

# THE CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN FAMILY

## HOMESTEAD IN MONTANA



VAN LAERHOVEN

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My name is Lawrence Reinhold. I wrote this book and I would like to thank La Verne (Van Laarhoven) Zastrow for her work on the Van Laarhoven families. La Verne did a large amount of research in the United States and the Netherlands regarding her grandfather's family (the Cornelius Van Laarhoven Family). She obtained documents in the United States and traveled to the Netherlands for documents. La Verne met extended Van Laarhoven members in the Netherlands including Ad Laarhoven and she continued to stay in contact with many of those families. La Verne collected historical data. She collected and compiled current data on various extended Van Laarhoven families in the United States who descended from her grandparents, Cornelius and Jacoba (Wouters) Van Laarhoven. She wrote down information passed to her by her parents, especially her mother, and she compiled family information written on the backs of pictures and other family belongings. Most of the information in Chapter Two is based on La Verne's research and compilation. Finally, La Verne provided a large number of old Van Laarhoven and Rothamer family photographs, and photographs of related family members, including making copy negatives so the photos can be reproduced. There is only one original of the old family photos in many cases. Many of the photos are included in this book. Without La Verne's work, much of the family information would have been lost, would not be available, or certainly would take a considerable amount of time and money to obtain. Without her trust and willingness to help in this endeavor, the photo history simply would not be in this book.

I would also like to thank Florence Strange for meeting with me. Florence gave me the Rothamer book. She told me about the Rothamer families and helped me with pictures for the Van Laarhoven book. Chapter Four contains references from Florence's work which are relevant to the Martin and Ludmilla (Rothamer) Van Laarhoven family.

I would like to thank Ad Laarhoven. The information in Chapter One came from Ad's research unless otherwise indicated, and more specifically, from his eleventh book which he prepared for the Van Laarhoven families in Canada and the United States. Ad prepared nine books representing genealogy for nine branches of the Van Laarhoven family. He also prepared a tenth book containing Van Laarhoven family history. Book number eleven contains information regarding the Oirschot branch. The Oirschot branch is the fourth branch and is a compilation of material from the previous ten books.

Ad learned his family history from his great grandfather who died in 1940. Ad's great grandfather was born in Breda in 1852, so Ad's great grandfather's knowledge of the Van Laarhoven family went quite far back. Ad's great grandfather told him that his great grandfather's father's last name was Van Laarhoven, and when his great grandfather was born, his last name was recorded as Van Laarhoven in the Town of Breda's records of administration.

Ad's great grandfather joined the army when he was eighteen. He served in the Grenadier regiment. The Grenadier regiment protected the Netherlands' royal family and the Regiment's headquarters was in The Hague. Ad's great grandfather went to The Hague where his personal information was recorded. Apparently, his great grandfather's information was incorrectly recorded in that the "van" portion of Ad's great grandfather's family name was not recorded in the City's records.

Ad's great grandfather married in The Hague and his children received their father's last name, but without the "van." In about 1952, Ad reviewed the Town of Breda's records of administration. He found that his great grandfather's paternal family name really was Van Laarhoven. He wanted to reacquire the "van" as part of his family name, but at the time, he did not have the money to hire a lawyer and later, he realized that it wasn't important to reacquire the "van" as part of his family because Ad knew he belonged to the same Van Laarhoven family.

Ad's research on the Van Laarhoven families covered more than a millennium. The character, nature, and difficulty in ascertaining the content of source material varied greatly. He encountered difficulty in conducting his research due to his inability to read handwriting in the old language, which changed over time to what is now the present way the Dutch language is written. The Dutch language originated from the "Old-Saksisch" language (the language of the old Germans / Teutons) from which evolved several languages including German, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. The Dutch language arose approximately during the 11<sup>th</sup> Century in the environ northwest of Flandria, southwest Brabant and Holland. Ad learned to read the "Old Saxon Dutch Language," which enabled him to read documents covering the period from 1000-1400. This was necessary in order to obtain information about the Van Laarhoven families' forefathers. Ad had to



know the historical background for each area where the various people lived and the landscape's topography during the periods in question. The landscape changed over time. For example, the western part of the "Lowlands" was below sea-level during the period from 300 through 800 and it was not possible to live there. The former inhabitants withdrew to the eastern part of the "Lowlands."

Ad's research indicates the Van Laarhoven families' ancestors were Vikings who established themselves first in Breda at about the end of the Viking and Carolingian era. According to Ad, history in the Netherlands confirms this point. Now people know that the Van Laarhoven family tree is the oldest family tree in the Netherlands, even old noble families cannot go back in history to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

I added a synopsis of history in Chapter One. The history leads up to and includes the Vikings' arrival in Western Europe. I added the history along with Ad's explanation in order to put the Van Laarhoven story in perspective. The history is not intended to be a complete or detailed history. It is intended as a very brief overview with which to establish a frame of reference for viewing the Van Laarhoven's ancestors' arrival in the Netherlands and to give the reader a sense of the times.

Lawrence Reinhold

## PREFACE

My name is Lawrence Reinhold. Carl Oliver and Josephine Mary (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold are my parents.

My journey into our family history occurred by chance. It started with Mom's book about her life. She bought a computer and printer, and starting typing. Mom did not know anything about computers or software. Her computer apparently overwrote part of her data files for some reason. The overwritten data files caused Mom to lose part of her book. Mom printed all the pages as she wrote, so she had her book in its entirety. One day Mom called me and asked if I would help her straighten out her book. I had no idea how much work I was in for when I agreed to help her. Mom gave me her hard copy, the electronic files that survived, and pictures and documents that she wanted included in her book. I burned through hundreds of hours trying to reorganize her electronic data to match her hard copy. I finally gave up. In the ended, I bought a scanner and software. I scanned her entire hard copy into a word processor format. The scanning software was not too reliable. It took hundreds of hours to match Mom's hard copy to the electronic file for her scanned book. At the time, scanners were relatively new and expensive. It was not easy connecting the scanner to my office computer network and it was expensive. I learned to run scanning software for pictures and text. I scanned her photos and documents, which of course I scanned incorrectly, so later I had to rescan almost every item because I scanned them in too low a resolution, or the size was too small, or the color was wrong, or I scanned the item in the wrong format.

In all, Mom's book was a mess. At best, her book was a rough first draft. There were large gaps between the times when she wrote. Mom did not go back and read what she wrote before starting to write again. She simply started writing. So, there was a lot of duplicative commentary covering the same event or period. I called Mom as I worked on her book. I asked about the chronology of events and wording. Every time I called, Mom would immediately start with, "Don't you change what I wrote!" I always assured Mom that I did not change what she wrote. I explained that the text did not read right, or did not make sense, or the chronology was wrong, and so on. I did not "change what Mom wrote." I eliminated duplicative text. I move extraneous text to footnotes. I corrected the chronological order, sentence structure, word order, grammar, and tense. I slowly combined paragraphs. I sent Mom various drafts of her book over the years for her review. The work took thousands of hours; actually, it took years. Then, I started inserting her photos and documents into the word processing files. I soon realized I had huge files that crashed the software and corrupted the files. In the end, I hired a graphics and computer person to help me.

The graphics and computer person recommended that I start over using professional layout and graphics software. She recommended very expensive professional layout and graphics software to process the graphic files once I scanned them. The graphics person told me what the graphic files parameters should be and the computer person taught me how to scan the items within those parameters. Once I upgrade my software and hardware, I learned to operate all the software and hardware. I did the entire layout for Mom's book. I converted Mom's text from word processing software to layout software. Once I completed my work, I gave the graphic and layout files to my graphic's person to professionalize.

At the time, hard drives were not large enough to hold all the graphic files, and larger hard drives were very expensive. Also, mobile data storage devices could not hold large graphic files, or not many of them, so it was very difficult to move files from one computer to another and to back up the data. The computers also lacked the power and memory to process the material effectively. The network cards were slow, which made transferring large files and large amounts of data very time consuming. I continually upgraded my computers, including my network hardware and software, so they processed the work or processed it faster.

Eventually, I compiled the last three chapters of Mom's book from her letters, email, and cards that she sent to me over the years, and from conversation I had with Mom. I first collected and sorted a huge volume of documents before I started scanning her letters and email, and I typed in the text from her cards. I sent Mom drafts of the last three chapters for her review. I asked Mom to place quotes at the beginning of each chapter as she had done throughout her book. That entire process took almost a year and did not include editing the text. Then I add pictures. It took several years to complete those three chapters.

The families' photo history, including historic documents, was as difficult to amass as the families' factual history and more expensive. Family members had old family pictures and negatives. I collected their pictures, documents and hundreds of negatives. I could not keep all the items. Most of the photos were one of a kind, which included family photos in Mom and my sibling's possession. I took selected prints to a professional photo company and had high quality copy negatives made. I had prints made from the copy negatives and I scanned the original pictures. Then I returned the original pictures to their owners. I bought a light box and looked through hundreds of old negatives until my eyeballs fell out. I selected negatives to make individual prints and to make group images on proof sheets. I scanned and individualized all the images in a layout program so I could add captions for the photos. Then I sent the layouts to family members and asked if they could identify the individuals and locations shown in the pictures, and I asked them to write captions. This project took months up to probably two years to complete. I inserted captions on all the pictures using the information from family members and from information written on the backs of photos. Most of the people who helped identify the individuals and places in the pictures have passed away. I am very lucky to have started the project when I did, and to have obtained their assistance in recording their knowledge. Much if not most of the family's photo history would have been lost without their help.

Working on the family photos and including the captions for the photos, moved my interest away from Mom's book and toward doing family research. I now knew who my ancestors were. I just did not know anything about them. I hired many researchers around the United States and one in Sweden to research family members. It took many years to compile the research. I spent a year or two reading numerous books on old European history, and considerable early American history for the areas where my ancestors lived. Reading history helped me understand their lives, and why and how they moved to the United States from Europe and why they moved across the United States. Eventually, I wrote up the research in several books and included the pictures. That process took over fifteen years of continual effort. Some research only arrived recently, mostly because it took time to realize research was missing from the books and to find a researcher to look for the missing material, and for the data to become available on the internet.

Mom's book did not have any information about Dad prior to Dad marrying Mom, or certainly not much. I told Mom that she should add information about Dad. She did and a good portion of that information came from my family research. I became interested in researching the Reinhold family history primarily because the Reinhold side of the family was supposed to have had a different last name and no one seemed to know what it was. Also, I was interested in finding the Indian, which I never did find. It was my understanding that Grandma (Decker) Reinhold was supposed to be one-quarter Indian. I even had my DNA tested following the mother's side of the DNA looking for the Indian. The problem with my test was it followed Mom's DNA back in time, and not Grandma (Decker) Reinhold's. I should have tested one of Dad's sisters' DNA. After I received the results showing no references to Indian markers, I asked how to find the markers. The DNA testing facility told me to have DNA from a male Decker run in order to find the Indian markers on the father's side of the DNA.

Still, the biggest challenge lay in handling the graphic files. There are about 2,000 graphic files. They consist of photos and documents. I bought a used Apple external hard drive for my graphic's person so she had a bigger hard drive to hold files. At the time, it cost me \$500, a huge sum of money. She cleaned, sized, and included about 1,500 graphics files in the books' layout. At some point, the hard drive died causing all the files to be lost. I finally completed all the pictures to be included in the family books after some considerable effort using backed up files stored on cds and five years later. Again, I inserted the lost files in the layouts, which meant most of the layouts had to be resized and some aspects had to be reconstructed. I also inserted additional pictures and documents. I could not complete the books until all the historical documents were discovered, scanned, cleaned, and included in the books. Processing the graphics files, even with professional help, was a huge project separate and distinct from the research portion, the writing portion, and obtaining the pictures.

I wrote four books on my family history, in addition to and while working on Mom's book. The Reinhold, Decker and Van Laarhoven books each cover a number of families. My book is about growing up on our farm. In a way, it is a companion book to Mom's book. The two should be read together. La Verne (Van Laarhoven) Zastrow did a lot of research on the Van Laarhoven family, but her work was not written up until I included the information in this book. I have piles of documents and email from researchers. I read all the research, organized it, made sense of it, and wrote it up in a fashion that hopefully is interesting and so others can find the same historical information. My investment in learning and the money spent on Mom's book was spread across those other books. I used many of the same pictures in the other



books, the computer hardware and software remained, and once I learned how to scan and use the appropriate layout and graphics software for Mom's book, it did not take me as long to work on the additional books. I have to admit; I had a lot to learn about writing and printing a book.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Van Laarhoven book was obtaining the information from Montana. Mom and La Verne spoke of their father's activities as a cowboy in Montana. They spoke of their father and grandfather (Cornelius) living in Montana, but not where or why. They also spoke of the Van Laarhoven boys running a herd of horses through Medford's down town area, which they brought by train from Montana.

One day, on a whim, I searched the federal homestead records database. The government data base had only recently become available through the internet. I had no expectation of finding anything. But to my absolute shock, three of the Van Laarhoven names showed up as having homestead filings. Mom and La Verne never spoke of the Van Laarhovens' homesteading in Montana, so I could not believe what I saw. I thought the homestead information was probably associated with other individuals, but I requested the actual documents anyway. There was no mistaking who the documents related to when I read through them. All the documents I requested are contained in Chapter Two. Finding this material was the highlight of all my Van Laarhoven family research.

Mom always spoke about her father's family, the Van Laarhoven family. We knew a lot about that family. We also heard a lot about the Rothamer family, my mother's maternal side of the family. Of course, when Mom spoke of these families, there was nothing but praise both in the tone of her voice and the words that she used to describe the families – hard workers, no drinking, good Catholics, endured hardships, and so on. We heard a little about the Decker family (Dad's mother's side of the family), but mostly regarding how Carl Oscar Reinhold (Dad's father) moved his family from Iowa to Wisconsin to get away from the Deckers. We heard there was supposed to be American Indian mixed in our blood that came from the Decker side, but not who, how, where or why. Usually the commentary revolved around the Decker side's drinking and their shiftless ways. Dad never said anything. According to Mom, the Reinhold family did not discuss family history with their children, neither did they keep many records, nor did they write down much family history.

The Reinhold and Malm family histories, which are described in the Reinhold book, are a compilation of information that Mom wrote down over the years, recent genealogical research that I did, and recollections from Mom, Dad, Lucille (Reinhold) Kerns, Hazel (Reinhold) Moore, Dorothy (Reinhold) Nicholas, Gladys Fuller, Evelyn (Reinhold) Peterson, and Sandra (Lundquist) Combs. I worked with these folks to compile their recollections of what was said in the past regarding the families. I used many genealogical researchers, including Lylia Hare, to look for information regarding Dad's ancestors. I personally did a lot of research, too. After I wrote up the material, I realized I did not have references for the Swedish research. I sent my work back to the Swedish researcher and asked him to give me the microfilm references for the material. He did and I added the references to what I had written. Then some months later, I realized that I had not set him all the research. Consequently, some of my writing in the Reinhold book does not contain references to the microfilm from which the information came.

The books would not have been possible without the burst of computer technology and the arrival of the internet that occurred during that fifteen-year period when I worked on the books. The internet and email allowed me to access people and data that were otherwise unavailable to me, for example, all the Swedish research and the federal homestead database. The advances in computer technology allowed me to do work I would have had to pay professionals to do. Originally, I planned to print all the books in hard copy using a professional printer and graphics person. I planned to write the text, but I expected the graphics person to process all the pictures and handle the layout. I also expect the graphics person to work with the printer in printing the final books. I obtained several bids over a 5-10 year period. The quotes were always high, actually too high to make printing a small number of the books realistic. By the time I was finally ready to print the books, technology had progressed to the point where I could prepare the books (text, graphics, & layout) in an electronic format myself. Printing them in an electronic format was realistic and perhaps preferred. Certainly, it was substantially less expensive. In the end, I prepared the books in an electronic format compatible for commercial printing, printing using a home computer, or reading electronically. I burned the electronic files to DVDs and sent them to family members. None of this was possible when I started working on the books.

I believe La Verne captured the essence of family research best when she said, “After all these years, I think the person who gains the most from the research is the person who did the research.” I spoke with other people about family research. One person was the fellow who help me make copy negatives and prints of the old family photos. He had just finished compiling and printing old family photos for his family. He said in reference to family research, “No good deed goes unpunished” and then he proceeded to tell me of his ordeal. My own thought is, never do work for free. Then, why did I do it and for free? Well, it caught my interest, especially the old photos. I wondered about the people, and the trials and tribulations which they endured. At the time I was representing foreign nationals immigrating to the United States. I could see the burdens they endured. I listened to their reasons for immigrating. I wanted to understand, or at least to try to understand my ancestors’ reasons, and learn something about them. I also did the work for those who will come after me. I have no children, but there will be others like me. They will wonder as I did.

I cannot say that I regret the inquiry into my family history, or the work required to create the books. I worked over fifteen years on the material and spent at least \$20,000, not to mention travel costs, or the number of software programs and computer hardware which I bought and had to learn, or the number of times the hardware and software changed over that fifteen-year period. Tanya Tan (who herself immigrated from Malaysia) and I travelled to parts of the United States looking for family graves to collect information on those identified by their markers. We took photos of gravestones. We met with and collected photos from family members. I learned a lot about my family history from those folks. I spent hundreds of hours talking with extended family members and researchers by phone. I conversed by email and regular mail with them. I worked with many different people to collect and compile the information in the books. Just managing a project of that size was an experience in itself. Learning my family history was interesting particularly when read in conjunction with early European and early American history. Researching my ancestors’ lives (including their wealth, religiosity, and children) brought insight, particularly in the context of world events. It was easy to see how world events devastated individual and family lives, especially economic events. I could see a young man’s aspirations wiped out by events so beyond his control that he and his family appeared to be nothing more than leaves blown away by a hurricane. The historic information definitely changed how I view an individual’s life. Still, though it was interesting, exciting, informative, and a challenge, I would never do it again, not ever!

## INTRODUCTION

### \* WHERE OUR ROOTS WERE TRANSPLANTED \*

In 1972 I had the opportunity to travel abroad and one of the places I wanted to visit was a stop over for awhile in the Netherlands. At that time, I only wished to walk on the streets where my father walked and hopefully see his name in records either in the church of his baptism or in the Gemeentehuis, where I'd find the record of his birth. I found both, plus many marvelous families related to my father. This was followed with a great surge of interest in background and lineage. Tracing my roots to the low lands across the sea was made easier by learning of and meeting a man that has researched and classified the Van Laarhoven family back to it's beginning in the 1300, and the beginning of Van Laarhoven.

I have searched and asked family members to feed me information of the family of Cornelius Van Laarhoven and his wife Jacoba Wouters, who immigrated to America in year 1911. Ellis Island in New York Harbor was the entry of my family to America. They were nine Van Laarhoven's, among some 12 million immigrants to first set foot on American soil. On Liberty Island nearby, under the Statue of Liberty must have been an impressive site to these new Americans, to be.

As Americans we are all immigrants, a fact we often forget. (Even the Indians whom we call, "native" Americans probably emigrated from Asia in a much earlier time.) Perhaps nowhere in the United States can one learn best of the feelings of our forbears than on Ellis Island. Just the sound of the name of the Island brings to many, echoes of the confusion, joy, hope, and fear that millions of immigrants who landed there felt in their hearts. Through its doors passed an average of more than 2,000 immigrants a day for a period of thirty years. In the peak years of 1903 to 1914 sometimes as many as 7,000 were processed in a 24 hour period on this little 27 acre of land. Many of the immigrants dreaded to set foot on Ellis Island for they had heard some of the stories of this place which had come to be known as the "Island of Tears" for many reasons. For some it had meant rejections, for they were found to have a communicable disease and were shipped back to the land from which they came. Sometimes families were split this way. If a child under 10 was rejected, one of the parents was required to return to the native land with that child. My Father had a rash on his body (no doubt "hives" from a case of nerves) and was kept on Ellis Island for 24 hour observation before the family could bring him on the main land.

Others ran into difficulties on Ellis Island because at every turn someone tried to take advantage of these "green horns". Not knowing the language, weary and tired after weeks spent in steerage, hungry, confused, they were an easy prey for the shysters who wanted to do them out of the little money they carried on their persons, or even their luggage in which they carried all their earthly possessions. No wonder they refused to check their luggage and instead carried it through the long lines all day.

Finally, after passing the several examinations, the immigrants who received the coveted "landing cards" reached the end of the long passageway where there is the welcome sign, "New York" with an arrow pointing toward the ferry that would take them to the mainland and then to purchase railroad tickets to their destinations.

A hope I have, is to travel one day to visit Ellis Island, Liberty Island and get a close look at the Statue of Liberty who since 1884 has greeted everyone including the family Van Laarhoven, coming into New York Harbor. I should like to see the records of my family, a special interest. Also I should like to read the



words of Emma Lazarus, written in 1883 to honour this statue given to us by the people of France.

"Give me your tired, your poor,  
your huddled masses yearning to  
breathe free.  
The wretched refuse of your teeming  
shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost,  
to me.  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

After leaving New York the Van Laarhoven's ventured to the Fox River Valley, most surely to join other Dutch friends and families from Noord-Brabant. Soon they traveled to Malta, Montana to homestead the land and immediately took out papers with the intent to become citizens of the United States of America.

This new family came to America and became farmers, cowboys, soldiers, musicians, laborers and business people. They married, raised families and were among the many helping to build America.

My father instilled in me a pride in our name and our heritage. I am grateful for the experience of searching family records, meeting the family here and across the sea, for it has given me a sense of identity. I would like to dedicate these records, findings and my thoughts to my wonderful father, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus Van Laarhoven.

Crijfogonus, meaning Christopher.

Ambrosius, from the word ambrosia, something pleasing to the taste and smell.

Martinus, whom we know as Martin.

Signed and compiled by:

*La Verne Mary Zastrow-Van Laarhoven*

# CHAPTER ONE

## Tribes of Western Europe And The Viking Conquest

The Teutons originated in the area called Turanta, now Turkey-Iraq-Iran and arrived in Western Europe in about 1000 B.C. They came by following the Danube River and populated northern Europe. Their journey took 1000 years and they arrived in the area surrounding Vienna. The Teutons split in two nations after they arrived: the Celts in the southwest and the Germans in the northeast. The borderline between the two nations was the Rhine River and a vast forest named Kolenwoud. This area was situated at about the present day border between France and Belgium. The Celts' eastern border was the Alps and below this ridge lived people from the Greek, Italian and Balkan groups. The Celts crossed the Strait of Dover and inhabited England and Ireland.

Early German society was organized into tribes that "emphasized the relations and loyalties of kinship rather than citizenship."<sup>1</sup> Some tribes became large enough to be referred to as groups or nations.<sup>2</sup> The tribal leaders were usually chosen from the same family, which established hereditary succession.<sup>3</sup>

The German tribes lived separately throughout the entire northeast portion of Europe. Three German tribes lived in the area of present day Netherlands. Their names are known from the Romans. The Frisones lived in the western and northern parts. Later they were called the Friezen. The Bataves lived in the river delta (middle). The Taxanders lived beneath the river delta (present day Brabant).<sup>4</sup> During the Roman period (0 to 100 A.D.), the Roman border with the German tribes was along the Rhine River in present day Netherlands.

The Romans crossed the Alps in about 100 B.C. under Caesar's command and conquered the Celts in present day France, England and Ireland. When Caesar entered the German area, he found the Germans were more difficult to conquer. The German tribes fought against the Romans for centuries. The Roman legions were defeated several times by the united German tribes. Recent historical discoveries revealed that the coastal lands of Western Europe (Flandria and the Netherlands) stood under seawater from about 300 to 800, which provides the reason why the Romans withdrew from present day Netherlands in about 270 to a point behind a line from Boulogne to Brussels and Maastricht.

Eventually the Roman Empire in the west crumbled. In 410, the Visigoth king, Alaric, marched on Rome and sacked the city.<sup>5</sup> In 455, the Vandals pillaged Rome for two weeks.<sup>6</sup> In 476, the Roman Empire came to an end in the west with the death of the last Roman Emperor in the west,<sup>7</sup> and the imperial insignia was sent east to Constantinople.<sup>8</sup> In that year, the farmland of the Roman Empire of the west was reconfigured into six large Teutonic kingdoms of which one was the Franks with their various principalities.<sup>9</sup> Interspersed were three or four remnants of the old Rome Empire, and there were some other groups.<sup>10</sup>

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1 Carlton J.H. Hayes, Marshall Whithed Baldwin, Charles Woolsey Cole, History of Western Civilization (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1962), p. 63.  
2 Hayes et al., p. 63.  
3 Hayes et al., p. 63.  
4 From the name Taxanders came the later name of Brabant, Taxandria.  
5 Gerald Simons, Barbarian Europe (Times Inc., 1968), pp. 36-37; Hayes et al., p. 66.  
6 Hayes et al., p. 68.  
7 Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., The Dark Ages 476-918 (T. And A. Constable Ltd., 1959), p. 3; Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500 (New York: Barnes & Nobels Book, 2000), p. 20.  
8 Hayes et al., p. 69.  
9 Oman, p. 5.  
10 Oman, pp. 5-6.

The Teutonic kingdoms' activities in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Centuries can generally be consolidated in to the activities of two groups, namely the western and eastern.<sup>11</sup> The eastern group's activities are left out of this discussion for the most part. The western group loosely consisted of the Franks, Visigoth or Goths, Burgundian and Suevian.<sup>12</sup> The Franks<sup>13</sup> were the strongest tribe and by about 450, the Franks were "divided into two main hordes: the Salians and Ripurians"<sup>14</sup> Each of the various tribes in each horde was ruled by a king.<sup>15</sup> Despite this simplification, there were many tribes that are not mentioned here, and a great deal of slaughter occurred as they fought among themselves for supremacy or simply for a larger kingdom.

It is necessary to briefly describe a Frankish kingdom's government in order to understand events that led to the rise of individuals to power in a Frankish kingdom. The realm was governed by two groups of ministers: the royal household and the provincial governors.<sup>16</sup> The chief of the royal household was called the mayor of the palace.<sup>17</sup> The mayor of the palace was the king's first servant.<sup>18</sup> This person was the king's alter-ego with respect to matters of war, justice and administration.<sup>19</sup> These individuals gained considerable power over time to the point where they practically substituted for the kings, or in some cases deposed a king and took his place.<sup>20</sup>

The provincial government, as distinct from the central government, was headed by a count or a duke under the Frankish system of government.<sup>21</sup> The Frankish realm was divided into countships and each generally consisted of a tribal district or city, depending on whether the area at issue was originally organized under the old Frankish or Roman system.<sup>22</sup> In certain situations several countships were united under a duke, especially on the Frankish frontier where a strong united defense was necessary.<sup>23</sup> The counts and dukes were both administrative and military officials.<sup>24</sup>

The term Merovigian refers to a family name, the House of the Merovigians or the House of Chlodovech.<sup>25</sup> The words Merovigian Dynasty refers to the time period during which the Merovigian royal family ruled the Frankish kingdom.<sup>26</sup> The Merovigian kings were despotic rulers who faced more danger from their ambitious relatives than from their subjects, unless of course they did something that was extremely unbearable for their subjects to tolerate.<sup>27</sup> Eventually the Merovigian royal house was overthrown by the Carolingians.<sup>28</sup>

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11 Oman, p. 6.  
12 Oman, p. 6.  
13 The meaning of Francs was dapper, which means "braves."  
14 Oman, p. 56; Hayes et al., p. 63.  
15 Oman, p. 56.  
16 Oman, p. 123.  
17 Oman, p. 123; Hayes et al., p. 117.  
18 Oman, p. 123; Robert S. Lopez, The Birth of Europe (M. Evans And Company, Inc., 1972), p.44.  
19 Oman, p. 123; Lopez, p. 44.  
20 Oman, p. 123; Lopez, p. 44.  
21 Oman, p. 124.  
22 Oman, p. 124.  
23 Oman, p. 124.  
24 Oman, p. 124.  
25 Oman, pp. 56, 58, 134; Le Goff, p. 19; Diether Raff, A History of Germany From The Medieval Empire To Present, trans. Bruce Little (Berg Publishers, 1988) p. 7; Morris Bishop, The Middle Ages (New York: American Heritage Press, 1970) p.10.  
26 Oman, pp. 56, 58, 134; Le Goff, pp. 21, 23; Hayes et al., pp. 117.  
27 Oman, p. 122.  
28 Oman, p. 325.



The term Carolingian refers to “one of the ambitious landowning families that joined other nobles in undermining the authority of the ever-weakening Merovingian royal family.”<sup>29</sup> The Carolingians originated in the northeastern section of the Merovingian kingdom in a subkingdom known as Austrasia.<sup>30</sup> The Carolingians eventually gain control over the office of the mayor of the place<sup>31</sup> and in 751, they overthrew the last Merovingian king, Childerich III, with the Pope’s approval.<sup>32</sup> The Carolingian Period covers a period from about 750 through 900.<sup>33</sup> Sir Charles Oman wrote that for all practical purposes the Carolingian line died out in 888 when Charles the Fat died and eventually Count Odo’s line took over.<sup>34</sup>

The word Franks refers to a race.<sup>35</sup> The Franks were “one of the more backward of the Teutonic races.”<sup>36</sup> The Franks constituted “a confederacy of the marsh - tribes.”<sup>37</sup> Both the Merovingian and Carolingian families belonged to the Frankish race.<sup>38</sup> The Frankish conquest led to firmly placing power in the king.<sup>39</sup> The Frankish empire was too large for the general populace to check the king’s decisions.<sup>40</sup> The king took council from “high officers of the household, bishops, and provincial governors” of his choice.<sup>41</sup> Generally speaking, the Franks lived in and took control over the lowlands of Toxandria, an area that was eventually called Brabant and Guelders, and that had been controlled by the Romans.<sup>42</sup> The Roman legions in this area grew weak over time, and the Romans allowed the area to the north and west of Treveri, Colonia, Agrippina and Moguntiacum (the present day area of Trier, Köln and Mainz) to come under the Frank’s control more or less by simply leaving the area.<sup>43</sup> The Franks firmly controlled the area of the Scheldt, Meuse and lower Rhine Rivers by the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>44</sup>

“In the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> Century, the most important of the Frankish chiefs of the Merovingian line was a prince of the Salians named Childerich.<sup>45</sup> He died in 481, leaving his throne to his sixteen-year-old son and heir, a prince named Chlodovech,” Chlodwig, Clovis or Clovis I.<sup>46</sup> Clovis I “rose from tribal chief to sole leader of the Salian Franks by dint of patience and murder” with the assistance of the Catholic Church.<sup>47</sup> He is described as a “sanguinary ruffian, murderer, and traitor.”<sup>48</sup> He is also described as morally far worse than any founder of the Teutonic kingdoms.<sup>49</sup> The Salian Franks, under Clovis I, took control of Gaul by defeating the Roman Syagrius at Soisson in 486.<sup>50</sup> Clovis I took control over southwest Germany by defeating the Romans, Alamans, Burgundians, Thuringians and Visigoths.<sup>51</sup> Clovis I conquered the other Frankish principalities and united all the Frankish states under him in about 510.<sup>52</sup> Clovis I was the Merovingian King of the Franks from 481-511.<sup>53</sup>

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29 Hayes et al., pp. 117-118.

30 Hayes et al., pp. 117-118.

31 Hayes et al., pp. 117-118.

32 Oman, p. 325.

33 John B. Harrison and Richard E. Sullivan, A Short History of Western Civilization, 3rd ed. (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1971), p. 281.

34 Hayes et al., p. 122.

35 Oman, p. 56.

36 Oman, p. 56.

37 Oman, p. 55.

38 Oman, pp. 55-64, 111-128, 158-159, 166-167, 178-180, 256-271, 413; Le Goff, pp. 21, 23.

39 Oman, p. 122.

40 Oman, p. 122.

41 Oman, p. 122.

42 Oman, p. 55.

43 Oman, p. 56.

44 Oman, p. 56.

45 Oman, p. 58.

46 Oman, p. 58; Raff, p. 7; Bishop, p.10; Le Goff, p. 19.

47 www.historychannel.com

48 Oman, p. 64.

49 Oman, p. 64.

50 Oman, pp. 57-59, 64; Lopez, p.34; Le Goff, p. 19.

51 Oman, p. 64; Lopez, p.34.

52 Oman, pp. 58-64; Raff, p. 7.

53 Oman, pp. 58, 64; Raff, p. 7; Le Goff, p. 19; Lopez, p. 34.

Clovis I's united kingdom did not last long after his death in 511.<sup>54</sup> The Frankish kings regarded their kingdoms as property and upon their deaths, their kingdoms were divided among the kings' descendants as part of their estates.<sup>55</sup> Clovis I left four sons: Theuderick I, Chlodomer, Childebert and Chlothor.<sup>56</sup> When Clovis I died, Theuderick took the old kingdom of the Riparian Franks with the new Frankish settlements east of the Rhine and half of Aquitaine.<sup>57</sup> Chlothar received the old territory that belonged to the Salian Franks.<sup>58</sup> Chlodomer received Orleans and Childebert received Paris.<sup>59</sup> Clovis I's empire increased through the warring of his four sons to include Burgundy, Thuringia, Provence and Bavaria.<sup>60</sup> Later, Clovis I's empire was reunited under his son, Chlothor, due to the deaths of Chlothor's nephews who died without heirs.<sup>61</sup> The Frankish Empire under Chlothor achieved its full growth and retained its shape until the fall of the Merovingian Dynasty.<sup>62</sup>

Sir Charles Oman wrote:<sup>63</sup>

Chlothar was the worst of his house. It will be remembered how his career had begun by the brutal murder of his nephews. It was destined to end by an even greater atrocity. His undutiful son, Chramn, though pardoned in 558, rebelled again in 560, with the aid of the Bretons of Armorica. Chlothar pursued, defeated, and caught the rebellious prince. Then he bound him, with his wife and his young sons, to pillars of a wooden house, and burnt them alive by firing the building. This shocking deed roused even the brutal Franks to horror, and it was noted as the judgment of heaven that the king died exactly a year after he had given his heir to the flames. The wicked old man's body, however, was buried in great state in the church of St. Medard, as though he had been the best of sovereigns (561). His kingdom fell to his four sons, destined to a new division just fifty years after its first partition among the sons of Chlodovech.

Chlothar's four surviving sons were Charibert, Guntram, Chilperich and Sigibert.<sup>64</sup> At Chlothor's death in 561, his four surviving sons divided his kingdom - the Frankish Empire.<sup>65</sup> Then, Charibert died in 567 and his land was divided among his three surviving brothers.<sup>66</sup> The division of Chlothor's kingdom among his four remaining sons and the strife between the three remaining decedents of Chlothor resulted in five generations of civil war with horrific happenings the likes of which had not been recorded in Europe.<sup>67</sup>

Eventually, Chilperich and Sigibert married two very beautiful and capable sisters.<sup>68</sup> Chilperich had his wife murdered and then proceeded to marry his favorite concubine within a few days of his wife's death.<sup>69</sup> The result was forty years of war between the two brothers as Sigibert and his wife avenged Sigibert's wife's sister's death.<sup>70</sup> The effect of the wars was to partition the Frankish Empire into Austrasia - the Eastern kingdom that consisted of "the Borders of Bavaria and Thuringia as far as the Meuse and Scheldt" Rivers;<sup>71</sup> and Neustria, the New Western Kingdom or Western Franks, the borders of which "ran from Meuse and Scheldt as far as Loire."<sup>72</sup>

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54 Oman, pp. 58-59, 64; Le Goff, p. 19.  
55 Le Goff, p. 45; Hayes et al., p. 117.  
56 Oman, pp. 111, 166.  
57 Oman, p. 112.  
58 Oman, p. 112.  
59 Oman, p. 112.  
60 Oman, p. 121.  
61 Oman, pp. 120-121.  
62 Oman, p. 121.  
63 Oman, p. 121.  
64 Oman, pp. 159-161.  
65 Oman, pp. 158-159.  
66 Oman, pp. 160-161.  
67 Oman, p. 159.  
68 Oman, pp. 161-162.  
69 Oman, p. 161.  
70 Oman, pp. 161-162.  
71 Oman, p. 162.  
72 Oman, p. 162.

Sigibert was quite successful in waging war against his brother, Chilperich, even slaying Chilperich's son and causing Chilperich to flee to Tournay where he secluded himself.<sup>73</sup> Chilperich's wife hired assassins to kill Sigibert.<sup>74</sup> The assassins succeeded when disguised as messengers, they stabbed Sigibert to death as they conveyed their message.<sup>75</sup> Sigibert's wife and infant son were imprisoned after Sigibert's murder.<sup>76</sup> The four year old escaped death when his mother lowered the boy out of his prison window to waiting supporters.<sup>77</sup> The nobles of the East Frankish realm vowed not to support Sigibert's murder. They took the unheard-of-step in Mervovigian lore of saluting the four year-old boy as their king.<sup>78</sup> This step began the diminution of the king's power created by Chlothor.<sup>79</sup>

Chilperich was murdered in 561, stabbed to death by an unknown hand.<sup>80</sup> His wife's children had all died, but she gave birth to a new son four months prior to Chilperich's death.<sup>81</sup> At this point, both Austrasia and Neustria were ruled by an infant and young child.<sup>82</sup>

Sigibert's son died at the age of twenty-six, leaving two infant sons to rule.<sup>83</sup> Their grandmother acted as regent.<sup>84</sup> The death of Sigibert's son further degraded the king's power as that power was disbursed to the nobles.<sup>85</sup> In a long story of battle and intrigue, Sigibert's two grandsons died with one brother killing the other and the surviving brother dying of dysentery in 613, five months after he had his brother murdered.<sup>86</sup> Once again Sigibert's wife had to raise, defend and support a child, her great-grandson, who was the King of Austrasia and Burgundy.<sup>87</sup>

Shortly after being announced king, Sigibert's great-grandson's subjects contacted the West Frankish king and requested that the king invaded the East Frankish kingdom.<sup>88</sup> They advised the West Frankish king that he would not meet opposition and he did not.<sup>89</sup> In fact the East Frankish army joined the West's.<sup>90</sup> Sigibert's spouse and great-grandson were captured.<sup>91</sup> By this point in time, the wicked queen of the West had died, but Sigibert's wife and great-grandson were brought before the wicked queen's son, the King of Neustria, Chlothar II.<sup>92</sup> When present to Chlothar, the following transpired.

‘Here is the woman,’ he cried, ‘by whose intrigues and wars ten princes of the Franks have come to their deaths’ [Footnote not included] and he bade his soldiers scourge the old queen, and then bind her hands and feet to the heels of a wild horse, who dragged her among stones and rocks till her body was torn limb from limb. The boy Sigibert and his younger brother Corbo were strangled.<sup>93</sup>

Though Chlothar II became the king of the entire Frankish Empire by murdering Sigibert's wife and great-grandson, he had very little real power as king.<sup>94</sup> He gave up most of his power when he joined with the Austrasians and Burgundians to defeat Sigibert's wife and great-grandson.<sup>95</sup> From that point on, “it was the power of the counts and the mayors of the palace who were to exercise real power among the Franks, not the kings.”<sup>96</sup>

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- 73 Oman, p. 163.
  - 74 Oman, p. 164.
  - 75 Oman, p. 164.
  - 76 Oman, p. 164.
  - 77 Oman, p. 164.
  - 78 Oman, p. 164.
  - 79 Oman, p. 122.
  - 80 Oman, p. 169.
  - 81 Oman, p. 169.
  - 82 Oman, pp. 165-169.
  - 83 Oman, p. 171.
  - 84 Oman, p. 171.
  - 85 Oman, pp. 171-172.
  - 86 Oman, p. 173.
  - 87 Oman, p. 174.
  - 88 Oman, p. 174.
  - 89 Oman, p. 174.
  - 90 Oman, p. 174.
  - 91 Oman, p. 174.
  - 92 Oman, p. 174.
  - 93 Oman, p. 174.
  - 94 Oman, p. 176.
  - 95 Oman, p. 176.
  - 96 Oman, p. 175.



Chlothar II died in 628 and his son, Dagobert I, became ruler of all the Frankish kingdom.<sup>97</sup> Dagobert I was the last Merovingian king who actively managed the affairs of the Frankish realm.<sup>98</sup> Dagobert ruled the West Frankish kingdom since no strong mayor of the palace had come to power.<sup>99</sup> This was not the case in the East-Frankish kingdom.<sup>100</sup> Peppin of Landan, also known as Count Peppin, was appointed mayor of the palace.<sup>101</sup> For the sixteen years that Peppin ruled, he was “far more powerful in the Eastern Kingdom than Dagobert himself” who ruled both the Eastern and Western Kingdoms as king.<sup>102</sup>

Dagobert I died in 638 and Peppin of Landon died in 639.<sup>103</sup> Dagobert left two young sons, Chlodovech II age six and Sigibert III age nine.<sup>104</sup> Dagobert’s sons were the first of the “do-nothing-kings.”<sup>105</sup> Peppin’s son, Grimoald, sought the position as mayor of the palace, which resulted in three years of warring.<sup>106</sup> Finally Grimoald won.<sup>107</sup> Eventually Sigibert III reached manhood, and though he was the king, he left governance in Grimoald’s hands.<sup>108</sup>

King Sigibert III died in 656 leaving his son, Dagobert, age 8.<sup>109</sup> Dagobert was named after his grandfather.<sup>110</sup> The Mayor of the Palace, Grimoald, sent Dagobert to a monastery and raised his own son, Childebert, to the throne.<sup>111</sup> The Austrasian nobles would not hear of that.<sup>112</sup> They captured Grimoald and took him to King Chlodovech II of Neustria, the brother of Sigibert III, who killed Grimoald using horrific tortures.<sup>113</sup> A few months after killing Grimoald, Chlodovech II died leaving his very young son, Chlothar III, to rule as a child.<sup>114</sup> Chlothar III had only been on the throne four years when the Eastern Franks decided they would have their own king again.<sup>115</sup> The Austrasians crowned Childerich’s younger brother, Chlothar, the King of the Eastern Franks.<sup>116</sup> Thereafter both young boys, Chlothar III and Childerich I, ruled via the queen-mother, Bothildis.<sup>117</sup> During their reign, the Mayor of the Place, Ebroin, ruled.<sup>118</sup>

Chlothar III died in 670 just prior to reaching manhood.<sup>119</sup> The resulting civil struggle brought Childerich I of Austrasia to the throne as King of all Franks, East and West.<sup>120</sup> Ebroin was placed in a monastery.<sup>121</sup> Childerich I was a puppet king controlled by the Austrasia Mayor of the Place, Wulfoald, and the Bishop, Leodegar.<sup>122</sup> Childerich I reigned for three years before he was murdered.<sup>123</sup> His murder resulted in anarchy, since he left an infant son.<sup>124</sup> The Mayor of the Austrasia Palace, Wulfoald, retrieved Dagobert from the monastery where he had been imprisoned after his father, King Sigibert III, died.<sup>125</sup> Ebroin escaped from captivity at the same time and through political maneuvering was elevated to the position of Mayor of Neustria.<sup>126</sup> Once again the stage was set for civil war between Austrasia and Neustria or between the East and West Franks.

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97 Oman, p. 178.  
98 Oman, p. 178.  
99 Oman, p. 179.  
100 Oman, p. 179.  
101 Oman, p. 178-179; Harrison and Sullivan, p. 282.  
102 Oman, p. 179.  
103 Oman, p. 179.  
104 Oman, pp. 256-257, 179.  
105 Oman, p. 179.  
106 Oman, p. 179.  
107 Oman, p. 180.  
108 Oman, pp. 180, 256.  
109 Oman, p. 256.  
110 Oman, p. 256.  
111 Oman, p. 256.  
112 Oman, p. 256.  
113 Oman, p. 179.  
114 Oman, p. 257.  
115 Oman, p. 257.  
116 Oman, p. 257.  
117 Oman, p. 257.  
118 Oman, p. 257.  
119 Oman, p. 258.  
120 Oman, p. 258.  
121 Oman, p. 258.  
122 Oman, p. 258.  
123 Oman, p. 258.  
124 Oman, p. 259.  
125 Oman, pp. 256, 259.  
126 Oman, p. 259.

Ebroin went about conquering for three years.<sup>127</sup> Eventually he entered Austrasia, defeated its army and killed Dagobert.<sup>128</sup> Thus, Ebroin became the Mayor of Neustria, Burgundy and Austrasia, but he was murdered in 681.<sup>129</sup> The Austrasians took up arms under Peppin II at Ebroin's death.<sup>130</sup> Peppin II was also known as Peppin the Younger<sup>131</sup> and Peppin of Herstal.<sup>132</sup> Peppin II was the most popular Austrasian noble.<sup>133</sup> He conquered Neustrasia and proclaimed himself Mayor of the Palace both east and west.<sup>134</sup> He reigned for twenty-six years (688-714).<sup>135</sup> Peppin II's work was carried on by his son, Charles the Hammer, and to a far greater extent by his grandson, Charles the Great.<sup>136</sup> Various Merovingian puppet kings came and went during the period that Peppin II governed as Mayor of the Place.<sup>137</sup> Peppin II died in 714 and his illegitimate son, Carl, also known as Charles Martel and Charles the Hammer, rose to power and his father's position.<sup>138</sup> Charles Martel's step-mother put Charles in prison, but Charles escaped and with the support of nobles became a leader of the Austrasians.<sup>139</sup> He named himself Mayor of the Austrasia Place by 717 and placed a puppet king, Chlothar IV, on the throne.<sup>140</sup> Charles the Hammer beat the Neustrian army in 718.<sup>141</sup> At that point, Charles controlled both Neustrasia and Austrasia as Mayor of the Place, east and west.<sup>142</sup> The Merovingian kings of Austrasia and Neustrasia died within a two year period of Charles the Hammer's victories.<sup>143</sup>

Charles the Hammer died in 741.<sup>144</sup> He ruled from 719 to 741.<sup>145</sup> Charles' sons, Peppin (Peppin the Short<sup>146</sup>) and Carloman, took control and fought to retain it.<sup>147</sup> It took them three years to solidify their control.<sup>148</sup> Peppin and Carloman liked each other, so Carloman abdicated his power in 747 and joined a monastery.<sup>149</sup> As a result, Peppin became Mayor of Austrasia and Neustrasia.<sup>150</sup> In 751, Peppin overthrew the last Merovingian king, Childerich III.<sup>151</sup> Peppin accomplished the task by summoning the National Council of the Realm, which enthusiastically approved removing Childerich III and electing Peppin as King.<sup>152</sup> To solidify his power as king, Peppin sought and received the Pope's approval.<sup>153</sup> Peppin was proclaimed King of the Franks by the Great Council of Franks in 751.<sup>154</sup>

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- 127 Oman, p. 259.
  - 128 Oman, p. 259.
  - 129 Oman, p. 260.
  - 130 Oman, p. 260.
  - 131 Oman, pp. 256-261.
  - 132 Harrison and Sullivan, p. 282.
  - 133 Oman, p. 260.
  - 134 Oman, p. 260.
  - 135 Oman, pp. 260-261.
  - 136 Oman, pp. 260, 264.
  - 137 Oman, p. 264.
  - 138 Oman, pp. 260, 264-265.
  - 139 Oman, p. 265.
  - 140 Oman, p. 267.
  - 141 Oman, p. 267.
  - 142 Oman, p. 267.
  - 143 Oman, pp. 267-268.
  - 144 Oman, p. 269.
  - 145 Oman, p. 269.
  - 146 Oman, pp. 260, 322, 326-334.
  - 147 Oman, pp. 260, 322, 323.
  - 148 Oman, p. 323.
  - 149 Oman, pp. 322, 324.
  - 150 Oman, p. 325.
  - 151 Oman, p. 325.
  - 152 Oman, p. 325.
  - 153 Oman, p. 325.
  - 154 Oman, p. 326.

Peppin the Short died in 768 and his son, Charles the Great, rose to power.<sup>155</sup> Peppin had two sons, Charles and Carloman.<sup>156</sup> His sons divided Peppin's kingdom upon his death and took their respective positions as kings.<sup>157</sup> Carloman died in 771 and Charles took control of Carloman's realm.<sup>158</sup> Charles the Great was also known as Charlemagne and Charles I.<sup>159</sup> Charles the Great, King of the Franks, greatly expanded his empire and was crowned Emperor of the Romans in 800 by Pope Leo III on Christmas day.<sup>160</sup> His crowning started the concept of the Holy Roman Empire.<sup>161</sup> During the second half of his reign, Charles placed his three grown sons in charge of three important sections of his realm.<sup>162</sup> His eldest son, Charles, was put in charge of Western Neustria.<sup>163</sup> Peppin controlled Lombardy and Charles' youngest son, Louis, ran Aquitaine.<sup>164</sup> Louis was also known as Louis the Pious.<sup>165</sup> Charles used his three sons as executive managers and when he could not proceed on his own, he sent one of his three sons in his place.<sup>166</sup> Louis the Pious was named co-emperor in 813.<sup>167</sup> Louis the Pious succeeded to the throne after Charles the Great's death in 814.<sup>168</sup> Louis the Pious, also known as Louis I, received the entire kingdom because his two brothers predeceased him.<sup>169</sup>

Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., described Louis the Pious as "a weak, good natured man, no longer in the first flower of his youth, whose meek virtues were far more suited to adorn a monastery than a palace. Utterly wanting in self-respect and determination, the slave of his wife, his chaplains, and bishops, a doting father and husband, and an over-liberal giver, he had one of those natures that are entirely unfit to bear responsibility, and are only happy when placed under the rule of a stronger will than their own."<sup>170</sup> Sir Charles goes on to explain, the "main feature of his reign of twenty-six years is the weary tale of his unwise dealings with his undutiful sons, and of the evils that ensued therefrom."<sup>171</sup> Louis the Pious "was not as ruthless nor the charismatic leader that his father was."<sup>172</sup>

In order to control his succession, and while Louis was alive, Louis partitioned his kingdom among his three sons from his first marriage.<sup>173</sup> His sons, Louis, Pippin I and Lothair I, became co-emperors.<sup>174</sup> Lothair I reigned from 843-855 and Louis the German from 843-876.<sup>175</sup> Pippin I died in 838.<sup>176</sup> Louis the Pious remarried after the death of his first wife and his second wife gave birth to a son, Charles the Bald, in 822.<sup>177</sup> Louis the Pious tried to create a kingdom for Charles and that effort caused several revolts by his elder sons, Pepin I, Lothair I, and Louis the German, and caused grave problems for Louis the Pious' empire.<sup>178</sup> Charles the Bald, also known as Charles or Charles II, eventually reigned from 843-877.<sup>179</sup>

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- 155 Oman, p. 260, 333-334.
  - 156 Oman, p. 335.
  - 157 Oman, p. 335.
  - 158 Oman, p. 338-339.
  - 159 Eleanor L. Turk, The History of Germany (Greenwood Press, 1999), pp. 26-27.
  - 160 Oman, pp. 335-336, 357-369, 372, 373.
  - 161 Oman, p. 376.
  - 162 Oman, p. 359.
  - 163 Oman, p. 359.
  - 164 Oman, p. 359.
  - 165 Oman, p. 383.
  - 166 Oman, p. 359.
  - 167 Oman, pp. 359, 383; Le Goff, p. 14.
  - 168 Oman, pp. 382, 383; Turk, pp. 31-32; Le Goff, p. 45; Hayes et al., p. 122.
  - 169 Le Goff, p. 45; Hayes et al., p. 122.
  - 170 Oman, p. 383.
  - 171 Oman, p. 384.
  - 172 Turk, p. 32.
  - 173 Oman, pp. 388-389; Turk, p. 32.
  - 174 Oman, pp. 388-389.
  - 175 Oman, p. 406, 412.
  - 176 Oman, p. 413.
  - 177 Oman, p. 391.
  - 178 Oman, pp. 391, 393, 435.
  - 179 Oman, p. 412.

“In 829, the fatal civil wars of the 9<sup>th</sup> Century began.”<sup>180</sup> Louis the Pious was overthrown by his sons from his first marriage.<sup>181</sup> His sons put him in confinement and forced Louis’ second wife to become a nun under threat of death.<sup>182</sup> At the meeting of The Great Council of The Empire, Louis the Pious was reinstated as king since his sons’ activities were not looked upon too highly.<sup>183</sup> Louis forgave his sons and allowed them to return to their kingdoms where they immediately started conspiring against him.<sup>184</sup> Louis the Pious’ sons from his first marriage once again marched against him in the spring of 832.<sup>185</sup> This time Louis the Pious was ready and proclaimed that two of his sons, Pippin I and Louis the German, forfeited their kingdoms because of the attack.<sup>186</sup> He also proclaimed that his third son, Lothair, should be the sole heir to his empire, though at the time that Louis the Pious made the proclamation, he did not know that Lothair was a co-conspirator with his brothers.<sup>187</sup> Louis the Pious also proclaimed that his son, Charles, would be crowned king of Aquitaine.<sup>188</sup>

Louis the Pious’ new partitioning of his kingdom made his situation worse.<sup>189</sup> His rebellious sons, including Lothair, marched against him and Louis the Pious’ subjects were also unhappy with the partitioning.<sup>190</sup> Even Pope Gregory sold himself out to Louis the Pious’ son, Lothair, and convinced Louis the Pious’ nobles to turn against Louis or at least convinced them not to support Louis in his war against his sons.<sup>191</sup> At the time for battle, Louis’ army was demoralized and disbanded leaving Louis, his wife and his child victims to be sacked by Louis’ son, Lothair.<sup>192</sup> Louis was once again put under guard, his wife was again set to the nunnery and Charles earned a reprieve from blinding and ordination because he was so young.<sup>193</sup>

To Louis the Pious’ great fortune, he found himself once again in a position to repartition his kingdom in 834.<sup>194</sup> He gave his son, Charles, who was now fourteen years old, the greater part of Lothair’s previous kingdom that Louis the Pious confiscated as punishment after Lothair turned against him the second time.<sup>195</sup> Lothair was allowed to keep Italy.<sup>196</sup> Naturally, no one liked Louis the Pious’ partitioning, especially his three sons.<sup>197</sup> Even Louis’ subjects did not like it because they thought Charles was too young to reign as king.<sup>198</sup> An immediate civil war would have broken out as a result of Louis the Pious’ decision except that the Danes landed in great force in Frisia, sacked Utrecht in 835, burnt Antwerp in 836, and attacked Frisia again in 837,<sup>199</sup> so the civil war had to wait until 837.<sup>200</sup>

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- 180 Oman, pp. 393-403.
  - 181 Oman, pp. 393-394.
  - 182 Oman, p. 394.
  - 183 Oman, pp. 394-395.
  - 184 Oman, p. 395.
  - 185 Oman, p. 396.
  - 186 Oman, p. 396.
  - 187 Oman, p. 396.
  - 188 Oman, p. 396.
  - 189 Oman, p. 396.
  - 190 Oman, pp. 396-397.
  - 191 Oman, pp. 396-397.
  - 192 Oman, p. 397.
  - 193 Oman, pp. 397-398.
  - 194 Oman, p. 399.
  - 195 Oman, p. 399.
  - 196 Oman, p. 399.
  - 197 Oman, pp. 399-400.
  - 198 Oman, p. 400.
  - 199 Oman, p. 400; Gwyn Jones, A History of the Vikings, Revised ed. (Oxford University Press, 1968), p. 210.
  - 200 Oman, pp. 400-403.

In 837, Louis bestowed on his son, Charles the Bald, all of Louis the German's kingdom, except for Bavaria.<sup>201</sup> Then in 838 to Charles's great fortune, his brother, Pippin I also known as Pippin of Aquitaine, died.<sup>202</sup> Louis the Pious conferred on Charles all of his dead brother's kingdom.<sup>203</sup> Immediately thereafter, civil war broke out as Louis the German fought to reclaim his kingdom.<sup>204</sup> The Danes attacked Frisa in the spring of 839 at about the same time that Louis the Pious was fighting his son, Louis the German.<sup>205</sup> At a loss as to which enemy to fight first, Louis turned to his son, Lothair, and asked Lothair to join him in battling Louis the German and the Danes.<sup>206</sup> Lothair jumped at the chance to help since he wanted to reclaim his kingdom much of which his father had bestowed on his brother, Charles.<sup>207</sup>

Louis the Pious' sons, Louis the German, Charles the Bald and Lothair I were their own worst enemies.<sup>208</sup> They fought against their father and with each other, even soliciting the help of the Vikings in order to weaken one another.<sup>209</sup> The Empire's defense broke down allowing the Vikings to enter unabated.<sup>210</sup> It was not a coincidence or an accident that the Vikings' activity increased.<sup>211</sup>

Raids by the Vikings started in England and Ireland in 789,<sup>212</sup> and on the mainland of Western Europe in 810 when Frisa was attacked.<sup>213</sup> "Like the Franks, the Vikings were Teutonic people."<sup>214</sup> The Viking invaders constituted people of four races, the Danes, Swedes, Goth and Norwegians.<sup>215</sup> Charles the Great had organized a good administration with good armies and heavy ports with a strong fleet.<sup>216</sup> The Viking did not make many significant inroads into his kingdom until after Charles the Great's death in 814.<sup>217</sup>

The Vikings came to Western Europe after 814 and successfully conquered the region. They came south with large fleets of drakkars and conquered the entire coastal lands of the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The Vikings rowed far inland many hundreds of miles up to the great Rivers (Rhine, Maas, Schelde) to the important towns of Aachen, Cologne, Maastricht and Paris. They conquered large parts of land from the German Emperor. They built strongholds in diverse places. In present day Netherlands, their strongholds were Leyden, Walcheren, Breda, Antwerp and Boulogne. The Emperor lost a great part of his land, and wherever the Vikings were, the Emperor's imperial might was lost. The Vikings simply took over. They built mighty forts on their land and ruled them as kings.

The Viking invasion occurred for many reasons, including a spirit of adventure, self-confidence, suitable ships, social conditions, over population, booty, pillage, domestic politics and internal strife in Western Europe.<sup>218</sup> The Vikings were adept at exploiting the change in the balance of power.<sup>219</sup> They took advantage of Charles the Great's death, the division of his empire, and the royal infighting that followed between Louis the Pious and his sons.<sup>220</sup>

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- 201 Oman, p. 400.
  - 202 Oman, p. 413.
  - 203 Oman, p. 400.
  - 204 Oman, p. 401.
  - 205 Oman, p. 401.
  - 206 Oman, p. 401.
  - 207 Oman, p. 401.
  - 208 Jones, pp. 202-203.
  - 209 Else Roesdahl, The Vikings (Allen Lane The Penguin Press, 1987), pp. 196-201.
  - 210 Roesdahl, p. 196.
  - 211 Jones, p. 203.
  - 212 Oman, p. 415.
  - 213 Roesdahl, p. 195.
  - 214 Hayes et al., p. 127.
  - 215 Oman, p. 415.
  - 216 Ad Laarhoven; Oman, p. 116.
  - 217 Ad Laarhoven
  - 218 Roesdahl, pp. 187-190.
  - 219 Roesdahl, p. 189.
  - 220 Jones, p. 202-203.



Louis the Pious died on June 25, 840 and soon after his death his sons set about waging war against each other with the intent to increase their power and the size of their kingdoms.<sup>221</sup> Large armies fought each other resulting in the slaughter of many soldiers.<sup>222</sup> Finally Lothair asked his brothers for peace.<sup>223</sup> Their negotiated peace resulted in the Treaty of Verdun in 843.<sup>224</sup> Charles the Bald celebrated his twenty-first birthday that year.<sup>225</sup>

The Treaty of Verdun divided Charles the Great's kingdom into three kingdoms, namely, a West Frankish kingdom ruled by Charles the Bald that was roughly equivalent to modern France between the sea and the Rivers Rhone, Saone, Meuse and Rhine, and Spain down to Ebro;<sup>226</sup> the middle kingdom identified as Lotharingia or Lorraine<sup>227</sup> ruled by Lothair I that included the Low Countries, Austrasia, Burgundy, Provence, and most of Italy and Lothair I also kept the imperial title;<sup>228</sup> and the East Frankish kingdom ruled by Louis the German<sup>229</sup> that included all the territory east of the middle kingdom, namely Bavaria, Thuringia, Franconia and Saxony.<sup>230</sup> The name Lotharingia stands for Lothair's kingdom<sup>231</sup> and the land in Lotharingia eventually was divided between the East and West Frankish kingdoms, except for the Italian Kingdom, which remained separate.<sup>232</sup> Later the East Frankish kingdom became Germany<sup>233</sup> and the West Frankish kingdom became France.<sup>234</sup>

The Treaty of Verdun did not last long for immediately two problems arose.<sup>235</sup> The first was how to maintain the peace between Louis the Pious' sons and the second was the Viking invasion. The Vikings plundered Paris in 845 and Charles the Bald paid the Vikings 7,000 pounds of silver to leave.<sup>236</sup> The Viking invasion took up most of Louis the Pious' sons' time.<sup>237</sup>

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- 221 Oman, pp. 403-409; Turk, p. 32.  
 222 Oman, p. 408-409.  
 223 Oman, p. 409.  
 224 Oman, p. 409; Jones, p. 203; Turk, p. 34.  
 225 Oman, p. 412.  
 226 Oman, p. 410; Jones, p. 203; Hayes et al., p. 122.  
 227 Ad Laarhoven; Hayes et al., p. 122; Turk, p. 34; Jones, p. 203.  
 228 Ad Laarhoven; Oman, p. 410; Turk, p. 34; Hayes et al., p. 122.  
 229 Oman, p. 410; Gwyn Jones, p. 203.  
 230 Oman, p. 410; Gwyn Jones, p. 203.  
 231 Robert S. Hoyt and Stanley Chodorow, Europe In The Middle Ages, 3rd ed. (Harcourt Brace Jovanovick, Publishers 1976), p. 186; Le Goff, p. 48.  
 232 Le Goff, p. 48.  
 233 Ad Laarhoven; Hayes et al., p. 122.  
 234 Le Goff, p. 48.  
 235 Oman, p. 412.  
 236 Roesdahl, p. 198.  
 237 Oman, p. 414.

The ten years of peace between Louis the Pious' sons broke in 853 and the Treaty of Verdun ended.<sup>238</sup> Charles the Bald and Louis the German marched against each other in 854.<sup>239</sup> Amazingly they began fighting despite defending their kingdoms against Viking attacks.<sup>240</sup> Lothair I died in 855.<sup>241</sup> Lothair's sons received his kingdom.<sup>242</sup> His oldest son, Louis, received the title emperor and the Kingdom of Italy.<sup>243</sup> Louis' two younger brothers split the remainder of the kingdom.<sup>244</sup> Despite all the death and treachery that occurred after the end of Charles the Great's reign, the years from 855 to 887 were even worse.<sup>245</sup> Louis the Pious' various nephews sided with their two uncles, Charles the Bald and Louis the German.<sup>246</sup> Each of Louis the Pious' sons had three sons each.<sup>247</sup> Lothair I's three sons were named Louis, Charles and Lothair.<sup>248</sup> Louis' three sons were named Louis, Charles and Carloman.<sup>249</sup> Though much younger than his half brothers, Charles the Bald eventually had three sons named Louis, Charles and Carloman.<sup>250</sup> Not only did the two sides fight each other, they fought the Vikings.<sup>251</sup> "In the 860s Ermentarius of Noirmoutier wrote the following about the Vikings. The number of ships increases, the endless flood of vikings never ceases to grow bigger. Everywhere Christ's people are the victims of massacre, burning, and plunder. The vikings over-run all that lies before them, and none can withstand them."<sup>252</sup> Gwyn Jones indicated that Ermentarius may have exaggerated a little.<sup>253</sup>

Charles the Bald and Louis the German made peace in 860, but it did not last long.<sup>254</sup> Lothair I's youngest son died in 863.<sup>255</sup> His brothers divided his kingdom.<sup>256</sup> Lothair I's son, Lothair II, died in 869.<sup>257</sup> Immediately Charles the Bald and Louis the German started fighting over which of them should get Austrasia and the middle kingdom.<sup>258</sup> In 870 the Treaty of Mersen divided the kingdom of Lotharingia between Lothair I's son, Louis II, Charles the Bald and Louis the German, with the exception of Italy, which remained in Louis II's possession and was known as the Kingdom of Italy.<sup>259</sup> After dividing up Lothair I's kingdom, the West Frankish kingdom corresponded to roughly present day Belgium and France.<sup>260</sup> The Treaty gave Louis the German the Netherlands.<sup>261</sup> Later, the 880 Treaty of Ribemont put Belgium and the Netherlands in the East Frankish kingdom.<sup>262</sup>

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238 Oman, p. 422.

239 Oman, p. 422.

240 Oman, p. 414-423.

241 Oman, p. 423; Hayes et al., p. 122.

242 Oman, p. 423; Hayes et al., p. 122.

243 Oman, p. 423.

244 Oman, p. 423.

245 Oman, p. 424.

246 Oman, p. 425.

247 Oman, p. 412.

248 Oman, p. 412.

249 Oman, p. 412.

250 Oman, p. 412.

251 Oman, pp. 424-426.

252 Jones, p. 215; Roesdahl, p. 199.

253 Jones, p. 215; Roesdahl, p. 199.

254 Oman, pp. 426, 430-432.

255 Oman, p. 430.

256 Oman, p. 430.

257 Oman, p. 431.

258 Oman, pp. 431-432; Hayes et al., p. 123.

259 Oman, p. 432; Le Goff, p. 46; James Harvey Robinson, James Henry Breasted and Emma Peters Smith, History of Civilization Earlier Ages (Ginn and Company 1937), p. 423.

260 Robinson, et al, p. 423; Le Goff, p. 47.

261 Le Goff, p. 47.

262 Hoyt and Chodorow, p. 186; Le Goff, p. 47.

The Treaty of Mersen only lasted five years since Louis II, the last of Lothar I's three sons, died in 875.<sup>263</sup> None of Lothar I's sons left heirs, so Charles the Bald and Louis the German marched against each other and fought over who should receive the Italian kingdom and the title emperor.<sup>264</sup> Louis the German died in the midst of the fighting.<sup>265</sup> He was seventy-six years old and died in 876.<sup>266</sup> Louis the German divided his kingdom among his three sons long before his death, but when Charles the Bald learned that his brother died, he immediately attacked his three nephews in an attempt to seize Lotharingia.<sup>267</sup> Charles the Bald lost the battle and died in 877.<sup>268</sup> During the eleven years that followed his death there were five different rulers in the West Frankish kingdom.<sup>269</sup>

Louis the German's son, Charles the Fat,<sup>270</sup> took over the Western Frankish kingdom in 884 after Charles the Bald and his two sons died.<sup>271</sup> Charles the Fat was already the ruler of the Eastern Frankish kingdom and the middle kingdom at the time.<sup>272</sup> Charles the Fat made some significant mistakes during the period from 885 to 888 that lead to his demise. First, in 885 Charles the Fat installed Godfred, the Viking, as a semi-independent ruler over Frisa and other fiefs held by Rurik, the Viking.<sup>273</sup> Finding that was a mistake, he arranged to have Godfred murdered in 885.<sup>274</sup> Also in 885, Siefred, a leading Viking and a Dane, attacked Paris and lay siege to the city.<sup>275</sup> Charles the Fat abandoned the city<sup>276</sup> and left the local count and abbot, Odo and Gozelin, to defend Paris from November 885 to October 886.<sup>277</sup> Then Charles the Fat made a grave error.<sup>278</sup> Instead of bringing an army to defeat the Danes, Charles negotiated the Danes' exit, allowed them to attack his subjects in Burgundy, and paid the Danes 7000 pounds in silver to boot.<sup>279</sup> The Franks treated the negotiations as an act of cowardice on Charles' part and early in 888, Charles the Fat was deposed by Count Odo.<sup>280</sup> For all practical purposes the Carolingian line died out in 888 when Charles the Fat died and eventually Count Odo's line took over.<sup>281</sup> Further in 911, Rollo, the Viking, became the Duke of Normandy and was allowed to retain a portion of the Frankish coast between Brittany and the Low Countries.<sup>282</sup>

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- 263 Oman, p. 432.
  - 264 Oman, p. 432.
  - 265 Oman, p. 433.
  - 266 Oman, p. 433.
  - 267 Oman, p. 434.
  - 268 Oman, pp. 434-435; Roesdahl, p. 201.
  - 269 Roesdahl, p. 201.
  - 270 Oman, p. 433.
  - 271 Jones, p. 224.
  - 272 Jones, p. 224; Roesdahl, p. 201.
  - 273 Roesdahl, p. 201.
  - 274 Roesdahl, p. 202.
  - 275 Oman, pp. 442; Hayes et al., p. 129; Jones, p. 224.
  - 276 Oman, p. 442.
  - 277 Hayes et al., pp. 123, 129; Jones, p. 224.
  - 278 Jones, p. 225.
  - 279 Jones, Rev. ed, p. 224.
  - 280 Jones, p. 225.
  - 281 Hayes et al., p. 122.
  - 282 Roesdahl, pp. 202-203, 206-207; Hayes et al., p. 129.

The Vikings' golden years were coming to an end by the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>283</sup> The Vikings operated in Flanders after 877 and along the Rhine from 877 up to 896 when they gave up and dispersed.<sup>284</sup> A Viking army invaded Brittany in 890 but was defeated and went north.<sup>285</sup> The Viking army was defeated again in 891 by the "German King Arnulf at the Dyle, a tributary of the Schelde" River.<sup>286</sup> Still, in 891 the Vikings built some new fortresses, possibly some "of the large circular fortress on the coast of what is now northern France, Belgium, and Zeeland in southern Holland."<sup>287</sup> There is not much information about Viking activity in Western Europe after 896,<sup>288</sup> although at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Century there were a few raids in Frisa, but most of the Viking energies were directed toward England.<sup>289</sup>

The 10<sup>th</sup> Century (900 to 1000 A.D.) was a disaster for Europe and its population. The old Carolingian administration was fully destroyed. The west Carolingian line died out for all practical purposes in 888<sup>290</sup> and in 911 the east Carolingian line died out,<sup>291</sup> although one author indicated the line die out prior to 888.<sup>292</sup> The whole coastline of Western Europe was in the hands of Viking rulers by about 950. (At about 950 is the point where the Van Laarhoven family story begins.) Dukes and earls were killed and their lower feudal vassals tried to negotiate with the Vikings or they too were killed. Everywhere the Vikings took possession of the land, murdered the leading class and took their place. The new leading families had Viking leaders nearly everywhere in Western Europe. The inhabitants had to accept their new rulers and try to negotiate with them to stay alive. The dukes could not help their earls and the earls could not help their captains and so they all tried to survive. It was a time when the rights of the victor ruled. The sword ruled.

### **The Brabant Region**

In 843, when the dividing of Europe began (Louis the Pious' Partition) and again after 870 (Treat of Mersen), the Netherlands and Belgium / Luxembourg became a part of the German Empire (East Frankish kingdom) and remained a part from 880 (Treaty of Ribemont) through 1568. The Dutch struggled free under Willem van Oranje in 1568 and formed their own kingdom. In that time, the two parts of the "Lowlands," Netherlands and Belgium where one country. In 1830, Belgians broke the alliance and created their own kingdom. The two Countries had the same historical background from 843 through 1830. Before 1830, a large portion of Brabant lay in Belgium when Belgium and the Netherlands were still one kingdom. In 1839, the "Old Brabant" was divided in two parts by a new border separating the Netherlands and Belgium.

Old Brabant was a region that lay partly in present day Netherlands and partly in present day Belgium. In old times, few inhabitants lived in Old Brabant, especially in the Netherlands' portion. In North Brabant, the soil was poor, sandy, and marshy. The land in North Brabant rises from north to south along the Maas River. The land is at sea-level from the coastline at about Zeeland and further to the east, the ground rises to more than a hundred meters above sea-level. Rainfall in the area drains into small brooks from the south and runs north to the Maas River, which empties into the sea. The Maas River comes from northeast France, and runs into the eastern part of Belgium. The Maas River enters the Netherlands at Maastricht in the Limburg province, and runs north to about the town of Nijmegen. From there, the Maas River makes a grand sweep to the west and flows into a large delta between Zeeland and Holland. All the large rivers (Rhine, Waal, Maas and Schelde) come together in this delta and flow to the sea. The delta lies between Rotterdam in the north and Antwerp in the south. Zeeland lies between these two harbors. The border between Zeeland and Brabant lays in the area from Bergen op zoom to Geertruidenberg. The Maas River is the eastern border of Brabant. This area is the Netherlands Brabant, or North Brabant.

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283 Roesdahl, pp. 202-203.  
 284 Roesdahl, pp. 201-202.  
 285 Roesdahl, p. 202.  
 286 Roesdahl, p. 202.  
 287 Roesdahl, p. 202.  
 288 Roesdahl, pp. 202-203.  
 289 Roesdahl, pp. 202-203.  
 290 Hayes et al., p. 123.  
 291 Mary Fulbrook, A Concise History of Germany (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990), p. 12; Hayes et al., p. 122.  
 292 Hayes et al., p. 123.

Water made little lakes in several places in Old Brabant and these grew into swamps. The Maas River rose in the east along the left side of a large area of swamps. The swamps were a hundred kilometers long and twenty kilometers wide. They were called "the Peel." This area was impenetrable, a large moorland. The region was wooded and while the land was sandy, the woods were mostly pine and spruce trees, especially in north Brabant. In South Brabant (present day Belgium), the woods consisted of oak, beech and maple trees. People began to cultivate the Peel in the beginning of 1900. There they found a Roman officer on a horse buried in the land. Probably the officer lost his way and died in the Peel. His armour and the rigging from his horse were found and can be viewed in a museum. The Peel was a dangerous area. Such swamps were found in several other places, too. North Brabant (present day Netherlands) was not a nice country in about 1000.

Nowhere in history books is there anything written about North Brabant other than it was empty, overgrown with wood, heath, and moor. The only settlements in north Brabant were on the west coast along the seaside where fisherman existed in a few small villages, but only along a small part of the south side of the Maas River. No small towns were located further inland. Only two Roman highways existed, but mostly along the river side and then only during the Roman period. One can conclude the Earls of Loven and Holland were not interested in the raw, empty country. The Vikings did not find anything of interest in North Brabant, either. They continued rowing up the Schelde (Scaldis) River and its branch River, the Demer, to the castle Loven where the duke lived. It is explained everywhere in history books that the Vikings came to North Brabant only along the Maas River and on the westside where the Schelde River flows to the North Sea.

The oldest villages in North Brabant lay on the Netherlands' present day border with Belgium. The settlements were Hilvarenbeek (formerly named Hildewaerdisbeke) and Geertruidenberg in the northwest. Geertruidenberg was situated on a hill. It was in existence as early as 1000 because there was a monastery located in Geertruidenberg for the daughters of nobles. This convent was in the possession of a monastery in Nijvel and situated south of present day Brussels. The monastery was built by the Carolingian kings in about 900.

The present capital of North Brabant is 's-Hertogenbosch. It was founded in 1192 by the Duke of Brabant. All present towns were founded after 1192. All the later dates upon which towns were founded prove that the area in North Brabant was empty in about 1000, including the area surrounding Breda. It did not exist as a town, city, or even as a small village prior to 1125. The oldest known town is Breda and in about 850-900, Breda was founded by Vikings after they conquered the western land of North Brabant, the Breda region. Prior to 850-900 the area surrounding Breda was the property of a certain knight who possessed a wooden castle there with some houses scattered around. This knight was the servant of the Count of Loven. The Count of Loven lived in the Town of Loven, which today is located in Belgium. The Count of Loven was the Duke of Nether-Lotharingia / Brabant's servant. The Duke was the German Emperor's servant. The Emperor lived mostly in Aachen, which lies within Germany today.

The Earl of Loven's primary duty was to govern his territory and to defend it against his neighbors. The Earl had to fight his neighbors if they intended to conquer his land. The Earl of Loven's territory was at least ten by ten kilometers. It was in his interest that nobody rob his property. His first interest was his own property and the place Breda, and territory far away for him was his second interest. The Duke of Nether-Lotharingia / Brabant's duty was to protect his entire dukedom. When there was an attack on Breda, there were only a few men from the Earl of Loven who were available for defense and these men also thought, let the Earl of Loven come with his army to fight for his property. This explanation attempts to make clear the thought process and the manner in which defense was handled. The Emperor appointed a duke over a part of his property, the duke appointed earls to defend the duke's interests, and the local shire had no intention of being killed for his bosses' interests. The system was good, but a person's individual interest prevailed.



The population of the “Lowlands” were Friezen from the original Teutons<sup>293</sup> and the Merovings never subdued the Friezen during their reign.<sup>294</sup> The situation was entirely different with the Carolingians.<sup>295</sup> Peppin II beat down the Friezen through fifty years of hard and constant fighting.<sup>296</sup> He eventually succeeded in bring the Friezen under his control and he acquired the marshy islands that are currently called Zealand and South Holland.<sup>297</sup> The Friezen Duke, Radbod, “was also compelled to give his daughter in marriage to Peppin II’s son, Grimoald.”<sup>298</sup> Peppin II was the leader of the ruling Carolingian class and they were followers of the Christian Church.<sup>299</sup> After conquering Frisia, Peppin II made it the Frankish government’s duty to convert the Pagan, Friezen, to Christianity.<sup>300</sup> What Peppin II began with respect to converting the Pagans, his son, grandson and their descendants (i.e., Charles the Hammer, Charles the Great) continued.<sup>301</sup>

In about 850, Vikings from Laerdal, Norway conquered the north (Friesland) and Flandria. They also conquered the western land of North Brabant, the Breda region in about 850-900. Breda was conquered when Viking ships ran ashore and the population in the Breda region was willing to cooperate with the Vikings. The local population hated their earl because he oppressed them. The Carolingians tried to force the old population to become Christians and follow the Church’s teachings, but the people refused.<sup>302</sup> They saw the Vikings as way to get rid of the Earl. The local inhabitants negotiated with the Vikings. They led the Vikings to the Earl’s fortress inland and the Vikings overran the Earl’s fortress. They killed the Earl’s soldiers and set fire to his fortress after first plundering it. The population was comprised of simple fisherman and farmers. They shared in the loot, and as thanks, they gave the Vikings food and help. The Vikings had the same religion as the local population and were viewed as liberators,<sup>303</sup> so the case was quickly done when the Viking ships ran ashore and the defenders, soldiers of the Carolingians, were slain.<sup>304</sup>

The knight who lived in the Breda area was either slain or fled eastward, and his castle was set on fire. Thereafter, the Vikings built a big wooden castle / fortress there to plunder the environs in the southerly direction of Antwerp. Around their fortress the Vikings built a vikingborgh out of which grew the new place called Breda. The Vikings lived there for a long time.

Today, people do not have any understanding of this behavior, steeling and murdering, but the people being discussed lived in another time with other rules. The people did not have any rights. The people lived in poverty. A small class of nobles and the Church ruled them. They were their masters’ slaves while the Christian Church looked on and kept silent. In addition, the Church of Rome (the Roman Chatolic Chuch) stood on the side of nobles and wealth, and it was the same Church’s monasteries and clergy who wrote about the Vikings. One can perhaps imagine how the population felt about their kings, dukes and earls. One can also image how the people tried to negotiate with the Viking invaders to save their lives, property, and future. Their old masters could not help them, so they had to help themselves. Generally, throughout the areas where the Viking’s invaded, the populace and the Vikings came to an arrangement. The Vikings killed mostly armed civilians, so mostly they found a good solution and spared the population. Only the nobles were killed, and mostly they were spared if they were willing to go elsewhere. Often the Vikings were not so cruel as writers from these times tell, but the writers were clergy from the Christian Church.

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293 Ad Laarhoven  
 294 Oman, p. 261.  
 295 Oman, p. 262.  
 296 Oman, p. 262.  
 297 Oman, p. 262.  
 298 Oman, p. 262.  
 299 Ad Laarhoven; Oman, pp. 256-265; Harrison and Sullivan, pp. 281-283.  
 300 Oman, p. 264.  
 301 Oman, p. 264.  
 302 Ad Laarhoven  
 303 Ad Laarhoven  
 304 Ad Laarhoven

Thomas van Goor<sup>305</sup> investigated the old history of the City of Breda. He wrote, in about 900, the Vikings landed and built on this place a Viking fortress / castle. Mr. van Goor wrote that these Vikings saved the country people for they needed them as slaves to do the work and for farming, so mostly the former population stayed there. The Vikings became the new masters and after a little time, the local population accepted their new masters. The Vikings who stayed for a longer time acquired wives from the local population that lived around the new Viking fortresses and raised new settlements. According to Ad Laarhoven, Thomas van Goor made a great error in his story for he wrote that the old master stayed and that is impossible according to Ad Laarhoven for the Vikings slew the servants of the German Emperor.

Floris Prims also investigated the Viking's arrival in Breda and whether they built a new fortress there.<sup>306</sup> According to Ad, Mr. Prims explained to him that in about 900 a Viking fortress was built in Antwerp. Mr. Prims further explained that Antwerp and Breda are "sister towns." Both originated around a Viking fortress and the decedents of the inhabitants who lived around both fortresses go back to Viking forefathers. Mr. Prims went on to explain that in 1125, the Town of Breda was reconquered by the Count of Loven where upon the Viking rulers and part of the inhabitants fled to the middle of North Brabant.

### **The Origin Of the Van Laarhovens**

The Van Laarhoven family story begins in about 950. The oldest data files that Ad Laarhoven found regarding the Van Laarhoven families' forefathers are in the Brussel archives for the Dukes of Nether-Lotharingia / Brabant. These Dukes reigned from about 900 to about 1300 and their kingdoms lay in about present day Belgium and the Netherlands. Nether-Lotharingia included all the counties in present day Belgium and the Netherlands. A duke was a rank above the other earls, but a duke did not have any ruling authority over the other earls. Instead, a duke was more of an arbitrator. They were the most important nobles in the region and had the largest territories.

In about 950, the present day Netherlands belonged to the Emperor of the East Frankish kingdom (the Emperor of Germany). His land was governed by his Duke of Nether-Lotharingia in the Emperor's name, but the Duke had his residence (castle) in the neighborhood of Strasbourg (east France). He was also the Viconte (Burggraaf) of the Town of Antwerp and Antwerp lay a distance of 400 kilometers away. He had a local earl in his service who governed in his place. The local earl was the Earl of Loven and this person lived a distance of 70 kilometers away from Breda, the place where the Van Laarhoven families' first ancestors lived.

The German Emperor appointed earls in the Netherlands. There was only one earl above the Rhine River, the Earl of Friesland (west and north). Utrecht (for the east) and Luik were the only dioceses in this part. They were the two most important dioceses. Both were ruled by a bishop. In that time, a bishop was "a noble" and a minister of the crown. Both Utrecht and Luik were tributed to the German Emperor. Beneath the Maas River, there were several earls. There were no earls in north Brabant (present day Netherlands) since there were few inhabits living in north Brabant, but there were some barons who administered little pieces of land. The soil in north Brabant was poor, sandy, and marshy with few farmers and villages.

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305 Ad Laarhoven found a history book written about the Brabant region. A Description From The History From the Town Breda was written by Thomas van Goor and published in 1744 in Breda. At the time he wrote the book, Thomas van Goor was an alderman of the Breda government and had access to all the town's old papers back to 1125, according to Ad.

306 Ad Laarhoven found a second history book written about the Brabant region. The History from the City of Antwerpen was written by Floris Prims, a well known Belgian historian and Antwerp's archivist, according to Ad.

The German Emperor of the East Frankish kingdom handled the Viking situation in his kingdom in the same manner as the French King had done in the West Frankish kingdom. The Viking Gisolf conquered Lotharique (present day east Belgium and France) and became the Duke of Lotharique. He made one of his captains the Earl of Loven (Leuven, Belgium) and another, the Viking Gerulf, the Earl of the Netherlands. In about 1000, there were local earls in several regions who were mostly decedents of Vikings. The earls from north to south were the Earls of Holland, Friesland, Gelre, Limbourg, Brabant, Vlaanderen, Hennegouw and Luxembourg. The three ruling Earls from Flandria, Holland and Brabant and the Earls of Namen, Henegouw and Boulogne all originated from Viking forefathers. The Earl of Holland was the most important in the north, but in the south, the Earl of Loven's might grew.

The Earl of Brabant is mentioned as the Earl of Loven in Belgian history. Loven is currently called Leuven and situated on the east side of Brussels, although the city of Brussels did not exist at that time. The Earl of Loven's capital was Leuven. The Earl's castle was situated on a hilltop in Leuven, and the Earl's territory was at least ten by ten kilometers. Later, the Earl of Loven's name was changed to Earl of Leuven.

The Duke of Nether-Lotharingia began a conquest of surrounding areas since this territory was a small one. First he conquered the County of Limburg. Then, he conquered the Luik diocese and all the land north to the Maas River until Zeeland, and parts of the Duke of Gelre's territory. He had many problems conquering Vlaanderen and Holland, and the western portion of north Brabant especially the land of Breda. The Earl of Holland meant to have a claim on the land of Breda.

The Earl of Leuven conquered his neighbors' land with success and so his might grew during the centuries. The Earl of Leuven grew rich and could pay soldiers. This attribute brought the Earl great favor and "fellowship" with the German Emperor as the Earl of Leuven went to war. The Earl of Leuven was promoted to the Duke of Nether-Lotharingia by the Emperor in 1106. The Duke of Nether-Lotharingi was the highest in rank in the Netherlands and then followed in rank the Earl of Holland (above the Maas) and the Earl of Flandria. The Earl of Flandria was tributed to the King of France because the Schelde (Scaldis) River was the border between France and Germany. All the other earls of lower rank (Earl of Limburg, Cleve, Luxembourg, Hennegouw, Geldern and smaller pieces) belonged to Germany and after 1000, they were all ministers of the German Emperor.

The Duke of Nether-Lotharingia moved his capital from Leuven to present day Brussels to further elevate his rank. At that time, Brussels was a small village laying between swamps. The word "Brussels" in the Dutch language meant "Brabant." The Duke and his successors built a new city named "Brussels / Brabant" and so he received the title, Duke of Brabant. Later, the area became known as Brabant.

A portion of Brabant lay in present day Belgium when the Duke of Nether-Lotharingia moved to "Brussels / Brabant." South Brabant (present day Belgium) was a nicer area to live in than North Brabant (present day Netherlands). It was hilly with little rivers and the soil was riverclay, so a good soil to farm. At that time, one can conclude that people would have preferred South Brabant far more than North Brabant. North Brabant was poor and uninteresting with bad soil and many woods with few inhabitants. The western portion of north Brabant was controlled by the Viking family of Breda. That family possessed the entire western area of North Brabant. By then, more than 150 years had passed since the Vikings had landed and the Vikings were no longer Vikings. They had melted together with the original inhabitants and lived peacefully as farmers. Their captain families had developed to free barons, but not under the Earl of Brabant.

It appears from the acts that the Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers were the richest people in the Breda region. The region was empty wilderness when they settled there. There was no count or earl. They occupied empty land. The Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers were in that time, a landlord without a ruler. They went their own way. They made their own rules, and the rule was the law of the sword. The Earl of Leuven was not strong enough to conquer them, so they lived for a long time undisturbed. Nobody dared to trouble them. Only a century after they settled the area did the Emperor of Germany tell the Duke of Brabant to conquer the western region of North Brabant, which he did in 1125.

The Duke of Brabant received an order from the German Emperor to conquer the western region of North Brabant controlled by the Viking family of Breda. The Duke lost the battle. Later, the Duke conquered Breda and its surrounding area with the help of the German Emperor's army. There is written in Brussels' history that in 1125 the Duke of Brabant set the City of Breda and "the borgh" on fire and he took "the land of Breda." The history from the Dukes of Brabant tells that in 1125 A.D., Duke Henry III conquered the place of Breda where the descendants of the Vikings still reigned. The people of Breda, lived there for at least 200 years and their might went far to the east of North Brabant where they had an equal fortress which they built in the neighborhood of the later City of Oosterwic.

After the Van Laarhoven families' ancestors' land was conquered and the City of Breda was burned, they fled with the remnants of their Viking families and the people to their eastern fortress. Their wooden fortress was located to the east of North Brabant and inland. The Vikings built their eastern fortress in 1100 and it had existed for a century. The name of the Viking's eastern fortress was Tilliborch / Tilliborg. The name Tilli came from the first name of the person who built the eastern fortress, and so the Viking settlement was called Tilli's borg. Later, the name Tilli's borg became Tillisborg.

The Vikings lived hidden in isolation in their eastern fortress as farmers for generations. The land surrounding the eastern fortress was wooded, wild, marshy, and empty. The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers, the ruling Viking family of Breda, began a new life. They built their new farm and home in the area surrounding the fortress, and cultivated the wild land. They named this home "Laerhof - Laerhove." Remarkably, shortly after the 1125 attack on Breda, this empty region was suddenly crowded with people from nowhere. Shortly after the settlement of this area, Ad Laarhoven found the first allocations from the van Laarhovens in that region.

The settlement around the eastern fortress and the ruling Viking family's farm eventually grew into the place called Oosterwic, which means easterly laying village from Breda. In the old acts from Oosterwic, it is written that the present day City of Tilburg originated as a part of the old City of Oosterwic in about 1300. In the acts from about 1100, there is written the names West and East-Tillisborg. West-Tillisborg expanded to the present day City of Tilburg and East-Tillisborg is the present day City of Oisterwijk. A Belgian historian from the University of Brussel investigated the history of Oisterwijk and found still more proof of "ancient Oosterwic." The historian's work confirmed Ad's conclusion and supports his historical research and analysis regarding Oosterwic. The City of Oosterwic is older in history when compared to present day cities in Brabant such as "s-Hertogenbosch, Breda, Tilburg and Eindhoven. Later, Oosterwic was called Oisterwijk. Today, Oosterwic is spelled Oisterwyk.

The Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers were the founders of the City of Oosterwic. They had citizenship of the Towns of 's-Hertogenbosch and Oosterwic and that was an important position. It was helpful to Ad's investigation because they are mentioned in so many documents. The reason Ad could trace the Van Laarhoven families' history back so far in time is because they were rich in land and farms. They were one of the mightiest family in their area. The Van Laarhoven families formed their own community council. Members of the families were always chosen as mayor and members of the Council of Oosterwic. The Van Laarhoven families ruled the government during this period and the Council had its own "writer."

Ad Laarhoven has hundreds of acts in his possession in which the Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers are mentioned. In these acts, the Van Laarhoven families are identified not only by their Christian names, but also by the name of their father and grandfather, and so Ad found their place in the family tree. Each piece of land the Van Laarhoven families bought was identified in these acts and where the land was located is also identified. This information allowed Ad to identify the exact present day location where the old homestead (hofstad ' oldest settlement) stood. That place is not in the present day City of Oisterwijk. Instead, it is located northwest of that City. The village grew in a southerly direction from where the Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers' homestead was located. The village became the City Oisterwijk. In about 1330, the Van Laarhoven families acquired their city rights, but the Van Laarhoven families' forefathers were the founders of the City of Oosterwic, and although their property lay outside the City, they had lived there since 1125.

During the period from about 900 to about 1300, the inhabitants in the Duke of Nether-Lotharingia / Brabant's kingdom had to pay the Duke taxes for land they had in their possession. The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers had already many pieces of land for agriculture and wasteland during that period. The Viking family of Breda only had to pay the Duke taxes for agricultural land. Ad Laarhoven found several Van Laarhoven families' forefathers who lived in the area of the later City of Oesterwic in the tax registers in Brussels. In that time, there were no towns or villages. The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers were landlords without any sovereign. They were their own masters.

In about 1192, and after the Duke of Brabant conquered all of Brabant, he built a new city on the border of the Maas River. The city was named s'Hertogenbosh, and is the present capital of North Brabant. The Town of s'Hertogenbosh became the town of administration for this area, so the oldest acts / laws governing these people can be found in s'Hertogenbosh. The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers became the Duke's subjects, and by that time, the Duke and the Viking family of Breda were no longer enemies. The representative of the Oesterwic region came when the Earl of Leuven call "his men." (Later, in 1106, the Earl was promoted to a Duke.) The representative of Oesterwic was the oldest **van de Laerhof** of Oesterwic and was called the baron of that area. The leading family of this settlement was called **van de Laerhof** and later on van Laarhoven.

### The Rise Of Industry And Commerce

European feudalism eventually confronted a competitor in the rise of industry and commerce.<sup>307</sup> Merchants had no position in the feudal order, but by the 11<sup>th</sup> Century, they had formed guilds strong enough to illicit concession from the local lords.<sup>308</sup> The merchants, their employees, and trading posts were considered free.<sup>309</sup> As this type of commerce grew, so did the skilled trades, especially weavers, shearers, dyers and fullers of the cloth trade, nicknamed the "blue- nails" because the wool discolored their hands.<sup>310</sup>

Naturally, as the number of skilled trades grew, so did the number and size of the trade guilds.<sup>311</sup> The trade guilds became "oligarchies as arrogant as the rural nobility" and the workers had no real forum to file a grievance and receive redress.<sup>312</sup> The guilds were easily control by the powerful merchants and the workers were in many ways no better off than the rural serfs.<sup>313</sup> "Badly housed, poorly paid and cheated with impunity, in periods of trade crisis, even skilled craftsmen roamed through the streets or the countryside begging their bread and terrifying the well-to-do by their lawlessness."<sup>314</sup> By the mid-thirteenth century strikes broke-out between the ruling class and the workers.<sup>315</sup> For about the next one hundred years there were clashes between the discontent of all crafts and the ruling class.<sup>316</sup> The ruling class made its laws harsher, including death for minor crimes.<sup>317</sup>

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307 Margot Lyon, Belgium (New York: Walker and Company, 1971), p. 14.

308 Lyon, p. 14.

309 Lyon, p. 14.

310 Lyon, p. 14.

311 Lyon, p. 15.

312 Lyon, p. 15.

313 Lyon, p. 15.

314 Lyon, p. 16.

315 Lyon, p. 16.

316 Lyon, p. 16.

317 Lyon, p. 16.



A revolution essentially broke-out in 1280 wherein the workers of Bruges, Ypres, Tournai and Douai rose, and ran loose through their towns “pillaging, massacring and temporarily taking over town halls.”<sup>318</sup> The patricians were terrified, so they appealed to the French king, Philippe le Bel, to help restore order, which he did and his action caused a powerful hatred of the French authority.<sup>319</sup> Philippe le Bel was also known as Phillip IV.<sup>320</sup> Phillip IV tried to annex the County of Flanders in 1301,<sup>321</sup> but failed.<sup>322</sup>

In 1302 a weaver, Peter de Coninck, led the men of Burges in a dawn attack within the city, killing every man who could not correctly pronounce the tricky Flemish phrase *Schild en Vriend* (shield and friend). Virtually every Frenchman in Bruges perished. A few months after this ‘Martins of Bruges’ a pitched battle followed at Courtrai between the French army and the craft workers who, in a paroxysm of defiant fury, vanquished the French and killed without mercy all who could not speak Flemish. Later this extraordinary fight was called the Battle of the Golden Spurs, from the legend that the field was left strewn with them. Today, each anniversary of the battle is celebrated as a triumph of Flemish patriotism.<sup>323</sup>

The Battle of the Golden Spurs was fought on July 11, 1302.<sup>324</sup> The French “estimated that ten heavily armoured knights were worth a hundred infantry,” which gave the French a qualitative advantage over their adversaries.<sup>325</sup> The French had 2,500 nobles and about 4,000 crossbowmen and infantry.<sup>326</sup> The Flemish had 8,000 infantry supported by about 500 nobles.<sup>327</sup> In the end, the Flemish infantry soundly defeated the French knights sent by Philip IV of France.<sup>328</sup> The devastation was “appalling.”<sup>329</sup> “Half of the French knights, more than 1000, were killed and there was a huge amount of booty, including the 500 gilded spurs that gave the battle its traditional name (Battle of the Golden Spurs).”<sup>330</sup>

Probably the Duke of Brabant developed a friendship with the Van Laarhoven families’ Viking forefathers and that seems to have occurred in 1302 when the Duke of Brabant went to war in support of the Earl of Fleming’s (western Belgium) fight against the King of France who tried to conquer Flandria. Flandria belonged to Germany. At the time the Battle of the Golden Spurs was fought, the reigning Duke was Jan II, 1294-1312.

Ad Laarhoven found an act in which is told that the son of the ruling van Laerhove family fell in the Battle of the Golden Spurs and the survivors of that battle brought his dead body home. The fact that the van Laerhove family fought on the side of the Duke of Brabant indicates the relationship between the Duke of Brabant (South Brabant) and the van Laerhove family in North Brabant was very good.

Peter Toelenszoon’s (b. 1279) children form the trunk of the Van Laarhoven family tree. As a result of the Battle of the Golden Spurs, Peter became the head of the family because he was the only male from the first three generations of Van Laarhoven family descendants who had children. His grandfather, Wilmer (b. 1222), had a brother, Walther, who lived to be 61 years, but he had no children. Peter’s father, Thoenis Toelenszoon (b. 1251), had a brother, Aert, who died in the Battle of the Golden Spurs.

Peter Toelenszoon (b. 1279) had a younger brother also name Aert. Ad Laarhoven did not find any information regarding Aert. Ad believes that Aert went with his uncle Aert to fight in the Battle of the Golden Spurs and died in the Battle with his uncle Aert.

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318 Lyon, p. 16.

319 Lyon, p. 16.

320 Lyon, p. 16; Michael Grant, *The Civilizations of Europe* (The New American Library, 1965), p. 119.

321 Trabel.com and Arakea.com; <http://www.trabel.com/kortrijk/kortrijk-battle.htm>

322 Grant, p. 119.

323 Lyon, p. 16.

324 Le Goff, p. 282.

325 Le Goff, p. 282.

326 Le Goff, p. 282.

327 Le Goff, p. 282.

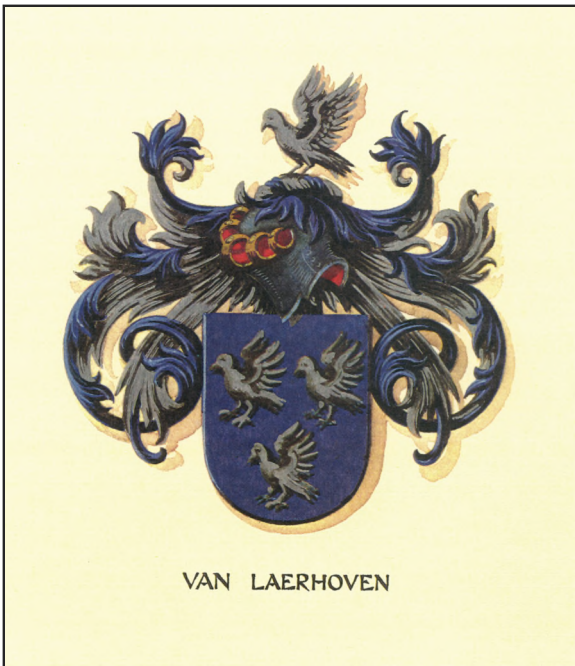
328 Le Goff, p. 104; Grant, p. 119.

329 Le Goff, p. 282.

330 Le Goff, p. 104, 282; Grant, p. 119.

When the Duke asked his landlords for help, Aert Toelenszoon, unmarried, and as a landlord of the Duke, went with his escort to fight in the Duke of Brabant's army. Aert's older brother, Thoenis, took care of the family's Hof. Also, Thoenis had two sons (Peter and Aert) and therefore did not leave for the battle. In old times, it was a custom that the oldest son marry and that younger brothers live together with the family on the Hof to help each other in the interest of the clan. Often three generations lived together on the Hof, so Aert supported the family and the Duke's banner. Aert's death in the Battle of the Golden Spurs makes clear that the Van Laarhoven families' ancestors belonged to the class of landlords who had to follow the Duke when he went to war. They were not forced to follow the Duke. They followed for their own glory and out of a duty to their rank.

### Van Laarhoven Family Armour



FAMILY ARMOUR

CIRA. 1449 FROM SEIGNEUR WILLEM VAN LAERHOVEN.  
THIS ARMOUR WAS IDENTIFIED AS FOLIO 305, NO. 24.

The van Laerhove family probably did not have their own armour at the time the Battle of the Golden Spurs was fought, but shortly afterward, Ad Laarhoven found a charter in a book from about 1449 for Seigneur Willem van Laerhoven and this armour is identified as folio 305, no. 24. Afterwards, Ad found an act from 1456 in an Armourial called The Netherlands Herald from 1887 for the same Seigneur Willem van Laerhoven. He is identified there as a governor from the Town of Breda. He had his "Hof" in the neighborhood of his family's old Hof in Oesterwic. This armour shows three seagulls in silver on a blue fond.

A year later, Ad found an armour for Hubrecht van Laerhoven who lived in Oorscot. Hubrecht van Laerhoven was invested in the high place of a public notary. He also had the same armour as Seigneur Willem in 1449. Seigneur Willem van Laerhoven and Hubrect van Laerhoven are from different branches of the same family tree, but they have the same forefather and both bore the same armour. So one can conclude that this armour was the old family armour that both had inherited.

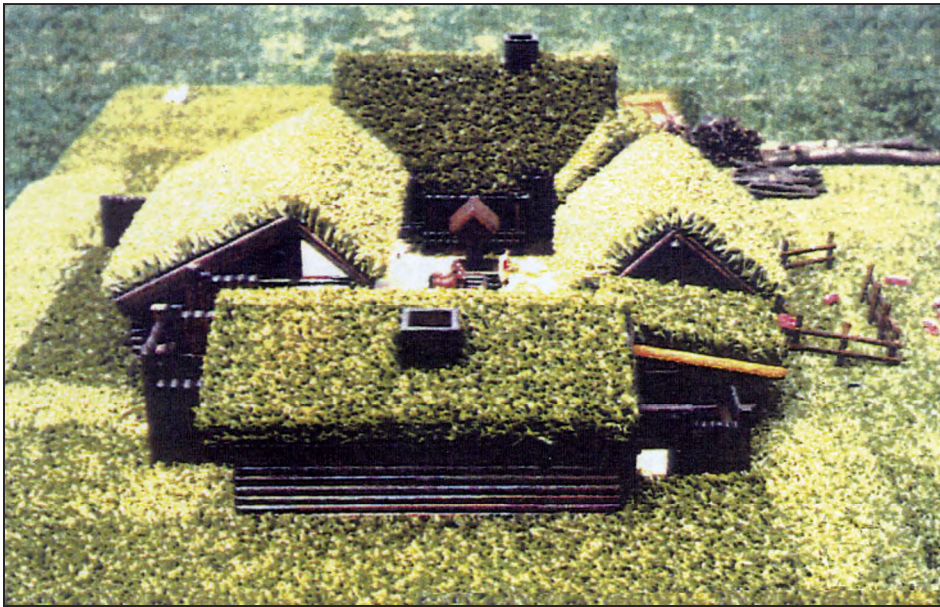


HUBRECT VAN LAERHOVEN'S ARMOUR

With this knowledge, Ad went to a well known heraldicus in The Hague. He asked the heraldicus to examine the two armours. The result was that two important people in that time with the same armour indicates that at that time, the armour was the family armour from the family van Laerhove. The helmet and shield is a sign that the family is a noble family from a high standard in that time, but not an earl or duke. In that time, very old families had to have a very old history from earlier times. The armour proves the van Laerhove family complied with all the rules and legal requirements of the period for obtaining armour. The silver seagulls on a shield with a blue field must have belonged to a very old family that must have lived there out of old times. This is the old German manner. In Latin, the seagull means "Larus:" Larus-hove werd zo [became]; van Laerhove.

## Van Laarhoven Family Hof - vanlaerhove

It is Ad Laarhoven's opinion that the current Van Laarhoven families descend from the old ruling Viking family of Breda whom the Duke of Brabant defeated in 1125. Ad concluded that the Van Laarhoven families' Viking forefathers must have been from that leading Viking clan. He saw in the acts from the 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries that the Van Laarhoven families' forefather must have been the leaders of the movement from Breda to Oesterwic. Ad found that the Van Laarhoven families' ancestors had an eminent family name by the 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries, namely "**vanlaerhove**." The place, **vanlaerhove**, is identified in many acts / certificates in those centuries as a big manor with large areas of land and woods. The Van Laarhoven families' ancestors were a strong, rich and visible family that was respected by other families. They had the most pieces of land and in the following centuries they were and stayed the leading family in the development of Oesterwic. The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers were chosen to be in the City of Oesterwic's government and administration up to the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. They possessed a very strong farm. Ad found a charter from about 1400 in which it says how much land they possessed and a description of their farm. Based on this analysis, he believes the Van Laarhoven families are the descendants of the ruling Viking family of Breda and come from real Viking blood.



RECONSTRUCTED VIKING FARM IN NORWAY  
AD LAARHOVEN TOOK THE PICTURE.

The first Vikings who landed in western Brabant came from Laerdal in Norway. Ad traveled twice to Laerdal and stood on the place where the Van Laarhoven families' first forefathers came from and where their ranch (hof - hove) stood. In Norway, he found a farm such as the Vikings would have built. The buildings were built from tree trunks and the roofs were laid with grass sod to prevent fire. The buildings were built and laid out as a fortress. Ad Laarhoven took photos of the buildings. It is reasonable to believe the Vikings would have brought their manner of building with them to their newly conquered land. It is also reasonable to believe that the farm which Ad photographed in

Norway would resemble the type of construction, design and layout used by the Van Laarhoven families' forefathers.

Ad has an act from 1300 that specifically and precisely described the house's place, the acres the Van Laarhoven ancestors possessed, and the two rivers. The entire farm was built from wood logs and separated in to four parts: the house, the stable for cows and pigs, the stable for horses and material, and the house for the servants (male and female). The act describes the details, including that the dwellings were built / arranged in a square for defense as a castle would have been built in the Middle-Ages. The buildings' roofs were covered with grass-plagge (probably sod) to prevent the roofs from burning.

In that time, houses were built as half fortress and for defense. There was no police or armies to defend the farmers and civilians in a village. Life was made worse by robbers and armies from earls, dukes and even kings who attacked, killed and took a person's property. At night, wolves sought food and only a strong man with a weapon (ax or sword) could survive. People who lived in the country built strong farmhouses, but not from stone for that was not always available. Instead, they built using wood logs. One can imagine that people who lived in the country built their houses in groups of three, four or five in order to help each other. People who lived in a small town were defended by walls and the nobles had their own castles. Traveling was only possible by horse and one had to be inside before nightfall for safety.

From around 1550-1600, the whole Van Laarhoven family, meaning mostly three generations, lived together on one farm. As time progressed, the original farm increased in size to include a large building with many stables and barns. The Van Laarhoven families' houses were strong and large as they had money and their own rules. The only taxes they



had to pay was the tax on the surface of their land. They paid the tax to the lord who was their seigneur (earl or duke) but for this tax they received nothing in return.

After 1550-1600, the Van Laarhoven families started to spread out to other places in Brabant. The families were wealthy and a son would move to another place in Brabant and start a farm, or marry a woman from another place and move there. As the families spread out from their original home in Oosterwic, each family branch became the name of a village or town in Brabant.

The Van Laarhoven families' oldest forefathers went to Breda, so Breda is the first branch. Later, Ad Laarhoven found eight more branches for a total of nine branches. All branches start about 1550-1600. The first "home place" disappeared in the history. However, Ad found where the original home stood. Today a meadow exists where the first place stood. The meadow still bears the name "Laerense ackers." Ad refined the exact position where the original wooden castle stood, which was in the near vicinity of Laerense ackers. He had an aerial photo taken of that place. The photo clearly shows that something stood on that location. Ad sent the photo to a Dutch institution for soil science. They also said that it is a remarkable place. The location is now "protect soil." No houses, etc. can be built on that location. The location is registered with the Community of Oisterwyk. The land is protected and secure until the Institute examines the location.

### **Van Laarhoven Family Name "van de Laerhof"**

The name, van Laarhoven, is a very old family name. Floris Prims, a well known Belgian historian, explained to Ad Laarhoven that people with the van Laarhoven family name lived in Antwerp and its surrounding environs. Mr Prims explained that the van Laarhoven family name is a very old name. He explained that a family name that ends in "hoven" is already very old and certainly when the forename "Laer" is attached before "hoven." This kind of name goes back to the Carolingian period (800-1100). Mr. Prims explained to Ad that Antwerp and Breda are "sister towns." Both originated around a Viking fortress and the decedents of the inhabitants who lived around both fortresses go back to Viking forefathers. According to Ad, Mr. Prims was sure the van Laarhoven family name came from Viking forefathers. Mr. Prims said that since the Van Laarhoven families' forefathers lived in Oisterwic after the 1125 attack on Breda, its is mostly acceptable that they came from Breda and are descendants of Vikings.

In the beginning, every person had only his or her name. After the person's name followed the name of the person's father, for example, Björn Ivarson<sup>331</sup> or Helgi Sigurdsdotter.<sup>332</sup> This method of naming a person was used during the first millennium. After that period, the method for naming a person changed. A person could have a nickname such as Charles the Great or John Little. In the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries, people were called by the name of their village or town, but people who possessed a castle or farmstead were called by the name of their possession. Then people were call by their profession, for example, John the Baker, but every person received their second name from their father, for example, Peter Janssen.

From 1595 onward, the Church of Rome, the Roman Catholic Church, required every parish priest to book a child's baptism with the name of the child's father and mother.<sup>333</sup> It was during that period, and under pressure from the Roman Catholic Church, that recording a person's name began. Sometimes a child received its father's name and also the name of its grandfather. There was no booking a person's name before 1595. One can imagine how difficult it was for Ad Laarhoven to find people, and where they came from when the people did not have a family name. Few families can find their forefathers before the 16<sup>th</sup> Century because few families had a family name.

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331 Björn is the child's name. Ivar is the child's father's name and the wording "Ivarson" indicates that Björn is Ivar's son.

332 Helgi is the child's name. Sigurd is the child's father's name and the wording "Sigurdsdotter" indicates that Helgi is Sigurd's daughter. Dotter means daughter.

333 After 1806 Napoleon, Emperor of France, ordered every municipality of a town or village to make a certificate of birth, marriage and death for every person - civil registration.

The Van Laarhoven families' forefathers, the ruling Viking family of Breda, began a new life in 1125. After fleeing Breda in 1125, they built their new farm and home in the area surrounding the Viking's eastern fortress. They named this home "Laerhof - Laerhove." The name "Laerhof" was a remembrance of where they came from. In that time, the word "hof" meant a habitat of a leading family and the word "laer" was in memory of their homeland from which they came.

Ad Laarhoven found that the Van Laarhoven families' ancestors had an eminent family name by the 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries, namely "**vanlaerhove**." They were called by the name of their property. The place, **vanlaerhove**, is identified in many acts / certificates in those centuries as a big manor with large areas of land and woods. The word van means "coming from" or in this case "living on the Laerhof." The word van can be found in many family names and means coming from a village / town or house or farm. Family names derived from farms or houses are the oldest names in history.

The name de Laerhof was already established in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The word Laer is the name for a "wet meadow" and that is correct for the farm / Hof was built between two small rivers. The Hof was built in this meadow because the rivers provide a natural defense in case of enemy attack. The people who lived in Laer where identified as the "people of the Laerhof." The word "laer" is not a Dutch word. It comes from the Saxon language. The word "laer" is a Norwegian term that identified where the Van Laarhoven families' first Viking forefathers came from, which was Laerdal, Norway in about 900 to conquer Breda. This settlement's leading family was called **van de Laerhof** and later on van Laarhoven. On the first page of the Van Laarhoven family tree one will find **Walther van Laerdal (b. 1195)** as the grounder of the Van Laarhoven family tree and his brother, **Wilmer van de Laerhof (b. 1222)**. The name changed from Laerhof (hove) as the name was written in 1100. In the Dutch language, the word "hof" was eventual spelled "hove" so people coming from the "Laerhof / hove" became "van Laerhove(n)."

In older centuries, the Van Laarhoven family name was written as "**van de Laerhove**" and in the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries, it was written as "**van de Laerhof of hove**." (See Wilmer van de Laerhof born in 1222 in Oesterwic.) **Van de Laerhof of hove** was the correct name of the Van Laarhoven families' first forefather. Ad found the name in the oldest acts in the Brussel's archives. He found there is also another manner of writing the name as "van Laarhoven." This way of writing the name was present in the old acts of 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries for all members of the Van Laarhoven family. Those family members who currently spell their family name in this manner have inherited the original way of writing the name during the Middle-Ages.

The names of the first four generation of Van Laarhoven families' ancestors are set forth in the following table.

Gen	Name	Birth	Place of Birth	Relationship	Spouse
1	Walther van Laerdal	1195	Oesterwic		
2	Wilmer van de Laerhof	1222	Oesterwic	Brother of Walther	Arikjen d. v. Brock Oesterwic, 1227
3	Thoenis Toelenszoon	1251	Belver	Son of Wilmer	Geertruidj d. v. Peter Van Poinum
4	Peter Toelenszoon	1279	Belver	Son of Thoenis	Cristijn d. v. Niclaus van Aerle
5	Aert van Laarhoven	1308	Belver	Son of Peter	

On the first page of the Van Laarhoven family tree one will find **Walther van Laerdal** (b. 1195 in Oesterwic) as the grounder of the Van Laarhoven family tree. Walther (b. 1195) lived to the age of 61 years, but had no children. The second person in the tree is Walther van Laerdal's brother, Wilmer van de Laerhof, who was born in Oesterwic in 1222. The third person in the tree is Thoenis Toelenszoon born in 1251 in Belver. Thoenis was Wilmer van de Laerhof's son. In addition, Thoenis Toelenszon (b. 1251) had a brother, Aert, but he died in the Battle of the Golden Spurs in 1302. Thoenis Toelenszon had two sons: Peter born 1279 and Aert. As the oldest son, Peter Toelenszon (b. 1279) took on the duties as eldest son. Ad Laarhoven could not find any information about Peter Toelenszon's younger brother, Aert. He was not mentioned in any acts. Ad believes that Aert went with his uncle Aert to fight in the Battle of the Golden Spurs and died in the Battle with his uncle Aert.



Peter Toelenszoon (b. 1279) had three sons: Aert, Willem and Merten. Peter named his son, Aert (b. 1308), after his dead brother and uncle, and in their honor. Willem's branch ran out in 1470 and Merten had one child, Peter. Ad did not find any information regarding Merten's son. Peter's son, Aert, carried on the van Laerhoven family name.

Aert (b. 1308) had six children, four boys and two girls. The boy's names were Henric, Nicolaus, Jan and Aert (b. 1345). Henric had no children. Nicolaus' and Jan's family branch ran out. Aert (b. 1345) was the only son to carry on the van Laerhoven family name.

### **Van Laarhoven Family Decent**

The focus of this Section is to follow the direct line of decedent from Wilmer van de Laerhof down through Josephine (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold on Josephine's father side of the family using Ad Laarhoven's family research and Cornelius Van Laarhoven's letter entitled "This is the Writting from the family Van Laarhoven."

The range of descendants was very small during the first centuries of the Van Laerhoven family tree. The oldest child was named Aert for several generations. (In later centuries the name Aert eventually was spelled as Adriaan.) These attributes made establishing the families' decedent much easier. Ad Laarhoven could not find any other Van Laarhoven ancestors from an earlier time other than those he has identified. See the following Tables.

Ad's work does not link Willem (b. 1625) as identified on A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1c.4 (s/b A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1d.4) on Finale 7 & Deel IV, Oirschot to Barthelomeus (b. 1590). Barthelomeus is identified on Hoofdlijnen van de TAK, Oirschot 1. This could be due to missing pages.

Ad Laarhoven's Family Research - Book 11 Van Laarhoven Family The Netherlands								
Gen	Name	Birth	Place of Birth	Relationship	Death	Place of Death	Reference No.	Page
1.	Walther van Laerdal	1195	Oosterwic	Brother of Wilmer	1258	Oosterwic		Page I
1.	Wilmer van de Laerhof	1222	Oosterwic	Brother of Walther	1278	Belver		Page I
2.	Thoenis Toelenszoon	1251	Belver	Son of Wilmer	1315	Belver		Page I & Finale 1
3.	Peter Toelenszoon	1279	Belver	Son of Thoenis	1338	Belver	A	Page I & Finale 1
4.	Aert van Laerhoven	1308	Belver	Son of Peter	1367	Belver	A.1	Page I & Finale 1
5.	Aert van Laerhoven	1345	Belver	Son of Aert			A.1.c	Part I & Finale 1 & 4
6.	Aert van Laerhoven	1372	Belver	Son of Aert	1423	Belver	A.1.c.1	Part I & Finale 4
7.	Aert van Laerhoven	1400	Belver	Son of Aert	1449	Belver	A.1.c.1.a	Part I & Finale 4
8.	Aert van Laerhoven	1436	Haaren	Son of Aert	1502	Haaren	A.1.c.1.a.1	Page II & Finale 4 & 5
9.	Jan van Laerhoven	1472	Haaren	Son of Aert	1538	Haaren	A.1.c.1.a.1.b	Page II & Finale 5
10.	Joost van Laerhoven	1508	Haaren	Son of Jan	1561	Oirsch	A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2	Page II & Finale 5
11.	Peter van Laerhoven	1532	Helvoert	Son of Joost			A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a	Page II & Finale 5 & 7
12.	Joorden (Bart) van Laerhoven	1555	Oirschot	Son of Peter	1616	Oirschot	A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1	Finale 7
13.	Jan	1582	Oirschot	Son of Joorden	1616	Oirschot	A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1.d	Finale 7
14.	Willem	1625	Oirschot	Son of Jan			A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1.c.4 s/b A.1.c.1.a.1.b.2.a.1.d.4	Finale 7 & Deel IV, Oirschot
MISSING DATA LINKING WILLEM BORN 1625 TO BARTELOMEUS BORN 1590 MISSING AT LEAST ONE GENERATION								

Ad Laarhoven's Family Research - Book 11 Van Laarhoven Family The Netherlands								
Gen	Name	Birth	Place of Birth	Relationship	Death	Place of Death	Reference No.	Page
15.	Barthelomeus	1590	omstr	son of Barthelomeus				Hoofdlijnen van de TAK Oirschot 1
16.	Johannes	1615	Oirschot	son of Johannes	1666	voor	o.1	Hoofdlijnen van de TAK Oirschot 1
17.	Willem	1638	omstr		1682	Oir	o.1a	Hoofdlijnen van de TAK Oirschot 1 & 2
18.	Nicholaus	Jan 2, 1667 Jan 2, 1671	Oirschot	Son of Willem	Feb 19, 1757		o.1.a.4	Hoofdlijnen van de TAK Oirschot 2
19.	Wilhelmus	Nov 6, 1708 Nov 6, 1706	Oirschot	Son of Nicholas	Aug 17, 1757		o.1.a.4.d	Hoofdlijnen van de TAK Oirschot 2 Boxtel 1
20.	Petrus Peter Van Laarhoven	Jan 19, 1747 Oct 13, 1722	Bossesstel		May 8, 1788	Bossesstel	o.1.a.4.d.10 Cornelius Van Laarhoven's letter	Boxtel 1 & 5
21.	Antonius Antoon (married Adriana Volders)	Jun 3, 1786 1762	Bossesstel	Son of Petrus Son of Peter			d.10.c Cornelius Van Laarhoven's letter	Boxtel 5 & 6
22.	Peter Peter Antonius	Aug 9, 1816 Aug 16, 1815		Son of Antonius Son of Antoon			o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3 Cornelius Van Laarhoven's letter	Boxtel 6 & 8
23.	Cornelis Van Laarhoven	Aug 14, 1864	Liempde	Son of Peter	Nov 11, 1945		o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3.m	Boxtel 8 Boxtel 8a
24.	Crysgonus Antonius Martinus Martin Van Laarhoven	Dec 7, 1895		Son of Cornelis			o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3.m.b	Boxtel 8.a.
25.	Josephine Marie (Van Laarhoven) Reinhold	Apr 9, 1925		Daughter of Crysgonus Antonius Martinus			o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3.m.b.d	Boxtel 8.a.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**THE CORNELIUS AND JACOBA (WOUTERS) LAARHOVEN FAMILY**



**CORNELIUS AND JACOBA (WOUTERS) LAARHOVEN**  
JOSEPHINE (VAN LAARHOVEN) REINHOLD'S PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS.

## Cornelius Van Laarhoven Family In Holland



CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN (B. 1864)  
WITH TWO SONS. PICTURE TAKEN IN HOLLAND.

Cornelius Van Laarhoven wrote his family history by hand in a letter entitled This is the Writting from the family Van Laarhoven.<sup>1</sup> In the letter, Cornelius described various items contain in a “shadow box” currently in Elizabeth Van Laarhoven’s position. Elizabeth (Libby) Van Laarhoven is William (Bill) Van Laarhoven’s wife. The “shadow box” contains Cornelius Van Laarhoven’s original letter. The items Cornelius Van Laarhoven described in his letter pertain to his sister, Dingena and his wife, Jacoba. He refers to the picture with the cross that was in Jacoba Wouter’s coffin and a rosary found in Jacoba’s pocket book after her death. He refers to a picture of Jacoba, presumably given to her by her son, Hendricus. Cornelius says, one picture is from Hendricus who gave Jacoba the dollar bill. Cornelius explained that Jacoba’s son, Hendricus, gave his mother a dollar bill as a Christmas present the day before Christmas in 1928. Later, that same dollar bill was found in Jacoba’s pocket book after her death. In addition, Cornelius described three little vases. One vase contains a silver neck locket from Jacoba. In another is a piece of the bed sheet on which Jacoba lay at her death. The last vase contains a piece of stone taken from Dingena Van Laarhoven’s grave in Holland.

Cornelius wrote in his letter that he would like the picture to stay in the Van Laarhoven family as long as possible. Cornelius wanted his son, Martin Van Laarhoven, and Martin’s son, William (Bill) Van Laarhoven, to have the items. In his letter, Cornelius Van Laarhoven described his family tree family tree. His description is set forth below.

Peter Van Laarhoven was born October 13, 1722 in Bosesstel, Holland. He married Anna Korewinters. Peter died in Bosesstel on May 8, 1788 at the age of 65. Peter and Anna Van Laarhoven’s children were Antoon (born in 1762 in Bosesstel, Holland), Fransiscus, Johannus, Hendricus and William.

Peter Van Laarhoven’s son, Antoon Van Laarhoven, (born 1762 in Bosesstel, Holland) married Adriana Volders “out of” St. Odenrode, Holland. Antoon and Adriana Van Laarhoven’s children were Peter Antonius (born August 16, 1815), Johannus, Peternella and Adriana.

Antoon Van Laarhoven’s son, Peter Antonius Van Laarhoven, (born August 16, 1815) married Maria Van Grinsven. Maria Van Grinsven was born in St. Michielsgestel, Holland. Peter and Maria Van Laarhoven’s children were Theodorus; Hendricus, Dingena, Antonius, Johannus; and Cornelius (b. August 14, 1864).

Peter Van Laarhoven’s son, Cornelius Van Laarhoven, (b. August 14, 1864) married Jacoba Wouters from Middlebeers, Holland. Cornelius and Jacoba’s children were Peter, Johannes, Theodoresu, Antonius, Hendricous, Martinus and John.

Cornelius Van Laarhoven’s son, Martinus Van Laarhoven, (b. Holland) married Ludmilla Rothamer from Little Black, Wisconsin.

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<sup>1</sup> Cornelius Van Laarhoven, This is the Writting from the family Van Laarhoven, TS, p. 1. The original letter consisting of one page and is in Elizabeth (Libby) Van Laarhoven’s possession. Elizabeth Van Laarhoven is William (b. 1921) Van Laarhoven’s wife.”



This is the Writing from the family van Laarhoven  
 in from the picture with the cross in the cross was in coffin van Jacoba  
 Wouters wife off Cornelius van Laarhoven the rosette is van her found in her pocket  
 back after her dead so the picture is off her so the Dollar Bill is van her son  
 Hendrius her given de dag before Kristmas 1928 for a Christmas present and  
 found after se daigt in her pocket book so the one picture is from Hendrius  
 who had given the dollar bill and who daigt on Februar 20-1927 so the three  
 little boxes there is in one a piece off a silver neck lock from her in one is a  
 piece off a bed sheet were up se daigt in one is a piece off stone taken from the  
 grave in Holland from Dingena van Laarhoven the sister off Cornelius van  
 Laarhoven so I so like that the picture here write off stay in the family so  
 long as possible on the name off van Laarhoven so that William so have and  
 after ward his son, Grand son off Martin van Laarhoven so her volgt the  
 family relation van Laarhoven. Peter van Laarhoven born the Boerstel Holland  
 October 13-1822 his wife was Anna Korenwinters Peter van Laarhoven daigt the Boerstel  
 8 Maig 1888 and the following children Antoon Franses Johannes Hendrius and  
 William. Antoon van Laarhoven married the Boerstel Holland Adriana Volders  
 out off St Odenrode he wash born 1862 and had children Peter Antonius  
 Johannes Peternella and Adriana. Peter Antonius is born Augustus 16-1815 he  
 married Maria van Gersven off St Michielsgestel and hat the following  
 children Theodorus Hendrius Dingena Antonius Johannes Cornelius  
Cornelius van Laarhoven married Jacoba Wouters uit Middelbeers Holland  
 hij is geboren Augustus 14-<sup>1864</sup> 1864 and hat the following children Peter  
Johannes Theodorus Antonius ~~Martinus~~ Hendrius Martinus  
 and Johan. Martinus married Lotmilla Rothamer uit Little Black Uir  
Martinus van Laarhoven is born in holland

Writings of Cornelius van Laarhoven





**THOUGHT TO BE THE WOUTERS FAMILY**



**THOUGHT TO BE THE JACOBA WOUTERS FAMILY**



**THOUGHT TO BE G. THE WOUTERS FAMILY**



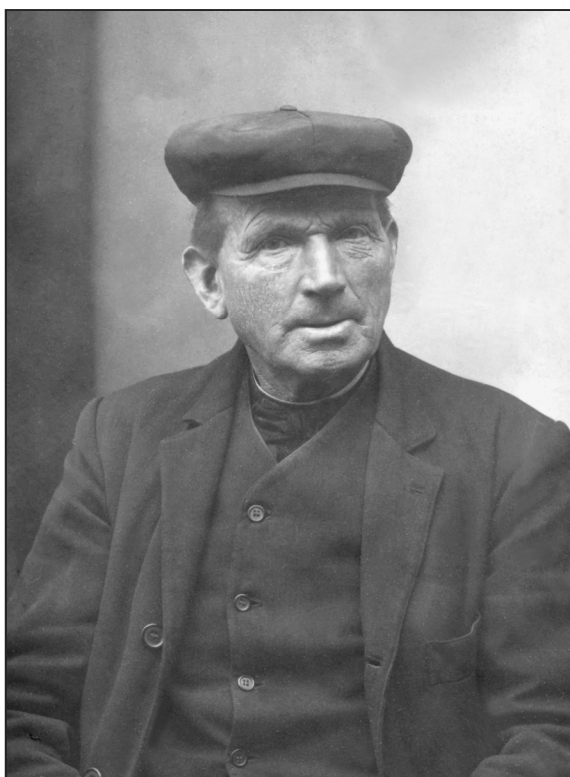
**JOHANNA WOUTERS**  
HER FATHER WAS JAN WOUTERS.



**JACOBA WOUTERS**  
HER FATHER WAS WILLIAM WOUTERS. JACOBA WAS BORN MARCH 1, 1862 IN NORTH BRABANT, HOLLAND. SHE WAS ONE OF FIVE CHILDREN — PEER, JACOBA, PETRONELLA, PONME AND JAN. JACOBA WOUTERS MARRIED CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN.

Ad Laarhoven's research for Cornelius Van Laarhoven (b. August 14, 1864 in Holland) married to Jacoba Wouters as shown in Ad Laarhoven's Book No. 11 is as follows:

<b>Boxtel 8</b> <b>o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3</b> <b>PETER VAN LAARHOVEN'S CHILDREN</b> <b>Born: Boxtel September 8, 1816</b>					
<b>BO</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Dutch Name</b>	<b>Date of Birth</b>	<b>Date of Death</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
1	c.3.a.	Maria	May 30, 1839	Apr 16, 1865	Born & Died Liempde
2	c.3.b	Adriana	Jan 20, 1841		Liempde
3	c.3.c	Marianna	Jun 22, 1843		Liempde
4	c.3.d	Antonetta	Jul 3, 1845	Oct 20, 1862	Born & Died Liempde
5	c.3.e	Cornelia	Mar 10, 1848	July 7, 1848	Born Liempde Died Boxtel
6	c.3.f	Theodorus	Dec 29, 1851		Liempde
7	c.3.g	Digna	Sep 4, 1853		Liempde
8	c.3.h	Hendrikus	Oct 16, 1855		Liempde
9	c.3.j	Antonius	Sep 21, 1857		Liempde
10	c.3.k	Johannes	Jul 9, 1860		Liempde
11	c.3.l	Cornelis	Apr 14, 1862	May 30, 1863	Born & Died Liempde
12	c.3.m	Cornelis	Aug 14, 1864	Nov 11, 1945	Born Liempde Died



**TOON VAN LAARHOVEN**  
 CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN'S BROTHER.



**CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN (B. 1864) AND HIS SONS**  
 BROW L TO R: HENRY AND JOHN VAN LAARHOVEN  
 CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN SITTING.



Cornelius Van Laarhoven, (b. August 14, 1864 in Holland) married Jacoba Wouters (b. March 1, 1862, Middelbeers, Holland).<sup>2</sup> The Table below identifies their children. Cornelius did not mention his daughter, Maria Dingena Elisabeth, in his letter, This is the Writting from the family Van Laarhoven.

CORNELIUS AND JACOB A VAN LAARHOVEN'S CHILDREN							
BO	M/F	Dutch Name	English Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Spouse's Name	Date of Marriage
1	M	Petrus Antonius Johannes	Peter	Jul 14, 1886	Apr 18, 1944	Chatherine Van Lyssel	Aug 21, 1917
2	M	Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus	Big John	Jan 13, 1888	May 25, 1961	Edna Rachel Stout	Sep 14, 1940
3	M	Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus	Ted	May 8, 1889	Dec 29, 1958	Julia H. Tipping	
4	F	Maria Dingena Elisabeth		Aug 23, 1890	In Holland		
5	M	Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius	Tony	Aug 18, 1892	May 23, 1935	Edma Racje; Stpit	Apr 27, 1918
6	M	Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus	Henry	May 7, 1894	Feb 21, 1929	Marie Peters	Nov 16, 1922
7	M	Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus	Martin	Dec 7, 1895	Jan 17, 1955	Ludmilla Rothemer	Oct 12, 1920
8	M	Johannes Thelesphorus	Jonny or Jack	Jan 4, 1898	Jun 4, 1956	Anna Van Den Heuvel	Jun 20, 1922
Note: Peter, Johannes, Theodorus and Maria were all born in Middelbeers, Noord Brabant, Netherlands.							
Note: Antonius, Hendrikus, Crijfogonus and Johannis were all born in Oostelbeers, Noord Brabant, Netherlands.							
Note: In her book, <u>Tears &amp; Joy</u> , Josephine Reinhold said that Cornelius and Jacoba Van Laarhoven had 13 children, but this is probably incorrect based on Cornelius Van Laarhoven's letter describing his family tree, Ad Laarhoven's research and LaVerne (Van Laarhoven) Zastrow's research.							

There are differences between Ad Laarhoven's research regarding Cornelius and Jacoba Van Laarhoven's children as shown in Ad Laarhoven's Book No. 11. Most likely Cornelius only referred to his living children, while Ad Laarhoven referred to all of Cornelius' children. Ad Laarhoven identified Cornelius and Jacoba's children as follows.

Boxtel 8a o.1.a.4.d.10.c.3.m CORNELIUS AND JACOB A VAN LAARHOVEN'S CHILDREN Born: Liempde August 14, 1864					
BO	Designation	Dutch Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Place of Birth
1	m.1	Petrus Antonius Johannes	Jul 14, 1886		M-beers
2	m.2	Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus	Jan 13, 1888		M-beers
3	m.3	Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus	May 8, 1889		M-beers
4	m.4	Maria Dingena Elisabeth	Aug 23, 1890	Aug 26, 1890	Born & Died M-beers
5	m.5	Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius	Aug 18, 1892		M-beers
6	m.6	Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus	May 7, 1894		O-beers
7	m.7	Crysogonus Antonius Martinus	Dec 7, 1895		O-beers
8	m.8	Johannes Thelesphorus	Jan 4, 1898	Mar 30, 1898	Born & Died M-beers
9	m.9	Johannes Hugo Florin	Nov 17, 1901		Woensel
10	m.10	Wilhelmus Fredrick Hendrik Richardus	Apr 3, 1903	Sep 3, 1903	Born & Died Woensel

<sup>2</sup> Cornelius Van Laarhoven, This is the Writting from the family Van Laarhoven; Cornelius Van Laarhoven's Declaration of Intention dated May 31, 1912, No. 213, file #1444196/031666, Circuit Court of Outagamie County, Outagamie County, Wisconsin; Cornelius Van Laarhoven's Petition for Naturalization, No. 164, dated and filed May 7, 1917, 17th District Court, Phillips County, Montana; Cornelius Van Laarhoven's Certificate of Naturalization, No. 783387, dated December 19, 1917, District Court, Phillips County, Malta, Montana, NR Doc A 1197991.



**CORNELIUS AND JACOBA (WOUTERS) VAN LAARHOVEN FAMILY PICTURE**

THIS PICTURE WAS MOST LIKELY TAKEN WHILE THE FAMILY WAS LIVING IN HOLLAND.  
THE FAMILY IMMIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1911 FROM STRATUM, SOUTH BRABANT, NETHERLANDS.

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN ON THE DAY OF CRISFOGONUS AMBROSIOUS' FIRST HOLY COMMUNION.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION USUALLY OCCURS WHEN A CHILD IS 8-9 YEARS OLD.

CRISFOGONUS AMBROSIOUS WAS 15 WHEN HE ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES ON OCTOBER 10, 1911.



In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, 15th  
of the month July, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Laarkoven  
age 21 profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Wouters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers on the 14th  
the month July eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9:00  
o'clock in the P.M., in his house in District B number 85  
got a child of the male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Peter Antonius Johannes

This declaration is done in the presence of Johannes Smulders  
age 68 profession day labor  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 26 profession  
secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. van Laarkoven  
J. Smulders  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, M. Smulders

In het jaar een duizend acht honderd zes en tachtig, den vijftienden  
der maand Juli is voor ons  
Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
OOST- WEST- en MIDDELBEERS, Provincie Noordbrabant verschenen:  
Cornelius van Laarkoven  
oud een en twintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers, die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat  
Jacoba Wouters, zijn echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwster  
wonende te Middelbeers op den veertienden  
der maand Juli een duizend acht honderd zes en tachtig, om zeven  
ure des avonds te Middelbeers ten tijde van  
reijft 75 is geboren  
bedallen is van een kind van het manneljk geslacht, aan welk kind worden gegeven de voornamen  
van Peter Antonius Johannes

Deze aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Johannes Smulders  
oud acht en zestig jaren, van beroep daglooner  
en Antonius Josephus Smulders oud zeven en  
veertig jaren, van beroep ambtenaar beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente.

En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen te zijn  
voorgelezen, geteekend is door ons den ambtenaar van den burgerlijken stand  
C. van Laarkoven

J. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd,

M. Smulders

In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, 14<sup>th</sup>  
of the month January, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST, WEST, and MIDDELBEEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelus van Laarhoven  
age 23 profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Wouters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers on the 13<sup>th</sup>  
the month January eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at 3:00  
o'clock in the P.M. in Middelbeers in his house, District B.  
got a child of the male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus  
This declaration is done in the presence of Johannes Breesers  
age 73 profession retired  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 27 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. v. Laarhoven  
J. Breesers  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, J. Smulders

No. 7.

In het jaar een duizend acht honderd acht en tachtig, den veertiensten  
der maand januari is voor ons

Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
OOST, WEST, en MIDDELBEEERS, Provincie Noordbrabant verschenen: Cornelus  
van Laarhoven

oud avie in twintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat Jacoba  
Wouters, zijne echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwer

wonende te Middelbeers op den derdienen

der maand januari een duizend acht honderd acht en tachtig, om duis  
ure des namiddags te Middelbeers ten lijnen stare  
huize wijf B. Breesers des en vijftig  
bevalen is van een kind van het mannelijk geslacht, aan welk kind worden gegeven de voornamen  
van Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus

Dese aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Johannes Breesers  
oud avie in twintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
en Antonius Josephus Smulders oud avie in  
twintig jaren, van beroep secretaris beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente.

En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen te zijn  
voorgelezen, getekend is door ons den verschenen persoon en de getuigen  
C. van Laarhoven  
J. Breesers  
A. J. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd



In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-Nine, 10<sup>th</sup>  
of the month May, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Laarkhoven  
age 24 profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Winters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers on the 8<sup>th</sup>  
the month May eighteen hundred and eighty-Nine, at 1:00  
o'clock in the A.M.

got a child of the male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Theodorus Hendricus Marinus

This declaration is done in the presence of Adrianus Nouwens  
age 63 profession farmer in Middelbeers  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 29 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. v Laarkhoven  
A. Nouwens  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, J. Smulders

In het jaar achttien honderd negen en tachtig, den tienden Mei —  
is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
OOST- WEST- EN MIDDELBEERS, provincie Noordbrabant, verschenen:

Cornelius van Laarkhoven  
oud vier en twintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers die ons heeft aangegeven,  
dat op den achtsten Mei — achttien honderd negen en tachtig  
ten een ure, des avonds te Middelbeers  
is geboren een kind van het mannelijk geslacht uit Jacoba Wint-  
ers zijne echtgenote —  
van beroep landbouwerster  
aan welk kind hij heeft verklaard de voornamen te geven van Theodorus  
Hendricus Marinus

Deze verklaring is geschied in tegenwoordigheid van Adriaan Nouwens  
oud drie en zestig  
jaren, van beroep landbouwer wonende te Middelbeers  
en van Antonius Josephus Smulders  
oud negen en twintig  
jaren, van beroep secretaris wonende te Middelbeers

Waarvan door ons deze geboorte-akte is opgemaakt, welke na voorlezing aan den aangever en aan  
de getuigen door ons den comparant en de beide getuigen is o.g.  
teekend.

C. v Laarkhoven

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand,

A. Nouwens  
J. Smulders

J. Smulders

In the year eighteen hundred and ninety, 25<sup>th</sup>  
of the month August, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Laarhoven  
age 25 profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Wouters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers on the 23<sup>rd</sup>  
the month August eighteen hundred and ninety, at 5:00  
o'clock in the P.M. in Middelbeers  
got a child of the female sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Maria Dingena Elisabeth  
This declaration is done in the presence of Adriaan Nouwens  
age 62 profession farmer  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 30 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

Cornelius van Laarhoven  
A. Nouwens  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, A. Smulders

In het jaar achttien honderd negentig, den vijfen twintigsten  
der maand Augustus is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
Cornelius van Laarhoven  
oud vijsen twintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers, die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat Jacoba  
Wouters, zijn echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwster  
wonende te Middelbeers op den drie en twintigsten  
der maand Augustus — achttien honderd negentig, om vijf  
ure des namiddags te Middelbeers

bevalen is van een kind van het vrouwelijk geslacht, aan welk kind worden gegeven de voornamen  
van Maria Dingena Elisabeth

Deze aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Adriaan Nouwens

oud twee en zestig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
en Antonius Josephus Smulders oud dertig  
jaren, van beroep secretaris beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente.

En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen  
te zijn voorgelezen, geteekend is door ons den comparant en de beide getuigen  
Cornelius van Laarhoven

A. H. V. V. V.

A. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd,

A. Smulders



In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-Two 19<sup>th</sup>  
of the month August, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Saarkoven  
age 28 profession farmer  
living in Castelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Winters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Castelbeers on the 18<sup>th</sup>  
the month August eighteen hundred and ninety-Two., at 11:00  
o'clock in the P.M. in Castelbeers  
got a child of the male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius  
This declaration is done in the presence of Willelm Deenen  
age 48 profession Alderman  
and Peter van den Heuvel age 35 profession  
farmer, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. v Saarkoven  
W. Deenen  
P. van den Heuvel

The civil servant of the department of  
records, J. Smulders

In het jaar achttien honderd twee en negentig, den negentiensten  
der maand Augustus is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
OOST, WEST, EN MIDDELBEERS, provincie Noordbrabant, verschenen: —  
Cornelius van Saarkoven  
— oud achtentwintig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Castelbeers, die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat  
Jacoba Winters zijn echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwster  
wonende te Castelbeers op den achttienden  
der maand Augustus — achttien honderd twee en negentig, om elf  
ure des avonds te Castelbeers —

bevallen is van een kind van het mann elijk geslacht, aan welk kind worden gegeven de voornamen  
van Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius —  
Deze aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Willelm Deenen

oud acht en veertig jaren, van beroep inwoner  
en Peter van den Heuvel oud vijf en dertig  
jaren, van beroep landbouwer beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente  
En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen  
e zijn voorgelezen, geteekend is door ons den comparant en de beide getuigen  
C. van Saarkoven  
W. Deenen  
P. van den Heuvel

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd,

J. Smulders



In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, 7th  
of the month May, is for us the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Laarhoven  
age 30 profession farmer  
living in Oostelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Wauters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Oostelbeers on the 7th  
the month May eighteen hundred and ninety-four, at 6:00  
o'clock in the A.M. in Oostelbeers

got a child of the male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus

This declaration is done in the presence of Peter van den Heuvel  
age 37 profession farmer  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 34 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. v. Laarhoven  
P. van Den Heuvel  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, A. J. Smulders

In het jaar achttien honderd vier en negentig, den zeven. den  
der maand Mai, is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
Oostelbeers oud dertig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Oostelbeers, die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat Jacoba  
Wauters, zijn echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Oostelbeers op den zeven. den  
der maand Mai achttien honderd vier en negentig, om zes  
uur des namiddags te Oostelbeers  
bevalen is van een kind van het mannel. geslacht, aan welk kind worde. gegeven de voornamen  
van Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus

Deze aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Peter van den Heuvel  
oud zeven en dertig jaren, van  
beroep landbouwer en Antonius Josephus  
Smulders oud vier en dertig jaren van  
beroep secretaris beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente.

En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen te  
zijn voorgelezen, geteekend is door ons de ambtenaar en de beide getuigen  
6 v. Laarhoven

P. van Den Heuvel  
A. J. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd,

A. J. Smulders

No. 31 In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, 9th  
of the month December, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noo-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelus van Laarhoven  
age 31 profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba Wouters, his wife  
profession farmer  
living in Middelbeers on the 7th  
the month December eighteen hundred and ninety five, at 7:0  
o'clock in the P.M.

got a child of the Male sex. To this child the christian names are  
given, Crijsogonus Ambrosius Martinus

This declaration is done in the presence of Pietus van den Heuvel  
age 39 profession farmer  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders age 35 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both  
witnesses.

C. v. Laarhoven  
P. van den Heuvel  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, J. Smulders

Nr 31 In het jaar achttien honderd vijf en negentig, den negenden  
der maand December, is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente  
OOST: WEST: EN MIDDELBEERS, provincie Noordbrabant, verschenen: Cornelus van Laarhoven  
oud enen dertig jaren, van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers, die verklaarde aangifte te doen, dat Jacoba  
Wouters zijne echtgenote  
van beroep landbouwer  
wonende te Middelbeers op den sevendsten  
der maand December achttien honderd vijf en negentig, om seven  
uur des avonds te Middelbeers  
bevalen is van een kind van het mannelijk geslacht, aan welk kind worde, gegeven de voornamen  
van Crijsogonus Ambrosius Martinus  
Deze aangifte is gedaan in tegenwoordigheid van Pietus van den Heuvel  
oud neuen en dertig jaren, van  
beroep landbouwer en Antonius Josephus  
Smulders oud vijsen dertig jaren van  
beroep Secretaris beiden wonende binnen deze gemeente.

En hebben wij hiervan opgemaakt, deze akte, die na aan den verschenen persoon en de getuigen te  
zijn voorgelezen, geleekend is door ons den comparant en de beide getuigen

C. v. Laarhoven  
P. van den Heuvel  
A. J. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand voornoemd,

J. Smulders

Staat

Etat / Staat / State / Estado / Stato / Devlet:

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

Gemeente Middelbeers

Commune de / Gemeinde / Municipality / Municipio de /  
Comune di / Köy veya mahalle:

A

## Uittreksel uit de registers van de burgerlijke stand omtrent een geboorte

Extrait des registres de l'état civil concernant une naissance / Auszug aus dem Geburts-  
register / Extract of the register of births / Extracto del registro de nacimientos /  
Estratto del registro delle nascite / Doğuma ait nüfus kayıtlı hülâsa-i sureti

a plaats van geboorte lieu de naissance / Geburtsort / place of birth / lugar de nacimiento / luogo di nascita / doğum yeri	Oost-, West- en Middelbeers
b datum van geboorte date de naissance / Geburtsdatum / date of birth / fecha de nacimiento / data di nascita / doğum tarihi	7 december 1895
c geslacht van het kind sexe de l'enfant / Geschlecht des Kindes / sex of the child / sexo del niño / sesso del bambino / çocuğun cinsiyeti	mannelijk
d familienaam van het kind nom de famille de l'enfant / Familienname des Kindes / surname of the child / apellido del niño / cognome del bambino / çocuğun soyadı	van Laarhoven
e voornamen van het kind prénoms de l'enfant / Vornamen des Kindes / christian names of the child / nombres de pila del niño / prenomi del bambino / çocuğun adı	Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus
f familienaam van de vader nom de famille du père / Familienname des Vaters / surname of the father / apellido del padre / cognome del padre / babasının soyadı	van Laarhoven
g voornamen van de vader prénoms du père / Vornamen des Vaters / christian names of the father / nombres de pila del padre / prenomi del padre / babasının adı	Cornelus
h meisjesnaam van de moeder nom de jeune fille de la mère / Mädchenname der Mutter / maiden name of the mother / apellido de soltera de la madre / nome di signorina della madre / anasının evlenmeden önceki soyadı	Wouters
i voornamen van de moeder prénoms de la mère / Vornamen der Mutter / christian names of the mother / nombres de pila de la madre / prenomi della madre / anasının adı	Jacoba

Datum van afgifte, ondertekening en zegel van de bewaarder

16 juni 1972

Date de délivrance, signature et sceau du dépositaire / Ausstellungsdatum, Unterschrift und  
Dienststempel des Registerführers / Date of issue, signature and seal of keeper / Fecha de  
expedición, firma y sello del depositario / Data in cui è stato rilasciato l'atto, con firma e  
bollo dell'ufficio / Verildiği tarih, nüfus (ahvali şahsiye) memurunun imzası ve mührü.

De ambtenaar van de burgerlijke stand,

L'officier de l'état civil / Der Standesbeamte / The registrar / Oficial del registro civil / L'ufficiale di stato civile  
Nüfus Memuru.

Bapts:

Church of S. Andreas.

Oostelbeers (N.B.) Holland



In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, 6<sup>th</sup>  
of the month January, is for us for the civil servant of the de-  
partment of records of the town OOST: WEST: and MIDDELBEERS, province Noord-  
brabant, appeared: Cornelius van Laarhoven  
age 33 profession Shopkeeper  
living in Castelbeers, who declared to declare, Jacoba  
Wouters, his wife, in his house  
profession farmer  
living in Castelbeers on the 4<sup>th</sup>  
the month January eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at 9:00  
o'clock in the A.M.

got a child of the Male sex. To this child the christian names are given,  
Johannis Theosophorus

This declaration is done in the presence of Johannes Verhagen  
age 38 profession farmer  
and Antonius Josephus Smulders, age 37 profession  
Secretary, both living in the same municipality.

And we have made from this, this certificate, which has been read to the  
appeared person and the witnesses, signed by us the counterpart and both wit-  
nesses.

C. v. Laarhoven  
J. Verhagen  
A. J. Smulders

The civil servant of the department of  
records, M. Smulders

No. 1

In het jaar achttien honderd acht en negentig, den zesden januari  
is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente OOST-, WEST- EN MIDDELBEERS,  
provincie Noordbrabant, verschenen: Cornelius van Laarhoven

oud drie en dertig jaren, van beroep winkelier  
wonende te Castelbeers die ons heeft aangegeven, dat op den  
vierden januari achttien honderd acht en negentig, ten negen ure  
des namiddags te Castelbeers ten zijnen woonstee

is geboren een kind van het mannelijk geslacht uit Jacoba Wouters  
zijn echtgenoot van beroep  
landbouwer

aan welk kind zij heeft verklaard de voornamen te geven van Johannis  
Theosophorus

Deze verklaring is geschied in tegenwoordigheid van Johannes Verhagen  
oud acht en dertig jaren,  
van beroep landbouwer wonende te Castelbeers  
en van Antonius Josephus Smulders  
oud zeven en dertig jaren,  
van beroep secretaris - wonende te Middelbeers

Waarvan door ons deze akte is opgemaakt, welke, na gedane voorlezing aan den aangever en aan  
de getuigen is getekend door ons, den aangever en de beide getuigen  
C. v. Laarhoven  
J. Verhagen  
A. J. Smulders

De Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand,  
Smulders

## The Cornelius Van Laarhoven Family Immigrates To The United States

<b>Passenger Records For The <u>Potsdam</u>, Holland<sup>3</sup></b> <b>Arrival March 21, 1911 At The Port of New York</b>	
First Name: Antonius Last Name: van Laarhoven Ethnicity: Holland, Dutch Last Place of Residence: Stralum, Holland Date of Arrival: Mar 21, 1911 Age at Arrival: 18y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: Potsdam Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0024	First Name: Johannes Last Name: van Laarhoven Ethnicity: Holland, Dutch Last Place of Residence: Stralum, Holland Date of Arrival: Mar 21, 1911 Age at Arrival: 23y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: <i>Potsdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0025

On March 11, 1911, Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven, age 23 and Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius Van Laarhoven, age 18 left for the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands on the vessel Potsdam of the Holland America Line. They arrived at the Port of New York, New York on March 21, 1911, although Joannes' Petition for Naturalization filed in Phillips County, Montana indicates that he arrived on the vessel, Rotterdam. Their last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands. There were 668 passengers on the Potsdam when it arrived in the Port of New York on March 21, 1911. According to the Potsdam's manifest, Antonius and Johannes Van Laarhoven paid for their passage themselves and travelled in steerage. They each had \$40 in their pocket when they arrived, and a ticket to their final destination identified as Kimberly, Wisc., although clearly written, the name of the friend or relative is difficult to make out. The manifest also gives their descriptions and place of birth.

It seems Johannes and Antonius were the first Van Laarhoven family members to arrive in the United States in 1911. They arrived seven months ahead of their parents and three youngest brothers, and four months ahead of their two other brothers. Quite possibly they made arrangements for the rest of the Van Laarhoven family in anticipation of their arrival. In all, nine family members immigrated in 1911. They included Johannes and Antonius, their five brothers and both of their parents.

<b>Passenger Records For the <u>Nieuw Amsterdam</u>, Holland<sup>4</sup></b> <b>Arrival July 10, 1911 At The Port of New York</b>	
First Name: Peter Last Name: Van Laarhoven Ethnicity: Holland, Dutch Last Place of Residence: Straterm, Holland Date of Arrival: Jul 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 24y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: Nieuw Amsterdam Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0017	First Name: Theodorus Last Name: Van Laarhoven Ethnicity: Holland, Dutch Last Place of Residence: Straterm, Holland Date of Arrival: Jul 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 22y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: <i>Nieuw Amsterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0018

On July 1, 1911, Petrus Antonius Johannes Van Laarhoven, age 24 and Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus Van Laarhoven, age 22 left for the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands. They arrived on July 10, 1911 at the Port of New York on the vessel Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland America Line. Their last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands. There were 692 passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam when it arrived in the Port of New York on July 10, 1911. According to the Nieuw Amsterdam's manifest, Peter and Theodorus paid for their passage themselves and travelled in steerage. They each had \$16 in their pocket when they arrived, and a ticket to their final destination identified as Kimberly, Wisc. The manifest says they were going to meet family described as "brother L G van Laarhoven." The manifest also gives their description and their place of birth.

<sup>3</sup> The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.'s website: <http://www.ellisland.org>, Antonius Van Laarhoven and Johannes Van Laarhoven Mar 21, 1911, Rotterdam, Holland - Ln 0024, Ln 0025, p. 0081.

<sup>4</sup> The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.'s website: <http://www.ellisland.org>, Peter Van Laarhoven and Theodorus Van Laarhoven, Jul 10, 1911, Rotterdam, Holland - Ln 0017, Ln 0018, p. 0168.



<b>Passenger Records For the <u>Rotterdam</u>, Holland<sup>5</sup></b> <b>Arrival October 10, 1911 At The Port of New York</b>		
First Name: Corneus Last Name: v Laarhoven Ethnicity: Netherland Dutch Last Place of Residence: Strutum N.B., Netherland Date of Arrival: Oct 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 47y Gender: M Marital Status: M Ship of Travel: <i>Rotterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0005	First Name: Jacoba Last Name: Laarhoven Ethnicity: Netherland Dutch Last Place of Residence: Strutum N.B., Netherland Date of Arrival: Oct 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 49y Gender: F Marital Status: M Ship of Travel: <i>Rotterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0006	
First Name: Hendricus Last Name: Laarhoven Ethnicity: Netherland Dutch Last Place of Residence: Strutum N.B., Netherland Date of Arrival: Oct 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 17y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: <i>Rotterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0007	First Name: Martimus Last Name: Laarhoven Ethnicity: Netherland Dutch Last Place of Residence: Strutum N.B., Netherland Date of Arrival: Oct 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 15y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: <i>Rotterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0008	First Name: Johannes Last Name: Laarhoven Ethnicity: Netherland Dutch Last Place of Residence: Strutum N.B., Netherland Date of Arrival: Oct 10, 1911 Age at Arrival: 9y Gender: M Marital Status: S Ship of Travel: <i>Rotterdam</i> Port of Departure: Rotterdam, Holland Manifest Line Number: 0009

On September 30, 1911, Cornelius and Jacoba Van Laarhoven, ages 47 and 49, respectively and their sons, Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus, age 17, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus, age 15 and Johannes Thelesphorus, age 9 left for the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands. They arrived on October 10, 1911 at the Port of New York on the vessel Rotterdam of the Holland America Line. La Verne (Van Laarhoven) Zastrow wrote in her sketch entitled “Where Our Roots Were Transplanted” that her father, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus, had a rash on his body, which she said was no doubt hives from a case of nerves. Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus was kept on Ellis Island for 24 hour observation before his family could bring him on to the mainland. La Verne’s brother, Bill Van Laarhoven, wrote in a letter to their mother that his father, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus, was not expected to live on the trip but somehow he reached America in pretty good shape and became healthy over the years.

On October 11, 1911, when the Rotterdam arrived in the Port of New York, there were 1,188 passengers on the Rotterdam according to its manifest. Cornelius paid for his family’s passage himself and they travelled in steerage. Cornelius had \$30 in his pocket when he arrived, and a ticket to his final destination identified as Bosc 36, Kimberly, Wisc. The manifest says Cornelius and family were going to meet family described as “sons v. Laarhoven brothers.” The manifest shows an arrow pointing from Cornelius with a notation that cannot be made out, although clearly visible. The manifest also gives a description of each family member and their place of birth.

Apparently, Cornelius Van Laarhoven moved or travelled to Malta, Phillips County, Montana as early as October 11, 1911, one day after arriving at the Port of New York from Holland. Cornelius filed a Petition for Naturalization, No. 164, in the District Court of Phillips County, Malta, Montana on October 11, 1916. His Petition was denied because he did not meet the five year residency requirement at the time he filed the Petition. It is hard to understand how Cornelius could have travelled to Malta, Montana from New York in one day to file the Petition, even if his sons, Antonius or Johannes, had previously travelled to Malta or had the Petition prepared by mail, but Cornelius swore under oath on his Petition for Naturalization that “I made a petition for citizenship to the Dist Court of Phillips Co at Malta Mont, on the 11 day of October, anno Domini 1911, and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit am making new petition for \_\_\_\_\_ for five years residence had not expired and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.” The handwritten text appears to be Cornelius’ handwriting.

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5 The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.’s website: <http://www.ellisland.org>, Corneus v Laarhoven, Jacoba, Laarhoven, Hendricus Laarhoven, Martimus Laarhoven, and Johannes Laarhoven Oct 10, 1911, Rotterdam, Holland - Ln 0005, Ln 0006, Ln 0007, Ln 0008, Ln 0009, p. 0610.

(For use of aliens arriving in United States after Sept. 8, 1910, and before Jan. 1, 1912, for processing for naturalization.)

Serial No. 1006929

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION  
ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., July 24, 1911

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.  
Insert the above serial number in the duplicate portion of the petition filed and immediately above the line of the certificate "Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival from the Department of Labor, filed this day of 1911."

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived at the port indicated, on the date and in the manner described below, viz:

Name of alien: Van Laarhoven, Johann

Port of entry: New York, N. Y.

Date of arrival: Mar. 21, 1911

Name of vessel: \* Potsdam

Lind. 101-1001.  
Acting Commissioner.

\* (Or railroad company or any other conveyance.)

SP 27

**RECORD FOR BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION**  
(To be detached only in Bureau of Naturalization.)

1006929

Age: 33 Place of birth: Holland

Occupation: Laborer

Destination: New York, N.Y., to U.S.

Description: Johann Van Laarhoven 3/21/11 33

Height: 5'6" Complexion: Fair

Hair: Blonde Eyes: Gray

JOHANNES GODEFRIEDUS ADRIANUS VAN LAARHOVEN'S IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

## CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL—FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

(For use of aliens arriving in United States after June 29, 1906. To be issued immediately prior to petitioning for naturalization.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., July 24, 1911

Serial No. 1206938

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.  
Insert the above serial number in the duplicate petition at the point indicated and immediately above the line of the certificate "Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival from the Department of Labor, filed this day of 1911."

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived at the port indicated, on the date and in the manner described below, viz:

Name of alien: v. Laarhoven, Theodores

Port of entry: New York, N. Y.

Date of arrival: July 10, 1911

Name of vessel: \* Nieuw Amsterdam

Line: Hol Amer.  
Acting Commissioner.

14-22

\* Or railroad company or any other conveyance.

BP 27

(To be detached and kept by the alien.)

Age: 23 Place of birth: Holland

Occupation: Lab

Destination: N. Y., to nat

Description: Theodores v. Laarhoven 7/10/11

Height: 5'10" Complexion: Fair

Hair: Brown Eyes: Grey

THEODORUS HENDRICUS MARINUS VAN LAARHOVEN'S IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS



## CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL—FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

(For use of aliens arriving in United States after June 29, 1906. To be issued immediately prior to petitioning for naturalization.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., July 25, 1916

Serial No. 1197991

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.  
Insert the above serial number in the duplicate petition at the point indicated and immediately above the line of the certificate "Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival from the Department of Labor, filed this day of 1916."

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived at the port indicated, on the date and in the manner described below, viz:

Name of alien: v. Laarhoven, Cornelius

Port of entry: New York, N. Y.

Date of arrival: Oct. 10, 1911

Name of vessel: \* Rotterdam

Line. Hol Amer.

Hold until Oct. 10, 1916.

Acting Commissioner.

\* Or railroad company or any other conveyance.

SP 27

RECORD FOR BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION  
(To be detached only in Bureau of Naturalization.)

Age: 47 Place of birth: Netherlands

Occupation: Lab

Destination: America, N.Y., to see

Description: Cornelius v. Laarhoven appear 10/10/11

Height: 5'8 Complexion: fair

Hair: Blonde Eyes: grey

1197991  
4026  
122  
JUL 26 1916  
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION  
EX-100

CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN'S IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

## CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL—FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

(For use of aliens arriving in United States after June 29, 1906. To be issued immediately prior to petitioning for naturalization.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION  
ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., July 24, 1916

Serial No. 1206927

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.  
Insert the above serial number in the duplicate petition at the point indicated and immediately above the line of the certificate "Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival from the Department of Labor, filed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_."

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived at the port indicated, on the date and in the manner described below, viz:

Name of alien: V. Laarhoven, HendricusPort of entry: New York, N. Y.Date of arrival: Oct. 10, 1911Name of vessel: \* RotterdamLine. Hol Amer.Hold until October 10

## CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL—FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

(For use of aliens arriving in United States after June 29, 1906. To be issued immediately prior to petitioning for naturalization.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION  
ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., July 24, 1916

Serial No. 1206926

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.  
Insert the above serial number in the duplicate petition at the point indicated and immediately above the line of the certificate "Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival from the Department of Labor, filed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_."

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived at the port indicated, on the date and in the manner described below, viz:

Name of alien: v. Laarhoven, PeterPort of entry: New York, N. Y.Date of arrival: July 10, 1911Name of vessel: Nieuw AmsterdamLine. Hol Amer.Acting Commissioner



## Declarations Of Intent To Become United States Citizens

Cornelius and his family, including adult sons lived in Outagamie County, Wisconsin prior to their departure for Malta, Montana. After immigrating to the United States, Petrus Antonius Johannes and Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven lived in Combine Locks, Wisconsin. Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus lived in Appleton, Wisconsin. Cornelius and Jacoba Van Laarhoven and their minor children settled in Kimberly, Wisconsin, although Martin Van Laarhoven's obituary says De Pere. De Pere is located in Brown County and Kimberly is located in Outagamie County. The cities are very close to each other despite being in different counties.

After immigrating, Cornelius and his adult sons worked as laborers, except for Theodures who worked as a baker. It is not known whether Cornelius' two youngest sons, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus and Johannes Thelesphorus worked or went to school. Also, it is not known what Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus was doing.

On May 31, 1912, Cornelius Van Laarhoven filed his Declaration of Intention, No. 213, to become a United States citizen in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County, Kimberly, Wisconsin. His Declaration indicates that Cornelius was born in Liemuda, Netherlands on August 14, 1864 and emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands. He arrived in the United States on October 10, 1911 at the Port of New York, New York on board the vessel Rotterdam. Cornelius's last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands, he worked as a laborer, resided at Combined Locks, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, and was 47 years old. In his Declaration he described himself as white, medium complexion with blue eyes and brown hair, 5 foot, 9 inches tall and weighed 175 pounds. Jacoba, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus and Johannes Thelesphorus were covered by Cornelius' Declaration of Intent, although they are not mentioned in it.

On June 5, 1912, Petrus Antonius Johannes Van Laarhoven filed his Declaration of Intention, No 214, to become a United States citizen in Appleton at the Circuit Court of Outagamie County. His Declaration indicates that his name was Peter Antonius Johannus Van Laarhoven and that he was a 25 years old laborer born July 14, 1886 in Middelbeers, Netherlands. He immigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands and arrived at the Port of New York on July 10, 1911 on board the vessel New Amsterdam. He described himself as white, medium complexion, black hair, hazel eyes, 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weighed 159 pounds. His last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands. At the time that he filed his Declaration, he resided at Combined Locks, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. Petrus must have met Catherine Van Lyssel, his wife to be, while living in Combined Locks. Catherine was from DePere, Wisconsin.

On June 5, 1912, Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven filed his Declaration of Intention, No. 215, to become a United States citizen in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, although his Petition for Naturalization is filed in Phillips County, Montana. His Petition for Naturalization indicates that he declared his intention to become a United States citizen in Appleton, Wisconsin in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County. His Declaration indicates that he was born May 7, 1894 in Oostelbeers, Netherlands, immigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands on board the vessel, Rotterdam, and arrived at the Port of New York, New York on October 10, 1911. His Declaration indicates that Hendrikus was an 18 year old laborer who lived in Combined Locks, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. In his Declaration, Hendrikus described himself as white with a medium complexion, 5 foot, 11 inches tall weighed 156 pounds with black hair and brown eyes.

On June 5, 1912, Theodorus Hendricus Marinus Van Laarhoven filed his Declaration of Intention, No. 216, to become a United States citizen in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County, Wisconsin. His Petition for Naturalization is filed in Phillips County, Montana. It indicates that he declared his intention to become a United States citizen in Appleton, Wisconsin in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County. His Declaration indicates that he was born on May 8, 1889 in Middelbeers, Netherlands, immigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands on board the vessel New Amsterdam and arrived at the port of New York, New York on July 10, 1911. His last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands. His Declaration identifies him as a 23 year old baker. His address is listed as 740 College Ave., Appleton, Wisconsin. He described himself as white with a medium complexion, 5 feet, 6 inches tall and weighed 150 pounds with dark-brown hair and hazel eyes.

On June 5, 1912, Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven filed his Declaration of Intention, No. 217, to become a United States citizen in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County, Wisconsin. It indicates that he declared his intention to become a United States citizen in Appleton, Wisconsin in the Circuit Court of Outagamie County. His Declaration indicates that he was born January 13, 1888 in Middelbeers, Netherlands. He immigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Netherlands on board the vessel Potsdam and arrived at the Port of New York, New York on March 21, 1911. His Petition for Naturalization is filed in Phillips County, Montana and indicates that he arrived on board the vessel, Rotterdam. His last foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands. His Declaration indicates that he was a 24 year old laborer who lived at Combined Locks, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. He described himself as white with a medium complexion, 5 feet, 9 inches tall, and weighing 164 pounds with black hair and hazel eyes.

It is not known if Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius filed a Declaration of Intent.

No. 213

Form 2263  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

TRIPPLICATE  
(To be given to the person making  
the Declaration)

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

931566  
1444196

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Wisconsin } In the Circuit Court  
County of Outagamie } ss: of Outagamie County

I, Cornelius Van Laarhoven, aged 47 years,  
occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium, height 5 feet 9 inches,  
weight 175 pounds, color of hair Brown, color of eyes Blue,  
other visible distinctive marks None.

I was born in Risumede, Netherlands  
on the 14th day of August, anno Domini 1864; I now reside  
at Combined Locks, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

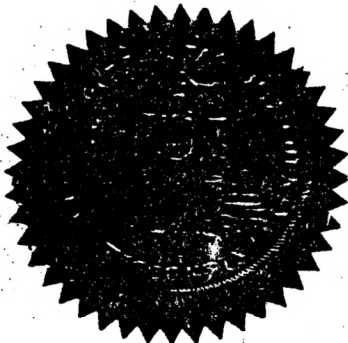
I emigrated to the United States of America from Rotterdam, Netherlands  
on the vessel "Rotterdam"; my last  
foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands.  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina,  
Queen of the Netherlands, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
State of New York, on or about the 14th day  
of October, anno Domini 1911; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Cornelius Van Laarhoven  
(Original signature of declarant.)



Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirty-first  
day of May, anno Domini 1912

A. O. Danielson

Clerk of the Circuit Court

By E. N. Danielson, Deputy Clerk.

No. 214

Form 244-  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

TRIPLICATE  
[To be given to the person making  
the Declaration]

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

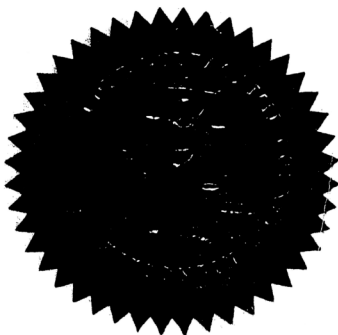
State of Wisconsin } ss: In the Circuit Court  
Outagamie County } of Outagamie County  
I, Peter Antonius Johannes van Laarhoven, aged 25 years,  
occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium, height 5 feet 7 inches,  
weight 159 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Hazel,  
other visible distinctive marks None.  
I was born in Mudelbeers, Netherlands  
on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July, anno Domini 1886; I now reside  
at Combined Locks, Outagamie Co. Wisconsin  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
I emigrated to the United States of America from Rotterdam, Netherlands  
on the vessel New Amsterdam  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.); my last  
foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands.  
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina  
Queen of the Netherlands, of whom I am now a subject;  
I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
State of New York, on or about the 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of July, anno Domini 1911; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:  
SO HELP ME GOD.

Peter Antonius Johannes van Laarhoven  
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth  
day of June, anno Domini 1912

A. O. Danielson  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

By E. H. Danielson, Deputy Clerk.





No. 215

Form 2203  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

120697.4  
TRIPLICATE  
[To be given to the person making  
the Declaration]

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Wisconsin }  
Outagamie County } ss: In the Circuit Court  
of Outagamie County.

I, Hendrikus Dominicus Donatus van Laarhoven, aged 18 years,  
occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium, height 5 feet 11 inches,  
weight 156 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Brown,  
other visible distinctive marks None.

I was born in Oostelbeers, Netherlands  
on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of May, anno Domini 1899; I now reside  
at Combined Locks, Outagamie Co. Wisconsin  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Rotterdam, Netherlands  
on the vessel "Rotterdam"; my last  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands.

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina,  
Queen of the Netherlands, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
State of New York, on or about the 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of October, anno Domini 1911; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:

SO HELP ME GOD.

Hendrikus Dominicus Donatus Van Laarhoven  
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth  
day of June, anno Domini 1912  
A. O. Danielson  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

By Geo. N. Danielson, Deputy Clerk.

No. 216

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

[To be given to the person making  
the Declaration]

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Wisconsin } In the Circuit Court  
Outagamie County } ss: of Outagamie County

I, Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus van Haarhorst, aged 23 years,  
occupation Baker, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium, height 5 feet 6 inches,  
weight 150 pounds, color of hair Dark brown, color of eyes Hazel  
other visible distinctive marks None

I was born in Mudelbeers, Netherlands  
on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, anno Domini 1889; I now reside  
at 740 College Ave. Appleton, Wisconsin  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Rotterdam, Netherlands  
on the vessel "New Amsterdam"; my last  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina  
Queen of the Netherlands, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
State of New York, on or about the 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of July, anno Domini 1911; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:

SO HELP ME GOD.

Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus Van Haarhorst  
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth  
day of June, anno Domini 1912

A. O. Danielson  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

By Geo. H. Danielson, Deputy Clerk.

No. 217

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Wisconsin } In the Circuit Court  
Outagamie County } ss: of Outagamie County

I, Johannus Goddefidus Adrianus van Laarhoven, aged 24 years,  
occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal  
description is: Color White, complexion Medium, height 5 feet 9 inches,  
weight 164 pounds, color of hair Black, color of eyes Hazel  
other visible distinctive marks None.

I was born in Middelbiers, Netherlands  
on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of January, anno Domini 1888; I now reside  
at Combined Locks, Outagamie Co. Wisconsin  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I emigrated to the United States of America from Rotterdam, Netherlands  
on the vessel "Potsdam"; my last  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
foreign residence was Stratum, Netherlands.

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina,  
Queen of the Netherlands, of whom I am now a subject;

I arrived at the port of New York, in the  
State of New York, on or about the 21<sup>st</sup> day  
of March, anno Domini 1911; I am not an anarchist; I am not a  
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith  
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:

~~SO HELP ME GOD.~~

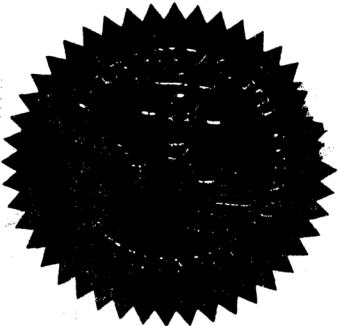
Johannus Goddefidus Adrianus van Laarhoven  
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth  
day of June, anno Domini 1912

U. O. Danielson

Clerk of the Circuit Court.

By Geo. W. Danielson, Deputy Clerk



## Homestead Act

Thomas Barnett<sup>6</sup> wrote about President Lincoln's proposed legislation that was passed during his first years in office.

Perhaps the most important bill was the Homestead Act, which, as Carl Sandburg described, gave a free farm to "any man who wanted to put a plough to unbroken soil." He did not even have to be a citizen but could be a brand-new immigrant who had but to express a desire to become a citizen eventually, and who could manage the \$10 fee. The only restrictions were put on those who had ever borne arms against the United States, meaning Confederate soldiers. After the war, Union soldiers could count their time in service against the residency requirements. On the far side of those meager requirements stood title to 160 acres. As a wartime measure, this was beyond brilliant, for not only did it immediately attract tens of thousands of British, Irish, German, and Scandinavian immigrants to the American West ("What a good new country where they give away farms!"), but it also boosted the nation's food supply while a significant portion of its normal agricultural workforce was otherwise employed. Between 1862 and 1890, the U.S. added 32 million people to its population. One out of every sixteen of those people settled on farms through the Homestead Act. According to the U.S. Archives, "By 1934, over 1.6 million homestead applications were processed and more than 270 million acres— 10 percent of all U.S. lands— passed into the hands of individuals."

[



## Homestead Claims In Montana And American Citizenship

Cornelius Van Laarhoven and his family (probably including his all his adult sons) were in Malta, Montana as early as the spring of 1913, certainly by May 1, 1914. Reuben J. McCreary, a witness who provided testimony in support of Cornelius' homestead claim, said he knew Cornelius and the land (Cornelius' homestead in Malta, Montana) since the spring of 1913. Cornelius, Petrus Antonius Johannes, Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus, Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus and Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus all indicated in their Petitions for Naturalization that they had resided continually in Montana for at least one year prior to filing their Petitions on May 1, 1914 and all indicated they were farmers. Jacoba, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus, and Johannes Thelesphorus were included in Cornelius' Petition. It is not know if Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius resided in Montana from at least May 1, 1914, but presumably he did if his entire family was in Montana. His military record indicates that he enlisted in the Army on May 4, 1918 at Malta, Montana. At the time he enlisted, Antonius was 25 years and 9 months old and a teamster by occupation.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Glasgow, Montana,  
February 6, 1918.  
Notice is hereby given that Cornelius Van Laarhoven, of Malta, Montana, who, on Dec. 9, 1914 made Homestead entry, No. 1444196, Serial No. 031666, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 35, Township 29N., Range 32E., Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year (3) Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. M. Porter, Clerk of the District Court, at Malta, Montana, on the 30th day of March, 1918.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Guy T. Morris, Reuben J. McCreary, James LaNoir, George Jones, all of Malta, Montana.  
✓ **THOMAS R. JONES,**  
Register.

MALTA CALL, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, Malta, Montana  
NOTICE PUBLISHED FOR FIVE WEEKS.  
BEGINNING FEBRUARY 13, 1918. ENDING MARCH 27, 1918.

On November 9, 1914, Cornelius and his family first established their actual residence on their homestead. In November 1914, Cornelius built their house on the homestead. The house was 32 by 26 feet. It was built of lumber and cost \$200. Cornelius testified at that point his family consisted of his wife and two minor children. When Cornelius established their residence on their homestead, Cornelius was 50 and Jacoba was 52.

On December 9, 1914, Cornelius filed his homestead claim for 160 acres with the Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office, Glasgow, Montana. At the time, he was a resident of Malta, Valley County, Montana and did not leave for three years. Later, Malta became part of Phillips County. The homestead claim was a three year claim. The land had chocolate loam soil. 100 of the 160 acres were cultivable. None of the 160 acres had timber on them. There was no indication that the land contained coal, salines or minerals of any kind.

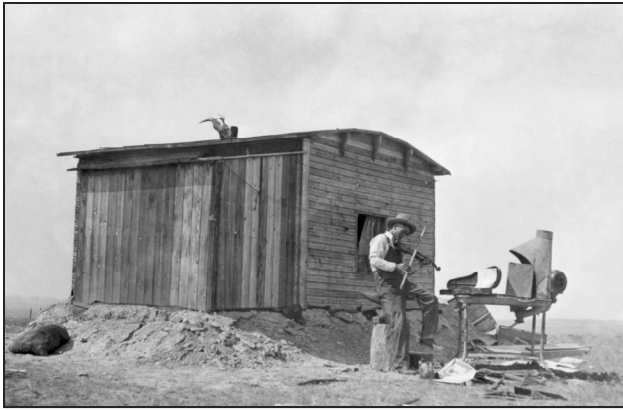
During 1915, Cornelius broke 5 acres on his homestead and seeded 5 acres to oats of which he harvested 80 bushel.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Glasgow, Montana,  
April 25, 1918.  
Notice is hereby given that Peter A. J. Van Laarhoven, of Malta, Montana, who, on May 17, 1915 made Homestead Application, Serial No. 033021, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 26, Township 29N., Range 32E., Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. M. Porter, Clerk of the District Court, at Malta, Montana, on the 15th day of June, 1918.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Charles H. Leitz, Elmer L. Reigel, Guy Morris, Cornelius Van Laarhoven, all of Malta, Montana.  
**THOMAS R. JONES,**  
Register.

MALTA CALL, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, MALTA, MONTANA  
NOTICE PUBLISHED FOR FIVE WEEKS.  
BEGINNING MAY 1, 1918. ENDING JUNE 12, 1918.

On April 21, 1915, Petrus Antonius Johannes Van Laarhoven file a three year homestead claim to 160 acres. At the time he filed, Petrus was single and 21 years old. His post-office address was Box 145, Malta, Valley County Montana. On October 15, 1915, Petrus first established actual residence on the land. During the month of October, he built a house 10 by 12 feet out of lumber at a cost of \$75.

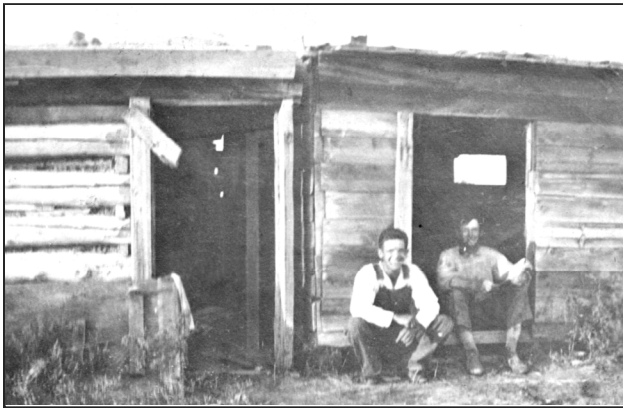
During 1916, Cornelius broke 20 acres and seeded 25 acres to garden and oats of which he harvested 200 bushel. On June 12, 1916, the District Court Clerk asked the Commissioner of Naturalization to request the Land Office to return Cornelius' Declaration of Intention to the Court. On June 23, 1916, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization wrote to the Commissioner of Department of the Interior, General Land Office and asked the Land Office to send Cornelius' Declaration of Intent to the District Court Clerk. On June 29, 1916, the General Land Office sent Cornelius' Declaration of Intent to the Court.



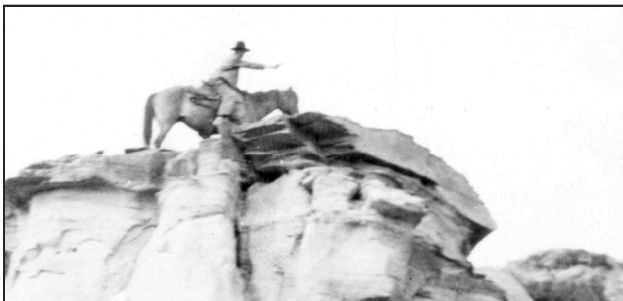
**LINE SHACK ON THE MONTANA PRAIRIE**  
MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN (COWBOY) PLAYING A VIOLIN.  
PICTURE TAKEN BEFORE HE WAS MARRIED.



**LINE SHACK ON THE MONTANA PRAIRIE**  
USED FOR SHELTER, COOKING AND SLEEPING.  
MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN AND UNKNOWN COWBOY IN HOUSE.



**LINE SHACK ON THE MONTANA PRAIRIE**  
COWBOYS L TO R: MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN.  
OTHER PERSON IS UNKNOWN.



**UNKNOWN COWBOY ON THE MONTANA PRAIRIE**  
PROBABLY MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN.



**MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN (THE COWBOY)**

PICTURE POSTCARD MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN SENT TO HIS FATHER, CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN, IN LITTLE BLACK, WISCONSIN IN 1916. MARTIN WRITES, "THIS IS MY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1916." MARTIN WRITES, "[H]ERE WITH I LET YOU KNOW IS HOTEL ARRIVED AT HARB P. O. MONTANA AM WELL GREETINGS. YOUR SON MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN."



**MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN (THE COWBOY) ON HIS HORSE, FRANK**  
READY TO ROUND-UP OR BRAND CATTLE ON THE RANGE IN MONTANA.



**MARTIN VAN LAARHOVEN (THE COWBOY) ON THE RANGE IN MONTANA**

THE BUILDINGS SHOWN IN THE PICTURES ON THIS PAGE ARE PROBABLY IMPROVEMENTS TO CORNELIUS, HENDRIKUS OR PETRUS' VAN LAARHOVEN'S HOMESTEADS, NOT LINE SHACKS AS NOTED IN THE PICTURE CAPTIONS.



**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Glasgow, Mont.  
July 16th., 1920.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Van Laarhoven, of Bowdoin, Montana, who on August 10th., 1917, made homestead entry No. 049612, for SE¼, S¼ NE¼, NE¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼ Section 26, Township 20N., Range 32E., Montana Meridian has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before S. J. Vas Binder, U. S. Commissioner, at Bowdoin, Montana on the 28th. day of August, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Joseph Goroski, John Goroski, John Furst and Samuel Voll all of Bowdoin, Montana.

**THOMAS R. JONES**  
Register

**BOWDOIN BEACON, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER**  
BOWDOIN, MONTANA. NOTICE PUBLISHED FOR  
FIVE WEEKS BEGINNING JULY 19, 1920 AND  
ENDING AUGUST 21, 1920.



CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN (B. 1864) AND  
Two Sons JOHANNIS, AKA JOHNNY OR JACK  
VAN LAARHOVEN AND JOHANNES, AKA JOHN OR  
BIG JOHN VAN LAARHOVEN.

On July 10, 1916, Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven filed his 320 acre three year homestead claim. He made his homestead entry on August 10, 1917. He was 22 years old and single. He established his first actual residence on his homestead on September 10, 1916 and built his house / shack 18 by 24 feet of boards on the same day. He lived on the homestead from September 1, 1916 through April 16, 1917.

On October 11, 1916, Petrus Antonius Johannes Van Laarhoven filed his Petition for Naturalization with the District County Court, Phillips County, Montana. The name on the Petition is Peter Antonius Johannes Van Laarhoven. Peter declared in his Petition that he was born July 14, 1886 at Middlebeers, Holland, emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam on July 1, 1911 and arrived at the port of New York on July 10, 1911 on board the vessel Amsterdam. He declared that he was not married and had no children. He identified his occupation as farmer and his place of residence as Malt, Montana. His Petition indicates that he could speak English. His Petition further indicates that he was in Montana for at least one year prior to filing his Petition on May 1, 1914, and that he had resided in the United States (since July 10, 1911) for at least five years prior to filing his Petition. Peter Van Laarhoven became a United States citizen on December 19, 1917 by order of the Circuit Court, Phillips County, Montana, Certificate of Naturalization, No. 783384.

On October 11, 1916, Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven filed his Petition for Naturalization with the District Count Court, Phillips County, Montana, No. 125, Vol. 2. The name on the Petition is Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven. He declared in his Petition that he was born January 13, 1888 at Middlebeers, Holland, emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam on March 11, 1911 and arrived at the port of New York on March 21, 1911 on board the vessel Rotterdam. He declared that he was not married and had no children. The Petition indicates that Johannes was a farmer and his residence was Malta, Montana where he resided for at least five years prior to filing his Petition. Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven became a United States citizen on December 19, 1917 by order of the Circuit Court, Phillips County, Montana, Certificate of Naturalization, No. 783385.

On October 11, 1916, Theodorus Hendricus Marinus Van Laarhoven filed his Petition For Naturalization with the District Court, Phillips County, Montana. The name on the Petition is Theodorus Hendricus Marinus Van Laarhoven. His Petition indicates that Theodorus was born May 8, 1889 at Middlebeers, Holland, emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam on July 1, 1911 and arrived at the port of New York on July 10, 1911 on board the vessel Amsterdam. His Petition indicates that he was not married and had no children. The Petition that he could speak English and that he was a farmer living in Malta, Montana for at least one year prior to filing his Petition on May 1, 1914, and that he had resided in the United States (since July 10, 1911) for at least five years prior to filing his Petition. Theodorus Hendricus Marinus Van became a citizen of the United States December 19, 1917 by order of the Circuit Court, Phillips County, Montana, Certificate of Naturalization Certificate, No. 783386.

On October 11, 1916, Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven filed his first Petition For Naturalization with the District Court in Phillips County, Malta, Montana. His Petition was denied because he did not meet the five year residency requirement in the United States. On July 6, 1917, Hendrikus filed his second Petition For Naturalization, No. 180, with the Court in Phillips County, Malta, Montana. The name on the Petition is Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven. He declared in his Petition that he was born May 7, 1884 at Ostellbeers, Netherlands, emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam on September 31, 1911 and arrived at the port of New York on October 10, 1911 on board the vessel Rotterdam. His Petition also indicates that he could speak English. His Petition further indicates that he was in Montana for at least one year prior to filing his Petition on May 1, 1914, and that he had resided in the United States (since October 10, 1911) for at least five years prior to filing his Petition. His Petition shows that he was a farmer living in Malta Montana, not married and had no children. However, on March 13, 1920, in a hearing in open court, the Court found that Hendrikus was naturalized in the United States Army so his second Petition For Naturalization was dismissed.

On July 27, 1918, Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven became a United States citizen in the Superior Court of California, Camp Kearny, San Diego County, California. The name on his Certificate of Naturalization, No. 1062713, is Henry Van Laarhoven. His Certificate describes Hendrikus as single, 24 years of age, 6 feet tall, white with a ruddy complexion, blue eyes and black hair. He had a cut scar, a half inch long on his right hand at the base of his index finger.

In June 1918, Hendrikus sent a letter to the US Land Office, Glasgow informing the government that he join the military and requesting an indefinite absence from his homestead. On June 30, 1919, he wrote the Glasgow land office to find out if he needed to break any more land since he heard while serving in France that a soldier did not have to break any more land on a homestead after the soldier left the Army. Hendrikus explained to the Glasgow land office that he would have to borrow money before he could break more land. On July 18, 1919, the Glasgow land office replied to Hendrikus' request for information citing Circular Nos. 646, 541 and 564. The land office went on to explain that the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to reduce the cultivation requirements.

After receiving the land office's July 18, 1919 response, Hendrikus filed a Application For Reduction Of The Requested Area Of Cultivation on October 14, 1919. The content of his Application was consistent with the content of his Petition for Designation dated September 19, 1916. His Application was recommended for approval on July 20, 1920 and approved July 29, 1920. The approval required Hendrikus to keep his 5 acres under cultivation, but allowed the remainder of the land to be used for grazing. He was required to show the number and kind of stock grazed, for what periods they grazed, by whom they were owned, and if not owned by Hendrikus, then what compensation he received for grazing privileges.

On May 7, 1917, Cornelius Van Laarhoven filed a second Petition for Naturalization, No. 164, with the 17<sup>th</sup> District Court, Phillips County, Montana. The name on the Petition is Cornelius Van Laarhoven. Cornelius declared in his Petition that his residence was Malta, Montana, his occupation was farmer, he was born August 14, 1864 in Liempde, Holland, he emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Holland on or about September 30, 1911 on board the vessel Rotterdam and arrived at the Port of New York on October 10, 1911. He declared that he was married to Jacoba, age 54, and that Jacoba was born in Holland, but resided at Malta, Montana. In the Petition, he declared his intent to become a United States citizen at Kimberly, Wisconsin on May 31, 1912. He declared that he had children and identified Martinus, born December 7, 1895 in Holland, but residing in Malta, Montana; and Johanus, born November 10, 1901 in Holland, but residing in Malta, Montana. His Petition indicates that he, his wife and his two sons could speak English. He declared that he had continuously resided in the United States for five years immediately preceding the date of his Petition commencing October 10, 1911 and in the State of Montana, being a resident within the State at least one year starting from May 1, 1914. Cornelius Van Laarhoven's wife (Jacoba) and his two sons (Martinus and Johanus) became citizens of the United States at Malta, Montana on December 19, 1917 by order of the District Court, Phillips County, Montana, Certificate of Naturalization Certificate, No. 783387.

During 1917, Cornelius broke 35 acres on his homestead and seeded 40 acres to flax and oats of which he harvested 150 bushel.



On January 24, 1919, Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius Van Laarhoven became a United States citizen at Camp Lee, Prince George County, Virginia. At the time, Antonius was station at Headquarters, 155<sup>th</sup> Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Virginia. He filed his Petition for Naturalization, Petition Volume 15, Number 3428, with the Circuit Court of Prince George County, Virginia. Antonius' Certificate of Naturalization, No. 1139817 describes him as age 27, 5 foot, 9 inches tall, white with a ruddy complexion, gray eyes, brown hair and a scar of 1/8" over his left eye, R.M. left shoulder. The name on his Certificate of Naturalization is Tony Van Laarhoven. The Certificate also indicates Tony was married to Edna Van Laarhoven.

Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus, Theodorus Hendrikus Marinus, Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius, Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus, and Johannes Thelesphorus did not file homestead claims, or at least no information was found indicating that they filed. It is difficult to know whether they worked on their father or brothers' homesteads. Presumably, the two youngest boys worked on their father's homestead until they reached the age of majority. Johannes and Theodorus said in their Petitions for Naturalization that they were farmers. Antonius' occupation was identified as a teamster when he joined the military.

In a letter to his mother (Ludmilla Van Laarhoven), Bill Van Laarhoven wrote about stories that his father (Martin Van Laarhoven - Martin's Dutch name was Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus) told him about his life in Montana while Bill was growing up. Bill wrote:<sup>7</sup>

Most of the experiences he [Martin Van Laarhoven] told us about was what happened to him after he reached this country. There was a lull of a few years until the family went west into the Montana area where he and his brother or brothers became cowboys and herded and broke wild horses. Apparently, it was at this time when my Grandfather and Grandmother settled down at the farm next to yours in Little Black. Pa was still in Montana bucking Broncos. Or was it at this time that he joined the fishing boats to Alaska. We'll talk about both. [Information Added].

He told us of the awful trips to Nome, Alaska with the smelly fishing boats. The reason for the awful smell was that when the boat would tilted because of high waves some of the runoff oils and slime of the fish would get into the engines and the heat of the engines would cause a burnt fish odor that he could not stand. I know he didn't like the smell or taste of fish all his life although he liked to fish. He told us of Puget Sound off Seattle and of Nome and Ketchikan, Alaska. He talked of these cities as if he missed them. They were good stories.

I guess he was good as a cowboy because he proved it to me many times when I was a little boy. He would say, "A Willie, run like hell" and I did because I knew what was coming. He would swing that lariat over his head and let it go at my running legs. He never missed and I would go down into the dirt right now and it hurt. He would roll with laughter and I would get mad for a little while so whenever I saw him mess around with the trip rope for the fork on the hay carriage in the hay loft, I would try to make myself as scarce as could be. He had to try his hand at roping. I remember him roping a porcupine out of a tree once and it was not an ordinary tree. It was a full balsam.

I guess he was pretty good with a 6 shooter. He told us how he would shoot prairie dogs and snakes riding on his horse at a pretty good clip. I found out later when I found this old gun and old ammunition that it was only a five shooter.

Bill wrote:<sup>8</sup>

It was out in the Montana area that he got into a serious accident. Apparently he had roped a horse, correct me if I am wrong, and this horse kicked high enough that it kicked him right off his horse. What was bad was that the horses hoof landed smack dab in his face. This imprint of the horses hoof stayed with him the rest of his life. I understand that his nose was HANGING LOOSE ON HIS FACE and that he had to have this sewed on plus much of his face. The story I was told that a hole had to be drilled through his eye socket next to his nose and this is where his sinuses drained the rest of his life. I know he had to keep a constant watch with his handkerchief to keep this area of his eye clean. A good job must have been done by this doctor because even though so much of his face was crushed, he turned out to be a very handsome man.

Bill wrote:<sup>9</sup>

Back to getting Pa back to Medford. This must have been an experience Medford will never forget until all the old timers have died off. Pa and his brothers must have packed up a couple trainload of wild western horses and when they got to Medford the train stopped downtown and Pa and his brothers open the rail cars and left all these wild horses out and herded them down Main Street and down to the farm in Little Black. The businessmen have told me while I was working at the drugstore that the people ran for their lives. If there was a culvert handy they dove in it to get out of the way of the horses. This didn't seem to bother the Van Laarhoven boys because they had the situation in control. However the townspeople weren't aware of this. I'd have liked to see this.

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8 William (Bill) Van Laarhoven's letters to his mother, Ludmilla (Rothamer) Van Laarhoven, n.d., p. 2.

9 William (Bill) Van Laarhoven's letters to his mother, Ludmilla (Rothamer) Van Laarhoven, n.d., p. 2.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_

The petition of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby filed, respectfully sheweth

First. My place of residence is \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

Second. My occupation is \_\_\_\_\_

Third. I was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1886 at \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from \_\_\_\_\_ on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

anno Domini 1911, and arrived in the United States at the port of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

anno Domini 1911 on the vessel \_\_\_\_\_ (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of transportation or name of transportation company should be given.)

Fifth. I declare my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1912

at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_

Sixth. I am \_\_\_\_\_ married. My wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_ She was born \_\_\_\_\_

in \_\_\_\_\_ and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I have \_\_\_\_\_ children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

Seventh. I am not a slaveholder in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disloyalty in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to \_\_\_\_\_ of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years, at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1907, and in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1911, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship in any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_ and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit: \_\_\_\_\_ and the cause of each denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition for my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

*Peter Antonius Johannes van Laarhoven*  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention No. \_\_\_\_\_ and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor filed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1916  
Korn to Clerk of Court. If petition entered in the United States or its territories after July 22, 1906, attach to this declaration the "Certificate of Arrival" and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor.

### AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

*State of Montana*  
*County of Blaine*

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings, that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

*Peter Antonius Johannes van Laarhoven*  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

*M. B. Gardner* occupation *Clerk* residing at *Mattawa, Mont.*  
and *R. L. Allgren* occupation *Farmer* residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
each being separately, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known \_\_\_\_\_ the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition since the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1907, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1911; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified in his opinion to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

*M. B. Gardner*  
*R. L. Allgren*  
Subscribed and sworn to before me by the aforesaid petitioner and witnesses in the office of the \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini 1916.



# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the ..... Court of .....  
The petition of Theodore Hendrikus Marinus van Saarloos hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:  
First. My place of residence is Matte (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
Second. My occupation is Farmer  
Third. I was born on the 8 day of May, anno Domini 1889, at Middelburen Holland  
Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Holland on or about the 1 day of July,  
anno Domini 1911, and arrived in the United States, at the port of New York, on the 10 day of July,  
anno Domini 1911, on the vessel Amsterdam  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 11 day of June, anno Domini 1912  
at Applon wis, in the Circuit Court of Antagamus County  
Sixth. I am not married. My wife's name is ..... She was born  
in ..... and now resides at .....  
(Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
I have ..... children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiances and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Nicholaus Queen of the Netherlands of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 10 day of July, anno Domini 1911, and in the State of Montana, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have ~~not~~ heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the ..... Court of ..... at ..... on the ..... day of ..... anno Domini ..... and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit, ..... and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Theodore Hendrikus Marinus van Saarloos  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention No. .... and Certificate of Arrival No. .... from Department of Labor filed this 11 day of October, 1916  
Note to Clerk or Court.—If petitioner arrived in the United States on or across June 29, 1906, strike out the words reading "and Certificate of Arrival No. .... from Department of Labor."

### AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Theodore Hendrikus Marinus van Saarloos  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

W. R. Gardner, occupation Clerk, residing at Matte Mont.  
and R. L. Allison, occupation Farmer, residing at .....  
each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known Theodore Hendrikus Marinus van Saarloos the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

W. R. Gardner  
(Signature of witness.)

R. L. Allison  
(Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court this

of ..... anno Domini 1916



# PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the Court of Johannes Godfridus Adrianus Van Saarlooven hereby filed, respectfully, sheweth:  
 The petition of Johannes Godfridus Adrianus Van Saarlooven  
 First. My place of residence is Malta Mont (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
 Second. My occupation is Farmer  
 Third. I was born on the 13 day of January, anno Domini 1888, at Meerlebeers Halland  
 Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Rothendam, on or about the 11 day of March,  
 anno Domini 1911, and arrived in the United States, at the port of New York, on the 21 day of March,  
 anno Domini 1911, on the vessel Rothendam (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
 Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 13 day of June, anno Domini 1912,  
 at Appleton was, in the Wisconsin Court of Outagamie County  
 Sixth. I am not married. My wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_ She was born \_\_\_\_\_  
 in \_\_\_\_\_, and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
 I have \_\_\_\_\_ children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina queen of the Netherlands of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 21 day of March, anno Domini 1911, and in the State of Montana continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini 1\_\_\_\_, and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit, \_\_\_\_\_ and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Johannes Godfridus Adrianus Van Saarlooven  
 (Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention No. \_\_\_\_\_ and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor filed this 12 day of October, 1916.  
 NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.—If petitioner arrived in the United States on or before June 29, 1906, strike out the words reading "and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor."

## AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

State of Montana  
County of Phillips ss:

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Johannes Godfridus Adrianus Van Saarlooven  
 (Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

W. B. Gardner occupation clerk residing at Malta Mont  
 and R. L. Aldrin occupation farmer residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
 each being separately, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known Johannes Godfridus Adrianus Van Saarlooven, the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1914, and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

W. B. Gardner  
 (Signature of witness.)

R. L. Aldrin  
 (Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 11 day of October, anno Domini 1916.  
 or Not a Notary [SEAL.]



# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the John Hurley Court of 1st Dist. Court.  
 The petition of Cornelius Van Raarhoven hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:  
 First. My place of residence is Malta Mont. (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
 Second. My occupation is Farmer  
 Third. I was born on the 14 day of August, anno Domini 1864, at Liempde, Holland  
 Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Holland on or about the 30 day of Sept. anno Domini 1911, and arrived in the United States, at the port of New York on the 10 day of October anno Domini 1911, on the vessel Rotterdam, Holland American Line (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)  
 Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 11 day of Oct. anno Domini 1912 at Malta Mont. in the 1st Court of Butte County  
 Sixth. I am not married. My wife's name is Jacobine age 54 She was born in Holland and now resides at Malta Mont. (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)  
 I have two children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:  
Martha Born Dec 7 - 1895 in Holland resided in Malta Mont.  
Johanna Born Nov 10 - 1901 " " " " " "

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 10 day of October, anno Domini 1911, and in the State of Mont. continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the 11 day of May, anno Domini 1914, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the Dist Court of Phillips Co. Mont. on the 11 day of October, anno Domini 1911, and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit not making new petition for admission for five year residence had not expired and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)  
 attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Cornelius Van Raarhoven  
 (Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention No. 1197881 and Certificate of Arrival No. 1197881 from Department of Labor filed this 7 day of May, 1914.  
 Note to Clerk or Court.—If petitioner arrived in the United States on or across June 29, 1906, strike out the words reading "and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor."

### AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

State of Montana  
County of Phillips ss:

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Cornelius Van Raarhoven  
 (Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

W. P. Gardner, occupation Clerk residing at Malta Mont.  
 and P. L. Alderson, occupation Bookkeeper residing at "

each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known Cornelius Van Raarhoven the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 10 day of October, anno Domini 1911, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the 11 day of May, anno Domini 1914; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

W. P. Gardner  
 (Signature of witness.)

P. L. Alderson  
 (Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court this 7 day of May, anno Domini 1914.

W. P. Gardner Clerk,

By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Clerk.

No. 180

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_

The petition of Hendrikus Dominicus Donatus Van Laarhoven hereby filed, respectfully sheweth:

First. My place of residence is Malta, Mont. (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

Second. My occupation is Farmer

Third. I was born on the 2 day of May, anno Domini 1894, at Arstellburg, Netherlands

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Rothterdam on or about the 31 day of September anno Domini 1911, and arrived in the United States, at the port of New York, on the 1 day of October anno Domini 1911, on the vessel Rothterdam (If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 5 day of January, anno Domini 1912 at Appleton, Wis. in the Circuit Court of Wentago County, Wis.

Sixth. I am not married. My wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_ She was born \_\_\_\_\_ and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I have \_\_\_\_\_ children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Which I am able to speak the English language \_\_\_\_\_ continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1911, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on the 11 day of Oct. anno Domini 1911, and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit, Am making no petition for citizenship and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Hendrikus Dominicus Donatus Van Laarhoven  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention No. 215 and Certificate of Arrival No. 126937 from Department of Labor filed this 6 day of July, 1911  
Note to Clerk or Court.—If petitioner arrived in the United States on or across June 29, 1906, strike out the words reading "and Certificate of Arrival No. \_\_\_\_\_ from Department of Labor."

## AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES

State of Montana  
County of Phillips ss:

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Hendrikus Dominicus Donatus Van Laarhoven  
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

W. R. Gardner, occupation Clerk, residing at Malta, Mont.  
and R. L. Alldredge, occupation ", residing at "

each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known \_\_\_\_\_ the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1911, and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the 1 day of May, anno Domini 1911; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

W. R. Gardner  
(Signature of witness.)  
R. L. Alldredge  
(Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk of said Court this 6 day of July, anno Domini 1911.

E. M. Porter  
Clerk.





No. 783385

To be given to the person  
Naturalized.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF



NATURALIZATION

Petition, Volume 2, Number 125

Description of holder: Age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 9 inches; color, White; complexion, medium; color of eyes, hazel; color of hair, Black; visible distinguishing marks, none

Name, age and place of residence of wife

Name, age and place of residence of minor children

ORIGINAL

State of Montana

County of Phillips

ss.

Johannus Godifudus Adriana Van Lashhoven  
(Signature of holder.)

Be it remembered, that Johannus Godifudus Adriana Van Lashhoven  
then residing at number Stratum

City  
From 4State  
Territory of  
District

Netherlands

Died,

to his naturalization was a subject of Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands having applied to be admitted a  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and at a regular term of the District  
Court of County of Phillips held at Malta on the 19 day of December  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen, the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-  
tinuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the  
date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all  
respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon  
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof

the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 24 day of December  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen, and of our Independence the  
one hundred and Forty One

Clerk of the District Court  
(Official character of attester.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



No 783386



Petition Number 126  
Description of holder's age 3 years height 2 feet 6 inches color white complexion  
Medium color of eyes hazel color of hair Dark brown visible distinguishing  
marks none

Name and place of residence of wife

Name and place of residence of minor children

State of Ontario  
County of Phillips

Theodoros Hendrihus Marinus Von Laarhoven  
(Signature of holder)

It is represented that Theodoros Hendrihus Marinus Von Laarhoven  
then residing at number  
town of Stratum  
Netherlands  
who previous  
to his naturalization was a subject of the Netherlands having applied to be admitted a  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law and also  
regular term of the District  
Court of County of Phillips held at Malta  
on the 19 day of December  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-  
tinuously within the United States for at least five years and in this Territory for at least one year immediately preceding the  
date of the filing of his petition and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all  
respects complied with the law in relation thereto and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon  
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

the testimony of the court of said court is hereby affirmed on the 21 day of December  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen and of our Independence the  
one hundred and forty one

Clerk of the District Court  
(Official character of petition)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No 783387



Petition Volume 2 Number 164

Description of holder: Age 47 years height 5 feet 9 inches color white complexion medium color of eyes blue color of hair brown visible distinguishing mark, none

Name, age and place of residence of wife Lucola, age 64 resides at Malta Montana

Name, age and place of residence of minor children

Martinius age 20 resides at Malta Montana

Johannus age 16 resides at Malta Montana

State of Montana

County of Phillips

Cornelius Van Raarhoven

(Signature of holder)

It is recommended that Cornelius Von Raarhoven

then residing at number Stratum

City of <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory of</sup> Netherlands <sup>who previous</sup>  
has <sup>been</sup> naturalized as a subject of <sup>citizen of</sup> <sup>Kingdom of</sup> Netherlands <sup>having applied to be admitted a</sup>  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law and as a regular <sup>term of the</sup> District  
Court of County of Phillips held at Malta <sup>on the</sup> <sup>day of</sup> December  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-  
tinuously within the United States for at least five years and in this <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory</sup> for at least one year immediately preceding the  
date of the filing of his petition and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all  
respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon  
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

The testimony taken <sup>in</sup> the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and <sup>seventeen</sup> <sup>and of our Independence the</sup>  
one hundred and <sup>fourty one</sup>

Clerk of the District Court  
(Official character of officer)



No. 1062713

To be given to the person  
Naturalized

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



## DECLARATION OF NATURALIZATION

Petition, Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Description of holder: Age, 24 years; height, 6 feet, 0 inches; color, white; complexion, ruddy; color of eyes, blue; color of hair, black; visible distinguishing marks, cut scar, half inch, on right hand at base of index finger.  
Name, age and place of residence of wife, single  
Names, ages and places of residence of minor children, none

# ORIGINAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

County of San Diego

s.s. Henry Van Laarhoven

(Signature of holder.)

Be it remembered, that HENRY VAN LAARHOVEN  
then residing at number \_\_\_\_\_  
City of \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, who previous  
to his naturalization was a subject of the Netherlands, having applied to be admitted a  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and also regular term of the Superior  
Court of California held at Camp Kearny, on the 27th day of July  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen, the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-  
tinuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the  
date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all  
respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon  
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 27th day of July  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen and of our Independence the  
one hundred and forty-second.

J. B. McLees, Clerk

By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy

(Official character of attorney.)



No 1139817

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To be given to the person  
Naturalized

DEPARTMENT OF



NATURALIZATION

Division Volume 15 Number 3438

Description of holder Age 27 years height 5 feet 9 inches color White complexion  
Ruddy color of eyes Gray color of hair Brown visible distinguishing  
marks Scar 1/8" left eye. R.M. left shoulder.

Name, age and place of residence of wife Edna Van Laachoven

Names, ages and places of residence of minor children

## ORIGINAL

State of Virginia  
Prince George County

ss.

Tony Van Laachoven

(Signature of holder)

Be it remembered that Tony Van Laachoven  
then residing at number 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory of</sup> <sup>who previous</sup>  
Camp Lee, Virginia. <sup>his</sup> <sup>citizen</sup> <sup>subject of</sup> <sup>Holland.</sup> <sup>regular</sup> <sup>term of the</sup> <sup>Circuit</sup>

to his naturalization was a <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory of</sup> <sup>who previous</sup>  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and also  
Court of Prince George County held at <sup>regular</sup> <sup>term of the</sup> <sup>Circuit</sup>  
on the day of JAN 24 1919

in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and <sup>the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-</sup>  
the court having found that the petitioner had resided con-  
tinuously within the United States for at least five years and in this <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory of</sup> <sup>who previous</sup>  
territory for at least one year immediately preceding the  
date of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all  
respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon  
ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

Attest my hand and the seal of said court is hereto affixed in the <sup>State</sup> <sup>Territory of</sup> <sup>who previous</sup>  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and <sup>one hundred and forty-third.</sup> <sup>and of our Independence the</sup>  
one hundred and forty-third.

J. F. Temple  
Deputy Clerk  
(Official character of signature)

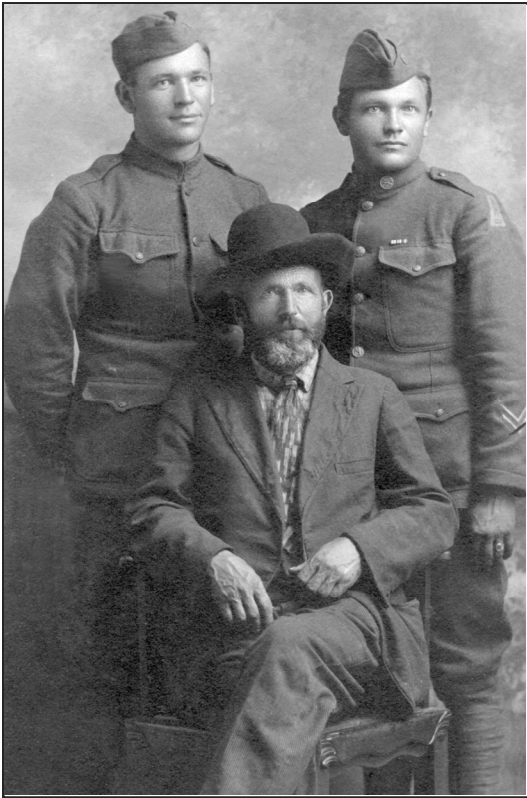
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



## Final Proofs Supporting Homestead Claims And Military Service

On February 6, 1918, Cornelius filed his Notice of Intention to Make Final Proof for his three year homestead claim in the District Court at Malta, Montana on March 30, 1918. Cornelius' prove-up was suspended because his final naturalization papers were not filed with the Court and the suspension was mailed to Cornelius on March 2, 1918.

Cornelius filed the final paperwork to prove-up his homestead claim on April 1, 1918. The paperwork consisted of various documents including a Final Affidavit Required of Homestead Claimants dated March 30, 1918; Final Proof, Testimony of Claimant dated March 30, 1918; Notice For Publication dated March 30, 1918, Final Proof, Testimony of Witness (Guy Morris) dated March 30, 1918 and Final Proof, Testimony of Witness (Ruben McCreary) dated March 30, 1918. Although the April 1, 1918 filing was suspended, Cornelius' Certificate of Naturalization was received on April 3, 1918 and his Final Certificate of Homestead was prepared and signed by Department of the Interior. The Final Certificate was posted June 7, 1918 and approved January 11, 1919. Cornelius' Homestead Entry and Patent Record was issued February 19, 1919 and filed for record on September 2, 1922.



**CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN (B. 1864) AND HIS  
SONS. BROW L TO R: HENRY AND JOHN VAN  
LAARHOVEN CORNELIUS VAN LAARHOVEN SITTING.**

From November 9, 1914, the date Cornelius and his family first established their actual residence on his homestead through April 1, 1918, the date Cornelius filed his Final Proof to establish a claim to his homestead, Cornelius built a house 32 by 26 feet of lumber at a cost of \$200, built a barn 32 by 28 feet of lumber at a cost of \$150, built a cow barn 18 by 16 feet probably of lumber at a cost of \$60, built 2 1/2 miles of fence at a cost of \$150 and broke 60 of his 160 acres at a cost of \$300. He and his family were never absent from their homestead from the date they established residency, although see the 1916 post card sent by Martin to his father in Little Black, Wisconsin. Clearly Cornelius could not have been continuously on his farm if he was in Little Black, Wisconsin in 1916. Cornelius' family consisted of himself, his wife and two minor children. He never sold or agree to sell any portion of the homestead, he did not option, mortgage or agree to option or mortgage or convey the homestead or any part of it, and he did not have personal property of any kind elsewhere than on his homestead claim.

Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius Van Laarhoven enlisted in the United States Army at Malta, Montana on May 4, 1918. Antonius Antonius went by the name Tony after immigrating to the United States. Tony Van Laarhoven is the name shown on his military documents. At the time he enlisted, Antonius was 25 years and 9 months old and a teamster by occupation. He was described as 5 foot, 9 inches tall, ruddy complexion with gray eyes and brown hair. He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Co. 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 164<sup>th</sup> D.B. Antonius was a noncommissioned officer. His service number was 2707302, his rank was Musician 2<sup>nd</sup> class and he was authorized to wear one silver war service chevron.

Henry was drafted into the United States Army at Malta, Montana on May 24, 1918. His service number was 2786242. He served as a Bugler in Company H, 157<sup>th</sup> Infantry. When he was drafted, he was a 24 years old farmer. He was described as 6 feet tall, medium complexion with black hair and blue eyes.

Petrus filed his Notice of Intention To Make Final Proof in support of his homestead on April 25, 1918. In his prove-up, he said he was absent from his homestead leaving May 15, 1916 and returning October 10, 1916, leaving June 7, 1917 and returning August 28, 1917. Petrus said he was 31 years old and married with one child. He married Catherine Van Lyssel on August 21, 1917 in DePere, Wisconsin. The child's (Cornelius John Van Laarhoven) birth certificate indicates the child was born in Malta, Montana on May 30, 1918. The child's birth and death certificates indicate Petrus' wife was Katheryn Van Lyssel. Petrus' family made continuous residence on their homestead from August 28, 1917 onward. He had no personal property of any kind elsewhere than on his homestead. One can only imagine what Petrus and his wife's

life must have been like living with a child in a 10 by 12 foot house on a claim with no amenities.

Petrus' homestead had chocolate loam soil. 120 of the 160 acres were cultivable. There was no timber on the homestead. In 1916, he broke 3 acres and seeded 3 acres to corn which he cut for feed. In 1917, Petrus broke 8 acres and seed all to corn which he cut for feed. In 1918, he broke 9 acres and seeded 10 acres to flax and 10 acres to corn. It cost Petrus \$130 to break 20 acres. Petrus built a house 10 by 12 feet of lumber at a cost of \$75. He built a grainery 10 by 12 feet of lumber at a cost of \$80. He installed a 15 foot well at a cost of \$25 and built 1 1/2 mile of wire fence at a cost of \$80. Petrus explained that he had a \$50 mortgage on his homestead to secure payment on money borrowed to buy seed and to pay the balance on breaking land.

Petrus' Final Proof was rejected as premature on June 19, 1918. He filed a reply on July 23, 1918 detailing time spent on and away from his homestead, including submitting a statement signed by two witnesses. Apparently, he was successful in his arguments since his Final Certificate for homestead was issued on July 23, 1918 and approved on June 26, 1919. The Final Certificate was filed for record on September 3, 1918. Petrus' Homestead Patent was issued July 18, 1919 and filed for record on September 15, 1936.

Johannes Godefriedus Adrianus Van Laarhoven was inducted into the United States Army on June 23, 1918 at Phillips County, Montana to serve for the period of the emergency. He was a private in Company F, 306<sup>th</sup> Infantry, U.S. Army. He also served in Company L, 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry, U.S. Army. He sailed from the United States on August 11, 1918 and served in France. His transcript of service record indicates under battle, engagements, expeditions that he was involved in the Foret-d' Argonne sector and Merrse Agonne. He was not wounded and received no decorations, service medals, citations or awards. He returned to the United States on April 25, 1919 and was honorably discharged on May 22, 1919 by reason of demobilization. Upon discharge, his character was described as excellent.

Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus Van Laarhoven was inducted into the service on June 24, 1918 by the Local Board for Phillips County, State of Montana. He was discharged from the draft for domestic service on June 28, 1918 by Brigadier General Burr at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash and his discharge was approved June 1, 1920. The name on the discharge papers is Martin, not Crijfogonus Ambrosius Martinus. Apparently, Martin did not physically enter military service given the four day duration of service.

Cornelius purchased Petrus Antonius Johannus' homestead for \$800 on July 5, 1918. After the purchase, Cornelius owned 320 acres in Malta, Montana. Presumably Petrus and his family moved back to DePere, Wisconsin since their next child was born in DePere on September 19, 1919, and three more children were born in DePere, two on July 12, 1921 and one April 29, 1923.

Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius was Honorably Discharged from the United States Army at Camp Funston, Kansas on February 18, 1919. At the time of discharge, he was not qualified in horsemanship, marksmanship or as a gunner. He served in no battles, engagements or skirmishes. He received no wounds during his service. His only knowledge of any vocation was as a teamster. During his service, he was never absence without leave or absent from duty. When he was discharged, he was married to Edna Van Laarhoven, in good physical condition and of excellent character. Also, when discharge, he was entitled to travel pay back to Malta, Montana. The name on his military papers is Tony, not Antonius Engelbertus Gregorius.

Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven was given an Honorable Discharge from the Army on April 30, 1919. He was serving at Fort D.A. Russell, Wyoming at the time of his discharge. Hendrikus was discharge by reason of Circular 106 W.D. 1918. Upon discharge, Hendrikus was not an officer, he was not qualified in marksmanship, horsemanship or as a gunner. Under battles, engagements, skirmishes and expeditions, his Enlistment Record notes A.E.F. It is unknown what A.E.F means. During his service, Hendrikus was not wounded. Upon discharge, he was in good health, single and of excellent character. Under remarks on his Enlistment Record it says, honest and faithful. No A.W.O. L. or absence under G.O. 31 W. D. 1912 and G.O.45 W. D. 1914. After discharge, he was entitled to travel pay to Malta, Montana. The name on his military papers is Henry D. D. Van Laarhoven, not Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus Van Laarhoven.



Hendrikus Domitianus Donatus filed his Notice of Intent To Make Proof in support of his homestead on July 14, 1920. He filed his Final Proof on August 28, 1920. In his homestead prove-up, Hendrikus said he was 26, unmarried with no children and his post-office address was Bowdoin, Montana. He said he stayed on his homestead until April 15, 1918 when he got ready to enter the Army. Hendrikus said, he was drafted into the Army on May 24, 1918 "went across and returned and was discharged April 30, 1919." He was drafted into the United States Army at Malta, Montana. His service number was 2786242. He served as a Bugler in Company H, 157th Infantry. Hendrikus was a farmer, 24 years old at the time he was drafted. He was described as 6 feet tall, medium complexion with black hair and blue eyes. Henry wrote to the Land Office, Glasgow, Montana in June 1918 saying, "I have joined the colors and wish an indefinite leave of absence" from his homestead.

In Hendrikus' September 19, 1916 Petition For Designation, he described the land as rough, hilly, stony, broken grazing land, wholly impossible of irrigation from any source at any cost. He said the only possible source of water supply in the vicinity is one of the forks of Beaver Creek that he described as "nothing more than a coulee and it is dry at all times throughout [sic] its entire length except after heavy rains, or when the snow is going off; that there is no bottom land along the said coulee that could be irrigated by damming the coulee." He went on to explain that there were no underground streams, wells, or springs on or in the vicinity of the land flowing water in a quantity sufficient to be used for irrigating purposes. He concluded saying, that he knew from his own personal knowledge that it was wholly impossible to irrigate any portion of the land at any cost from any known source of water supply, and that it would be impossible to irrigate the land even though water was available.

In his Application For Reduction of The Required Area of Cultivation filed in October 1919, he explained the character of the soil and condition of the property's surface as gravel and sand with a rolling surface. He described the land as hilly, broken and bench land with no timber or other growth on the land, except cactus, sage brush and grease-wood. Although he did not know the exact altitude, he explained a post near the land, "of about like altitude, showed over 2,000 feet above sea level." He explained that about 20-21 acres is level enough to make breaking possible, and described the remainder of the land as generally valuable for grazing only.

In Hendrikus' Application, he described the climatic conditions in the locality of the land as receiving very little rainfall, not enough to produce a crop, rainfall and precipitation so light as not to make cultivation practicable. He explained that in 1917, he planted 6 acres in corn but received no crop due to drought, that he planted the same 6 acres in wheat in 1918, but received no harvest and that he planted the same tract to wheat in 1919, but got back about the seed, but of light and poor quality. He said the temperature rises in summer to 90-110 degrees and drops in winter to 72 degrees below zero.

In Hendrikus' Final Proof, he said his land had no timber and 20 acres of cultivable land. There was no indication the land had coal, salines or minerals of any kind. He had 5 acres on his homestead in wheat in 1917, but no crop. He had 5 acres in wheat in 1918, but no crop and in 1920, he had 20 acres in flax. The improvements on his homestead were his house 18 by 24 feet built of boards and worth \$50, a spring, 20 acres of broke land (he broke 3 acres in 1916 and another 3 acres in 1917) and his property was fenced. The total value of the improvements was about \$1,000. He had not sold, contracted to sell, optioned, mortgaged or agree to option or mortgage his homestead. He had no personal property of any kind elsewhere than on his homestead claim.

Hendrikus' Final Proof was suspended until he produced evidence of his naturalization, which he did on October 20, 1920. His Final Certificate of Homestead was issued October 20, 1920 and approved February 5, 1921. His Homestead Patent was issued March 2, 1921.

DISCHARGE FROM DRAFT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That... *Martin Van Larkhoven*  
.....is hereby DISCHARGED from the military  
service of the UNITED STATES by reason of... *24 Jan 1918*  
*Camp Lewis, Dacrocystitis*  
.....  
FIT FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE ONLY  
.....  
SAID... *Martin Van Larkhoven*  
was inducted into the service from the jurisdiction of the #LOCAL BOARD for  
... *Phillips Co.* # ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE of *Mont.*  
on the... *24* day of... *June* 1918

While this certificate discharges the person named herein from his present obligation to serve in the Army, it does not operate as a permanent bar to his subsequent entrance into the military service. Under Section 5 of the Act of May 18, 1917, all registered persons remain subject to the draft unless exempted or excused as in that Act provided. Therefore, this discharge does not excuse the holder from obedience to the process of Exemption Boards.

Given at... *Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.* this... *28th* day of *June* 1918  
By # (command) of... *Brig Gen Burr*  
*Sam M Johnson*  
.....  
1ST LIEUT., INFANTRY, N. A., ~~ADJUTANT~~  
ASSISTANT TO CAMP ADJUTANT

~~#Strike out words not applicable.~~

Note. - This form will be used for discharge of aliens and alien enemies and of men rejected on account of physical unfitness, dependency, etc.

Form No. 638, A. Washington, D. C. JUN 1 1920

Paid \$60 under Act of Congress, approved  
February 24th, 1919.

C. E. GRAY,  
Major, Q. M. Corps.

American Lake, Wash.  
Office of Camp Quartermaster

Paid in full \$... *40.00*  
*Reeder*  
2nd Lieut. Q. M. Corps, N. A.

# Honorable Discharge from The United States Army



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

*This is to certify that* Van Ladschoven  
† 2207302 Musinian 2nd/32 2nd Co. 34 Bn. 164th D. B.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONEST AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of: W. A. Civic # 77

Said Rony Van Ladschoven was born in Endhoven, in the State of Holland.  
When enlisted he was 25 1/2 years of age and by occupation a Plumber.  
He had Gray eyes, Brown hair, Ruddy complexion, and was 5 feet 9 inches in height.

Given under my hand at Camp Funston, Kansas this 18 day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Sam. A. Williams

54.85

Captain of Infantry

Commanding.

Form No. 536, A. G. O.  
Oct. 9-18.

2-3164

\*Insert name, Christian name first; e. g., "John Doe."

†Insert Army serial number, grade, company and regiment or arm or corps or department; e. g., "1,620,302"; "Corporal, Company A, 1st Infantry"; "Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps"; "Sergeant, First Class, Medical Department."

‡If discharged prior to expiration of service, give number, date, and source of order or full description of authority therefor.



# ENLISTMENT RECORD

Name: Tony Van Laarkhoven Grade: Mus 2nd Cl.  
 Enlisted, or Inducted, May 4, 1918, at Malta Montana  
 Serving in First enlistment period at date of discharge.  
 Prior service: \* None

Noncommissioned officer: Musician 2nd Cl.  
~~Marksmanship, gunner qualification or rating: None~~  
~~Horsemanship: None~~

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: None  
 This soldier entitled to wear One Silver War Service Chevrons.

Knowledge of any vocation: Seamster

Wounds received in service: None

Physical condition when discharged: Good

Typhoid prophylaxis completed May 10 - 1918

Paratyphoid prophylaxis completed May 10 - 1918

Married or single: Married

Character: Excellent

Remarks: No A. W. O. L. or absence from duty 30 45/1, 4 or 31/12

Entitled to Travel Pay to Malta Montana

Entitled to Reduced Fare

Signature of soldier: Tony Van Laarkhoven

Louie Baller  
 2nd. Lt. Inf. U. S. A.

Commanding 2nd Co. 3rd Bn. 164th D. B.

TRANSPORTATION ISSUED  
 FEB 18 1919  
 U. S. DEPT. OF WAR

Print name and address of soldier in full, and date of enlistment. Also print name and address of source of order appointing same.

3-8164



UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

January 1, 1925.

Mr. Tony Van Laarhoven, ✓  
War. W.Va.

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
0.21 MC

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith your Adjusted Service Certificate, issued pursuant to the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, in the amount of \$ 581.00 , based upon the amount of your Adjusted Service Credit, as certified to this Bureau by the Department which you last served while in the Military or Naval forces of the United States.

If correspondence be necessary with this Bureau in regard to your Adjusted Compensation, you are respectfully requested to refer to A 3187129

For the Director,

Chief, Adjusted Compensation Division.

Incl.

United States of America



## Certification of Military Service

.....

*This certifies that*

Tony Van Laar Hoven 2707302

*was a member of the*

United States Army

*from*

May 4, 1918

*to*

February 18, 1919

*Service was terminated by*

Honorable Discharge

*Last Grade, Rank, or Rating*

Musician Second Class

*Active Service Dates*

Same as above

.....

*Given at St. Louis, Missouri, on* May 7, 1982

National Personnel Records Center  
(Military Personnel Records)  
National Archives and Records Service  
General Services Administration

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION IS THE PHYSICAL CUSTODIAN OF THIS PERSON'S MILITARY RECORD.

(This form not valid without official seal.)

R6-6954 (1/81)



# Honorable Discharge from The United States Army



FILED IN 109-107  
CLARK COUNTY, MO.  
REGISTERED BY BOOK & PAGE  
BOOK OF 78 A. D. 1945  
PAGE 11 of Book 2 M. and P. 377  
of DISCH. page 377  
Jm Reeters  
DEPUTY

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify, That Henry D. D. Van Laarhoven  
A. S. 2786242 Bugler Co. H. 157th Infantry

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONEST AND FAITHFUL  
SERVICE, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service of the  
UNITED STATES by reason of: Circular 106 W. D. 1918

Said Henry D. D. Van Laarhoven was born  
in Castelheer, in the State of Holland  
When enlisted he was 24 years of age and by occupation a Farmer  
He had Blue eyes Black hair, Medium complexion, and  
was 6 feet — inches in height.

Given under my hand at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. this  
30 day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen

H. C. Smith

H. C. Smith

Major A. G. D. Por. Adj.  
Commanding.

Form No. 535, A. G. O.  
Oct. 9-18.

\*Insert name, Christian name first; e. g., "John Doe."

†Insert Army serial number, grade, company and regiment or arm or corps or department; e. g., "1,620,302"; "Corporal,  
Company A, 1st Infantry"; "Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps"; "Sergeant, First Class, Medical Department."

‡If discharged prior to expiration of service, give number, date, and source of order or full description of authority therefor.

2-2144

# ENLISTMENT RECORD

Name: Henry D. D. Van Laarhoven Grade: Private  
 Enlisted, or Inducted, 5-24-, 1918, at Malta Mont.  
 Serving in First enlistment period at date of discharge.  
 Prior service: \* None.

Noncommissioned officer: No  
~~Marksmanship, gunner qualification or rating:~~ Not qualified.  
 Horsemanship: Not mounted.  
 Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: A. E. F.

Knowledge of any vocation: Farmer  
 Wounds received in service: None  
 Physical condition when discharged: Good  
Triple Typhoid prophylaxis completed 6-12-1918  
 Paratyphoid prophylaxis completed 6-12-1918  
 Married or single: Single  
 Character: Excellent

Remarks: Service: Honest and faithful. No A. W. O. L. or absence under  
G. O. 31 W. D. 1912 and G. O. 45 W. D. 1914.  
 Entitled to travel pay to: Malta Montana

Signature of soldier: Henry D. D. Van Laarhoven  
 SIGNED BONDS, Section 1, of  
 the Revenue Act of 1918, approved  
 January 24 1919, PAID

A. G. D.  
 1st Lieut. A. G. D., Asst. Per. Adjt.

APR 30 1919  
 FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.  
 PAID IN FULL \$ 134.30

Commanding \_\_\_\_\_

Basil H. Squire

Give company and regiment or corps or department, with inclusion dates of service in each enlistment.  
 Give date of qualification or rating and number, date, and source of order authorizing same.

3-3164 4



CERTIFICATE IN LIEU OF LOST OR DESTROYED

# DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE



REGISTER'S OFFICE  
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, WIS.

Received for Record the 27th  
day of April A. D. 1931  
at 9 o'clock A.M. and Recorded in  
Vol. 1 of Deoch on page 1712

W. J. Coch  
REGISTER

To all Whom it May Concern: #3135679

Know ye, That Johannes G. A. VanLaarhoven, a Private  
of Company F, 306th Infantry  
U.S. Army, who was inducted  
on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine  
hundred and eight, at Phillips County, Minn.  
to serve for period of the emergency was Honorably Discharged  
from the service of the United States on the twenty-second day of May,  
one thousand nine hundred and nine tens, by reason of  
demobilization.  
Also served in Company L, 138th Infantry.

This Certificate is given under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902,  
to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges, to  
honorably discharged officers or enlisted men or their widows, upon evidence that the original discharge  
certificate has been lost or destroyed, and upon the condition imposed by said Act that this certificate  
"shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay,  
bounty, or other allowances, or as evidence in any other case."

Given at the War Department, Washington, D. C., this fifteenth day of  
August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

N. S. Chickering  
Adjutant General  
8-2646c

WAR DEPT. FORM NO. 0150-2  
September 24, 1926

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



TRANSCRIPT FROM RECORD OF SERVICE.

Prior service

None

Battles, engagements, expeditions

Four d'Argonne, sector  
and Meuse Argonne

Wounds received in action

None

Decorations, service medals, citations, awarded

None

Service overseas

in France

Arrived at port on return to U.S. April 25, 1919.

Character given on discharge

Excellent

Certificate in Lieu of Lost or Destroyed Discharged Certificate previously issued in this case

None

Remarks

None.

Note: This certificate is issued from the office of The Adjutant General of the Army without erasure. Any addition, alteration or erasure made thereon is unauthorized.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

(Land Office)

Blair gear Serial No. 31666

Final Hd., Act May 20, 1862

Act June 6, 1912 (Public = 179)

Send Patent to

Feb 20 1919

Appearance by

Patent Transmitted  
To Local Office

Approved for Patenting

Jan. 11, 1919 B. E. Pabel  
(Initials.)

List No.

Patent No.

Dated , 19

B LIST 560

ACTION TAKEN

JUN 2

Trip Dec. Dist. to entry-  
G. H. B. C.

A

PAT NO 367081  
Feb. 19. 1919  
M. J. A.

031666

4-659

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

At Glasgow, Montana.

The annexed papers were filed the  
day and hour noted thereon.

~~Rejection~~ susp April 1-1918  
because final naturalization  
papers.  
3-2-18 susp. mailed

\_\_\_\_\_, Register.

\_\_\_\_\_, Receiver.

NOTICE.

I hereby acknowledge due service of notice of  
the action in this case and of my right of appeal  
within 30 days.

By registered letter \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ appeal filed.

6-1873



4-001 a

FILL OUT THIS BLANK WITH INK.

Status Clerk:

Please furnish status appearing on the Tract Books affecting

\_\_\_\_\_ *Glasgow* Entry No. *031666*

Claimant's name \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ Tp. \_\_\_\_\_ R. \_\_\_\_\_ Meridian \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

T. B. Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, p. \_\_\_\_\_

*1/*, 191 *9* *B. E. P.* Div. *C*  
(Date of request.) (Full name of clerk.)

Does posting and survey agree with above description *yes*

Conflicts \_\_\_\_\_

Rights-of-way \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawals \_\_\_\_\_

Information wanted as to \_\_\_\_\_

Date furnished *1/6*, 191 *9* *Y. H. M.*  
(Full name of clerk.)

This slip will be filed with case to which it pertains, and the status clerk, who must sign same, will be held responsible for its correctness.

CLAY TALLMAN,  
Commissioner.

U. S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONTANA.  
Filed DEC 9 1914  
at 10:00 o'clock AM

Form 1007  
Approved by the Secretary of the Interior December 16, 1911.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

# HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Glasgow Montana, SERIAL NO. 081386  
1444196  
APPLICATION. RECEIPT NO.

I, Cornelius Van Laarhoven (Give full Christian name.) Male (Male or female.), a resident of Malta, Valley Co., Montana (Town, County, and State.), do hereby apply to enter, under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, the

E 1/2 E 1/2 Section 35,  
Township 29 N, Range 37 E, Mont Meridian, containing 160 acres, within the Glasgow Montana land district;

and I do solemnly swear that I am not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that I have declared my intentions to become a citizen of the United States, and

am Married and over age of 21 yrs (State whether the head of a family, married or unmarried, or over twenty-one years of age, and if not over twenty-one, applicant must set forth the facts which constitute him the head of a family.)

that my post-office address is Malta, Montana; that this application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation; that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making this entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the Government of the United States will inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself. I further swear that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered and acquired title to, nor am I now claiming, under an entry made under any of the nonmineral public-land laws, an amount of land which, together with the land now applied for, will exceed in the aggregate 320 acres; and that I have not heretofore made any entry under the homestead laws, or filed a soldier's or sailor's declaratory statement, except

none

(Here describe former homestead entry by section, township, range, land district, and number of entry; how perfected, or if not perfected state that fact.)

that I am well acquainted with the character of the land herein applied for and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having personally examined same; that there is not to my knowledge within the limits thereof any vein or lode or quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, nor any deposit of coal, placer, cement, gravel, salt spring, or deposit of salt, nor other valuable mineral deposit; that no portion of said land is claimed for mining purposes under the local customs or rules of miners, or otherwise; that no portion of said land is worked for mineral during any part of the year by any person or persons; that said land is essentially nonmineral land, and that my application therefor is not made for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining title to mineral land; that the land is not occupied and improved by any Indian.

Examined and passed C. M. D. "O"  
DEC 12 1914 Posted in Allowance Made 146 5 1915 Cornelius Van Laarhoven (Sign here, with full Christian name.)

NOTE.—Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law for such offense. (See Sec. 120, U. S. Criminal Code, over.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing affidavit was read to or by affiant in my presence before affiant affixed signature thereto; that affiant is to me personally known (~~or has been satisfactorily identified before me~~);

by \_\_\_\_\_; (Give full name and post-office address.)

that I verily believe affiant to be a qualified applicant and the identical person hereinbefore described; and that said affidavit was duly subscribed and sworn to before me, at my office, in Glasgow

Valley Co. Montana, within the Glasgow (Town.)

Montana (County and State.) land district, this 9th day

of December, 1914

James B. James  
Register  
(Official designation of officer.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE at GLASGOW, Montana.

DEC 9 - 1914, 19    

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing application is for surveyed land of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, that there is no prior valid adverse right to the same, and has this day been allowed.

James B. James  
Register.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE.—CHAP. 6.

Sec. 125. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years. (Act, March 4, 1909. 35 Stat., 1111.)

c 6-771



OFFICE

## Clerk of the District Court

17th JUDICIAL DIST.

FRANK N. UTTER, Judge

10088/477

C. M. PORTER, Clerk

Malta, Mont., June 12th 1916

Commissioner of Naturalization,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Cornelius Van Laarhoven made homestead entry at the Glasgow Montana Land Office on December 9, 1914 for the following described lands: Serial No. 031666

~~E 1/2~~ Section 35, Township 29 N., Range 32 E. M.M.

At the time of making this homestead entry the above named alien filed his original declaration of intention with the land office and he now desires to make petition for <sup>Return of same</sup> naturalization, wherefore will you kindly request of the Land Office at Washington D. C. to return the Declaration of Intention to me at an early date.

Respectfully,

*C. M. Porter*  
Clerk of the District Court.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUN 23 1916

BUREAU OF

*not on index  
3/16/16  
AID*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS

FILE NUMBER

10088/477

June 23, 1916.

*C*  
Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

*Glasgow 031666*

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of Labor, there is forwarded herewith the application for the return of the following-described naturalization paper which is alleged to be on file in your office in support of a land entry. Please transmit the naturalization paper direct to Cornelius Van Laarhoven, Care, Clerk, District Court, Malta, Montana. Declaration of intention.

Respectfully,

*Richard L. Sampson*  
Commissioner of Naturalization.

Incl. 7770.



IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO Glasgow 031686 "C" GHB

1 Inc.

4-238 c

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON June 29, 1916.

Evidence of declaration  
of intention returned.

Mr. Cornelius Van Laarhoven,  
c/o C. M. Porter,  
Clerk of District Court,  
Malta, Montana.

My dear Sir:

Having reference to your request, I inclose herewith triplicate of the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States of Cornelius Van Laarhoven, which was filed in support of homestead entry No. 031686, made at Glasgow, Montana, Dec. 9, 1914.

Said tripliate was issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Outagami County, State of Wisconsin, May 31, 1912, and is forwarded at the request of the Bureau of Naturalization.

Very respectfully,

Assistant Commissioner.

6/27 GHB



For use in  
Homestead,  
Desert Land and  
Timber or Stone  
Entries

# Notice For Publication

(REGISTER)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Glasgow, Montana  
February 6, 1918, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Cornelius Van Laarhoven, of  
Malta, Montana, who, on Dec. 9, 1914, made  
Homestead, No I444196,  
(Kind of Application or entry)  
Serial No. 031666, for E 1/2 Sec 35 Township 29N Range 32E

Section \_\_\_\_\_, Township \_\_\_\_\_,  
Range \_\_\_\_\_, Meridian \_\_\_\_\_

has filed notice of intention to make Final Three year (3)  
(If Homestead, insert "Five Year," "Three Year" or "Commutation," as case may be)  
Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. M. Porter  
(Name of officer)  
Clerk of the District Court, at Malta, Montana  
on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

Claimant names as witnesses:

Guy T Morris, of Malta, Montana  
Reuben J McCreary, of Malta, Montana  
James LaNoir, of Malta, Montana  
George Jones, of Malra Montana

Register.

## CERTIFICATE AS TO POSTING OF NOTICE

APR 1 1918, 19\_\_\_\_

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above notice, or copy thereof, was by me posted in a conspicuous place in my  
office for a period of thirty days, I having first posted said notice on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of FEB 6 1918, 19\_\_\_\_

Register.

FEB 6 1918

HOUR

For use in  
Homestead and  
Desert Land  
Entries

## Notice of Intention to Make Final Proof

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE at.....Glasgow, Montana.....

February FEB 6 1918..... 19 18.

I,.....Cornelius Van Laarhoven....., of

Malta, Montana....., who, on Dec. 9....., 19 14....., made

Homestead....., No. 1444196.....  
(Kind of application or entry)

Serial No. Q31666....., for.....

E 1 E 1 Sec. 35 Township 29 N Range 32 E.....

....., Section....., Township

....., Range....., Meridian,

hereby give notice of my intention to make Final.....Three year (3).....  
(If Homestead, Insert "Five Year," "Three Year" or "Commutation," as case may be)

Proof, to establish my claim to the land above described, before C. M. Porter.....

Clerk of the District Court..... at  
(Name of officer)

Malta, Montana.....on the MAR 30 1918.....day of.....

.....19....., by two of the following witnesses:

Guy T Morris....., of Malta, Montana  
Reuben J McCreary....., of Malta, Montana  
James LaNair....., of Malta, Montana  
George Jones....., of Malta, MontanaCornelius Van Laarhoven  
(Signature of Claimant)

FEB 6 1918

191.....

Notice of the above intention to make proof will be published in the.....

Call  
(Name of Newspaper)Malta  
(Place of Publication)for a period of 5 consecutive....., which I hereby designate as the newspaper  
published nearest the land above described.No information now  
in this office war-  
ranting field invest-  
igation.

MAR 10 1918

IRA LANTZ,  
Chief Field Div.

FINAL AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS.

I, Cornelius Van Laarhoven, having made a Homestead Entry of  
the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ E 1/2 E 1/2 \_\_\_\_\_, Section 35,  
Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana \_\_\_\_\_ Meridian,  
subject to entry at \_\_\_\_\_ Glasgow \_\_\_\_\_, under  
section No. 2289 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do now  
apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of section No. \_\_\_\_\_  
of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and for that purpose do  
solemnly \_\_\_\_\_ swear \_\_\_\_\_ that I am a naturalized citizen \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Native-born or naturalized.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ citizen of the United States;  
that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated and resided  
upon said land since the \_\_\_\_\_ 9th \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ November 1914 \_\_\_\_\_,  
19\_\_\_\_, to the present time; that no part of said land has been alien-  
ated, except as provided in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes, but  
that I am the sole bona fide owner as an actual settler; that I will  
bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and, fur-  
ther, that I have not heretofore perfected or abandoned an entry made  
under the homestead laws of the United States, except \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Cornelius Van Laarhoven*  
(Sign plainly, with full Christian name.)

**NOTE.**—Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law  
for such offense. (See Sec. 125, U. S. Criminal Code, below.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing affidavit was read to or by  
affiant in my presence before affiant affixed signature thereto; that  
I verily believe affiant to be a credible person and the identical  
person hereinbefore described, and that said affidavit was duly sub-  
scribed and sworn to before me, at my office, in \_\_\_\_\_ Malta \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Phillips County, Montana \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ day  
(County and State.)  
of \_\_\_\_\_ March \_\_\_\_\_, 1918.

*E. M. Porter*  
Clerk of the District Court

(Official designation of officer.)

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE.

Sec. 125.\*Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years.

6-1524



MLC

Glasgow, Montana

April 2, 1918

Cornelius Van Laarhoven

Malta, Montana

////////// final proof 031666

April 1, 1918

suspended

requires final naturalization papers

procure same

RECEIVED  
U. S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Rhodes Printing Company, Glasgow, Montana

For use in  
HOMESTEAD,  
DESERT LAND, and  
TIMBER or STONE  
Entries.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(PUBLISHER)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Glasgow Montana  
February 6 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Cornelius Van Laarhoven, of  
Malta Montana, who, on Dec. 9, 1914, made  
Homestead (Kind of application or entry), No 1444196, for  
Serial No. 031666, E 1/4 Township 29N, Range 32E, Section, Meridian,

Township, Range, Meridian,  
has filed notice of intention to make Three year (3)  
(If homestead, insert "five year," "three year," or "commutation," as case may be.)

Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. M. Porter, Clerk of the  
(Name of Officer)

District Court at Malta Montana, on the MAR 30 1918 day of  
1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Guy T. Morris, of Malta, Montana  
Reuben J. McCreary, of Malta, Montana  
James LaNoir, of Malta, Montana  
George Jones, of Malta, Montana

Register.

## AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Publisher: Return this form to  
the Register at the end of the period of  
publication, with the "Affidavit of Pub-  
lication" properly executed.

I, P. R. Flint, Publisher  
(Publisher or foreman.)

Malta Call, (Name of newspaper.)  
published weekly at Malta, Montana, (Place.)  
(Daily or weekly.)

do solemnly swear that a copy of the above notice, as per clipping attached,  
was published weekly in the regular and entire  
(Daily or weekly.)

issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for five  
consecutive weeks, commencing with the  
issue dated February 13th 1918, and ending with the  
issue dated March 27th 1918, 1918.

(Signature.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of March, 1918

Clerk of the District Court  
(Official designation)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION  
Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Glasgow, Montana,  
February 6, 1918.  
Notice is hereby given that Cornelius  
Van Laarhoven, of Malta, Montana, who,  
on Dec. 9, 1914, made Homestead entry, No.  
1444196, Serial No. 031666, for E 1/4 E 1/4  
Sec. 35, Township 29N, Range 32E, Mon-  
tana Meridian, has filed notice of intention  
to make Three year (3) Proof, to establish  
claim to the land above described, before  
C. M. Porter, Clerk of the District Court,  
at Malta, Montana, on the 30th day of  
March, 1918.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Guy T. Morris, Reuben J. McCreary,  
James LaNoir, George Jones, all of Malta,  
Montana.  
THOMAS R. JONES,  
Register.

RECEIVED  
U.S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.

DATE APR 1 - 1918

HOUR 17 20

4-369

Form approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 14, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
**HOMESTEAD ENTRY.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_ Glasgow \_\_\_\_\_, No. 031666

**FINAL PROOF.**

Receipt No. 2089589

**TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT.**

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post-office address?

ANSWER. Cornelius Van Laarhoven, over the age of 21 years  
Malta Montana

QUESTION 2. Are you a native-born citizen of the United States, and if so, in what State or Territory were you born? (If foreign born, or if native born and later naturalized in a foreign country, see Note 1.)

ANSWER. Naturalized, Ctf herewith enclosed

QUESTION 3. Are you the same person who made Homestead Entry No. 031666, at the Glasgow Land Office on the 9th day of December, 1914, for the E<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> Sec 35,

Section \_\_\_\_\_, Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana Meridian? If not, give relationship to entryman.

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 4. Are you married or single? ANSWER. married

QUESTION 5. If married, of whom does your family consist?

ANSWER. Wife and two minor children

QUESTION 6. If a married woman, state whether your husband now has an unperfected homestead entry, and during what time he has resided on this land with you. Also state his citizenship qualifications. (See Note 1 at bottom of third page.)

ANSWER.

QUESTION 7. When did you first establish actual residence upon this land?

Nov 9 1914

ANSWER.

QUESTION 8. When was your house built on this land?

ANSWER. During November 1914

QUESTION 9. Have either you or your family ever been absent from the homestead since establishing residence?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 10. If there has been such absence, give the dates covered by each absence; and as to each absence state whether you, your family, or both, were thus absent and the reason for each such absence.

ANSWER. None

60/217



QUESTION 11. Describe the land embraced in above entry by legal subdivisions, showing fully the character of same, and kind and amount of timber, if any.

ANSWER.

Subdivision.	Acres cultivable.	Acres timbered.	Feet timber.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 Chocolate loam soil	100	no	no

QUESTION 12. State the number of acres cultivated, kind of crop planted, and amount harvested, each year.

ANSWER. 1919 15 .. Broke 5 acres, .. Seeded 5 acres to oats, .. Harv 8.80 bu  
 1916., Broke 20 acres Seeded 25 acres to garden and oats, .. Harv! 200 bu.  
 1917., Broke ~~20~~<sup>35</sup> acres, .. Seeded 40 acres to flax and oats, .. Harv! 150 Oats  
 19 ..,  
 19 ..,  
 19 ..,

QUESTION 13. Describe fully and in detail the amount and kind of improvements and number of acres under cultivation on each subdivision. State total value of improvements on the claim.

ANSWER.

Subdivision.	Character of improvements.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 House 32x26 built of lumber	Cost 200.00
Barn 32x28 "	" 150.00
Cow barn 18x16	60.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles fence	150.00
60 acres breaking	300.00

QUESTION 14. Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business?

No

ANSWER.

QUESTION 15. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

No

ANSWER.

QUESTION 16. Have you sold, conveyed, or agreed to sell or convey any portion of the land? If so, to whom and for what purpose?

No

ANSWER.

QUESTION 17. Have you optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage, or convey this land, or any part thereof? If so, when, to whom, and for what purpose and in what amount?

No

ANSWER.

QUESTION 18. Have you any personal property of any kind elsewhere than on this claim? If so, describe the same, and state where the same is kept.

No

ANSWER. ....

QUESTION 19. Have you ever made any other homestead entry? If so, describe the same.

ANSWER. .... No

QUESTION 20. Have you, since August 30, 1890, made any entry or filing (not mineral) other than homestead? If so, describe the same by legal subdivisions, or by number, kind of entry, and office where made.

ANSWER. .... None

*Cornelius Van Saarhoven*

(Sign plainly, with full Christian name.)

~~NOTE~~ NOTE 1.—If applicant is alien born, he should state the fact and file evidence of citizenship in due form, either a certificate of his own naturalization in a court of competent jurisdiction, or, if claiming to be a citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization and his own minority and residence in the United States at the date thereof, or, if a married woman claiming citizenship by virtue of her husband's nativity or naturalization, then record evidence of the naturalization of the father, or husband, or an affidavit as to the nativity of the latter. Applicants who were at one time citizens of the United States, but who later became citizens of a foreign country, must file record evidence of their naturalization. Any female citizen of the United States invoking the benefits of the act of October 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 740), shall make oath showing the nationality of her husband, and that he is entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

~~NOTE~~ NOTE 2.—The officer before whom the proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions.

~~NOTE~~ NOTE 3.—The officer before whom the deposition is taken should call the attention of the witness to section 125 of the U. S. Criminal Code (over), and state to him that it is the purpose of the Government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed and sworn to before me at my office, in Malta, Phillips County, Montana  
(Town, county, and State.)  
..... within the Glasgow land district,  
this 30 day of March, 1918.

*[Signature]*

Clerk of District Court

(Official designation of officer.)

RECEIVED  
U. S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.

DATE APR 1 - 1918  
HOUR

4-369a

Form approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 14, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
**HOMESTEAD ENTRY.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Glasgow 031666

**FINAL PROOF.**

**TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.**

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post-office address?

ANSWER. Guy T Morris Over the age of 21 years

Malta Montana

QUESTION 2. Was your name correctly given in the published notice?

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 3. How long have you known the claimant in this case and the

1/2 Sec 35

Section

Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana Meridian,

the land embraced in Homestead Entry, No. 031666, made at the

Glasgow Land Office?

ANSWER. Have known claimant and the land since summer of 1914

QUESTION 4. Is entryman married? ANSWER married

QUESTION 5. Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town, or used in any way for trade or business?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 6. When did entryman settle upon the homestead?

ANSWER. In fall, think was Dec 1914

QUESTION 7. At what date did entryman establish actual residence thereon?

ANSWER. In Dec 1914

QUESTION 8. Have entryman and family resided continuously on the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon?

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 9. Have entryman and family ever been absent from the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 10. If there have been any such absences, give the dates covered by such absences, stating who was absent and for what reason.

ANSWER. None



QUESTION 11. Describe the land embraced in above entry by legal subdivisions, showing fully the character of same, and kind and amount of timber, if any.

ANSWER.

Subdivision.	Acres cultivable.	Acres timbered.	Feet timber.
ESEE 35, Chocolate loam soil	80 to 100 acres		no

QUESTION 12. State the number of acres cultivated and kind of crop planted, each year.

ANSWER. 1915, Broke 5 acres, Seeded 5 acres feed  
 1916, Broke <sup>20</sup> ~~35~~ acres, Seeded 25 acres to oats  
 1917, Broke 35 acres, Seeded 40 acres to oats and flax  
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QUESTION 16. Have you personal knowledge, from your own observation, that claimant and his family (if any) actually resided upon and cultivated this land each year in accordance with your above testimony?

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 17. How many times each year have you seen this land, and the claimant and his family residing thereon; and what other personal knowledge have you upon which your answers are based?

ANSWER. Seen him on the place about every month

QUESTION 18. Are you interested in this claim, or related to the claimant? If so, how?

ANSWER. No not related

*Guy J. Morris*  
(Sign plainly, with full Christian name.)

~~NOTE 1.~~—The officer before whom the proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions.

~~NOTE 2.~~—The officer before whom the deposition is taken should call the attention of the witness to section 125 of the U. S. Criminal Code (below), and state to him that it is the purpose of the Government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed

and sworn to before me at my office, in Malta, Phillips County, Montana.  
(Town, county, and State.)

within the Glasgow land district,

this 30 day of March, 19 18.

*[Signature]*

Clerk of the District Court

(Official designation of officer.)

#### UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE.

Sec. 125. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years.

66-4320

RECEIVED  
U. S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.

APR 1 - 1918

HOUR

4-369 a

Form approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 14, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

## HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Glasgow, No. 031666

### FINAL PROOF.

#### TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post-office address?

ANSWER. Reuben J McCreary, Over the age of 21 years

Malta Montana

QUESTION 2. Was your name correctly given in the published notice?

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 3. How long have you known the claimant in this case and the

East Sec 35

Section

Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana Meridian,

the land embraced in Homestead Entry, No. 031666, made at the

Glasgow Land Office?

ANSWER. Known claimant and the land since spring of 1913

QUESTION 4. Is entryman married? ANSWER Married

QUESTION 5. Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town, or used in any way for trade or business?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 6. When did entryman settle upon the homestead?

ANSWER. In December 1914

QUESTION 7. At what date did entryman establish actual residence thereon?

In December 1914

ANSWER.

QUESTION 8. Have entryman and family resided continuously on the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon?

ANSWER. Yes, continuous residence

QUESTION 9. Have entryman and family ever been absent from the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 10. If there have been any such absences, give the dates covered by such absences, stating who was absent and for what reason.

ANSWER.



QUESTION 11. Describe the land embraced in above entry by legal subdivisions, showing fully the character of same, and kind and amount of timber, if any.

ANSWER.

Subdivision.	Acres cultivable.	Acres timbered.	Feet timber.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 Chocolate loam spil	100	no	no

QUESTION 12. State the number of acres cultivated and kind of crop planted, each year.

ANSWER. 19 15., Broke 5 acres, Seeded to garden and oats  
 19 16., Broke 20 acres, Seeded 25 acres to wheat and oats  
 19 17., Broke 35 acres Seeded 40 acres to wheat and oats and flax  
 19 ..,  
 19 ..,  
 19 ..,  
 19 ..,

QUESTION 13. Describe fully and in detail the amount and kind of improvements and number of acres under cultivation on each subdivision. State total value of improvements on the claim.

ANSWER.

Subdivision.	Character of improvements.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 House 26x32 with basement, built of lumber Cost \$ 200.00	
Barn 28x32	150.00
Hen house and machine shed	60.00
60 acres breaking	300.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ wire fence	150.00

QUESTION 14. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 15. Have you any knowledge or information that claimant has sold or contracted to sell, optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage this land? If so, give full details as to whom, for what purpose and in what amount.

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 16. Have you personal knowledge, from your own observation, that claimant and his family (if any) actually resided upon and cultivated this land each year in accordance with your above testimony?

ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 17. How many times each year have you seen this land, and the claimant and his family residing thereon; and what other personal knowledge have you upon which your answers are based?

ANSWER. Have seen him on the place 3 or 4 times a month

QUESTION 18. Are you interested in this claim, or related to the claimant? If so, how?

ANSWER. No Not related

*Ruben J. McCarty*  
(Sign plainly, with full Christian name.)

~~NOTE~~ NOTE 1.—The officer before whom the proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions.

~~NOTE~~ NOTE 2.—The officer before whom the deposition is taken should call the attention of the witness to section 125 of the U. S. Criminal Code (below), and state to him that it is the purpose of the Government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed

and sworn to before me at my office, in Malta Phillips County, Montana.  
(Town, county, and State.)

within the Glasgow land district,

this 30 day of March, 1918

*[Signature]*

Clerk of the District Court.

(Official designation of officer.)

#### UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE.

Sec. 125. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years.

U.S.—4320

RECEIVED  
U. S. LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.

DATE APR 3 - 1918  
No. 783387  
HOUR \_\_\_\_\_

Form 2216—CERTIFIED CERTIFICATE FOR LAND OFFICE PURPOSES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Petition, Volume 2, Number 164

Description of holder: Age, 53 years; height, 5 feet, 9 inches; color, white  
complexion, medium; color of eyes, blue  
hair, brown; visible distinguishing marks, none

Name, age, and place of residence of wife Tacola age 54 Residence Malta Montana

Names, ages, and places of residence of minor children two

Martinus, Born Dec 7 1895 Resides Malta Montana

The Tohanus Born Nov 10 1901 " " "

(Signed) Corneleus Van Laarhoven

State of Montana

County of Phillips

ss:

Be it remembered, that Corneleus Van Laarhoven

then residing at number \_\_\_\_\_, street,  
city of Malta, State of Montana,  
town \_\_\_\_\_, Territory of \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_  
to his naturalization was a citizen of Holland who previous  
her subject of \_\_\_\_\_ having applied  
to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and, at a  
regular term of the \_\_\_\_\_ District Court of Phillips County  
held at Malta Montana, on the 19th day of December, in  
the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and Seventeen the court having  
found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at  
least five years and in this State for at least one year immediately preceding the date  
of the filing of his petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in  
the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and  
that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court  
that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 19  
day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred  
and seventeen, and of our independence the one hundred  
and forty two

(Signed) C. M. Porter

Clerk of the District Court,

(Official character of attester.)



Doc. No. 22485

4-196

RECEIVED

LAND OFFICE  
GLASGOW, MONT.  
HOUR *Apr 15 1918*

## Department of the Interior

MLC  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Glasgow, Montana

FHC BK 2  
Pg 33

Fees - - - \$ .....

Serial No. 031666

Comm - - - \$ .....

Per.-Men. - - \$ .....

Receipt No. 1444196

Test.-Fees - - \$ .....

2089586

## FINAL CERTIFICATE.

HOMESTEAD.

6-6-12.

April 3

19 18

(DATE.)

It is hereby certified that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2291, Revised Statutes of the United States,

Cornelius Van Laarhoven

of Malta, Montana

has made payment in full for

~~1212~~

Section 35 Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana Meridian, Montana, containing 160 acres.

Now, therefore, be it known that, on presentation of this Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said Cornelius Van Laarhoven

shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the land above described if all then be found regular.

Thos. R. Jones, Register.

Filed for record this 17th day of April, A. D., 1918 at 11:59 o'clock A. M.

By *Edna M. Jones* Deputy. *W. G. Schneider* County Clerk and Recorder.

RECORDED

# Department of the Interior

MLC

United States Land Office Glasgow, Montana

FEES \$  
 COMM. \$  
 PUR. MON. \$  
 TEST. FEES \$

6 Earned "M" H.B.  
 2

Serial No. 031666  
 Receipt No. 1444196  
 2089586

## Final Certificate.

Homestead.  
 6-6-12.

Patent to contain reservation according  
 to proviso to the act of Aug. 30, 1890.

April 3, 1918  
 (Date.)

It is hereby certified that, pursuant to the pro-  
 visions of Section 2291, Revised Statutes of the United States,  
 Cornelius Van Laarhoven  
 of Malta, Montana  
 has made payment in full for

Section 35  
 Township 29 N, Range 32 E, Montana Meridian,  
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 Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the  
 said Cornelius Van Laarhoven

shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the land above described  
 if all then be found regular.

*Thos R. Jones*, Register.

NOTE.—A duplicate of this Certificate is issued to the claimant as notice of the accept-  
 ance of the proof and payment, and of the allowance of the entry by the Register and  
 Receiver.

The original is forwarded to the General Land Office, with the entry papers, for  
 approval by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and issuance of patent.

The duplicate copy forwarded to the claimant should be held until notice of issuance  
 of patent is received.

In all correspondence concerning the entry in connection with which this Certificate  
 issued, refer to the NAME OF THE LAND OFFICE and the SERIAL NUMBER noted hereon.

Posted June 7, 1918 in Vol. 146, P. 228, by A.O.S., Div. "O."

APPROVED Jan. 11, 1919.

6-1900

By B. E. Pabel, Division C

PAT NO  
 567081  
 Feb. 18. 1919

## HOMESTEAD ENTRY AND PATENT RECORD No. 5

Doc. No. 58129

19-20-55068

C Malta

Glasgow 031666 4-1003.

## The United States of America,

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Glasgow, Montana, has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of

Cornelius Van Laarhoven

has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the

east half of the east half of section thirty-five in

township twenty-nine north of Range thirty-two east

of the Montana Meridian, Montana, containing one

hundred sixty acres,

according to the Official Plat of the survey of the said land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said claimant

the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.



Given under my hand, in the District of Columbia, the Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Nineteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and Forty-third.

By the President: Woodrow Wilson

By M. P. LeRoy, Secretary.

Recorded: Patent Number 667081

6-2176

J. Q. C. Lamar  
Recorder of the General Land Office.

Filed for record this 2nd day of Sept. A. D. 1922, at 11 o'clock A.M.

 Indexed JLR  
 Compared  
 ERM  
 aJR

 W. G. Schneider Clerk and Recorder.  
 By Jno. I. Roadhouse Deputy.