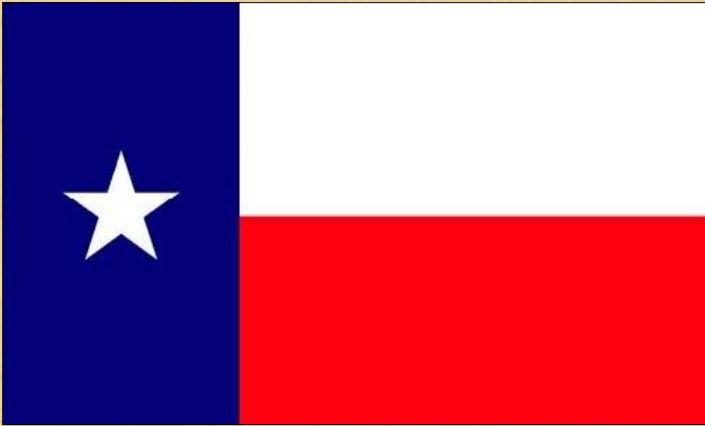
In April 1844 Pastor Adolf Fuchs paid a visit to **Hohenfelde**, a landed estate owned by his wife Luise's Uncle **Otto Wien**.



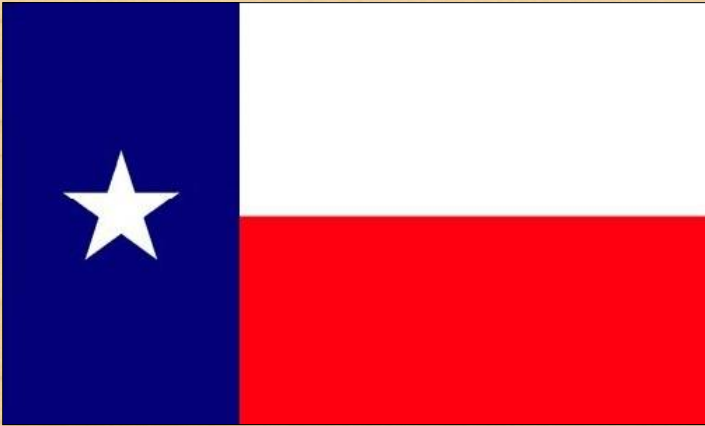


At Hohenfelde he met and began a friendship with **Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben**, the German nationalistic poet who was then in exile in Mecklenburg. In 1841 he had written “**Das Lied der Deutschen**,” which eventually became the German national anthem commonly known as “Deutschland über Alles.”

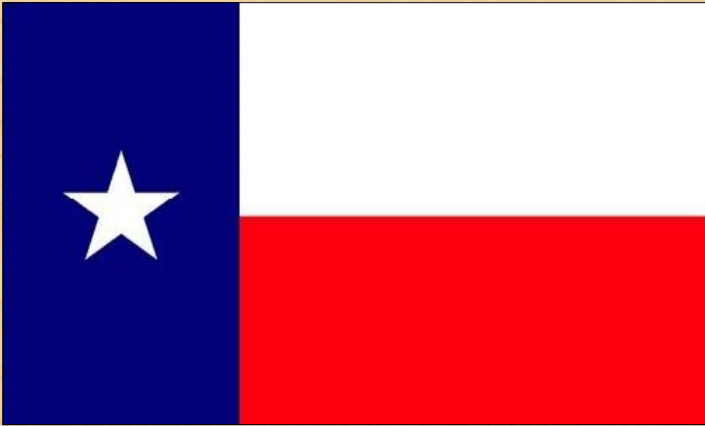




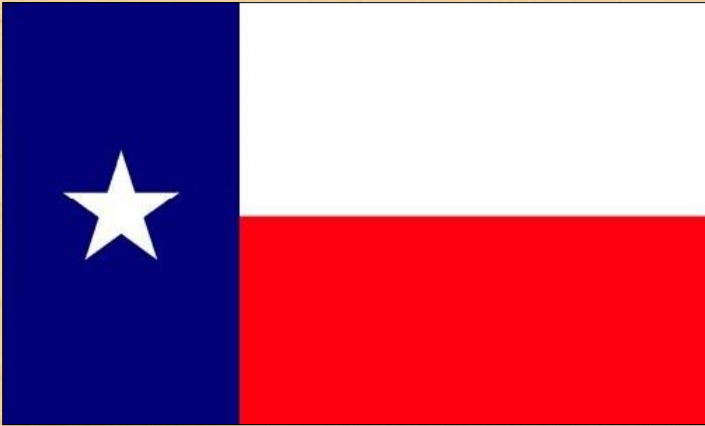
- Also in 1844 Pastor Fuchs' close friend **Mayor Carl Friedrich Lüders**, of the nearby village of Marlow, gave him some land grant papers in the far-away Republic of Texas.



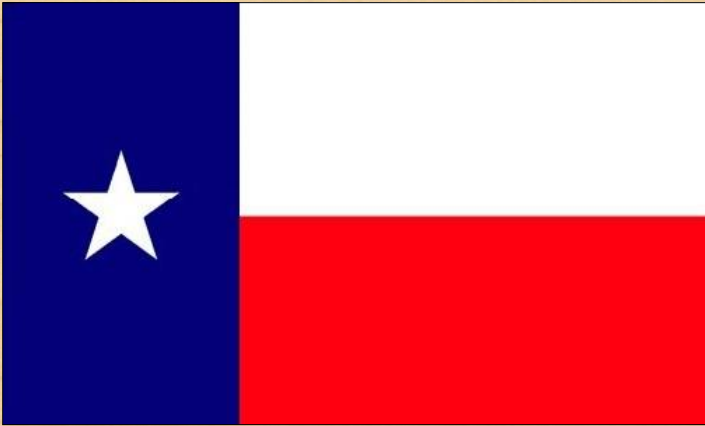
- Also in 1844 Pastor Fuchs' close friend **Mayor Carl Friedrich Lüders**, of the nearby village of Marlow, gave him some land grant papers in the far-away Republic of Texas.
- Mayor Lüders' brother had fought and been killed in the **Battle of San Jacinto** in 1836.



- Also in 1844 Pastor Fuchs' close friend **Mayor Carl Friedrich Lüders**, of the nearby village of Marlow, gave him some land grant papers in the far-away Republic of Texas.
- Mayor Lüders' brother had fought and been killed in the **Battle of San Jacinto** in 1836.
- As payment for service, the Republic of Texas granted a **league of land** to all qualified war veterans.



- Mayor Lüders had no interest in leaving Germany.



- Mayor Lüders had no interest in leaving Germany.
- Upon learning that Pastor Fuchs was planning to move his family to Texas, he gave his friend the papers.

On September 8, 1845,  
Pastor Adolf Fuchs  
submitted his letter of  
resignation to the  
leaders of the church at  
Kölsow.

A. Fuchs  
Pastor

Ist durch die unvollständige Ausführung  
unserer Familienangelegenheiten  
Michaelis d. J. mit mirer Frau und  
Kindern meine Kinder und  
Frau zurückgelassen.

Ist mir deshalb daselbst meine Frau  
Johanna d. J. der hiesigen Kirche  
der Kölsower Kirche mit der hiesigen  
Gemeinde verbunden.

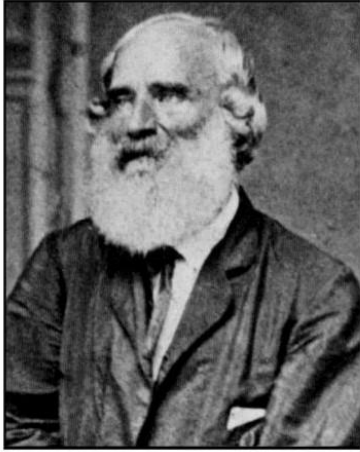
Ich bin auf Michaelis d. J. und  
auf 14 Tage früher, meine Frau  
als hiesige der hiesigen Kirche  
zurückgelassen und ich bin die hiesige  
Winterabfertigung dieser Kirche zu  
der nun mir ungenügendem Zeit  
meine Abfertigung zurückgelassen und  
aufgegeben.

Ist durch diese meine Abfertigung  
gänzlich gescheitert und unvollständig,  
denn durch meine Abfertigung, meine  
Frau zurückgelassen, und meine hiesige  
Gemeinde gänzlich ungenügend,  
in so fern sie sich auf Kölsow  
beziehen, der hiesigen hiesigen  
Abfertigung mit der hiesigen Kirche  
der hiesigen Kirche unvollständig  
zurückgelassen.

In Kölsow, den 8<sup>ten</sup> Sept.  
1845.

A. Fuchs  
Pastor.

# Abschied von der alten Welt.



## Eine Abschieds-Predigt

gehalten zu Kölzow in Mecklenburg-Schwerin am  
XX. S. n. Tr. 1845

— von —

ADOLPH FUCHS,

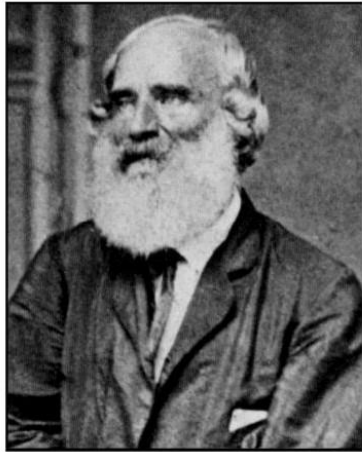
Prediger daselbst.

Der Redner ist bereits über Bremen nach Texas ausgewandert. Er hatte schon lange den Plan, seine Pfarre aufzugeben und über's Meer in die neue Welt zu ziehen. Vergleiche Fuchs, A., Das neue Vaterland. Ein Lied mit Anmerkungen. Rostock, 1836.

- On October 5, 1845, Pastor Fuchs delivered his final sermon to the congregation at Kölzow. In it he expressed his regrets and also his reasons for leaving.



# Abschied von der alten Welt.



## Eine Abschieds-Predigt

gehalten zu Kölzow in Mecklenburg-Schwerin am  
XX. S. n. Tr. 1845

— von —

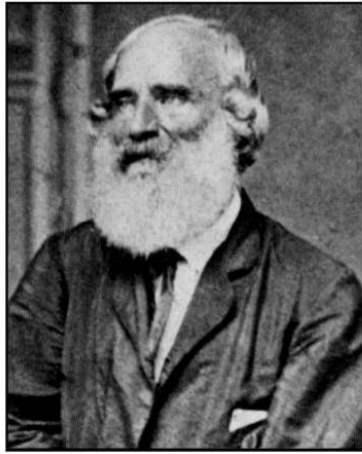
ADOLPH FUCHS,

Prediger daselbst.

Der Redner ist bereits über Bremen nach Texas ausgewandert. Er hatte schon lange den Plan, seine Pfarre aufzugeben und über's Meer in die neue Welt zu ziehen. Vergleiche Fuchs, A., Das neue Vaterland. Ein Lied mit Anmerkungen. Rostock, 1836.

- On October 5, 1845, Pastor Fuchs delivered his final sermon to the congregation at Kölzow. In it he expressed his regrets and also his reasons for leaving.
- “. . . in the future I would rather earn my daily bread by the sweat of my brow than be kept here for the sake of God by the excess of the rich and by the bitterly earned money of the poor.”

# Abschied von der alten Welt.



## Eine Abschieds-Predigt

gehalten zu Kötzow in Mecklenburg-Schwerin am  
XX. S. n. Tr. 1845

— von —

ADOLPH FUCHS,

Prediger daselbst.

Der Redner ist bereits über Bremen nach Texas ausgewandert. Er hatte schon lange den Plan, seine Pfarre aufzugeben und über's Meer in die neue Welt zu ziehen. Vergleiche Fuchs, A., Das neue Vaterland. Ein Lied mit Anmerkungen. Rostock, 1836.

Before sailing from Bremen, Pastor Fuchs had the text of his sermon, with the title “Farewell to the Old World,” printed, and copies were distributed among friends and members of the congregation at Kötzow.

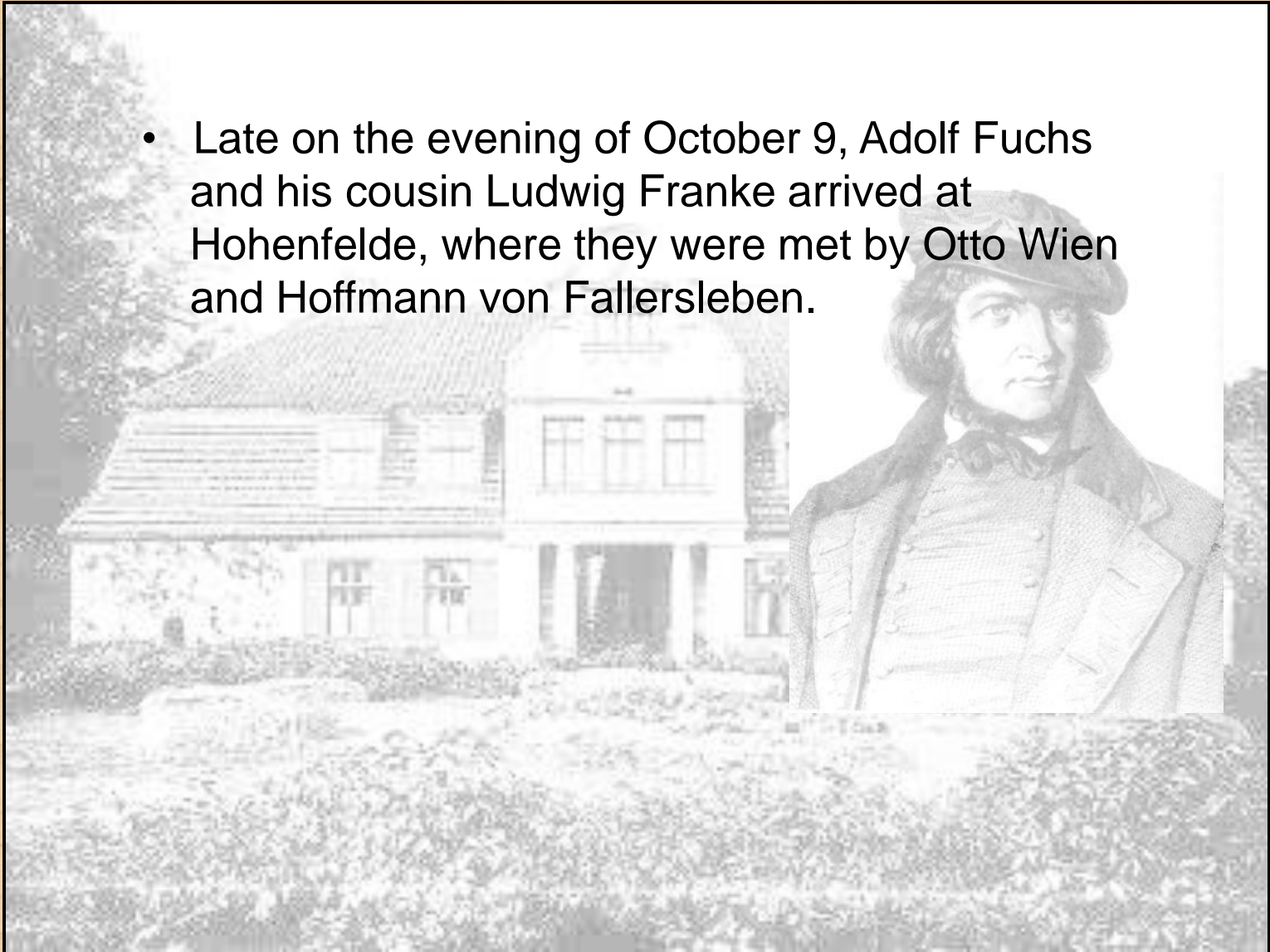
While Adolf Fuchs was making final preparations for the trip to Texas, his wife Luise and the seven children spent several weeks at her **Uncle Fritz Wien's** large country estate at **Woserin**.



Luise's fine trousseau, the many pieces of comfortable furniture, were sold at auction, bringing in quite a sum of money.

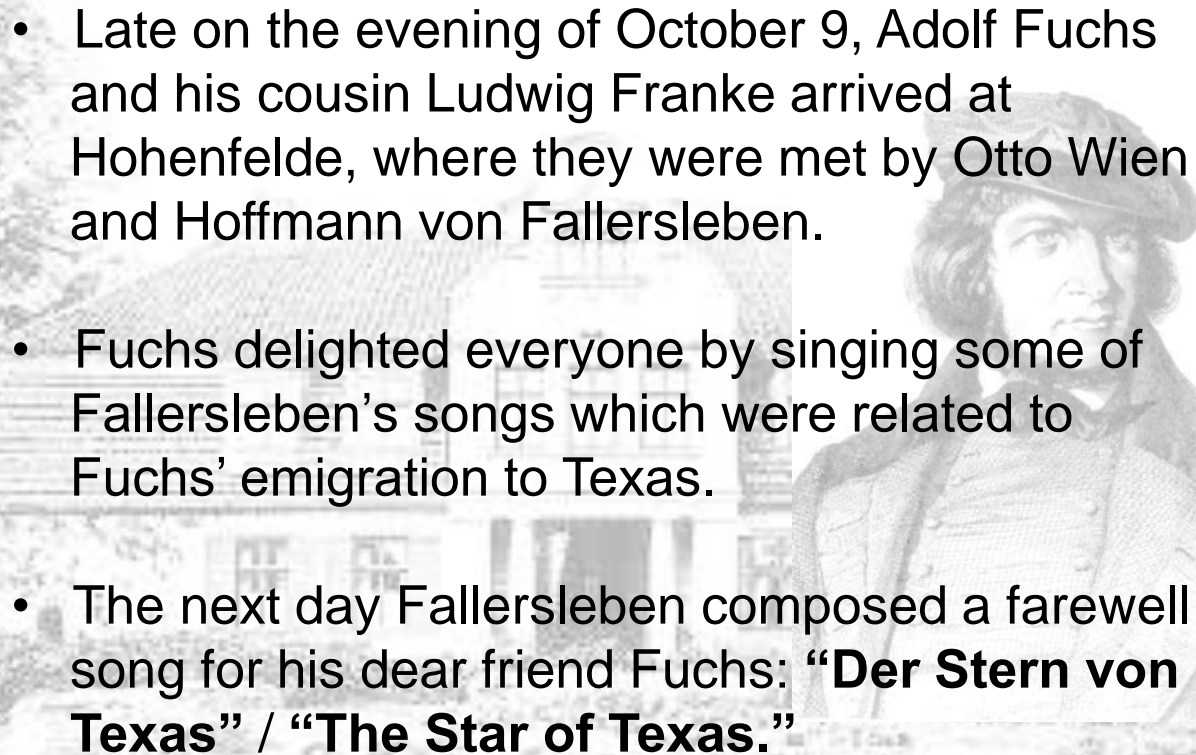


- Late on the evening of October 9, Adolf Fuchs and his cousin Ludwig Franke arrived at Hohenfelde, where they were met by Otto Wien and Hoffmann von Fallersleben.

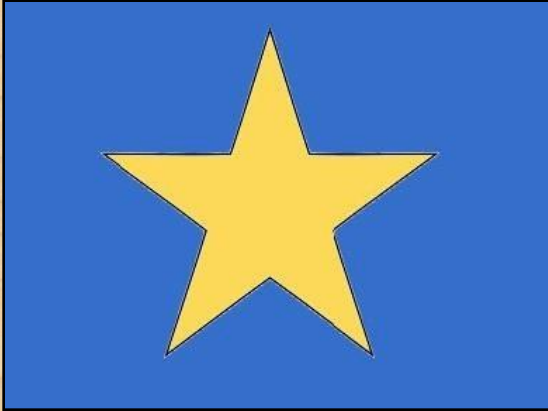


- Late on the evening of October 9, Adolf Fuchs and his cousin Ludwig Franke arrived at Hohenfelde, where they were met by Otto Wien and Hoffmann von Fallersleben.
- Fuchs delighted everyone by singing some of Fallersleben's songs which were related to Fuchs' emigration to Texas.



- 
- Late on the evening of October 9, Adolf Fuchs and his cousin Ludwig Franke arrived at Hohenfelde, where they were met by Otto Wien and Hoffmann von Fallersleben.
  - Fuchs delighted everyone by singing some of Fallersleben's songs which were related to Fuchs' emigration to Texas.
  - The next day Fallersleben composed a farewell song for his dear friend Fuchs: "**Der Stern von Texas**" / "**The Star of Texas.**"

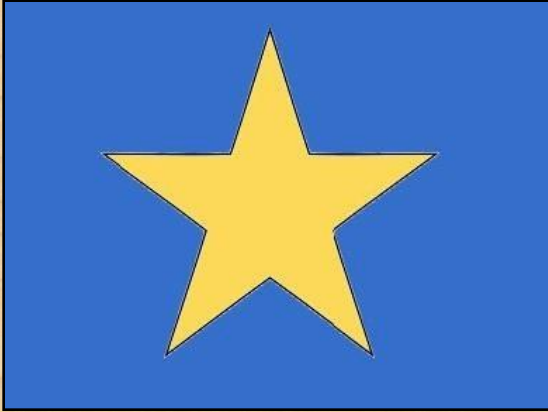
## THE STAR OF TEXAS



On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Where the star in a field of blue  
Proclaims a new world,  
A world of justice, freedom and truth  
An inspiration to every heart and soul,  
There where my heart longs to be.

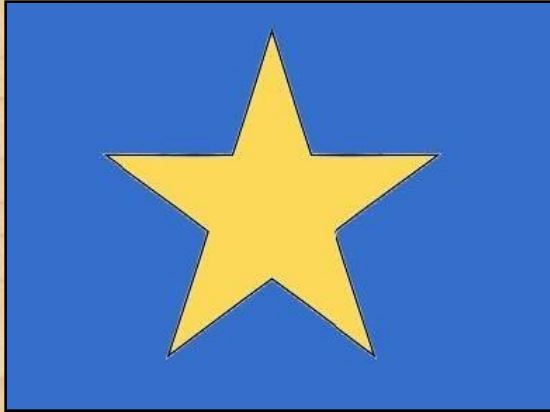


## THE STAR OF TEXAS

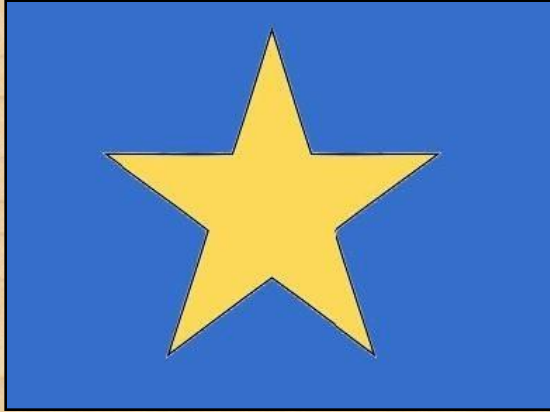


On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Where the star in a field of blue  
Proclaims a new world,  
A world of justice, freedom and truth  
An inspiration to every heart and soul,  
There where my heart longs to be.

On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Where the curse of ancient tradition  
And of obsolete blind faith  
Are long reduced to ashes and dust,  
Giving way to true love of humanity,  
There where my heart longs to be.



On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Where the plowshare symbolizes  
The day of reconciliation and exaltation,  
And humanity may fete its restoration  
In a May Day celebration.  
There where my heart longs to be.



On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Where the plowshare symbolizes  
The day of reconciliation and exaltation,  
And humanity may fete its restoration  
In a May Day celebration.  
There where my heart longs to be.

On to Texas! On to Texas!  
Oh golden star, you our harbinger  
Of our new and better life,  
For the hopes of a truly free man,  
Have never yet been in vain.  
I salute you, oh golden star!

(Translation by Irma Goeth Guenther)

# TEXANISCHE LIEDER.

---

Aus  
*mündlicher und schriftlicher Mittheilung*  
*deutscher Texaner.*

Von  
Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben

---

BUCHHOLZ IN DER NORDHEIDE  
im Verlag Uwe Laugwitz

In 1846 Hoffmann von Fallersleben printed a small, private edition of his ***Texanische Lieder*** (Texas Songs). Because he was still in exile from Prussia, the booklet was supposedly published in **San Felipe de Austin** by “**Adolf Fuchs & Co.**”

The original booklets are even more rare than Adolf Fuchs’ novel ***Robert***.

A new edition was published in Germany by **Uwe Laugwitz** in 2001.



- The family was reunited in the old Hansa city **Bremen**, where Adolf Fuchs' nephew Heinrich Fuchs joined them.



- The family was reunited in the old Hansa city **Bremen**, where Adolf Fuchs' nephew Heinrich Fuchs joined them.
- They spent eight days in Bremen, admiring its sights, especially the **statue of Roland** and the old **City Hall**.



- The family was reunited in the old Hansa city **Bremen**, where Adolf Fuchs' nephew Heinrich Fuchs joined them.
- They spent eight days in Bremen, admiring its sights, especially the **statue of Roland** and the old **City Hall**.
- They **attended the opera** and heard *Oberon* and *Der Freischütz* by Carl Maria von Weber.

- On **November 13, 1845**, Adolf Fuchs, his wife Luise and their seven children, along with his cousin Ludwig Franke and nephew Heinrich Fuchs, boarded the ***Gerhard Hermann*** at Bremerhaven.





- On **November 13, 1845**, Adolf Fuchs, his wife Luise and their seven children, along with his cousin Ludwig Franke and nephew Heinrich Fuchs, boarded the ***Gerhard Hermann*** at Bremerhaven.
- Their voyage to the new world – to the **Republic of Texas** – was about to begin.





INDEPENDENT NATION

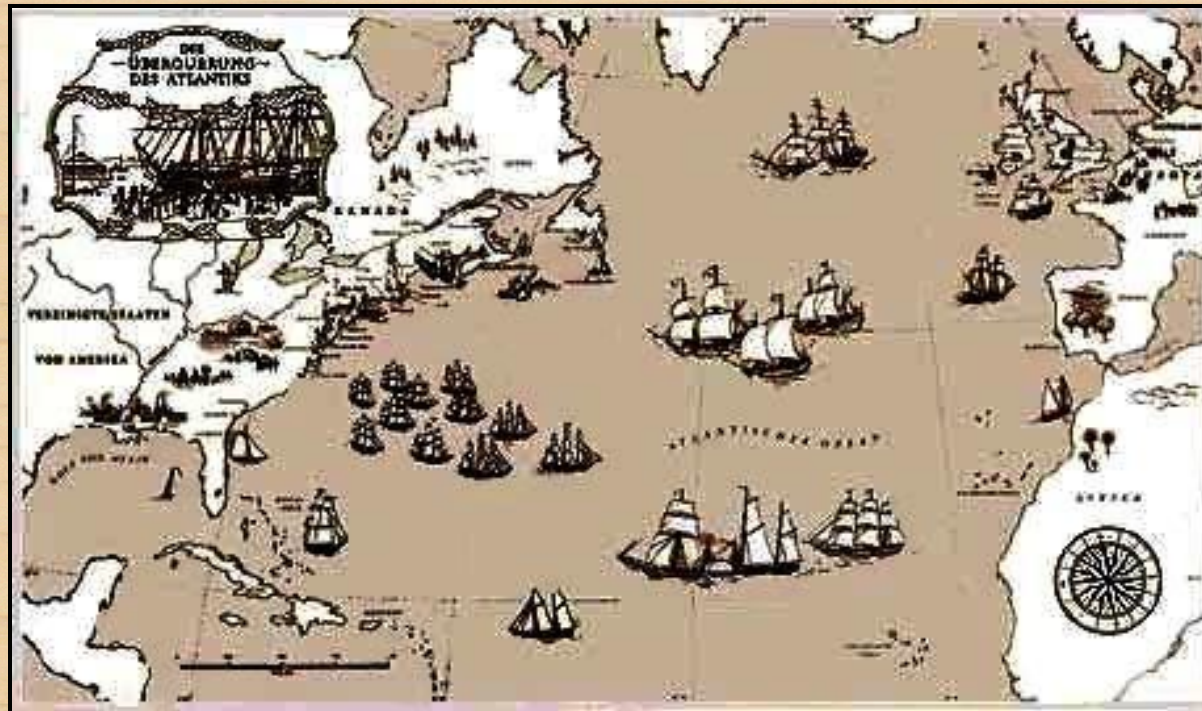
U.S.  
TERRITORY

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

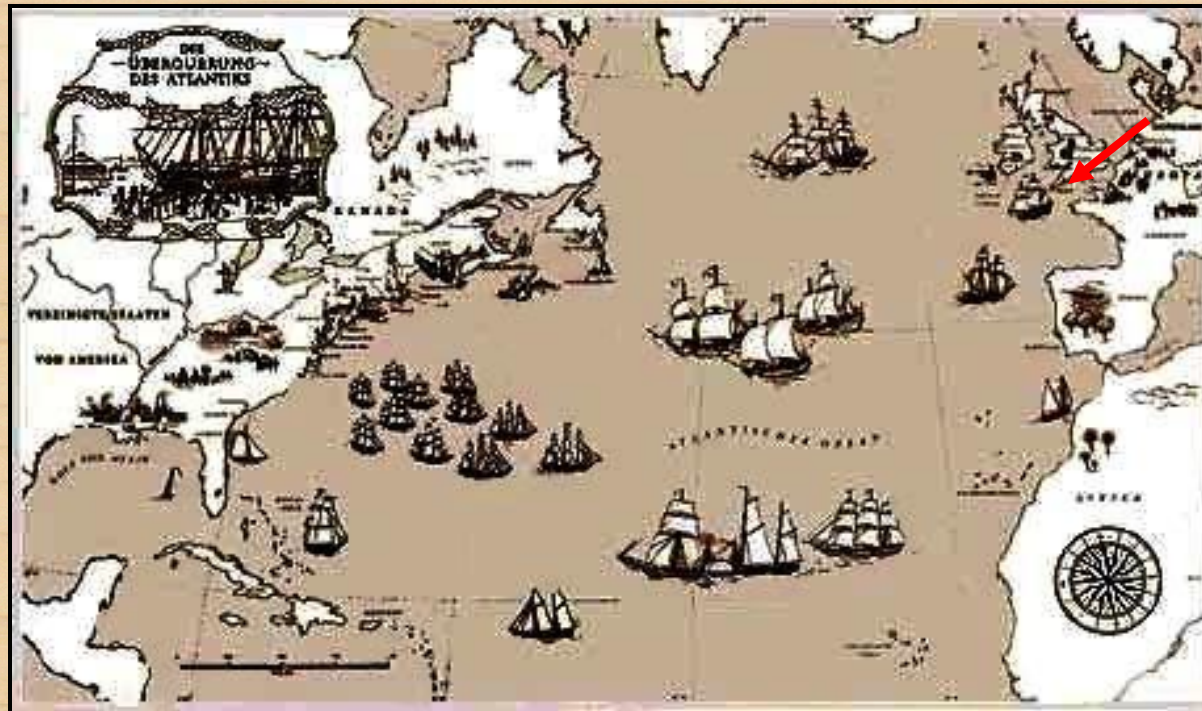
Houston

Gulf of Mexico

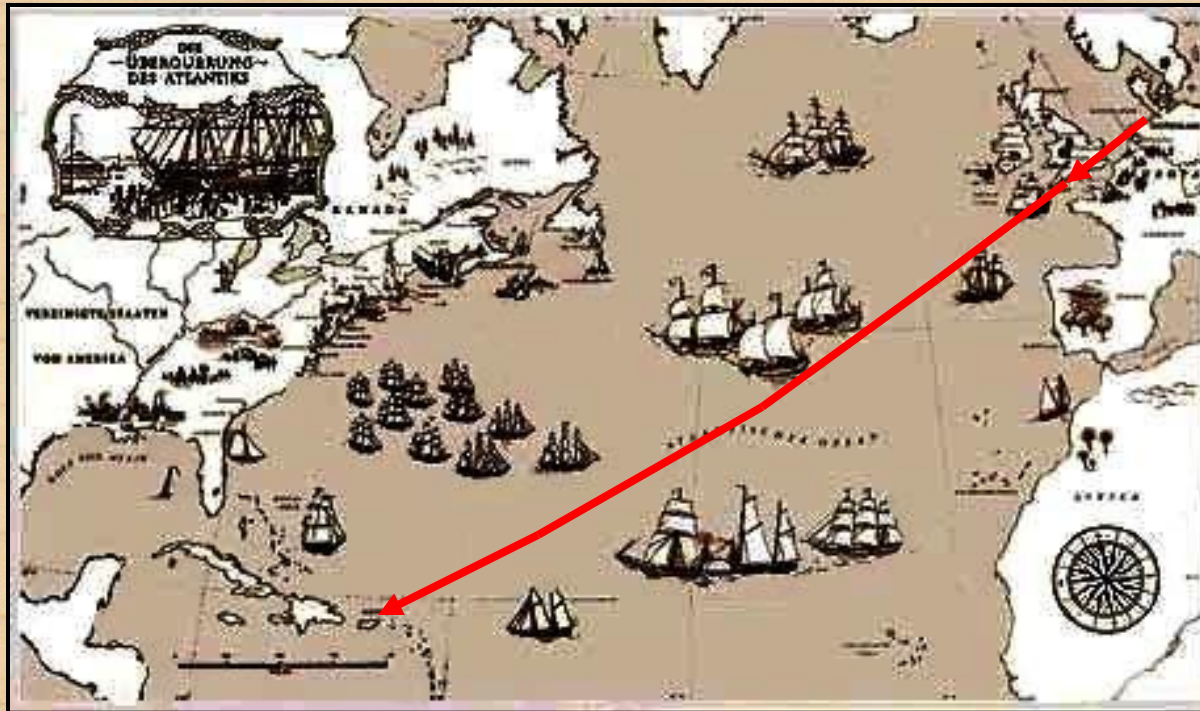
Due to bad weather,



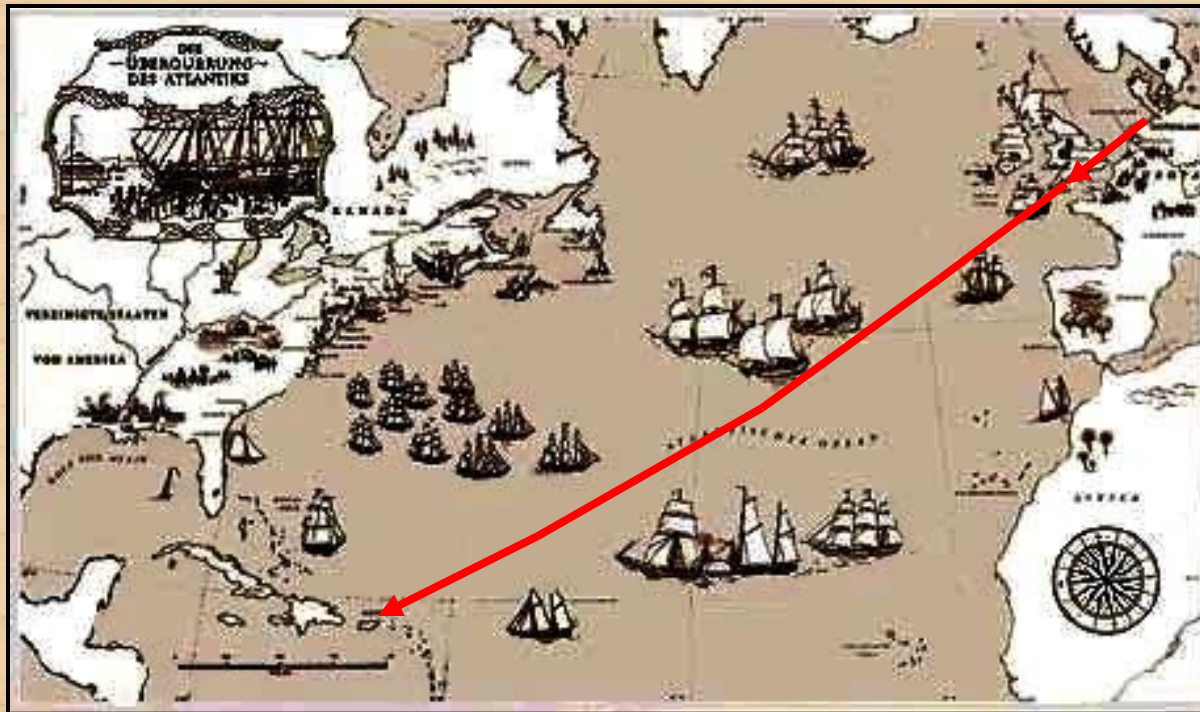
Due to bad weather, the ship put into port at **Dartmouth, England** for several days.



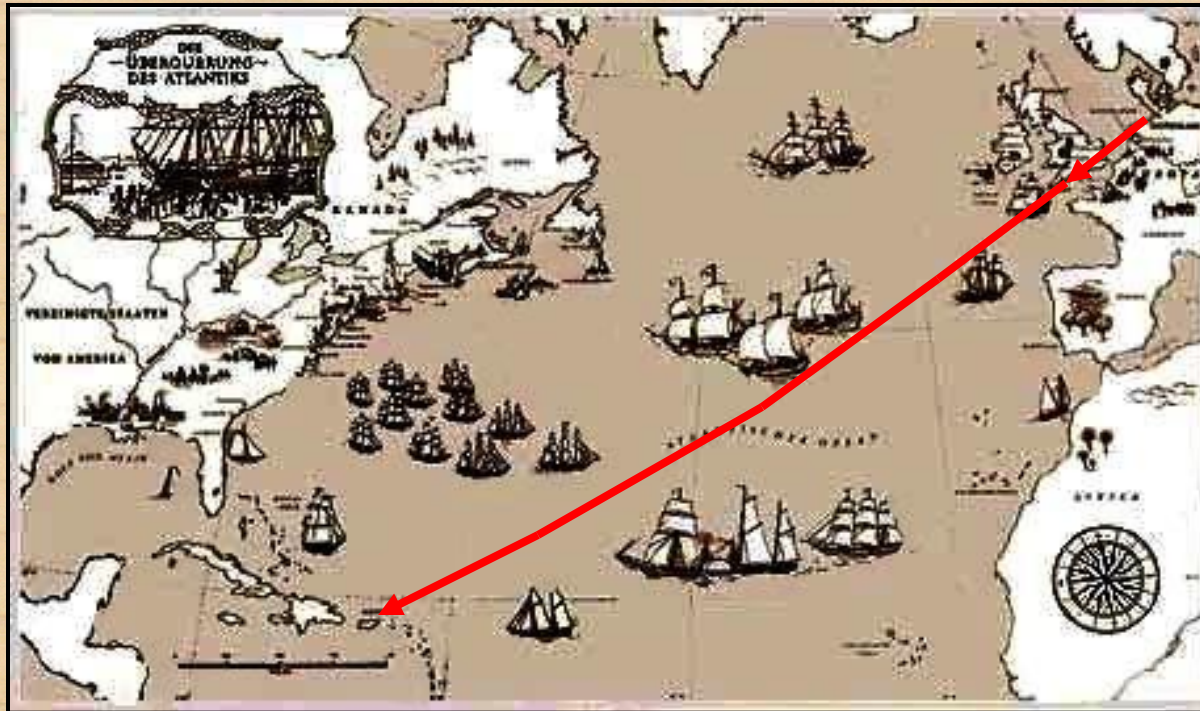
After endless weeks, they reached **Puerto Rico**, where they lay for one week due to insufficient wind.



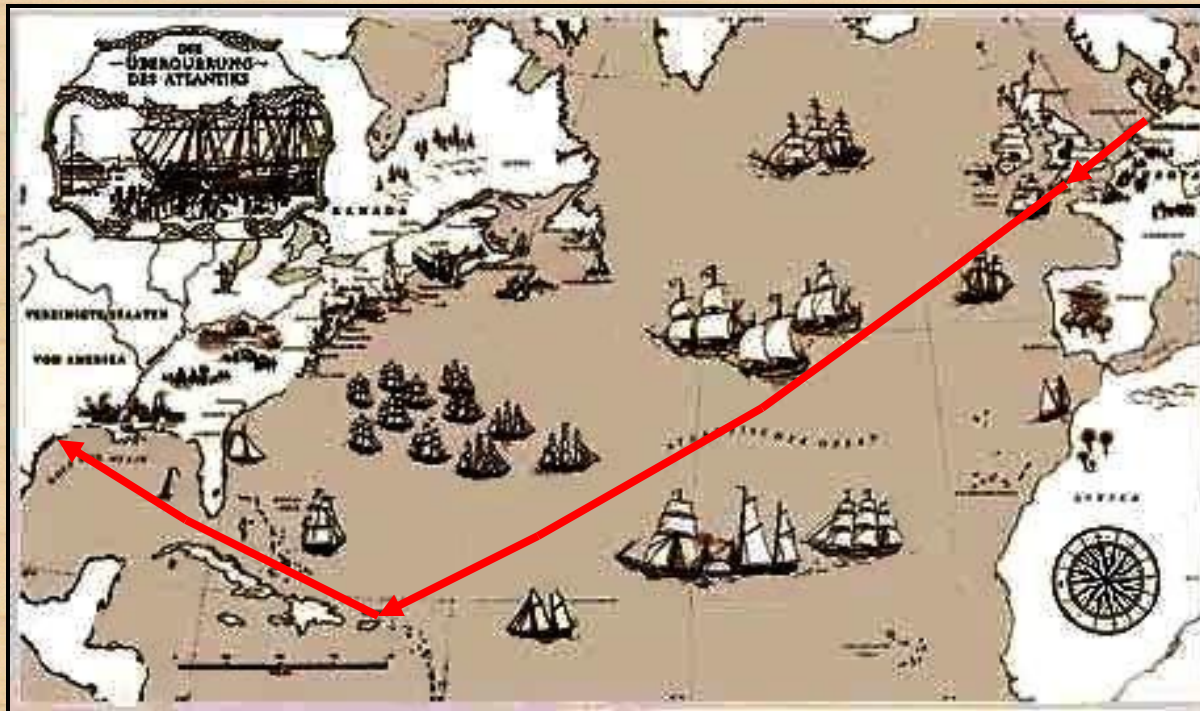
Here the family recovered from seasickness and enjoyed various exotic fruits and foods, and . . .



as it was close to Christmas, Pastor Fuchs fashioned little wagons out of palm leaves for the two youngest children.

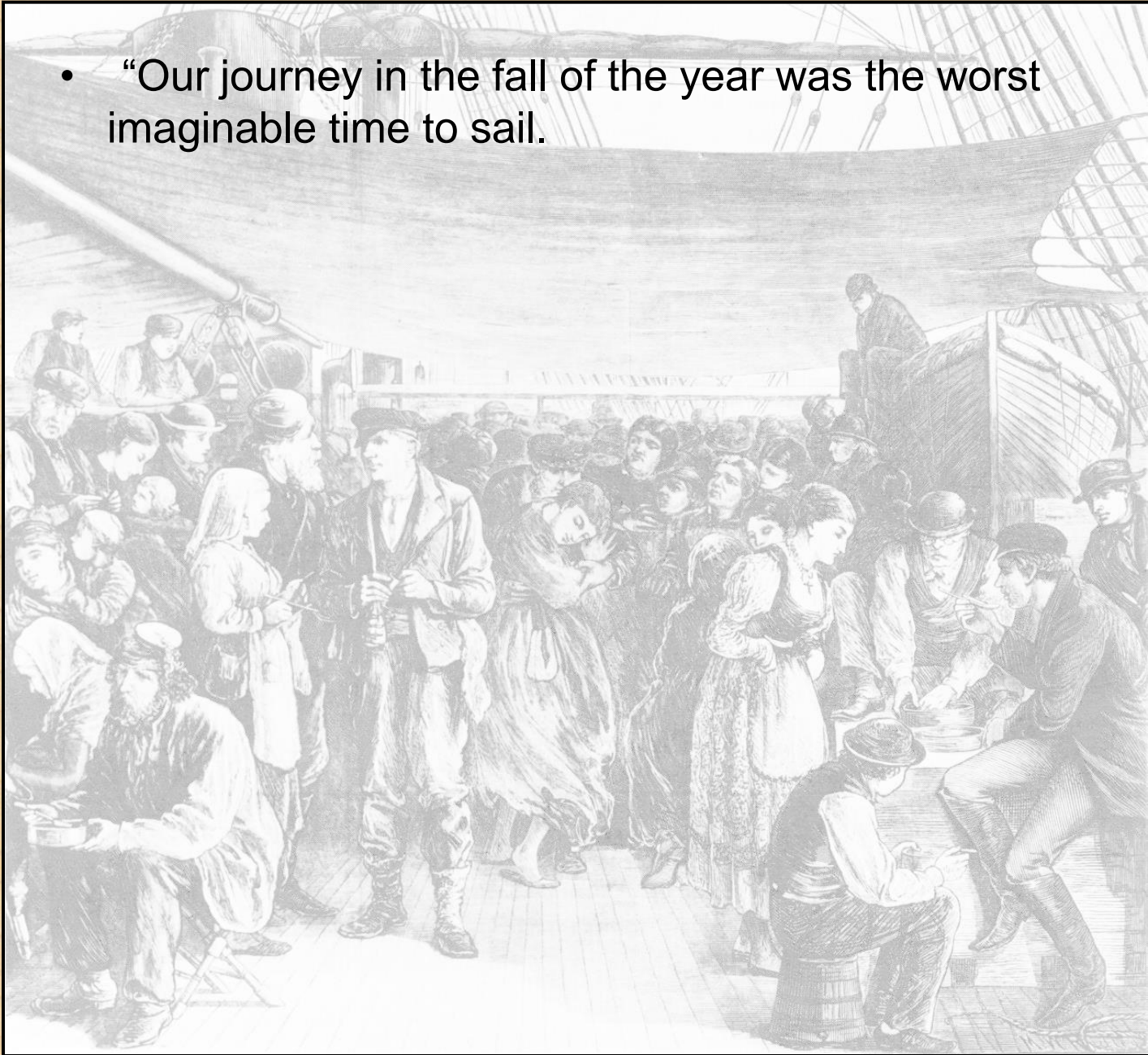


The final part of their voyage lasted only a few more weeks.

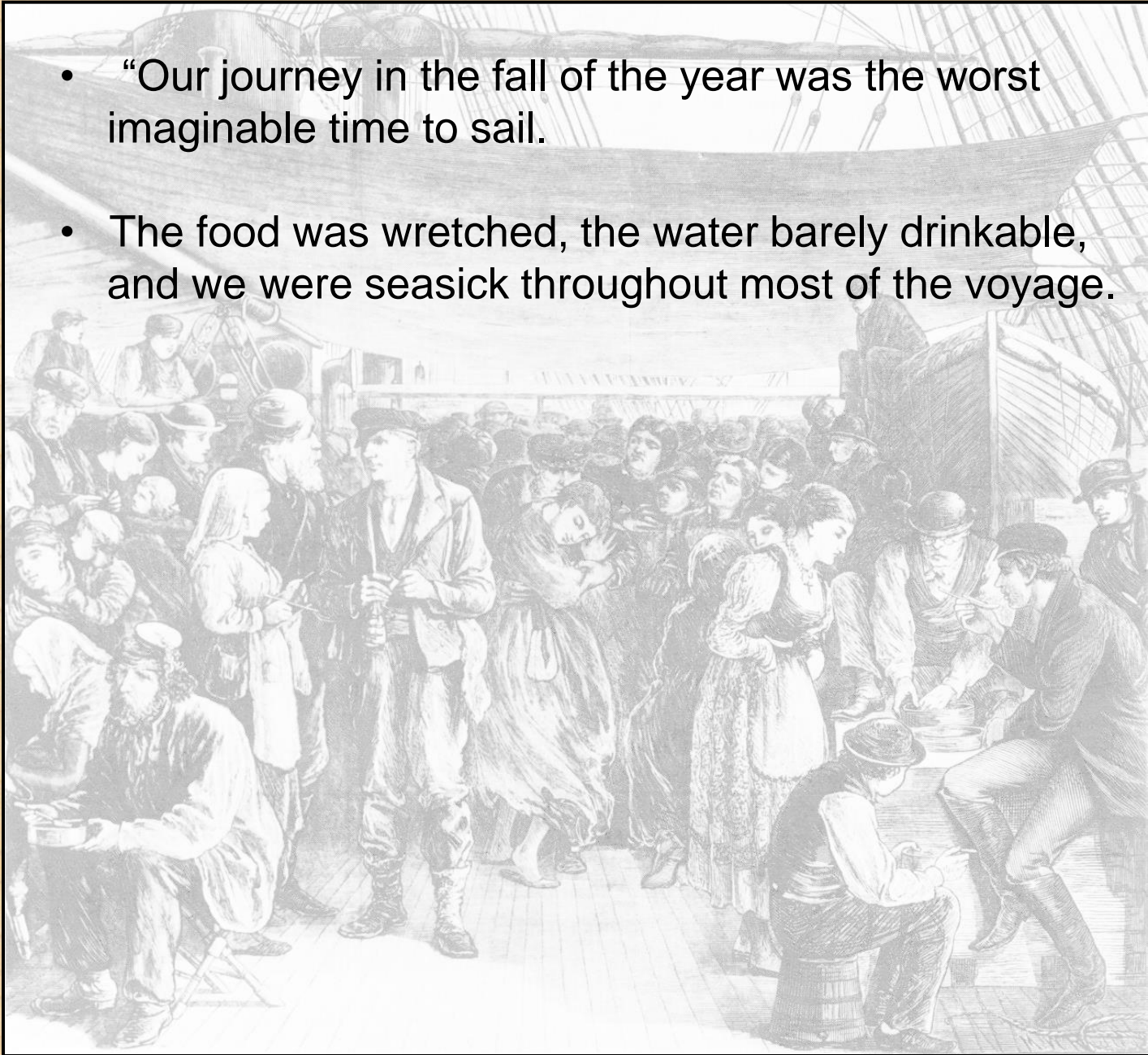




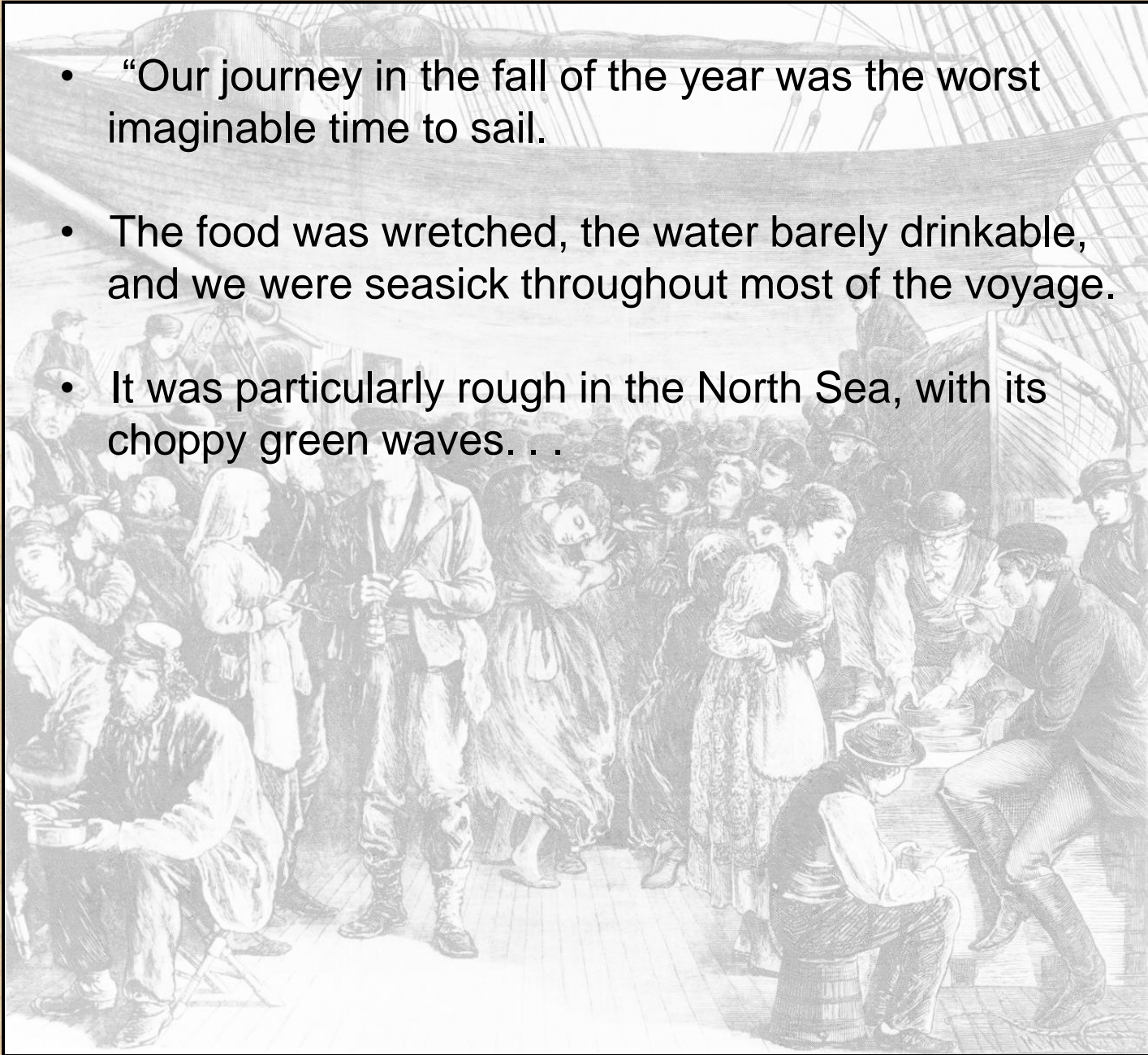
- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.



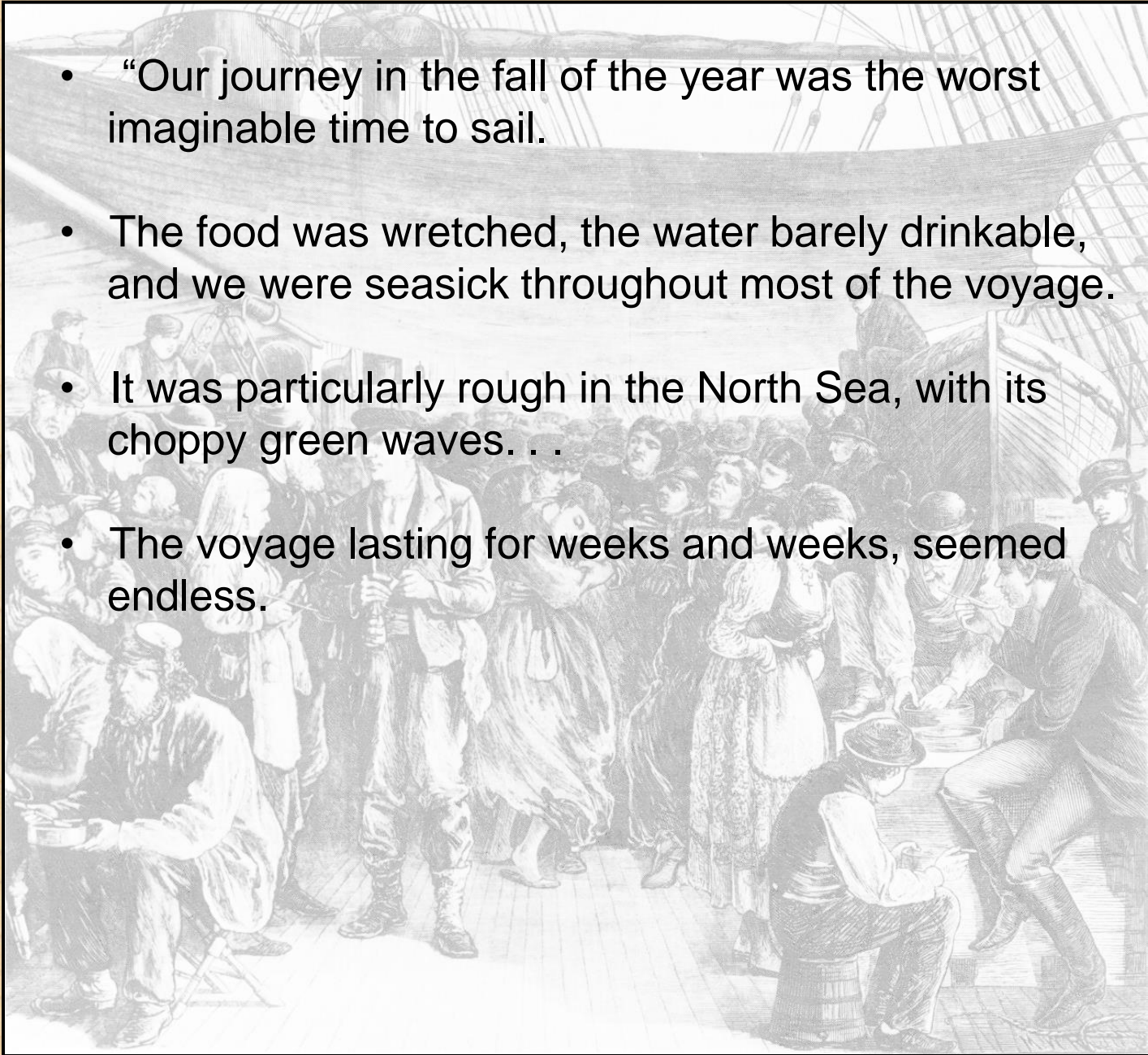
- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.
- The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick throughout most of the voyage.



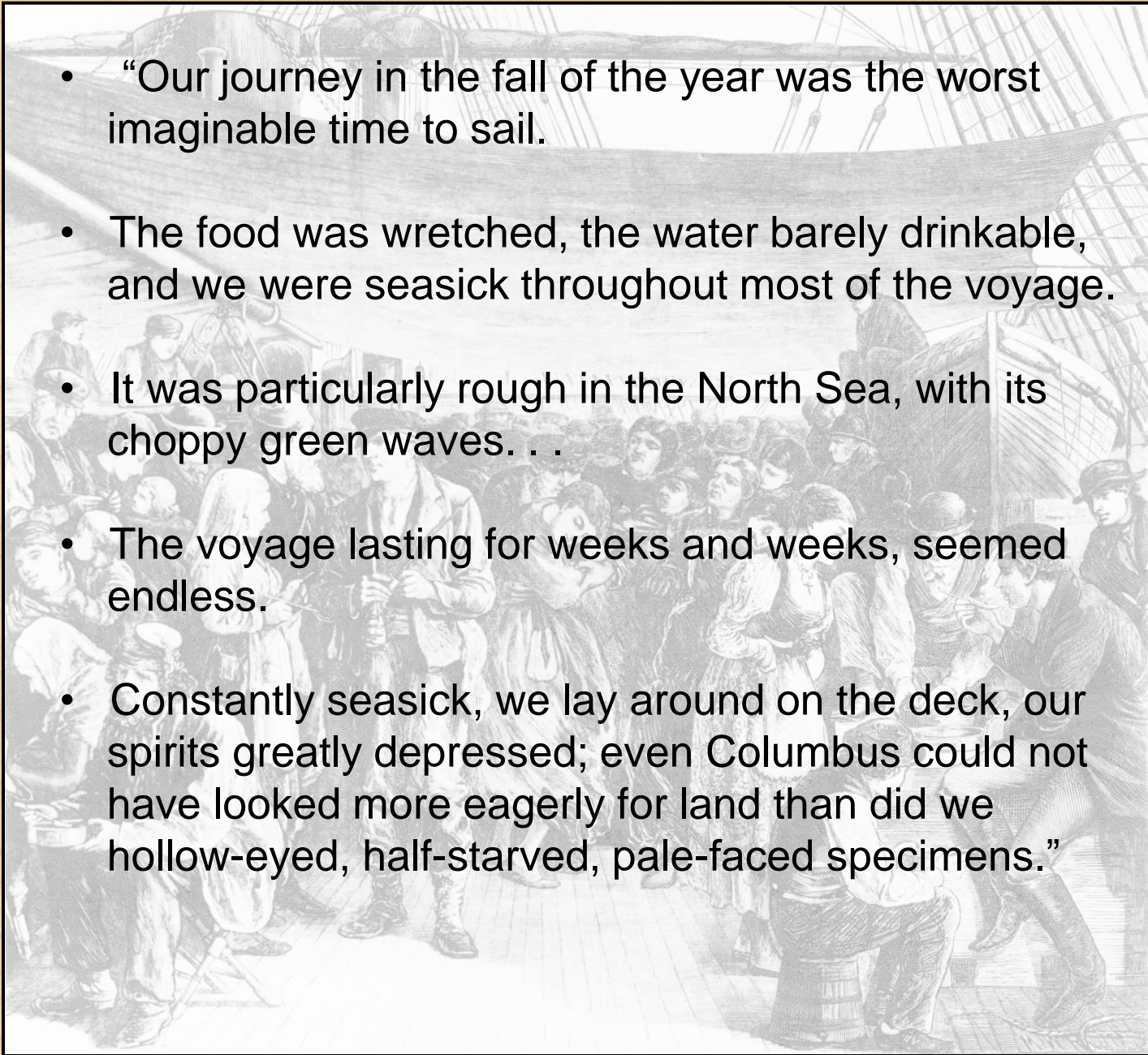
- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.
- The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick throughout most of the voyage.
- It was particularly rough in the North Sea, with its choppy green waves. . .

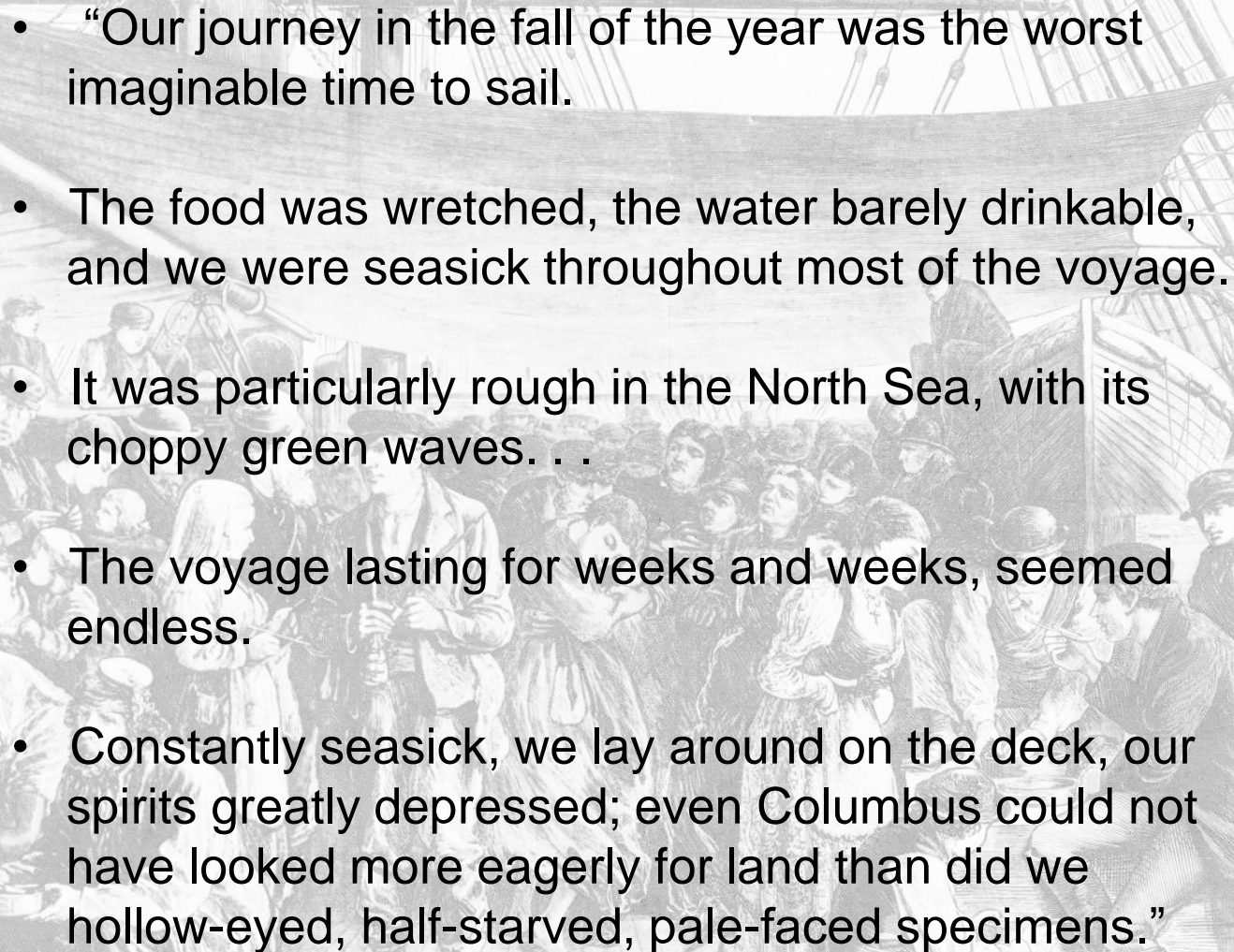


- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.
- The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick throughout most of the voyage.
- It was particularly rough in the North Sea, with its choppy green waves. . .
- The voyage lasting for weeks and weeks, seemed endless.



- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.
- The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick throughout most of the voyage.
- It was particularly rough in the North Sea, with its choppy green waves. . .
- The voyage lasting for weeks and weeks, seemed endless.
- Constantly seasick, we lay around on the deck, our spirits greatly depressed; even Columbus could not have looked more eagerly for land than did we hollow-eyed, half-starved, pale-faced specimens.”



- 
- “Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail.
  - The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick throughout most of the voyage.
  - It was particularly rough in the North Sea, with its choppy green waves. . .
  - The voyage lasting for weeks and weeks, seemed endless.
  - Constantly seasick, we lay around on the deck, our spirits greatly depressed; even Columbus could not have looked more eagerly for land than did we hollow-eyed, half-starved, pale-faced specimens.”

Otilie Fuchs Goeth

- On December 29, 1845, the Republic of Texas ceased to exist when Texas was annexed into the United States.





- On December 29, 1845, the Republic of Texas ceased to exist when Texas was annexed into the United States.
- The *Gerhard Hermann* sailed into the port of **Galveston** on **January 20, 1846**.






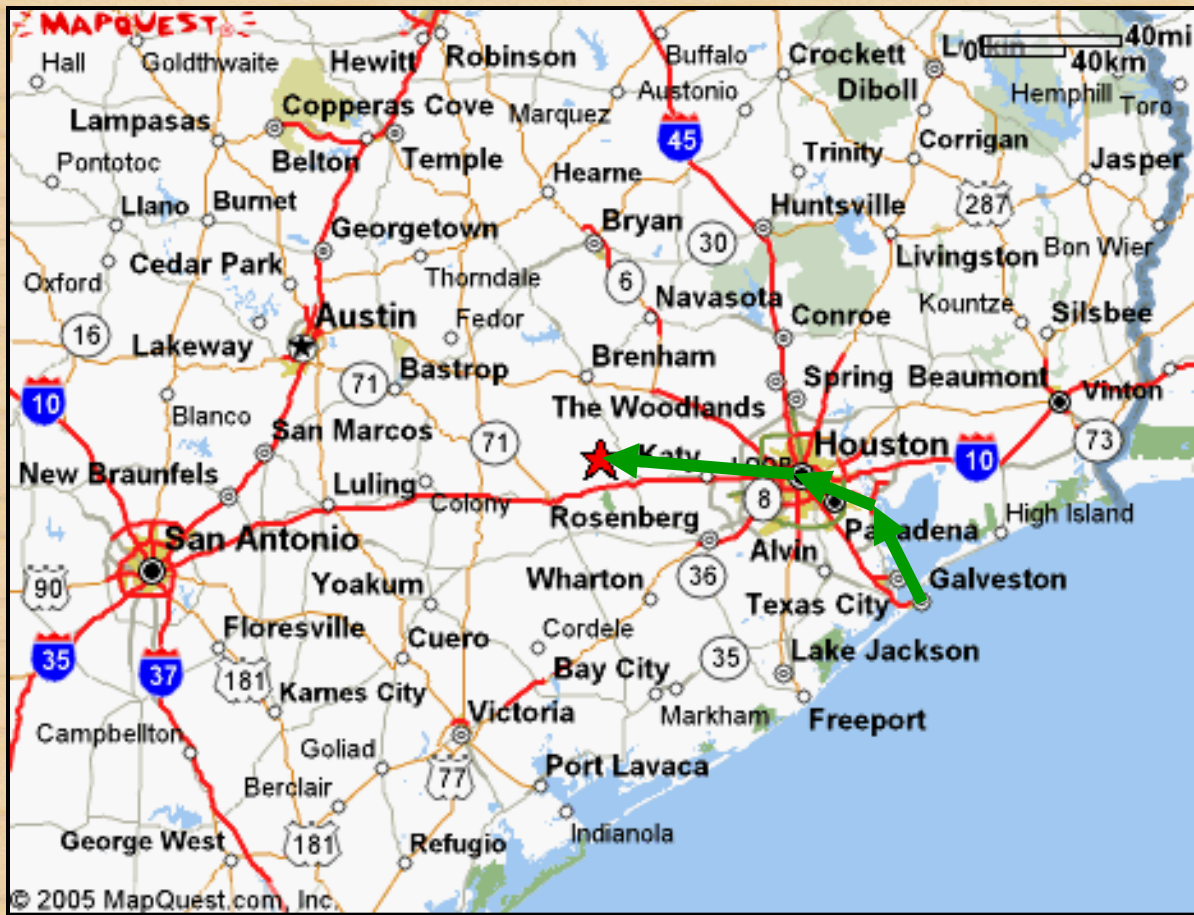
- On December 29, 1845, the Republic of Texas ceased to exist when Texas was annexed into the United States.
- The *Gerhard Hermann* sailed into the port of **Galveston** on **January 20, 1846**.
- Adolf Fuchs and his family were **now in Texas – in the United States of America**.

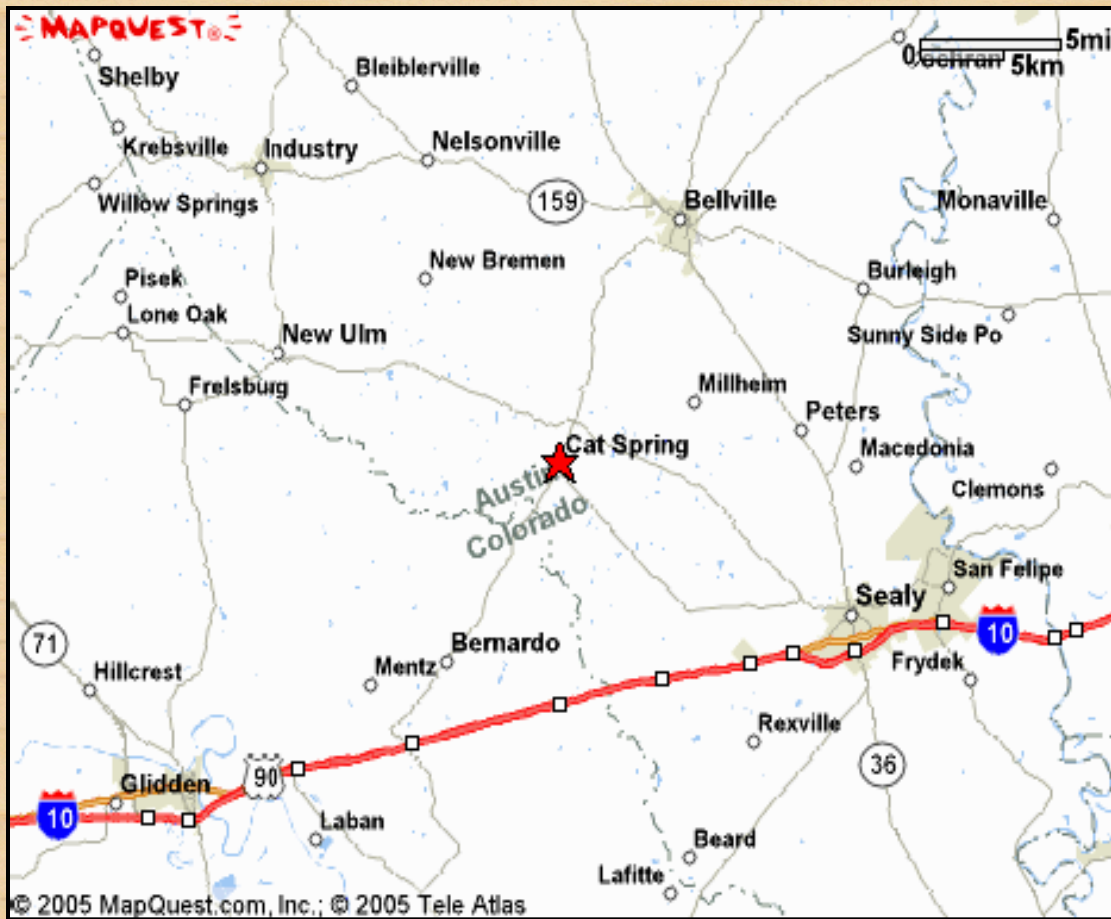


- On December 29, 1845, the Republic of Texas ceased to exist when Texas was annexed into the United States.
- The *Gerhard Hermann* sailed into the port of **Galveston** on **January 20, 1846**.
- Adolf Fuchs and his family were **now in Texas – in the United States of America**.
- As he stepped onto American soil, fluent in English, Adolf Fuchs declared, “I am now Mr. “Fox.”

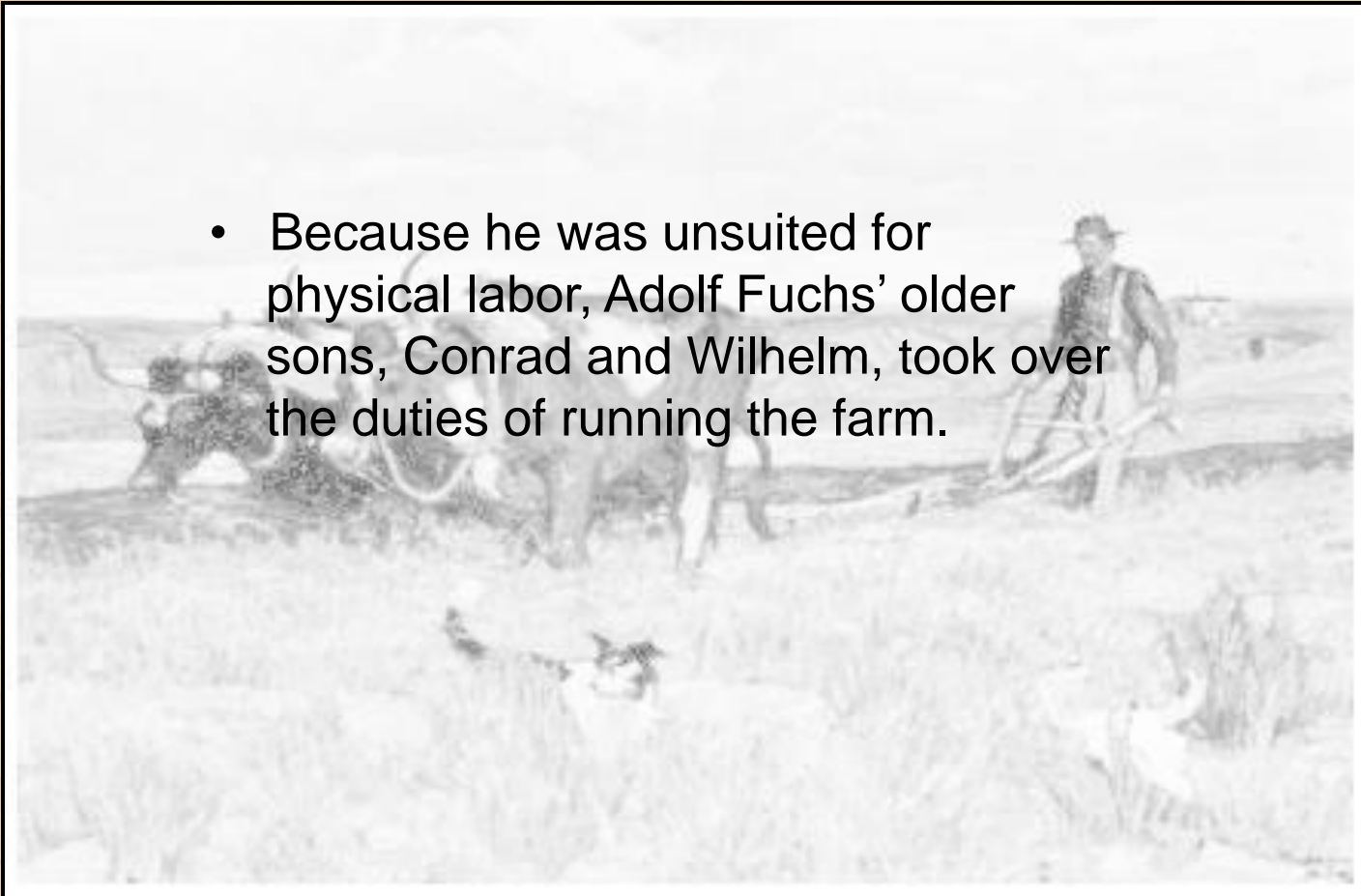


Discouraged by reports concerning conditions for the immigrants sponsored by the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas, Adolf Fuchs dropped out of the Society, and he and his family traveled across the prairies to the German settlement at **Cat Spring** in **Austin County**.

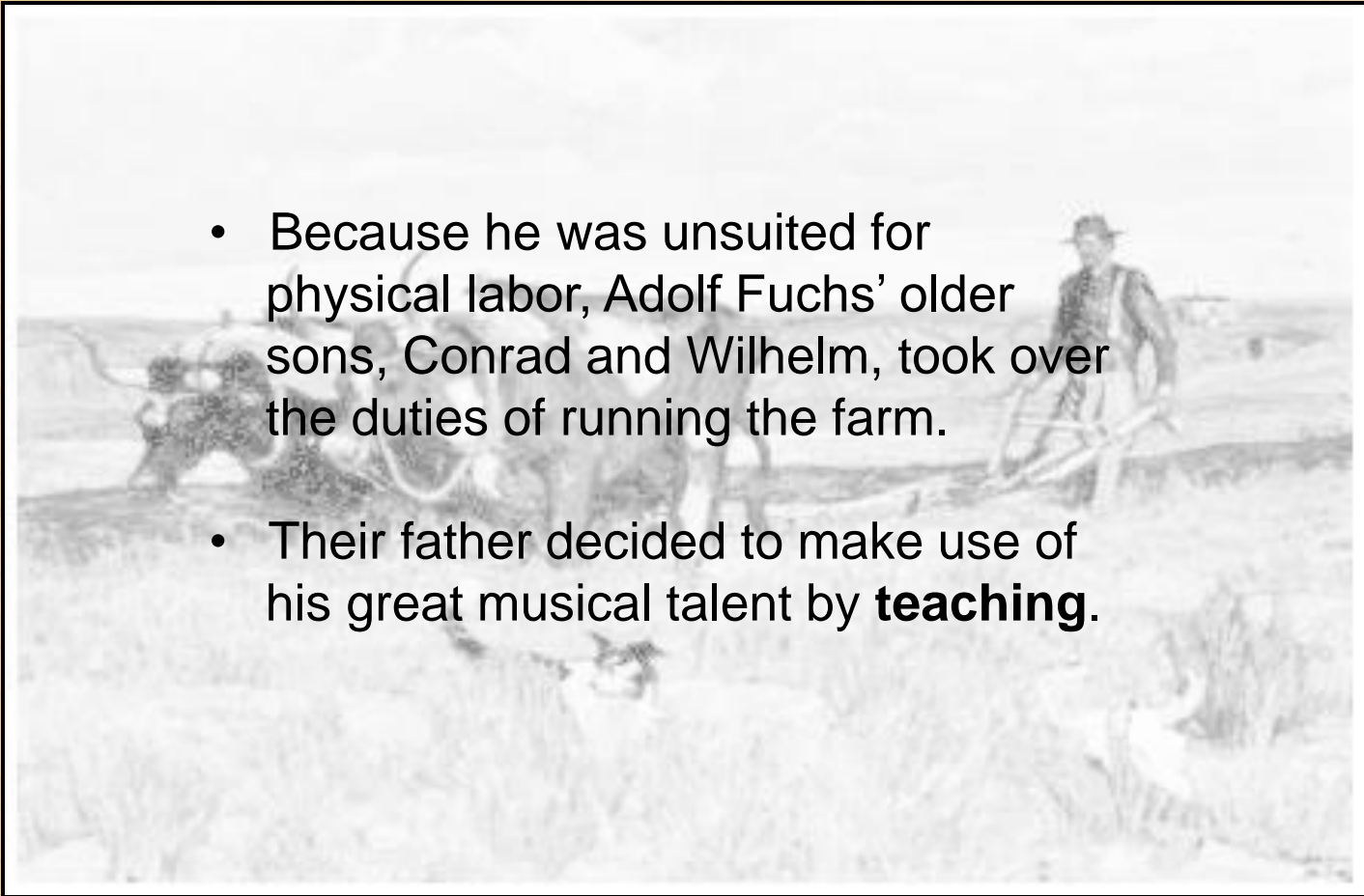




- Because he was unsuited for physical labor, Adolf Fuchs' older sons, Conrad and Wilhelm, took over the duties of running the farm.



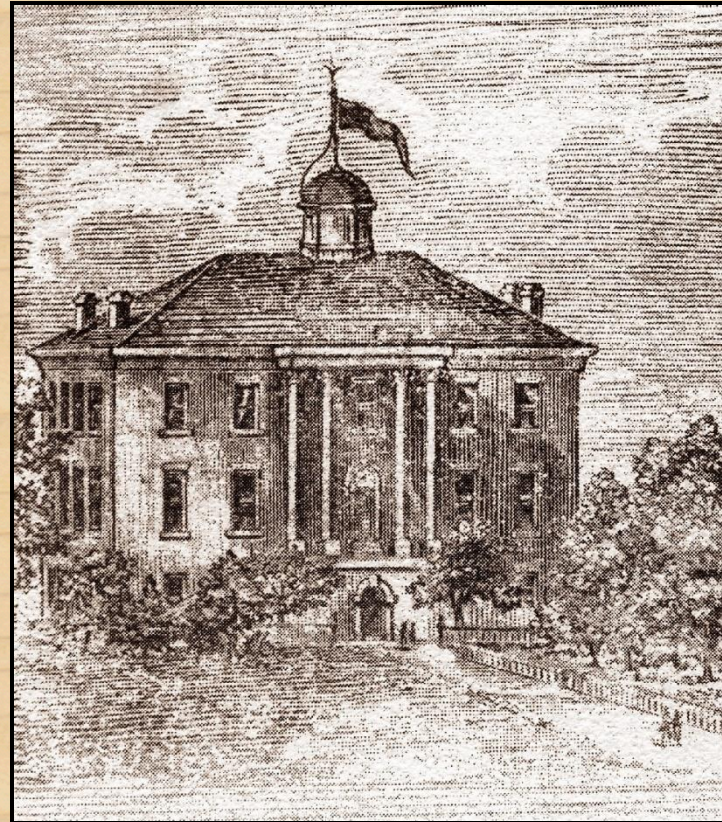
- Because he was unsuited for physical labor, Adolf Fuchs' older sons, Conrad and Wilhelm, took over the duties of running the farm.
- Their father decided to make use of his great musical talent by **teaching**.



- At first he taught in the homes of wealthy plantation owners along the Brazos River.



- At first he taught in the homes of wealthy plantation owners along the Brazos River.
- Later he taught music at **Baylor Female College** at **Independence**.





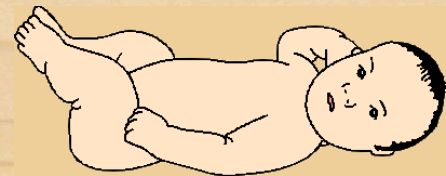
## Tragedy and Joy in Texas:

- In 1847, **Lulu** (Luise), the oldest daughter, only seventeen, married Wilhelm von Roeder. She **died** of fever two months later.



## Tragedy and Joy in Texas:

- In 1847, **Lulu** (Luise), the oldest daughter, only seventeen, married Wilhelm von Roeder. She **died** of fever two months later.
- In January 1848 **another son was born** to Adolf and Luise Fuchs. They named him Benjamin (**Benno**).



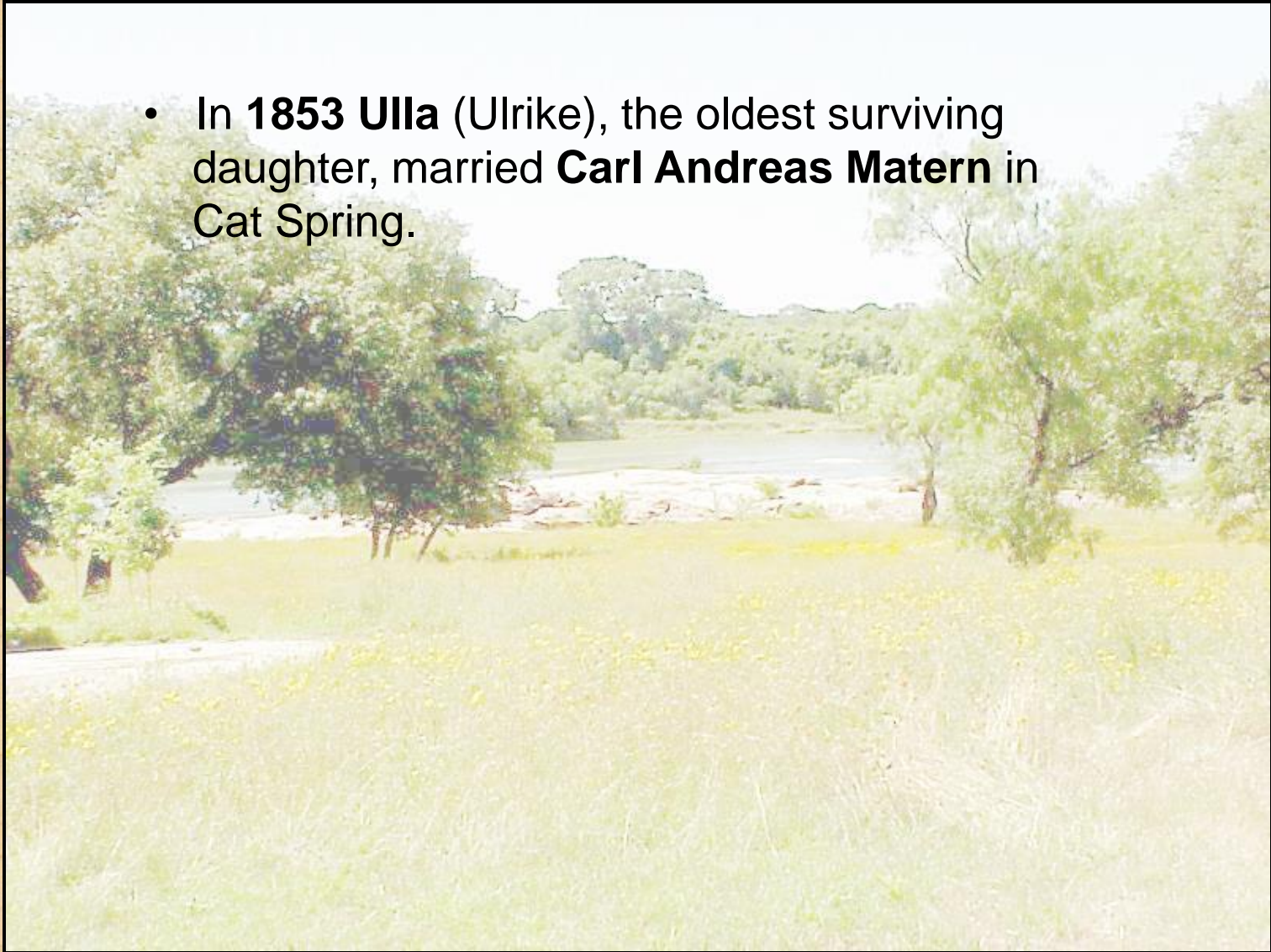


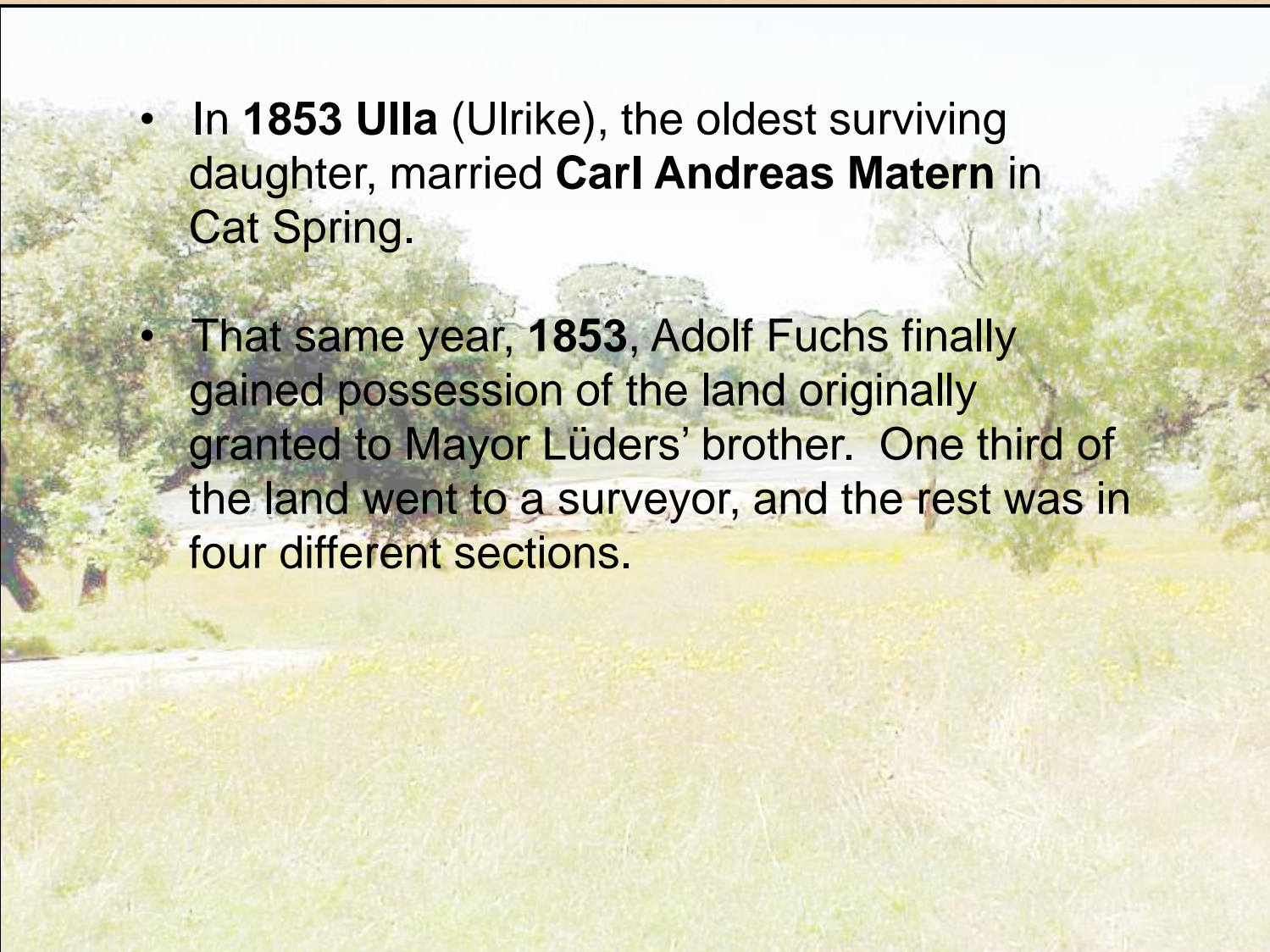
During the years at Cat Spring, the Fuchs Family began a lasting friendship with a neighboring family, the **Rombergs**, who later moved to Black Jack Springs in Fayette County.

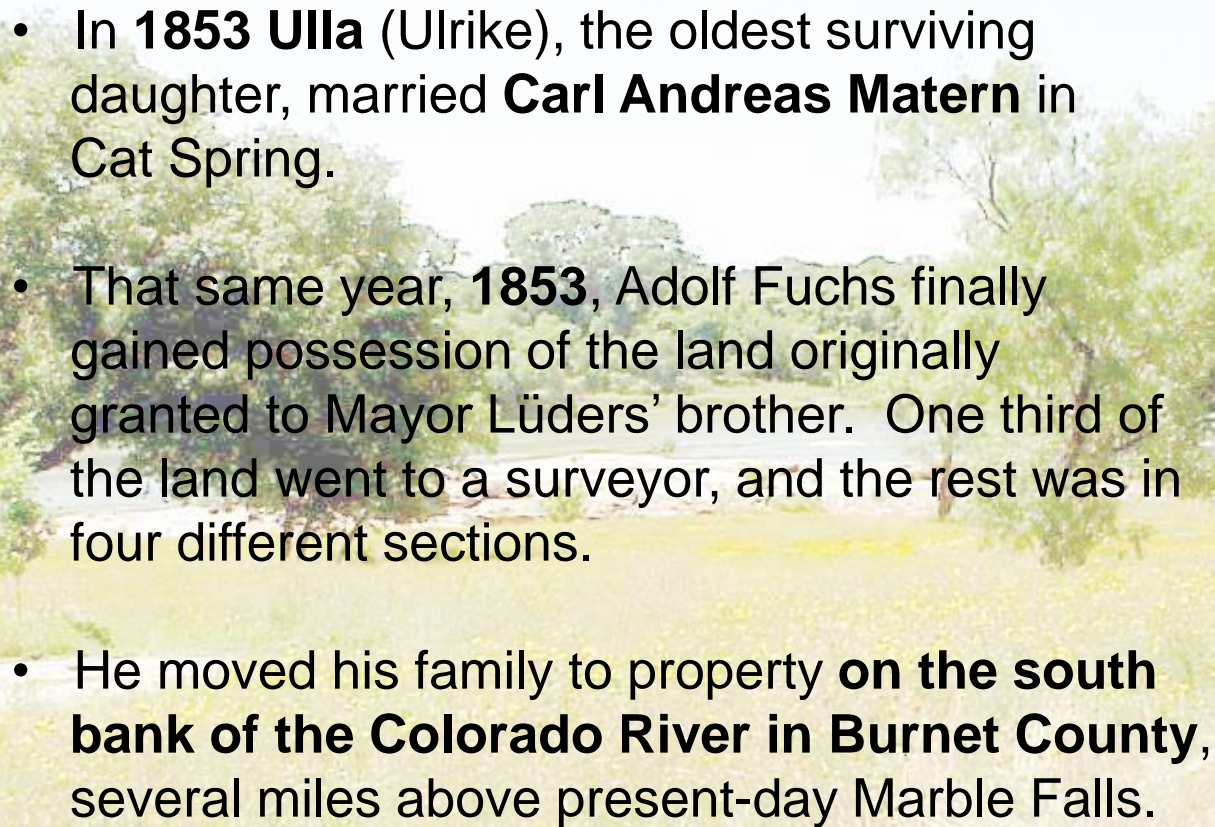


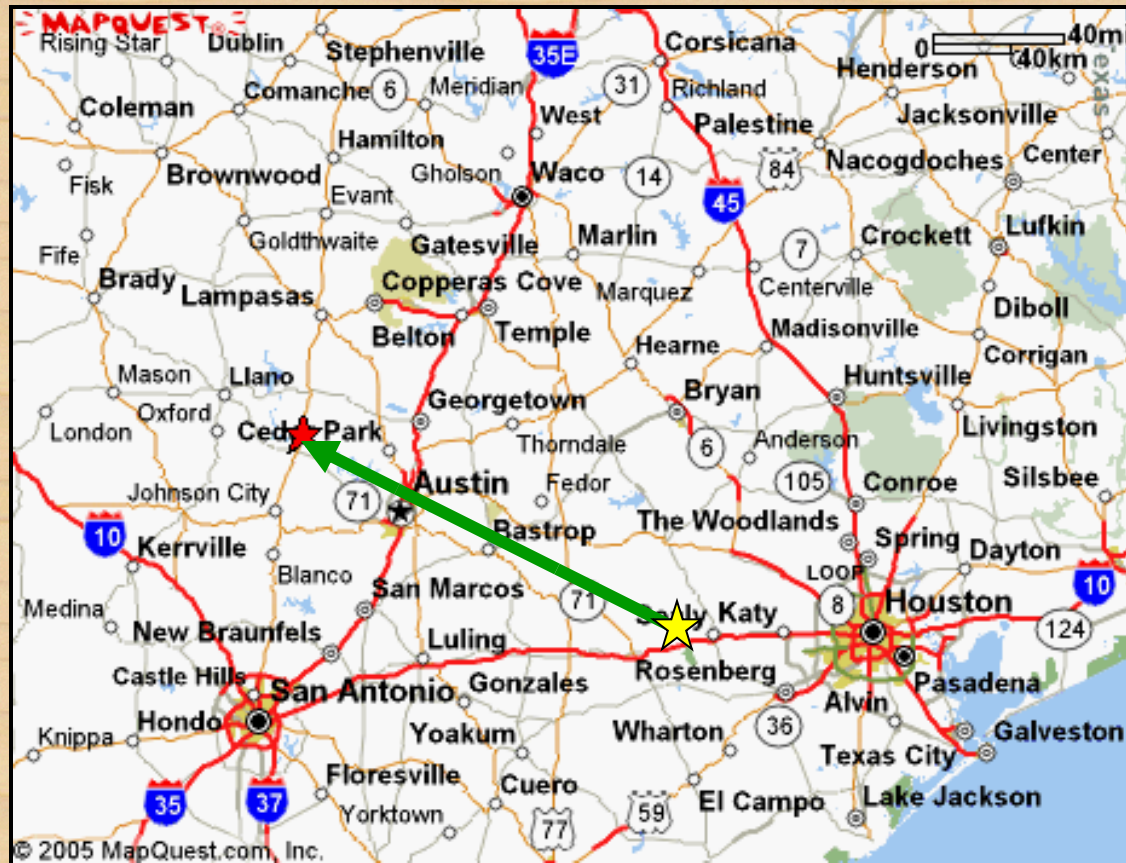
Johannes and Friederike Romberg

- In **1853 Ulla** (Ulrike), the oldest surviving daughter, married **Carl Andreas Matern** in Cat Spring.

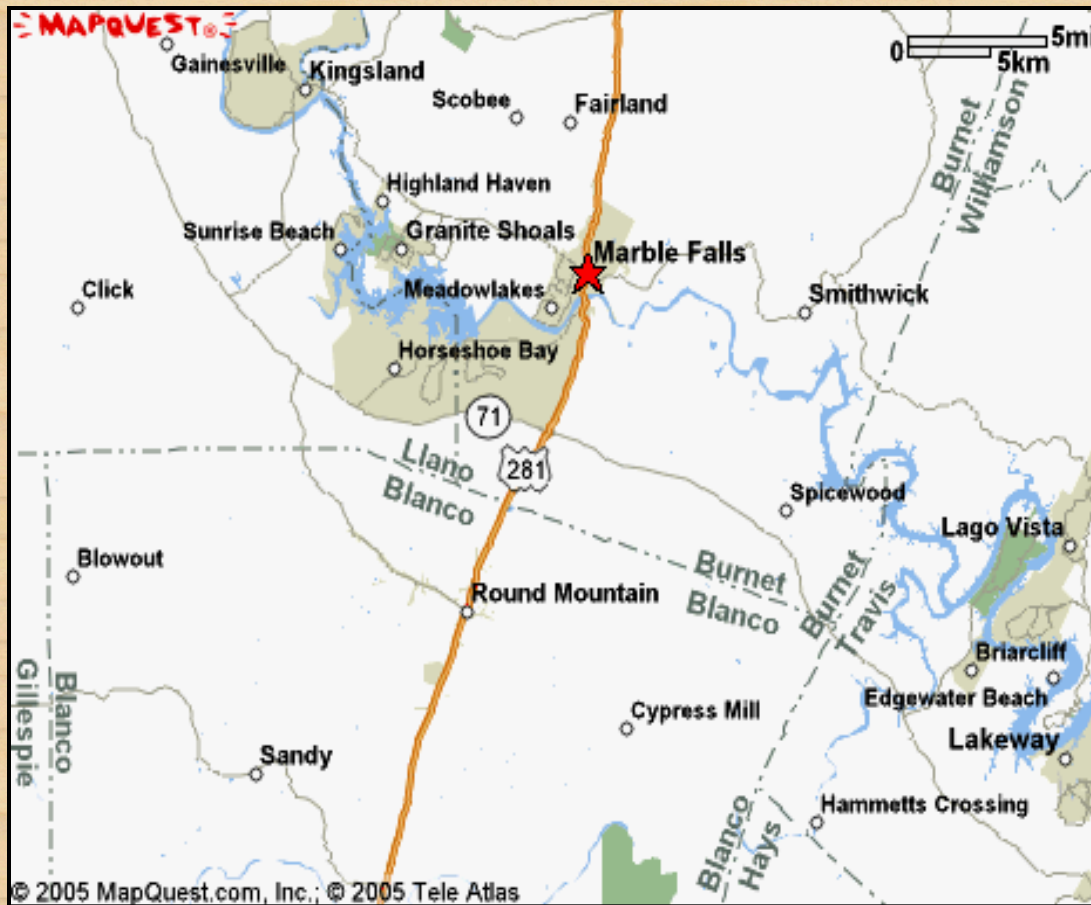


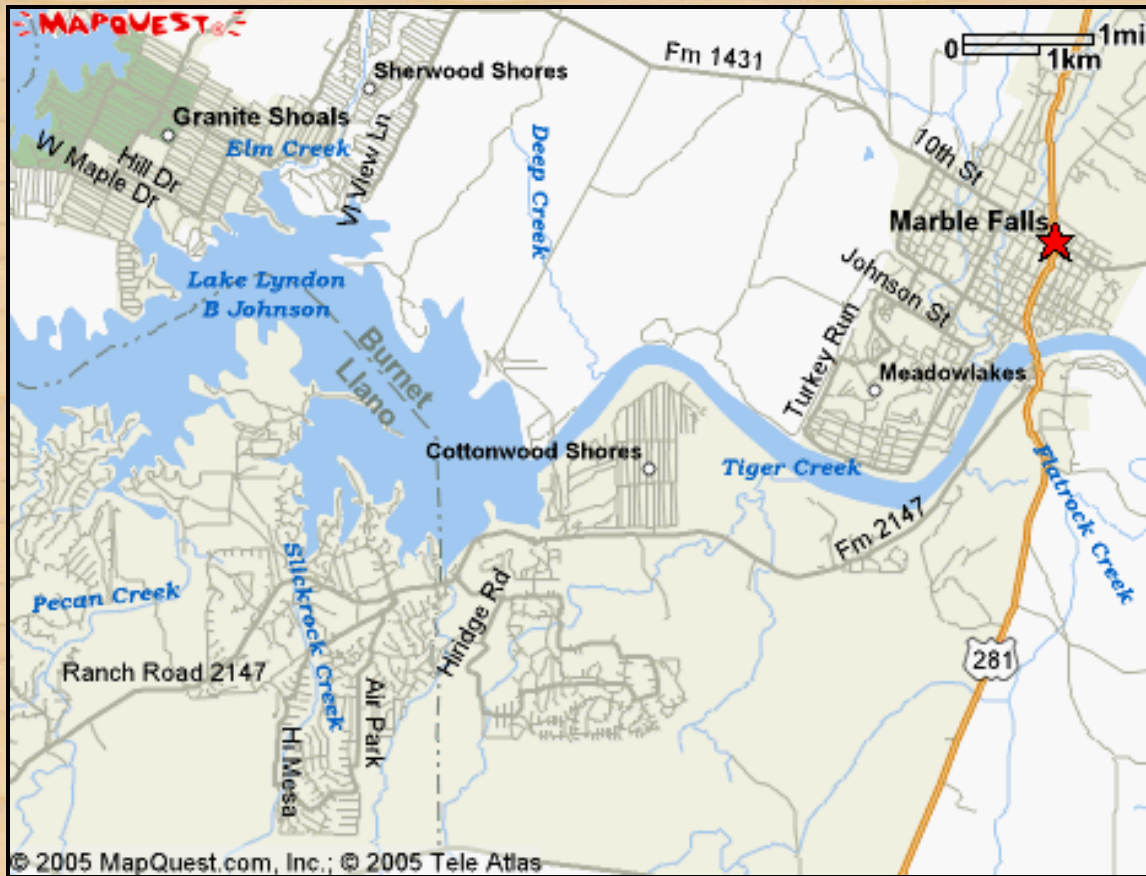
- 
- In **1853 Ulla** (Ulrike), the oldest surviving daughter, married **Carl Andreas Matern** in Cat Spring.
  - That same year, **1853**, Adolf Fuchs finally gained possession of the land originally granted to Mayor Lüders' brother. One third of the land went to a surveyor, and the rest was in four different sections.

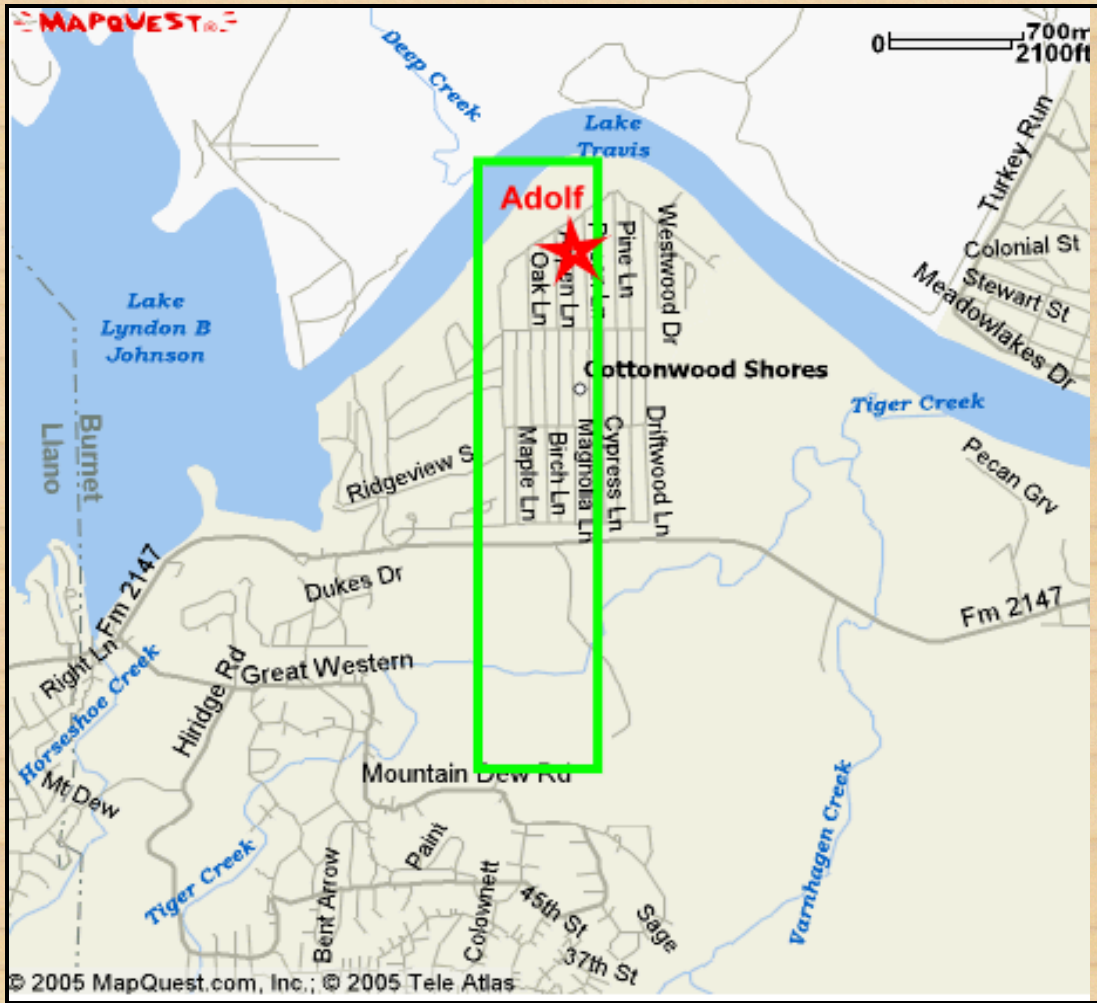
- 
- A scenic view of a riverbank with green trees and grass. The background shows a river flowing through a lush, green landscape with tall grasses in the foreground and dense trees on the banks. The sky is bright and slightly hazy.
- In **1853 Ulla** (Ulrike), the oldest surviving daughter, married **Carl Andreas Matern** in Cat Spring.
  - That same year, **1853**, Adolf Fuchs finally gained possession of the land originally granted to Mayor Lüders' brother. One third of the land went to a surveyor, and the rest was in four different sections.
  - He moved his family to property **on the south bank of the Colorado River in Burnet County**, several miles above present-day Marble Falls.











At first life was still a struggle, but over the years the Fuchs Family prospered there on the Colorado.



The children grew up, married, and began their own families:



- In September 1859 **Otilie** married **Carl Goeth** and moved to New Ulm; later they lived on a **ranch on Cypress Creek** in Blanco County.



- In September 1859 **Otilie** married **Carl Goeth** and moved to New Ulm; later they lived on a **ranch on Cypress Creek** in Blanco County.
- In August 1861 **Conrad** married **Anna Perlitz** and began a saw mill on Tiger Creek just south of his parents' property. He was also the postmaster of the **Tiger Creek Post Office**.



- In September 1859 **Otilie** married **Carl Goeth** and moved to New Ulm; later they lived on a **ranch on Cypress Creek** in Blanco County.
- In August 1861 **Conrad** married **Anna Perlitz** and began a saw mill on Tiger Creek just south of his parents' property. He was also the postmaster of the **Tiger Creek Post Office**.
- In October 1861 **Wilhelm** married **Louise Romberg** and took over a mill on Cypress Creek in Blanco County (**Cypress Mill**).





- In December 1864 **Ino** married **Adolf Varnhagen**. They had a large farm just south of Conrad's property.







- In December 1864 **Ino** married **Adolf Varnhagen**. They had a large farm just south of Conrad's property.
- In July 1868 **Hermann** married **Caroline Romberg** and they had a large **goat ranch** just south of his parent's property.

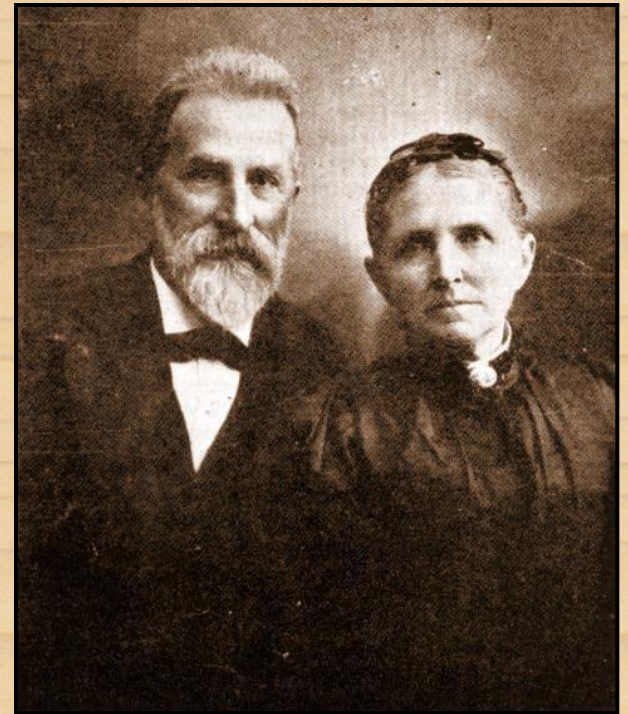
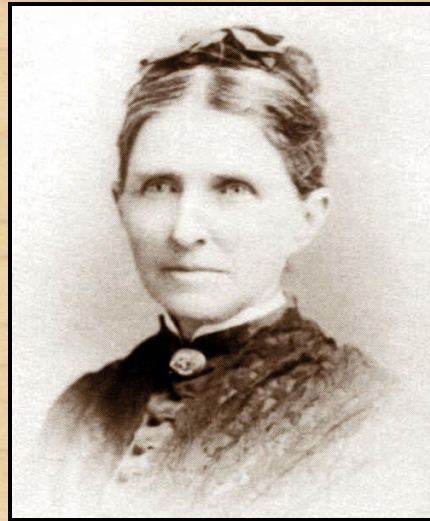




- In December 1864 **Ino** married **Adolf Varnhagen**. They had a large farm just south of Conrad's property.
- In July 1868 **Hermann** married **Caroline Romberg** and they had a large **goat ranch** just south of his parent's property.
- In May 1876 **Benno** married **Emma Kellersberger** in San Francisco. He raised cattle and **tuned pianos**.



## Otilie and Carl Goeth

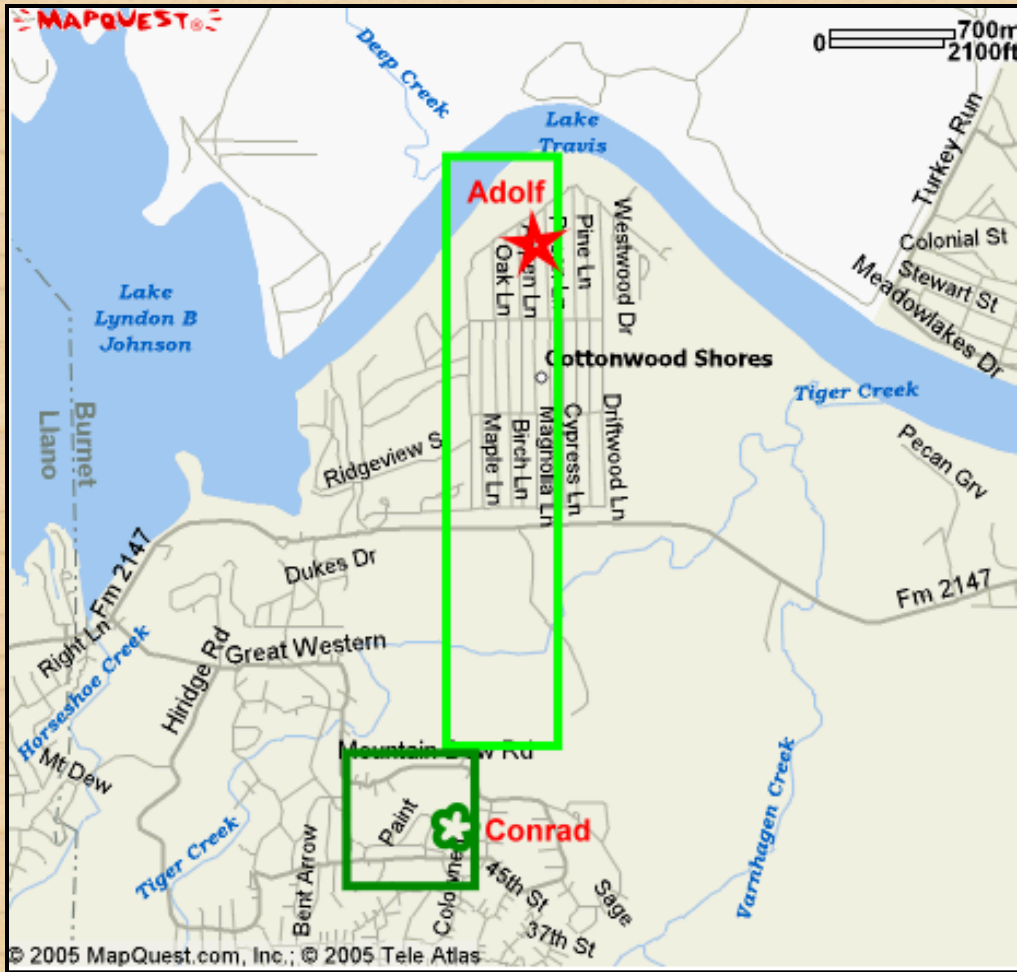




**The Conrad Fuchs House**

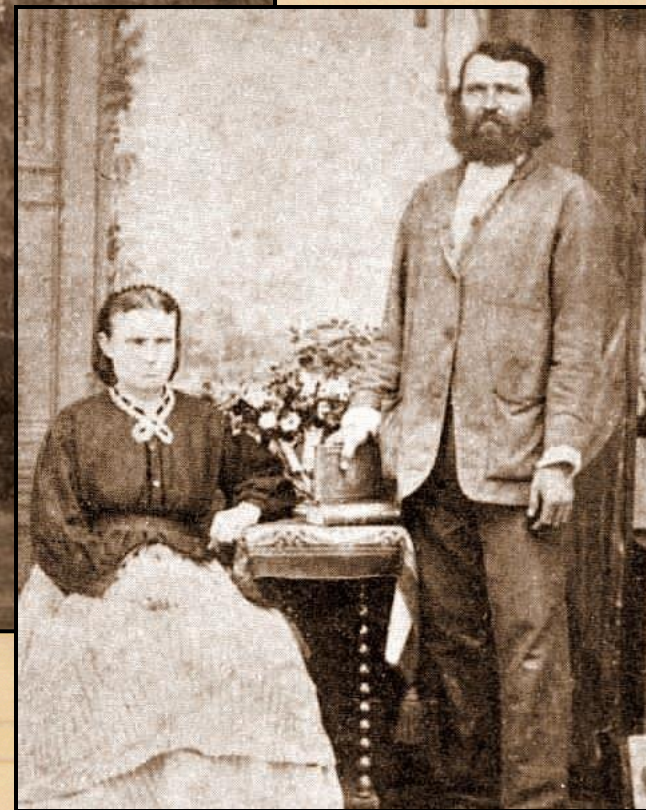


**Conrad Fuchs**



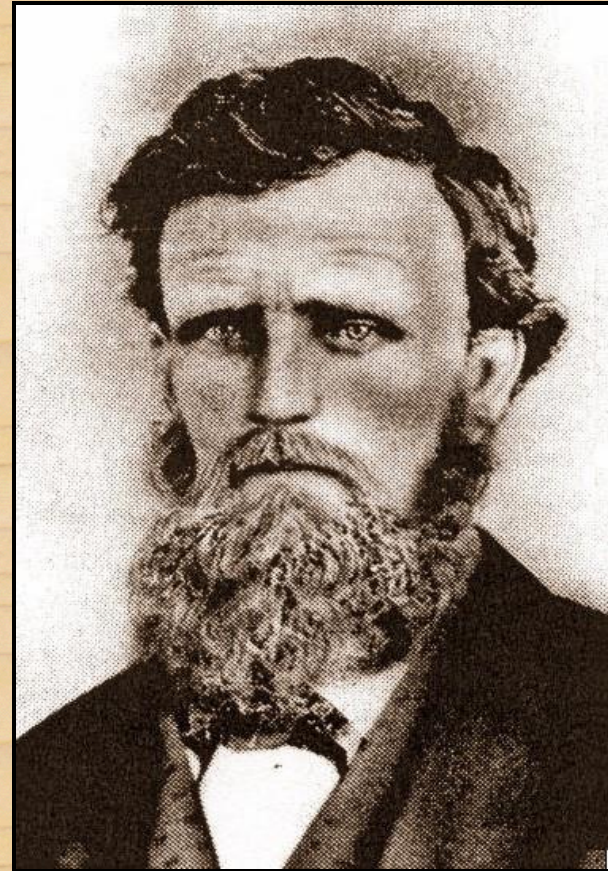
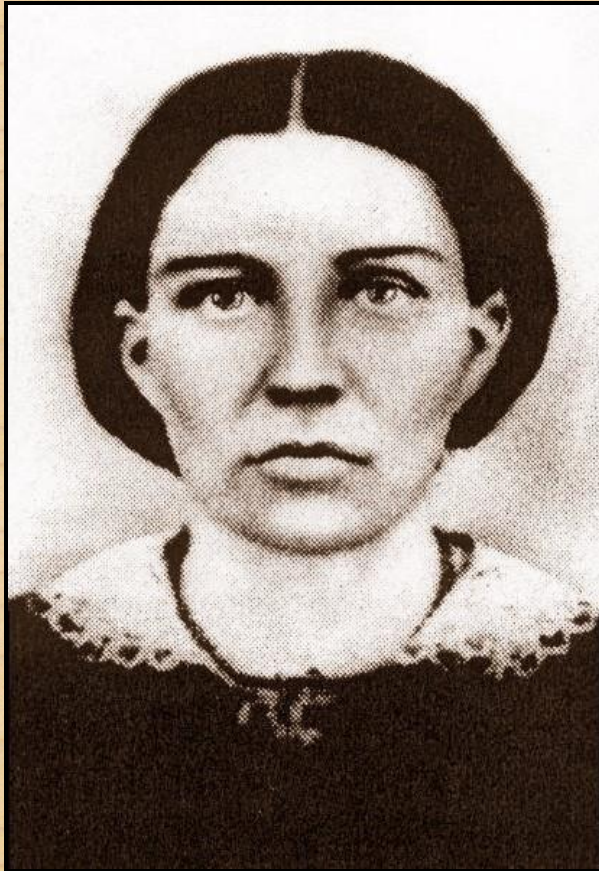


**Fuchs Mill** on Cypress Creek



**Louise and Wilhelm Fuchs**

## Ino and Adolf Varnhagen





- **Ino died** in July 1869, soon after giving birth to their only child, Ulrich.





- **Ino died** in July 1869, soon after giving birth to their only child, Ulrich.
- Ulrike (Ulla)'s husband **Carl Adolf Matern died** in October 1867. They had eight children.



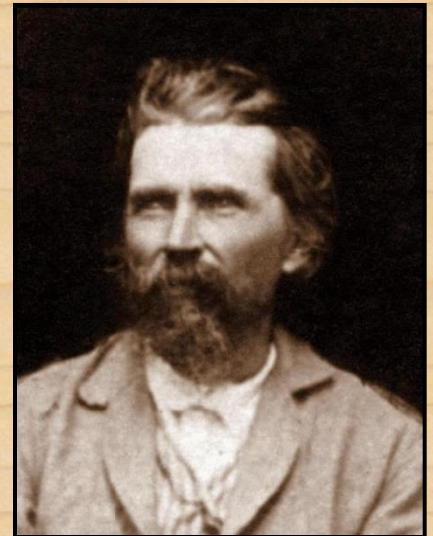
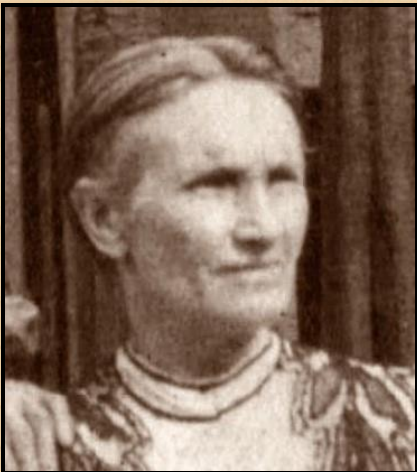
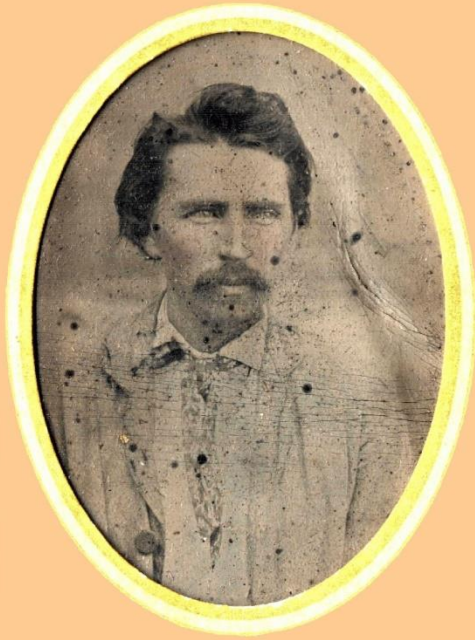
- **Ino died** in July 1869, soon after giving birth to their only child, Ulrich.
- Ulrike (Ulla)'s husband **Carl Adolf Matern died** in October 1867. They had eight children.
- Ulla began raising her nephew Ulrich, and in 1872 she married her widower brother-in-law Adolf Varnhagen.

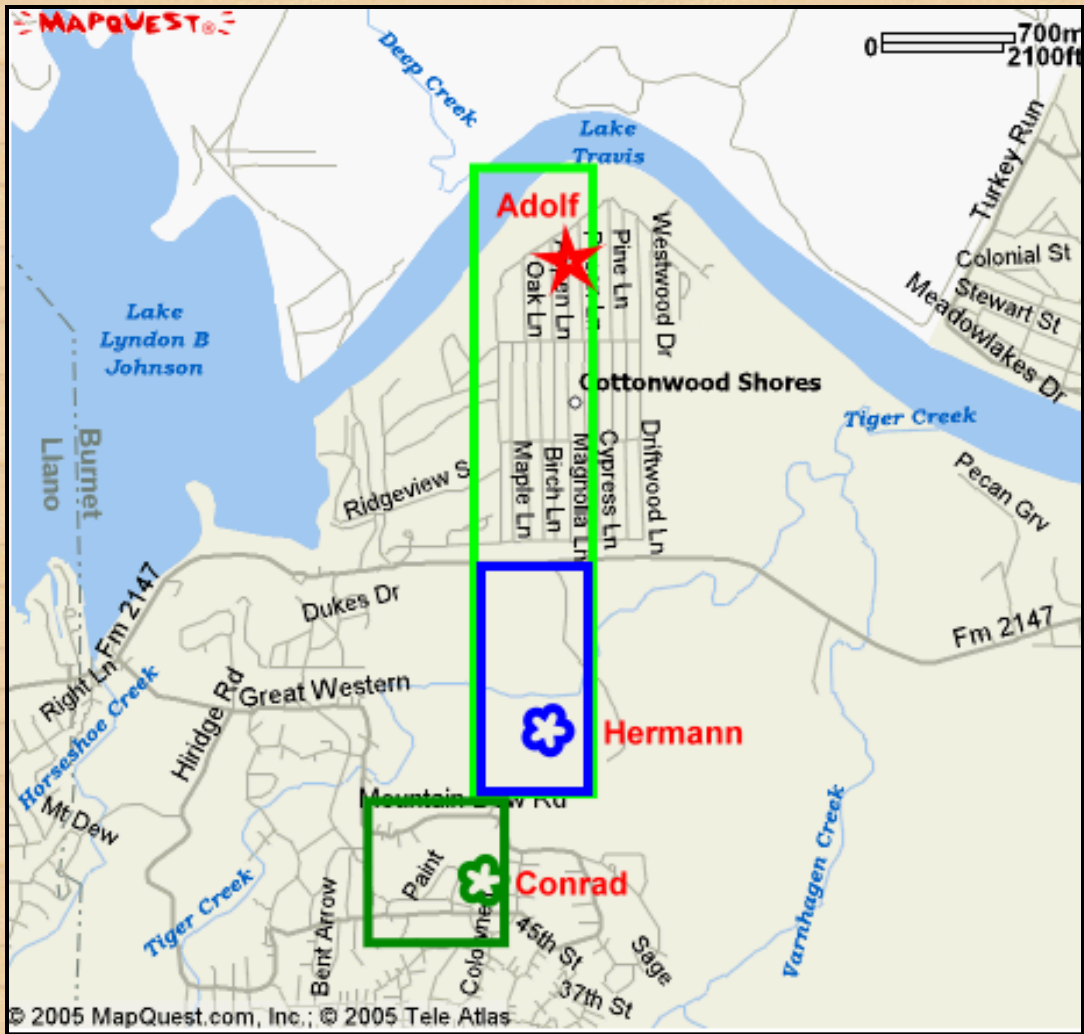


- **Ino died** in July 1869, soon after giving birth to their only child, Ulrich.
- Ulrike (Ulla)'s husband **Carl Adolf Matern died** in October 1867. They had eight children.
- Ulla began raising her nephew Ulrich, and in 1872 she married her widower brother-in-law Adolf Varnhagen.

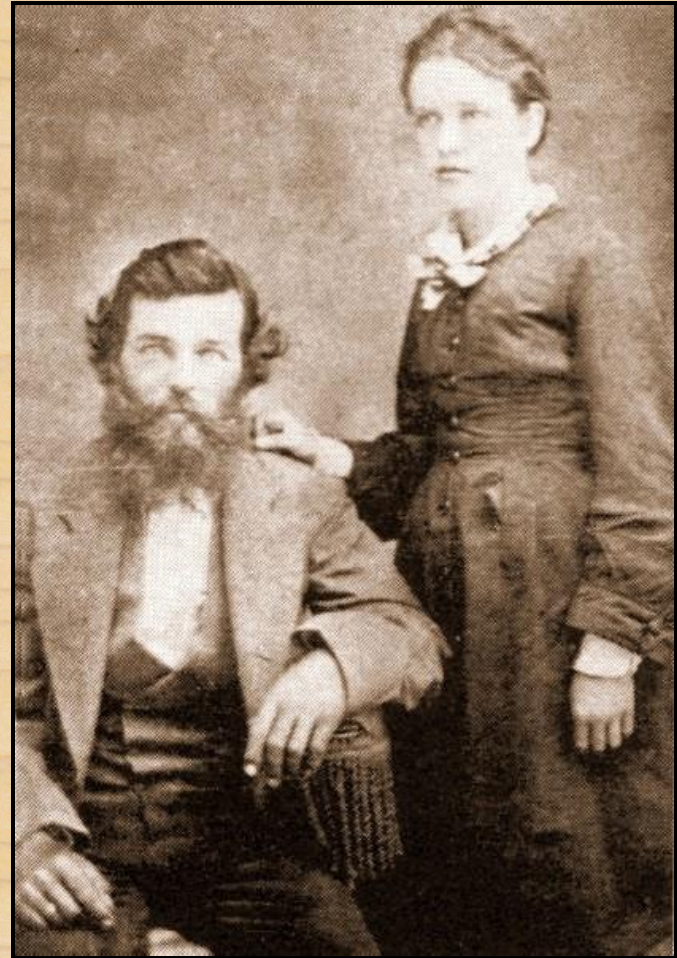
Ulrich Varnhagen and his stepmother/aunt Ulla in 1890.

# Hermann and Caroline Fuchs





## Benjamin (Benno) and Emma Fuchs



**Benjamin**

**Hermann**

**Wilhelm**

**Conrad**



**c. 1875**

**Otilie**

**Luise**

**Adolf**

**Ulrike**



Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.





Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.

Their six surviving children and their spouses, thirty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren were present.



Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.

Their six surviving children and their spouses, thirty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren were present.

- **Adolf Fuchs died on December 9, 1885**, in daughter Ottilie Goeth's home.





Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.

Their six surviving children and their spouses, thirty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren were present.

- **Adolf Fuchs died** on **December 9, 1885**, in daughter Ottilie Goeth's home.
- **Luise** joined him for eternity on **March 1, 1886**.





Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.

Their six surviving children and their spouses, thirty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren were present.

- **Adolf Fuchs died on December 9, 1885**, in daughter Ottilie Goeth's home.
- **Luise** joined him for eternity on **March 1, 1886**.
- They were buried in the **Fuchs Family Cemetery** near their old home **on the Colorado River**.





Adolf and Luise celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** on July 10, 1879.

Their six surviving children and their spouses, thirty-six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren were present.

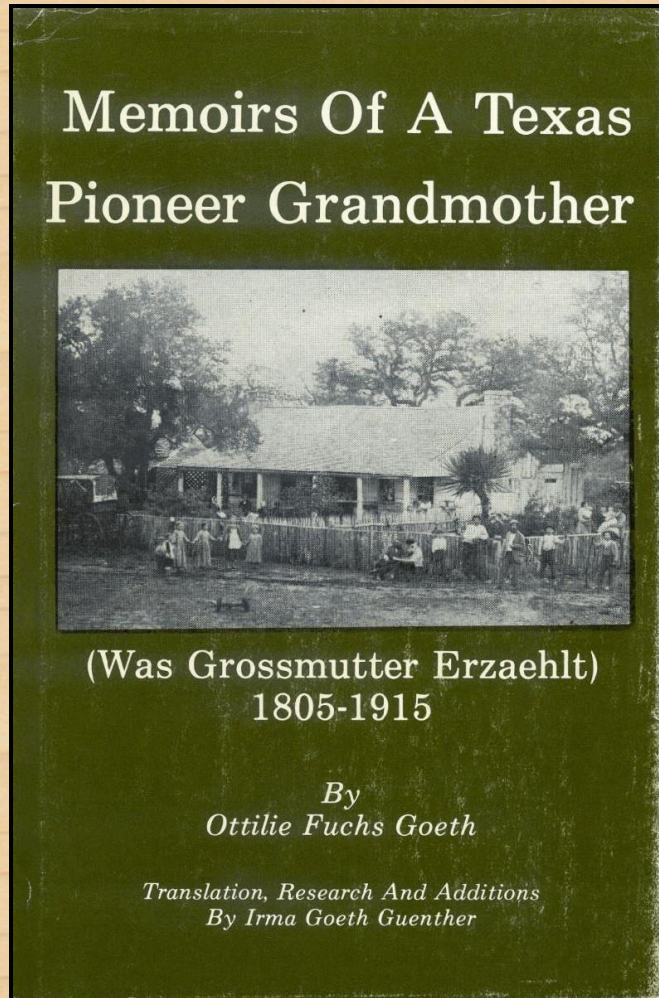
- **Adolf Fuchs died on December 9, 1885**, in daughter Ottilie Goeth's home.
- **Luise** joined him for eternity on **March 1, 1886**.
- They were buried in the **Fuchs Family Cemetery** near their old home **on the Colorado River**.
- Their graves are marked by a tall **obelisk**.





# Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother

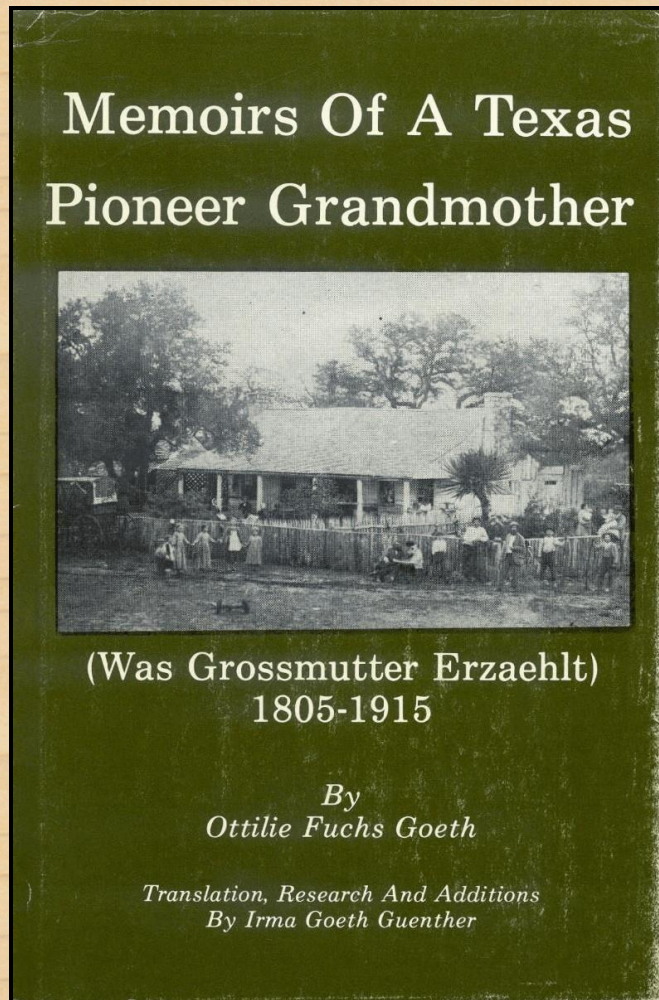
---



- In 1915, Adolf Fuchs' daughter **Otilie Goeth** published her memoirs in German with the title ***Was Grossmutter Erzaehlt***. The book provides her detailed recollections of the family's life in Germany and those early years in Texas.

# Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother

---



- In 1915, Adolf Fuchs' daughter **Otilie Goeth** published her memoirs in German with the title ***Was Grossmutter Erzaehlt***. The book provides her detailed recollections of the family's life in Germany and those early years in Texas.
- In 1969 and again in 1982 Otilie's granddaughter **Irma Goeth Guenther** published her translation of this classic of German-Texana.





# Erinnerungen

von

Louise Fuchs,  
Geb. Romberg

Niedergeschrieben im 84ten Jahr

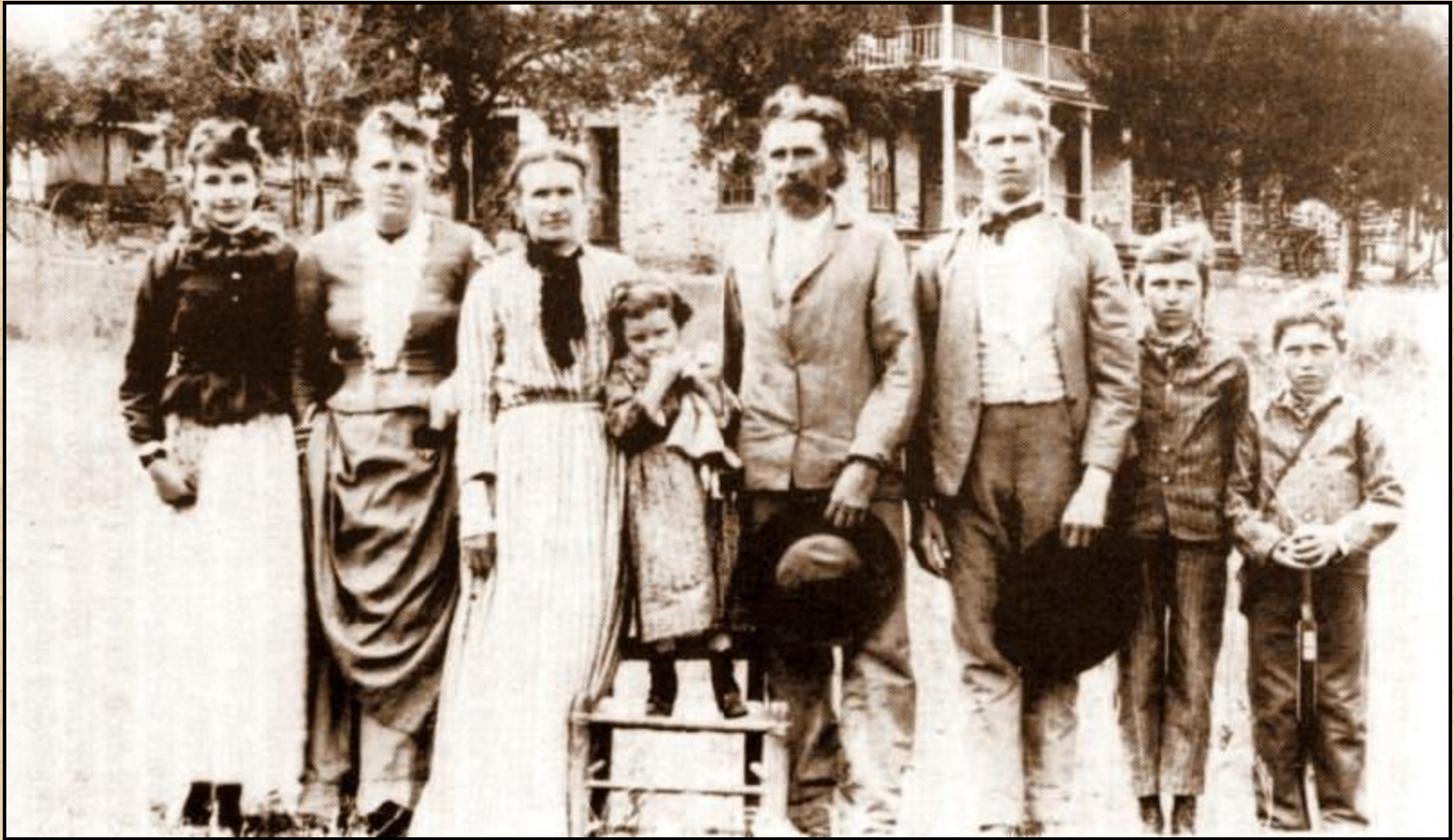
Privatdruck



In 1927 Adolf Fuchs' daughter-in-law **Louise Romberg Fuchs**, wife of son Wilhelm, also published her memoirs, called *Erinnerungen* (*Reminiscences*). It is a fitting companion to Otilie Goeth's book.



**Hermann Theodor Fuchs** (1842-1907) imported Angora goats to Texas and became a very prominent and respected rancher. In 1878 he built a large, three-story house which still stands today.



Hermann and Caroline were the parents of two adopted children, Walter and Marietta Anderson, as well as Frieda, Albano, and Johanna. After brother Benno's wife Emma died, they also raised Benno's son **Oscar Fox**, who became a famous **composer**.



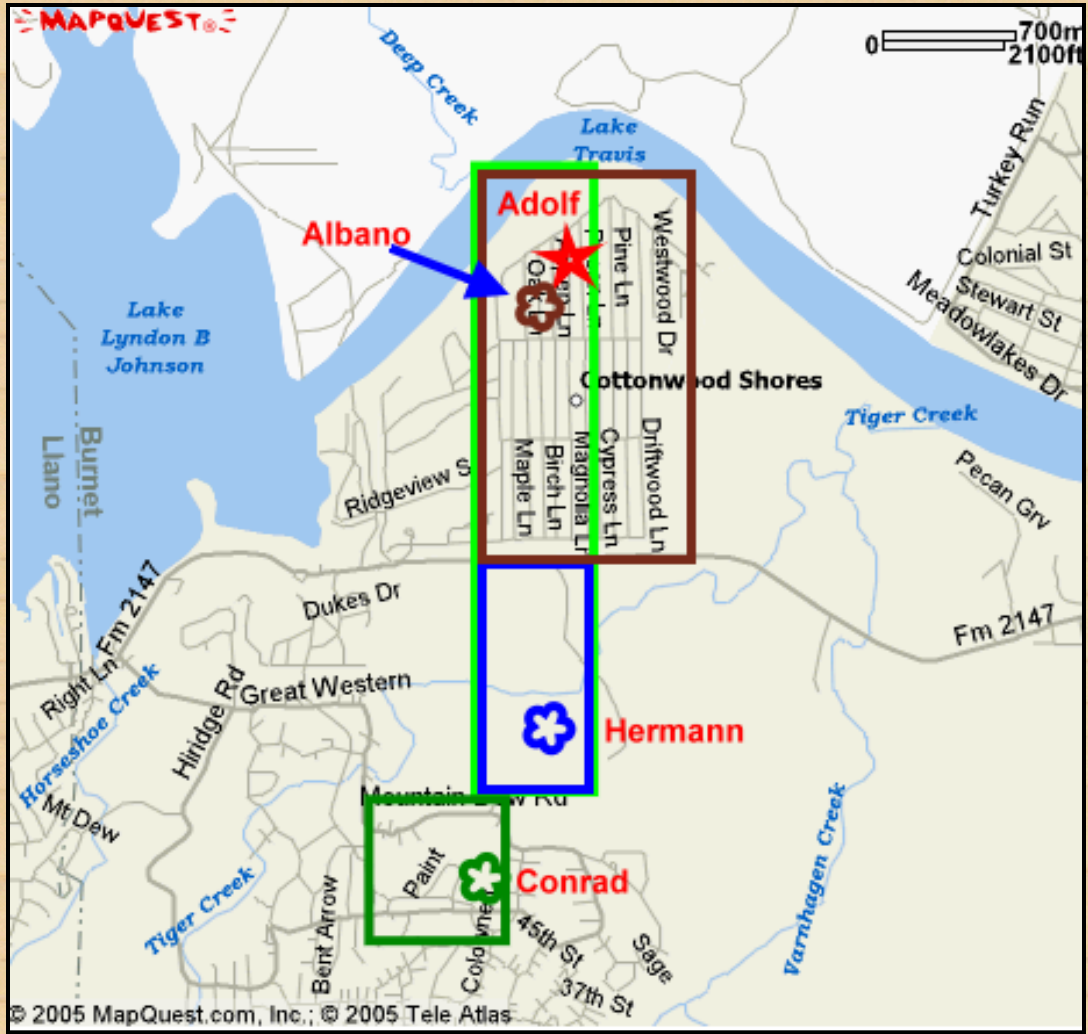
In 1909 Caroline Fuchs sold the property to the **Krumm** Family. Here is the house as viewed in April 2005.



On May 1, 1901,  
Hermann's son **Albano**  
married **Georgia**  
**(Gini) Fuchs**, daughter  
of **Adolf Fuchs'** nephew  
**Fritz Fuchs**.



He built her a new house just a few hundred yards from the site of his grandparents', Adolf and Luise Fuchs', original home on the Colorado River.









The Albano Fuchs Family lived there until 1918 and then moved to a farm in Lubbock County near Abernathy (Hale County).





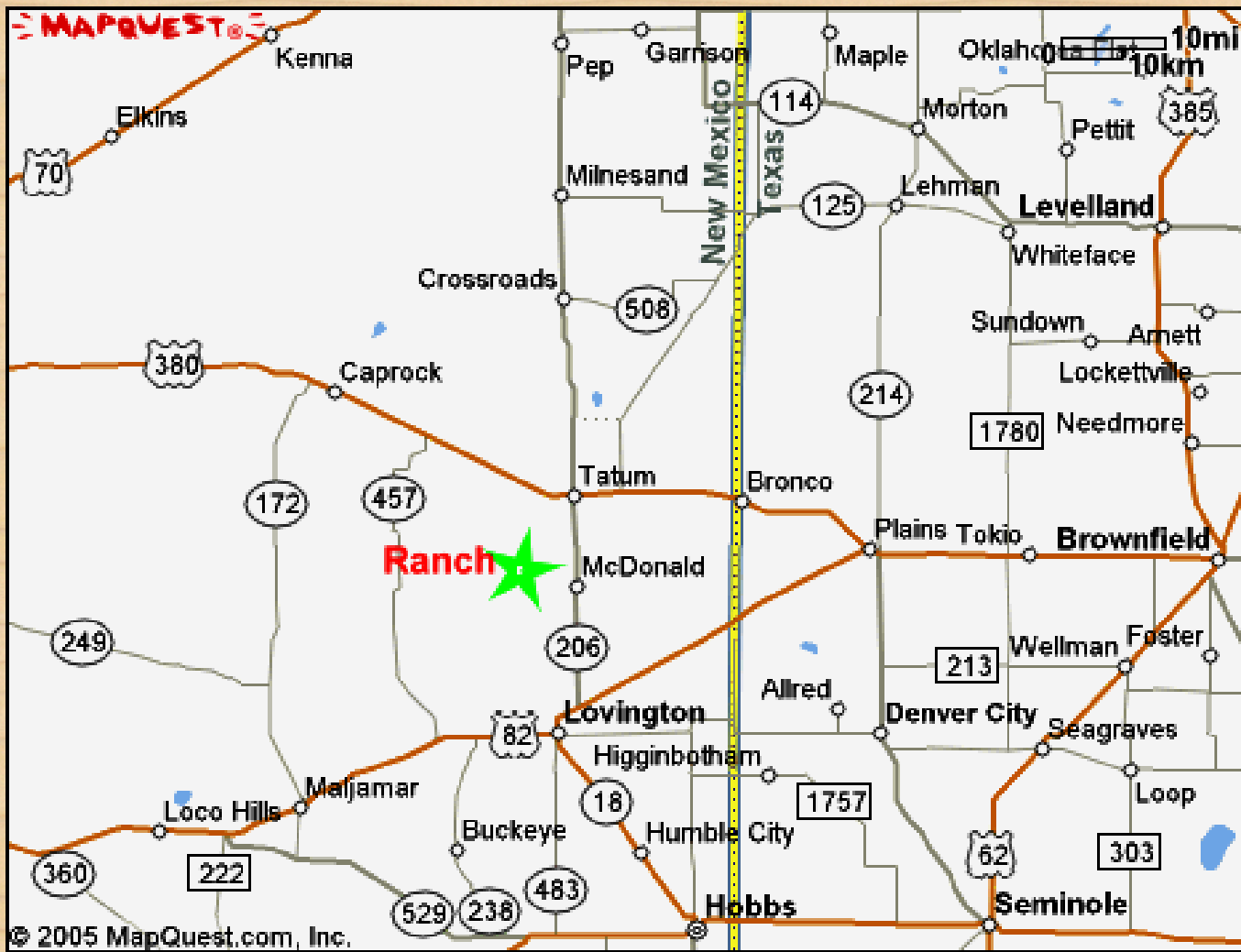


The family expanded by two after the move to Abernathy.



In 1926 Albano Fuchs and Gini and their six youngest sons moved to a sheep and cattle ranch in eastern New Mexico near Tatum.





## Wintertime at the ranch







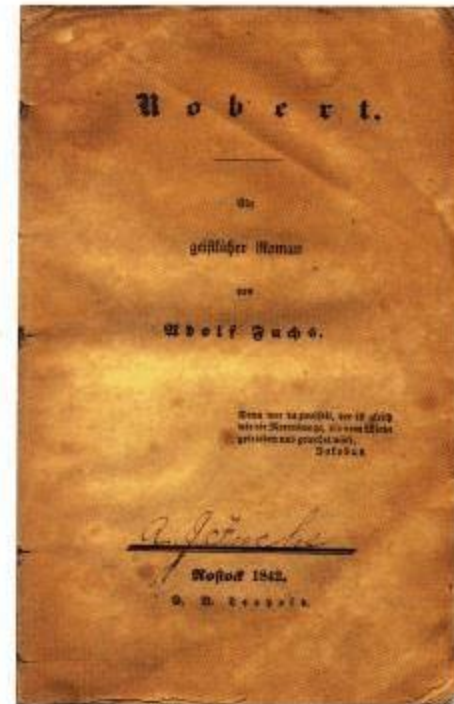
On **April 29, 1951**, Albano and Gini Fuchs celebrated their **Golden Wedding Anniversary** in **Ruidoso, New Mexico**.

- Adolf Fuchs' descendants now number in the hundreds, and his heritage continues to thrive in Texas and New Mexico, and many other parts of his chosen "Land of Freedom."

- Adolf Fuchs' descendants now number in the hundreds, and his heritage continues to thrive in Texas and New Mexico, and many other parts of his chosen "Land of Freedom."
- In 2005 his long-lost novel ***Robert*** found new readers thanks to **research and translation** done by his great-great-grandsons **Ewald Hollis Fuchs** and **Kenneth W. Fuchs**.

# R o b e r t

A Clerical Novel  
by  
**Adolf Fuchs**

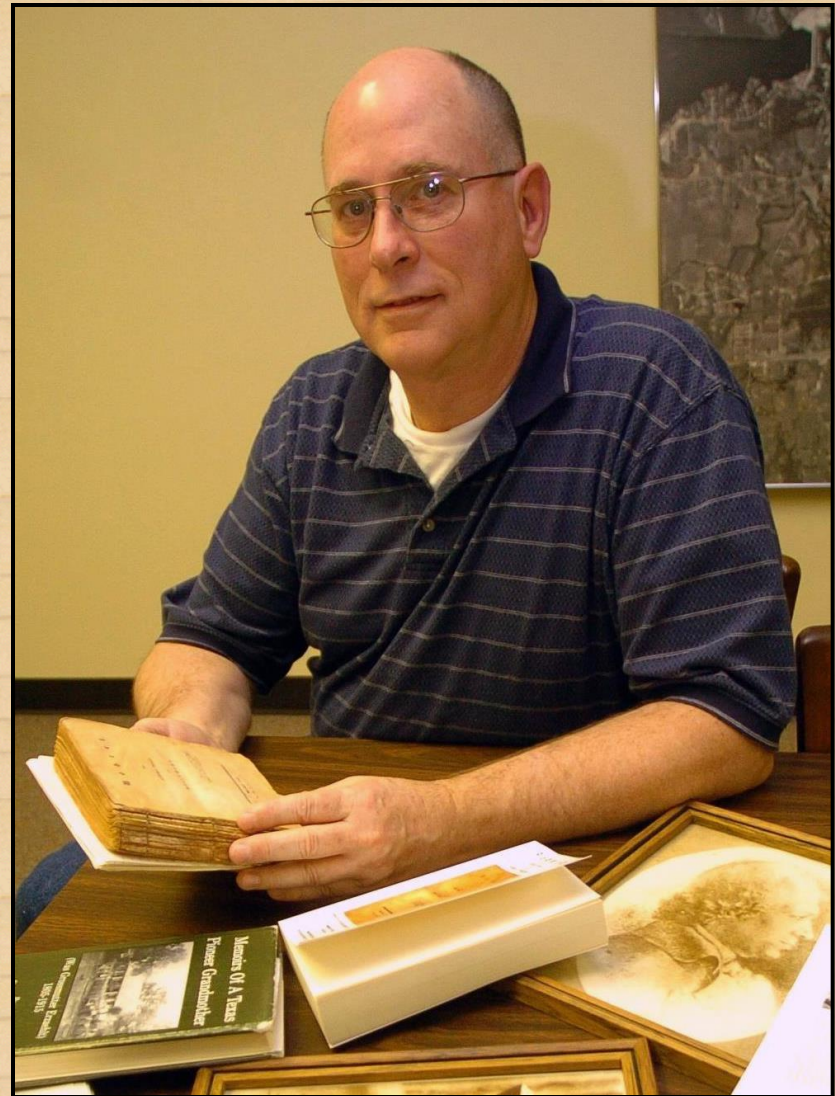


Translated from the original German with annotations  
by  
**Kenneth W. Fuchs**  
Introduction  
by  
**Ewald Hollis Fuchs**  
Great-great-grandsons of the Author

- Adolf Fuchs' descendants now number in the hundreds, and his heritage continues to thrive in Texas and New Mexico, and many other parts of his chosen "Land of Freedom."
- In 2005 his long-lost novel *Robert* found new readers thanks to **research and translation** done by his great-great-grandsons **Ewald Hollis Fuchs** and **Kenneth W. Fuchs**.



Ken Fuchs displayed his most valuable treasure, the original copy of ***Robert***, as well as other books and photographs related to Pastor Adolf Fuchs, for an article that appeared in his hometown newspaper, the *Temple Daily Telegram*, on March 20, 2005.



# Special Thanks to

---

---

- **Hollis and Linda Fuchs** for sharing so many family artifacts and documents
- **Erek Fuchs** for use of his photos of Güstrow and Kölzow
- **Uncle Rudi Fuchs** (for all the books and photos)
- **Aunt Carolina Park** (for identifying so many photos)
- **Irma Goeth Guenther** for her translation of her grandmother **Ottilie Fuchs Goeth's** book.

# Special Thanks to

---

---

- **Alexander Hartmann** of Wiesbaden, Germany
- **Uwe Laugwitz**, publisher in Buchholz in der Nordheide, Germany
- **Uncle Marco and Aunt Orma Fox** for taking me to the old Ranch near Tatum and for all the pecan pies.

Ken Fuchs, 2005



