

FUHS GENEALOGY

DISCLAIMER NOTE:

This document is to present Fuhs genealogy information known at the date of this publication. This is a living document and is subject to change as new information is learned and confirmed. The information presented is determined to be factual; however, any conflict of information with another individual's source or other sources of Fuhs genealogy data, this document's information and the new source's of information will be reviewed together to determine the correct facts for inclusion to this publication. The date printed on the lower right hand corner of each page is the date of current publication.

Only the information presented at this date of publication is known about the Fuhs family and efforts continue to locate the ancestral links to Friedrich Fuhs.

INTRODUCTION:

This book is about the Fuhs family providing the ancestry to the Fuhs family of Johann Fuhs. This book provides data on the Fuhs family starting with oldest known ancestor descending to Johann Fuhs. This book is prepared using the information from the Fuhs Genealogy files of John & Charlotte (Fuhs) Hanrahan to present only the Fuhs ancestry showing the direct line from Johann Fuhs.

The Fuhs family is known to have origin in Germany (Prussia). Facts surrounding the Fuhs family are presented with the first ancestor, Friedrich Fusz.

The purpose of this publication is to focus on just the Fuhs family but also having the ability to provide more detail and to include pictures with particular families as they are obtained.

OTHER NOTES:

Information in this book has been obtained from living relatives and sources found on the Internet. The Internet sources have been web sites of Fuhs families, files found on genealogy web sites, and some history data found on the web provided by historical societies. However, a great deal of the known German information is provided by a cousin living in Germany as noted in sections of this book.

This book is intended to present the basic family information and any biographical information about a family known at publication. More detailed information is available through genealogy resources and from the authors of this book.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE BOOK:

abt	=	About:	Meaning estimated date based on records found.
aft	=	After:	Known dates are approximate based on records found.
bef	=	Before:	Known dates are approximate based on records found.
b	=	Born:	Date and place of birth
d	=	Died:	Date and place of death
br	=	Buried	Date and place of Burial
m	=	Married:	Date and place of marriage
*	=	The asterisk indicates the parental ancestry person of the direct line with Johann Fuhs.	

town near Köln (Cologne). There are kept safe the files of the registry office of Kleve.

We have found the following documents there:

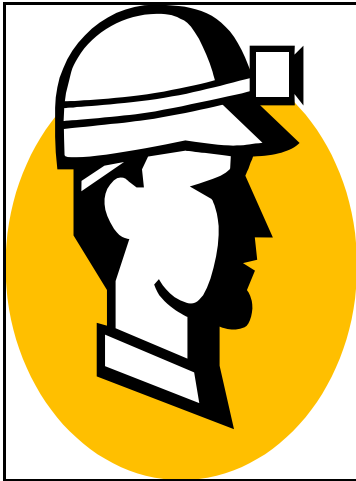
1) Birth certificate of Jan Frederic Fusz in French language, our great-great grandfather, it is the time of Napoleon and the French occupation in Europe and Napoleon has created a new calendar, "the French revolutions calendar". In the certificate the birthday is explain on the 17. day of the month Pluviose of the 13. year of the French republic and that is February the 6.1805 a Wednesday.

2) Birth certificate of Mina Richrath also in French language, but not "the French revolutions calendar. She is born at March the 1.1806.

3) Marriage-certificate of Friederich Fusz and Mina Richrath in German language. They married at June the 1.1827.

4) Birth certificate of Maria Cäcilia Fuhs, child of Friederich Fusz and Mina Richrath and sister of Paul Fuhs. She is born on November 22nd, 1829.

5) Death certificate of Friedrich Fuhs, child of Friederich Fusz and Mina Richrath and brother of Paul Fuhs. He died as baby on February 22nd, 1834 in the age of 8 days, therefore he is born on February 14th, 1834.'



PAUL FUHS

Born: 10 March 1832, Kleve, Niederrhein, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany
Died: 16 September 1905, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany-
Buried: Unknown

Occupation: Coal Miner

Spouse: Anna Regina Pleines

Born: 4 November 1839, Pfalzdorf, Goch, Germany
Died: 3 December 1929, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany
Buried: Unknown

Married: 2 January 1859, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen,
Germany

Children of Paul Fuhs and Anna Regine Pleines are:

Anna Maria Fuhs	b. 5 January, 1860 d. 2 March 1921 m. 11 November 1877, Heinrich Johann Silke (5 Children)
Wilhelmine Catharina Fuhs	b. 4 March 1862 d. Unknown
Friderike Wilhelmin Fuhs	b. 22 May 1864 d. Unknown
Dina Fuhs	b. 16, November 1866 d. Unknown
Maria Wilhelm Fuhs	b. 7 March 1869 d. Unknown
Wilhelm Fuhs	b. 2 November 1871, d. 10 October 1904,
Valentin Fuhs	b. 5 March 1874, d. 16 September 1962,
*Johann Fuhs	b. 13 September 1876, Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, Germany d. 1 May 1944, Hollister, San Benito, California br. 4 May 1944 IOOF Cemetery, Hollister, San Benito, California m. Maria Schmidt, 28 November 1899, Schalke?, Prussia? (7 Children)
Sofia Fuhs	b. 2 August 1878, d. 12 August 1967, m. Unknown
Hermann Fuhs	b. 14 April 1883, Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, Prussia d. 8 December 1967 m. Unknown, Catharina Elisabeth Dietrich (b: 6 November 1885)

Paul was a coal miner most of his life. Living in the Gelsenkirchen area, the family established their home where the children grew into adulthood. Many of the children remained in the area but nothing is known of them except for the oldest child Anna Maria Fuhs.

Anna married a Johann Silke in Germany in 11 November 1877. In 1889, she and her family emigrated to the United States. First living in Dillonville, Ohio a small mining town on the mid-eastern boarder of Ohio and West Virginia. Later they are found in census in other towns near Akron, Ohio. This are found buried in Akron, Summit, Ohio. Maria Died 2 March 1921 and her husband on 2 June 1936.

Anna is found entering Ellis Island in 1901 with her brother Johann and Anna is listed as a U. S. Citizen. While life continued in Germany for the Fuhs family, the youngest son, Hermann was married and on the next day, Paul hung himself according to his death certificate. The Family continued to grow a prosper in Germany but at this time nothing more is known about the family remaining in Germany.

The following information was received from Heinrich & Gisela Meiering on 19 December 2001. Geisla is the Granddaughter of Herman Fuhs who is the son of Paul Fuhs above. This is a story about the families and how they moved from today's state of Rheinland-Pflaz to the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen both in Germany. These are the people who establish the town of Pflazdorf in the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen where the ancestry of the Fuhs and Pleines families can be found.

History of Pflazdorf

"Interesting history of Pflazdorf, from the book "175 years of Louisendorf" by Josef Jörissen, published by Pfläzerbund am Niederrhein, 47574 Goch (Pflazdorf)

In 1740 colonist from Pfalz came to the lower Rhein. Three large Rheinships anchored June 1741 at Schenkenschanz. On board were emigrants. Religious reasons and economic hardships (frost in winter of 1740/41) that had made farmers poor, were the reason for the emigration to leave their homeland. Many emigrants who were not willing to denounce their religion (protestants) had already shipped downriver to the Netherlands and from there to America. The target was Pennsylvania, a heaven of religious refugees. Some of these emigrants were brought to the states on British ships.

Others got into the hands of bad agents that made profits from the bad luck of the emigrants. They brought them to Rotterdam (Netherlands) and left them there, where they, poor and robbed from all possessions, became a burden of the country.

Since 1739 England and Spain were at war on sea, because Spain had insisted on visitation of English ships in the West Indies. This war limited the commercial ships to North America. This affected the emigrants because only a few ship owners had the courage to transport goods and people over the Atlantic. The ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam were flooded with emigrants who could not find passage. The government for bid more emigrants to enter the country unless they had written documents that they had passage to the USA. The German (Prussian) government did not know the new law in 1741 and let the emigrants pass, but they could not enter the Netherlands.

Only a few who could make arrangements with English captains for passage to the USA could travel on to Rotterdam. The others hoped to get permission from the government, but failed.

The ship owners Dietz and Eichelberg did not want to wait any longer and asked for payment so that they could return upriver. The passengers did not pay because the contract said to pay after arrival in Rotterdam, and so a judge was asked. The judge was unable to make peace and asked the higher court, the war and domain chamber in Kleve. This court finally ordered the passengers to leave the ships.

On July 17 the unlucky passengers had to leave the ships with their belongings. The ship owners left immediately. A group of 20 families with 130 people, asked the Kleve court "to get a piece of land for farming and that they would be good citizens under the majesty".

The court acted fast and asked July 18 the cities of Kleve, Emmerich, Huissen and Goch, if they could accommodate the emigrants. The cities of Kleve and Huissen said no quickly, but good news came from

Goch. The city promised the emigrants land on the Goch Heide (heide is not very good land). On the good news the emigrants elected two deputies, Friedrich Conrad und Michael Grossart, to contact the city. They went to see the land and on August 8 they gave a list of the families to the city.

On August 23 1741 a contract was signed between the city of Goch and the deputies in the amount of 130 hectares (320 acres), for five years free, five years half interest, and then full interest of 2 taler (4 per acre about).

The emigrants started to clear the land. They bought wood and started building houses. The initial euphony soon gave way to depression because during the winter many died because of too much work and illnesses. There was not enough room to live. Some families looked for housing in the city Goch, but they were a burden to the inhabitants and were ordered to leave. In their trouble they sent a note to the King personally through their deputies. In April 1743 the two deputies went to Berlin. A month later they returned with a document of the King that confirmed their land on the Goch heide. The king refused financial aid because they were not under country responsibility, but the right to the land brought better treatment by the local authorities, and it did not take long until the first 6 houses were finished. They worked hard and new houses were built and more land was cultivated. The news of the success of the colonists was heard in their homeland and another 15 families followed. In 1747 a small town formed and was named Pfalzdorf.

More and more colonists arrived. Between 1750 and 1760 another 25 families arrived and got land. Between 1762 and 1765 another 60 colonists and families arrived, the second period of big growth. After a few years of little growth, between 1769 and 1771 a third period of growth with another 30 families followed.

Even before 1770 the original Goch heide was used up. 1777 there were 103 families and 568 people in Pfalzdorf. The land could not be further divided so children and new colonists had to look for land somewhere else. Some families found places in Apendener Heide and Bönninghardt, others went to Ostfriesland, that was part of Preussen since 1744, where there were other Heide and Moor land pieces, and the first colony of Plaggenburg was founded.

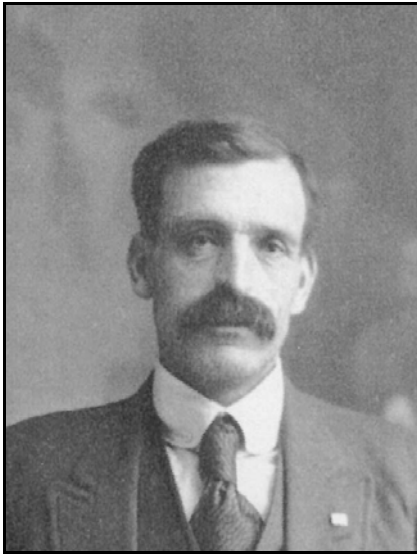
At about 1780 the Pfalzdorf environment was enlarged. By clearing and cultivating the Scheppenbaumer forest, the colonists advanced over the old border between Kleve and Geldern, up to the road between Kleve and Uedem. This area of 600 acres was owned by the Waldgraf of Monterberg.

At the turn of the 19th century the problem of the young people that had to leave was still a hot topic. More colonists from Pfalzdorf that was now part of France emigrated to the Ostfriesland and founded a new Pfalzdorf.

At the end of the wars when the Rheinland became part of Preussen again, Ostfriesland became part of Hannover. Some of the colonists who had emigrated to Ostfriesland thought about going back to Preussen and the lower Rhein. This was looked at when cultivation of the Kalkarer forest was considered, which was an immediate neighbor of Pfalzdorf after the Schneppenbaumer forest was cleared.

This is the story of Pfalzdorf. “

At this time, this is all that is known of this family.



JOHANN FUHS

Born: 23 September 1876, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

Died: 1 May 1944, Hollister, San Benito, California, USA

Buried: 4 May 1944, IOOF Cemetery, Hollister, San Benito, California

Occupation: Coal Miner, Farmer, Factory Worker

Spouses: **Maria Schmidt**

Born: 21 November 1879, Muhsen, Kreis, Seigen, Germany

Died: 10 January 1960, Marysville, Yuba, California, USA

Buried: 15 January 1960, IOOF Cemetery, Hollister, San Benito, California, USA

Married: 28 November 1899, Schalke Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

Children of Johann Fuhs and Maria Schmidt are:

Paul Fuhs

b. 7 April 1900, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

d. 25 February 1962, Marysville, Yuba, California, USA

br. Sierra View Memorial Park, Marysville, Yuba, California, USA

m. Alice Marie Becklund (2 Children)

* Charles John Fuhs

b. 27 May 1901, Gelsenkirchen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

d. 28 December 1983, Garden Valley, El Dorado, California, USA

br. Georgetown Pioneer Cemetery, Georgetown, El Dorado, California

m. Mary Ruth Bridgham, 17 January 1942, Reno Washoe, Nevada
(2 children)

John Charles Fuhs

b. 14 July 1903, Dillonvale, Jefferson, Ohio

d. abt. 1967

m. Sylvia Bealie, 25 April 1921 (5 Children)

William Henry Fuhs

b. 27 October 1905, Belleville, St. Clair, Illinois

d. 16 June 1988, Campbell, Santa Clara, California

br. Los Gatos Memorial Cemetery, Los Gatos, Santa Clara, California

m. Angeline Bernadett Cerigliano (2 Children)

Elizabeth Charlotte Fuhs

b. 5 May 1907, Belleville, St. Clair, Illinois

d. 4 February 1987, Belleville, St. Clair, Illinois

m. 22 May 1928, Oscar James Lauf (4 Children)

Ida Catherine

Hinreatta Fuhs

b. 5 September 1910, Shell Lake, Washburn, Wisconsin

d. 14 May 2003, Renault, Monroe, Illinois

m. 2 April 1927, Christopher Adolph Rust (5 Children)

abt. 1953, August Carl Melching (1 Child)

Albert Tory Fuhs

b. 1 April 1912, Sisseton, Roberts, South Dakota

d. 4 April 1986, Marysville, Yuba, California

br. Sutter Cemetery, Sutter, Sutter, California

m. 31 May 1936, Alma Eunice Lewis (5 Children)



John & Maria Fuhs
photo about 1926

JOHANN FUHS BIOGRAPHY:

Johann lived in the Gelsenkirchen-Hessen area of the county of Gelsenkirchen, Germany. On 11 September 1901, he boarded the ship "Kensington" sailing under the "Red Star Lines" and emigrated to the United States leaving his wife and two small children behind until he found work and sent for his wife to join him. The manifest for entry through Ellis Island reports Johann was heading for Dillonville, Jefferson County, Ohio meeting his brother-in-law John Silke there. His occupation is listed as a Miner. On 18 January 1902, Maria and her 2 sons, Paul and Charles, left Germany aboard the same ship "Kensington" sailing under the "Red Star Lines". Upon arrival they were processed through the Ellis Island Facilities on 3 February 1902.

Maria then joined her husband in Dillonville, Jefferson County, Ohio. A small town just west of the West Virginia boarder across the Ohio River. Coal Mining was the primary industry. From here the family grew and located in many different towns during the next several years.

By the birth dates of the children, we know the various towns the family moved to as they sought a life in America and a better climate that might be better for the health of Johann who had a poor heart. It is while the family was living in Montana, that, Johann (John) submitted his petition for American citizenship. That was granted 21 July 1916.

In Ohio and Illinois, the towns of the children's birth are known to have German immigrants. Coal mining was a large industry there. However, in Wisconsin, Shell Lake was known for its logging industry. But in South Dakota and Montana, these towns were among the "Plains territory" and were better known for their ranches with cattle and farming. However, in 1918, a Certificate of Competency of Coal Miner was issued to son Charles. This provides speculation that the family moved back to Illinois around this time. Sometime between 1918 and 1920, Johann & Maria and their four youngest children moved back to Germany locating in their hometown of Gelsenkirchen-Hessen. They bought a "beer garden". This place was reported the location of their first meeting and was the work place for Maria at the time they first met. However, due to many actions occurring in Germany due to the loss of World War I, life was becoming too troubling to them and they decided to return to America.

A record of entry is found in Ellis Island documents for 9 October 1923 where Johann is returning from a trip to Germany. Address is listed as 416 So. 1st Street, Belleville, Illinois. Also, found is the remainder of the family in the 1923 return. The family is found in 1930 census still living in Belleville, Illinois.

Son William after 1930 went to California where he was making his life and about 1936 he returned to Illinois. Upon his return to California, it is speculated that his parents decided to move to California. Son Paul had been



Back row l-r: William, Paul, John, Albert, Charles
Front row l-r: Ida, John, Maria, Elizabeth

Photo taken about 1936 in Belleville, St. Clair, Illinois

there for other reasons and he decided to return to California about mid 1930s. It is also speculated that son Albert moved with the family at that time as he was married in California and his parents are known to live with him after his marriage in the Hollister, San Benito County, California area. Here Albert managed farms. William lived in San Jose, California are working with heavy equipment. Son Charles became a constant traveler between California and Illinois. It is not known why her traveled so much between states but maybe for work and to visit families living in both locations as both daughters remained to live in Illinois all their life raising families there. Son Paul located in the Yuba City and Marysville, California area working as a career auto mechanic and raising his family in this area. Sometime after 1949, Al and family moved to the same area. Son William remained in the San Jose area and son Charles after marriage eventually settled in Garden Valley, El Dorado County, California. After the death of Johann in 1944, Maria lived with sons Al and Charles until her death in 1960.



About 1926

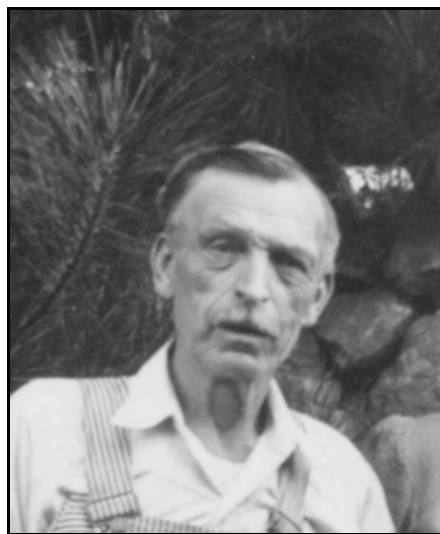
**Images
of
Maria
Schmidt
Fuhs**



About 1945



About 1950



John Fuhs



Maria Fuhs

Photo taken about 1942