

About the history of Vari(c)k

by Alex Olzheim



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with
the family tree of the
Van Varick family

Victi quandoque resurgunt

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Varik a little village in the Netherlands with about 1000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Waal.



The "Dikke Toren" is an old churchtower which is about 1000 years old.



The windmill (1867) with the dike and the river Waal behind the dike. The first mill stood on the dike but it burned down in 1865

Preface

When I came to live here in Varik in 1974, I immediately was fascinated by the history of the village. From that time on I made a lot of pictures of the houses, streets and events and started to collect data. Over the years I have found a lot of data about the village and put it on the internet site of the village (www.varik.nl).

In 2007 there were excavations at the site where the old castle of the Varick family was located, I was there every day to see the progress and discoveries. It amazed me that people knew so little about what must have been a beautiful castle.

Now that I am retired, I have more time to do research. Many interesting documents can still be found in the archives of Utrecht, Arnhem and Tiel. The nice thing about it is that you can have a charter from for example the year 1310 in your hands, with beautiful wax stamps from the knights of Varick, or a testament of a lord of Varick who has well endowed his wife. You can then study them nicely. For this of course you must have followed a course in handwriting to be able to read them. A wealth of data can also be found on the internet, especially in the field of genealogy. Although you have to be careful with that, because not everything has been scrutinized and there are many errors in that data.

It was initially not the intention to make a book of it, but just to learn more about the men of Varick and about their courts and castles, because there were several castles in the village.

You had in the first place 't Huys Varick, the castle where excavations have been done. This already existed before the year 1000. You also had 't Huys Wyenraedt from around 1400, the Hof Hontswinkel from about 1420 and Huize Boschstein from a much later date. And further the "little castle" of Baron van Randwijck that only lasted a few years.

I have done research with great pleasure and I am not finished yet, because there is still a lot to research, but I hope that you will also enjoy reading this history.

In this English version I only tell about the Varick family. The Dutch version has more chapters and tells also about other families and other important persons in our village.

I'm not used to speak English, that's why my English is not so good, but I hope that it is understandable.



Excavations of the foundations of a 13th century tower of Het huys Varick. On the left side you see the dike that protect us from flooding

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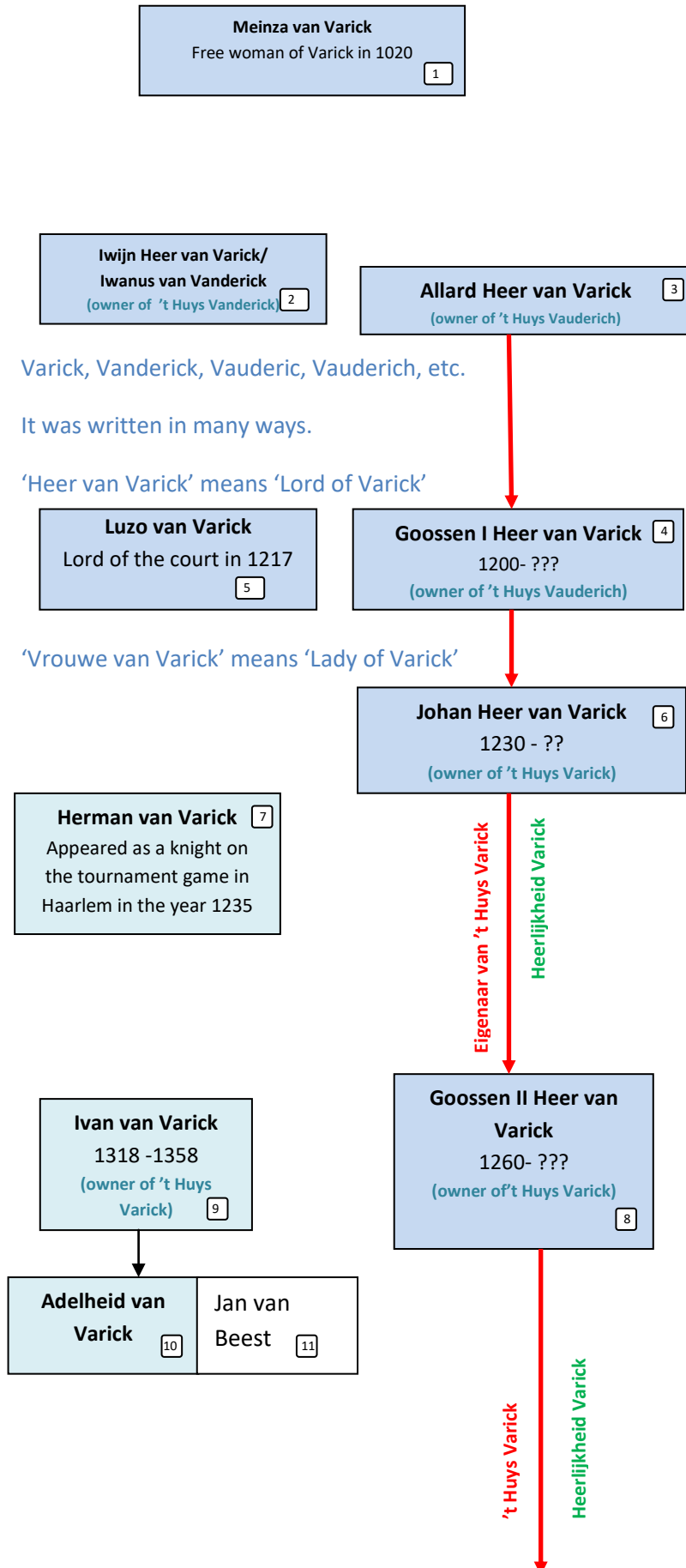
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Once or twice a year the water in the river rises very high and the flood plains are flooded. Then the river is very large . About one mile. In 1995 the water rose so high that we had to evacuate together with 80,000 people. View form the 'Dikke Toren' to the west

1. Family tree of the family van Varick

Heerlijkheid (= the territory of a lord, a noble good, where he can speak justice)

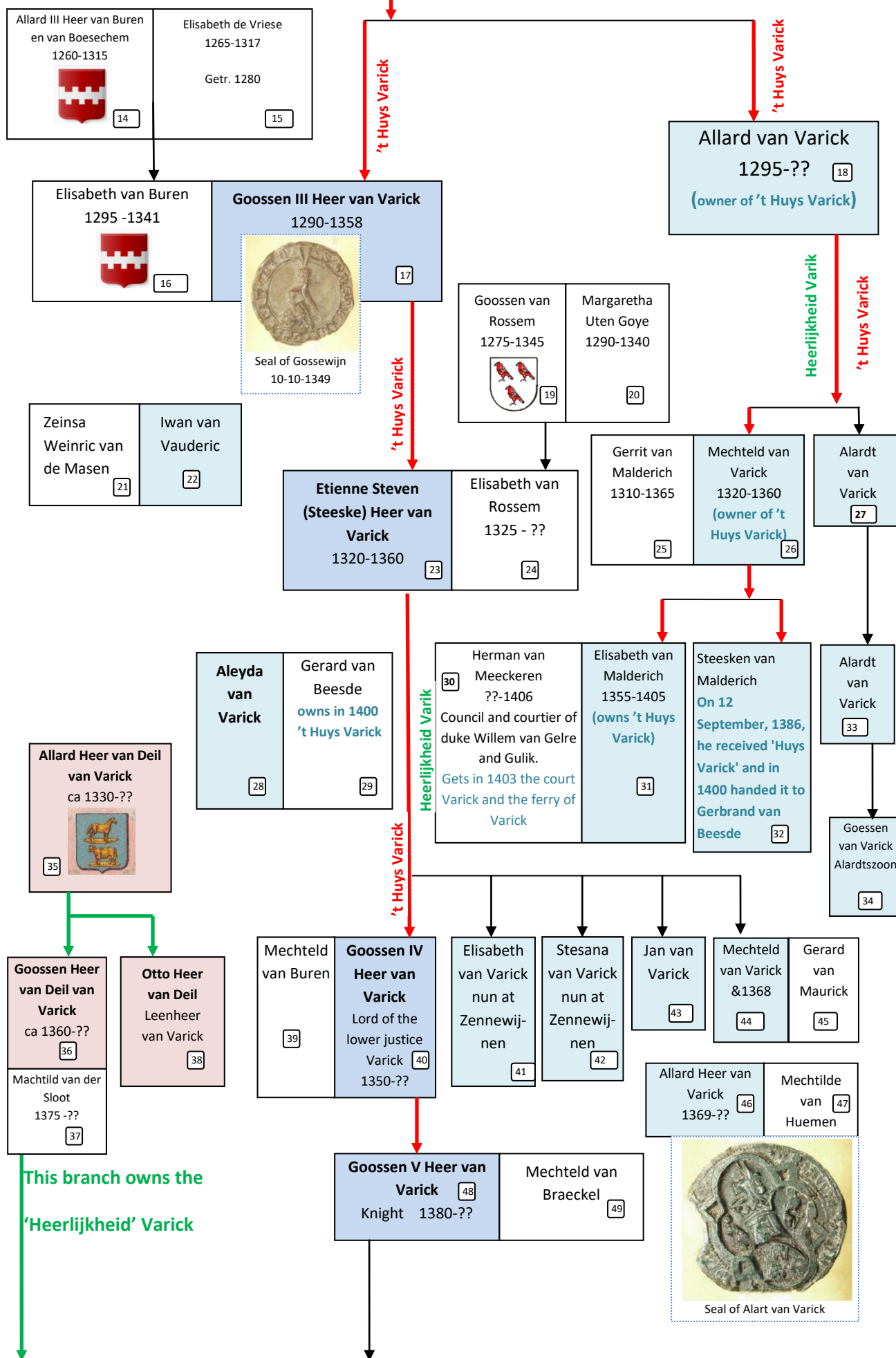


The coat of arms of Van Varick. Signed by Goesewinus van Varick for the album amicorum (friends book) by Gerard van Hacfort on 6-10-1571.

These booklets were popular among well-to-do young men at the end of the sixteenth century. They collected and shared their friendships in these booklets.

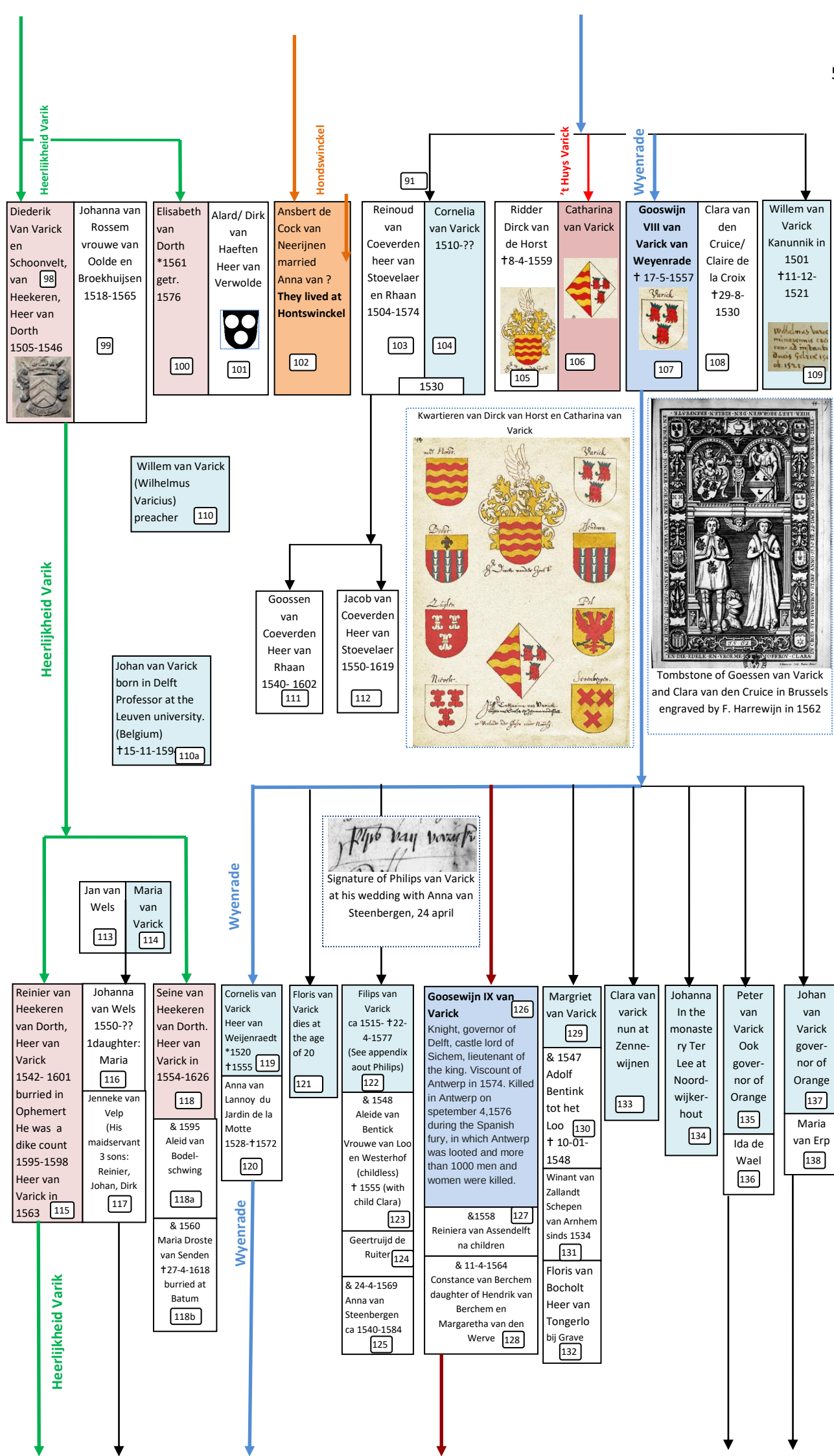
The saying **Victi Quandoque Resurgunt** is mentioned here. Freely translated: "They who were defeated, will be back again"

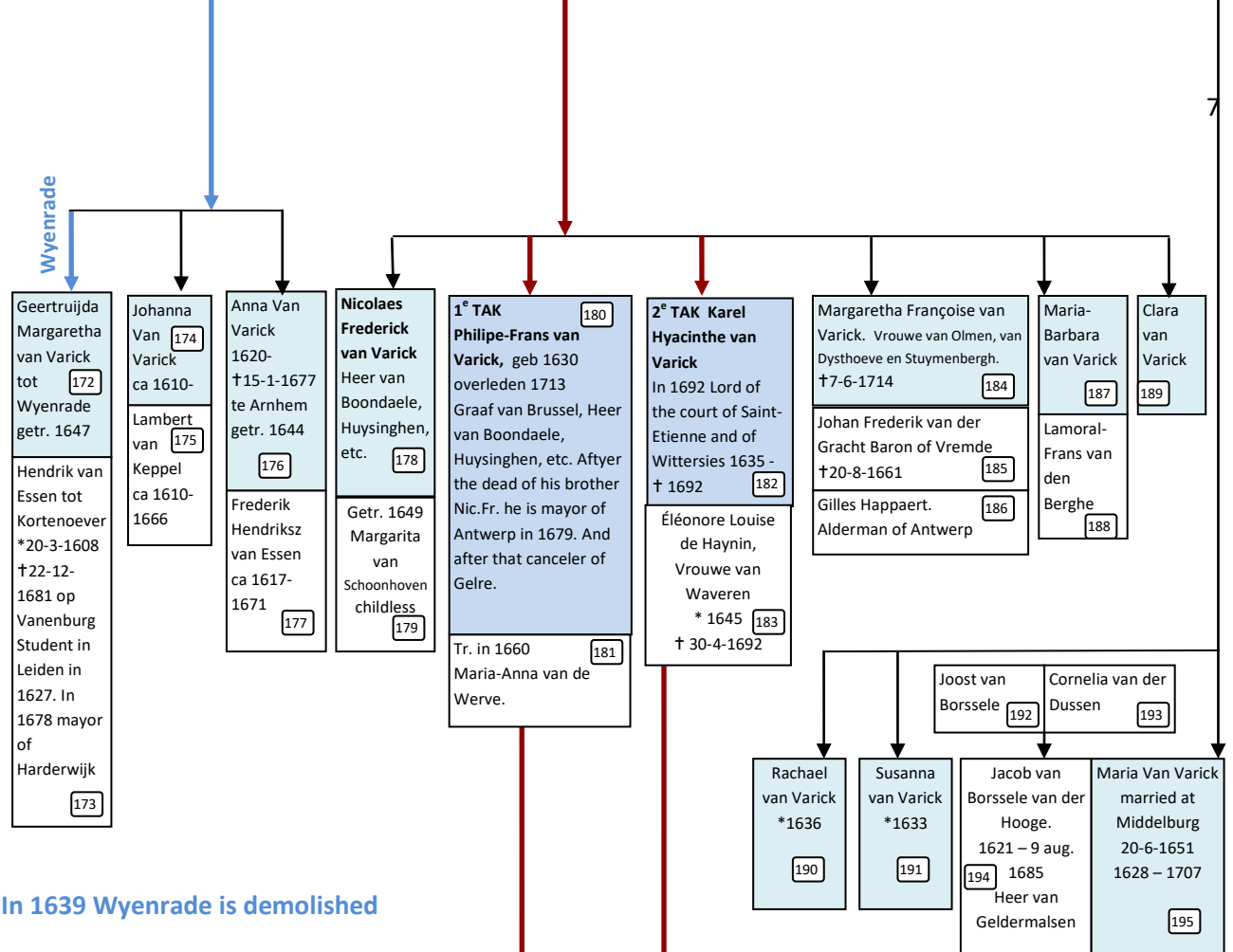
Remark the donkey ears on the helmet.



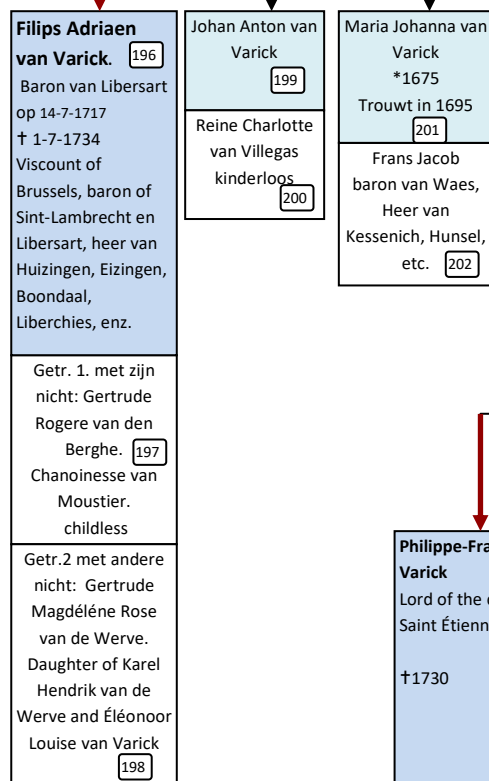


Tombstone of Johan van Balveren
and Belia van Varick in the church
of Dreumel

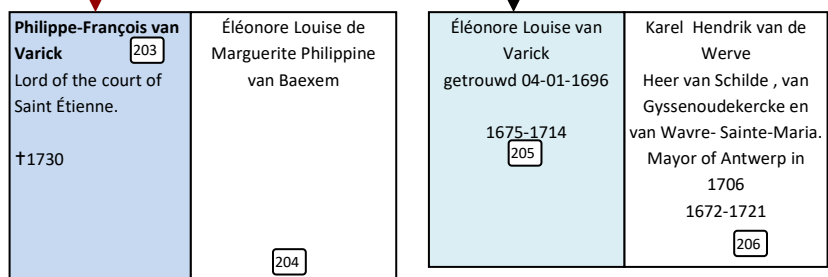


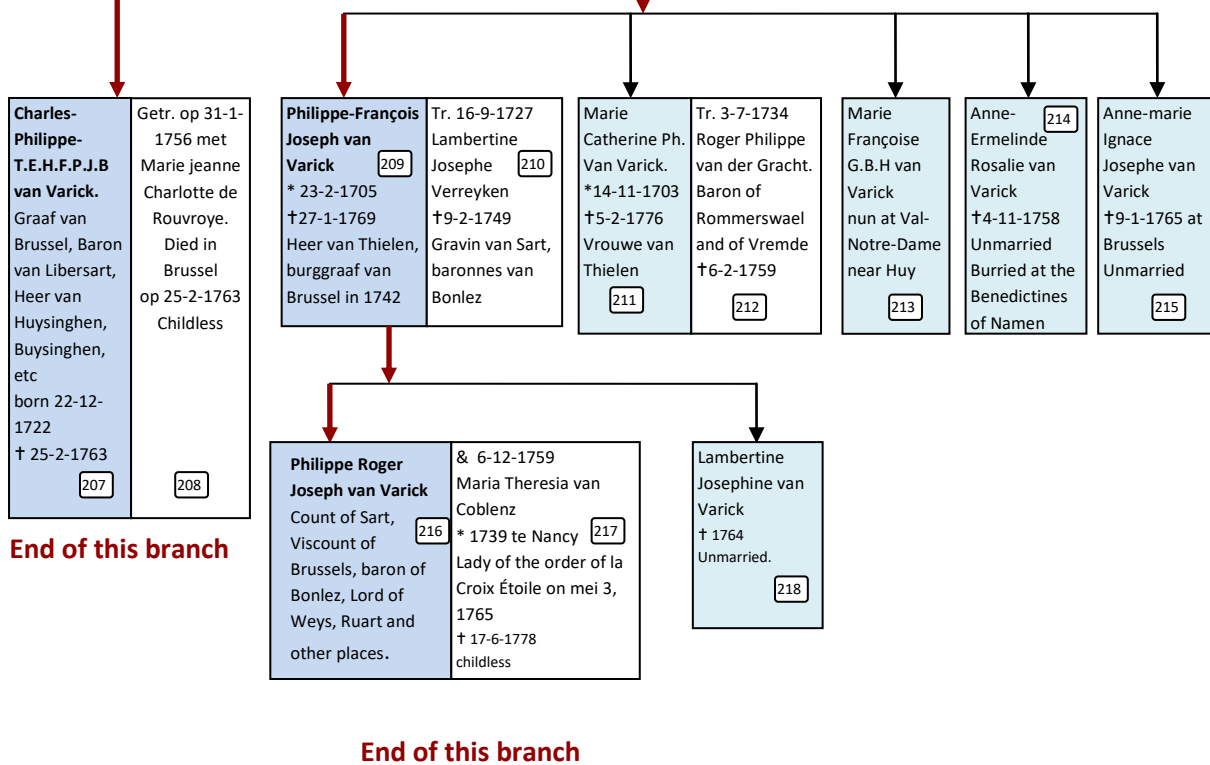


In 1639 Wyenrade is demolished

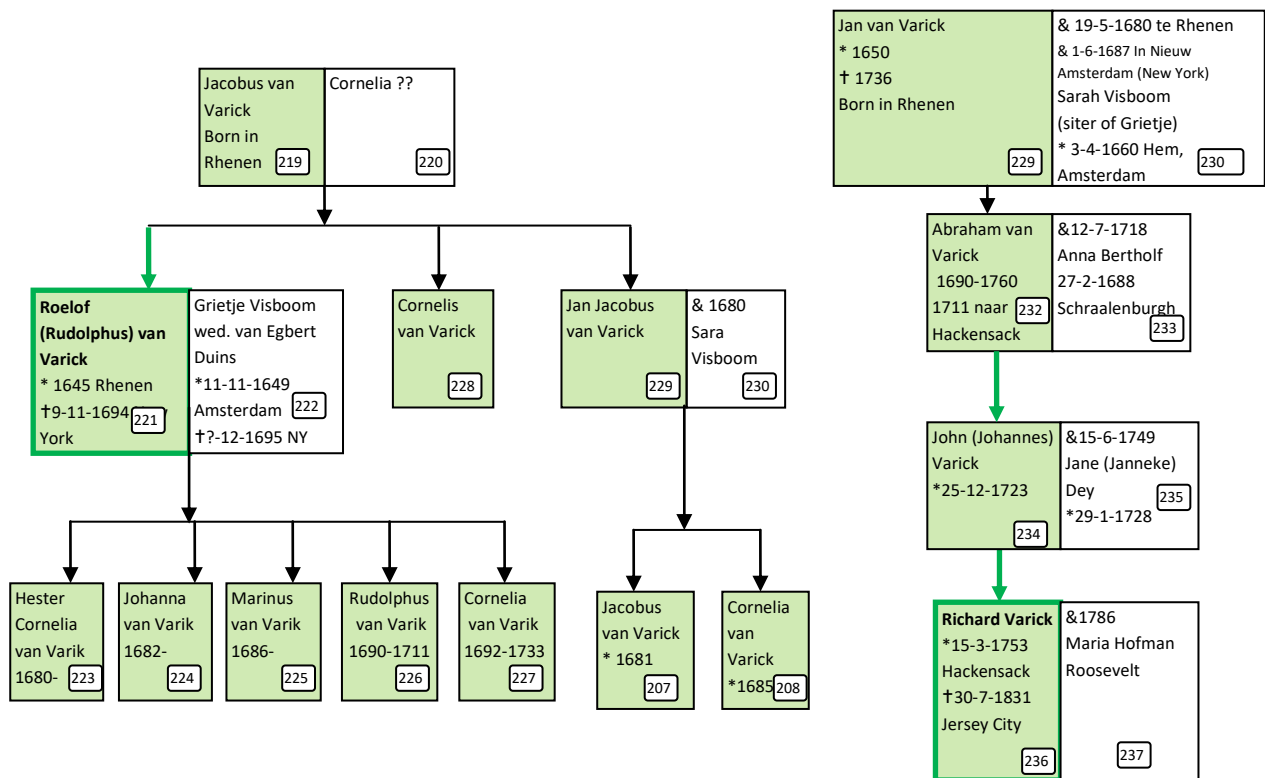


Tomb in the church in Geldermalsen of Jacob van Borssele and Maria van Varick. the relics of this couple were transferred to Paris in 1791.

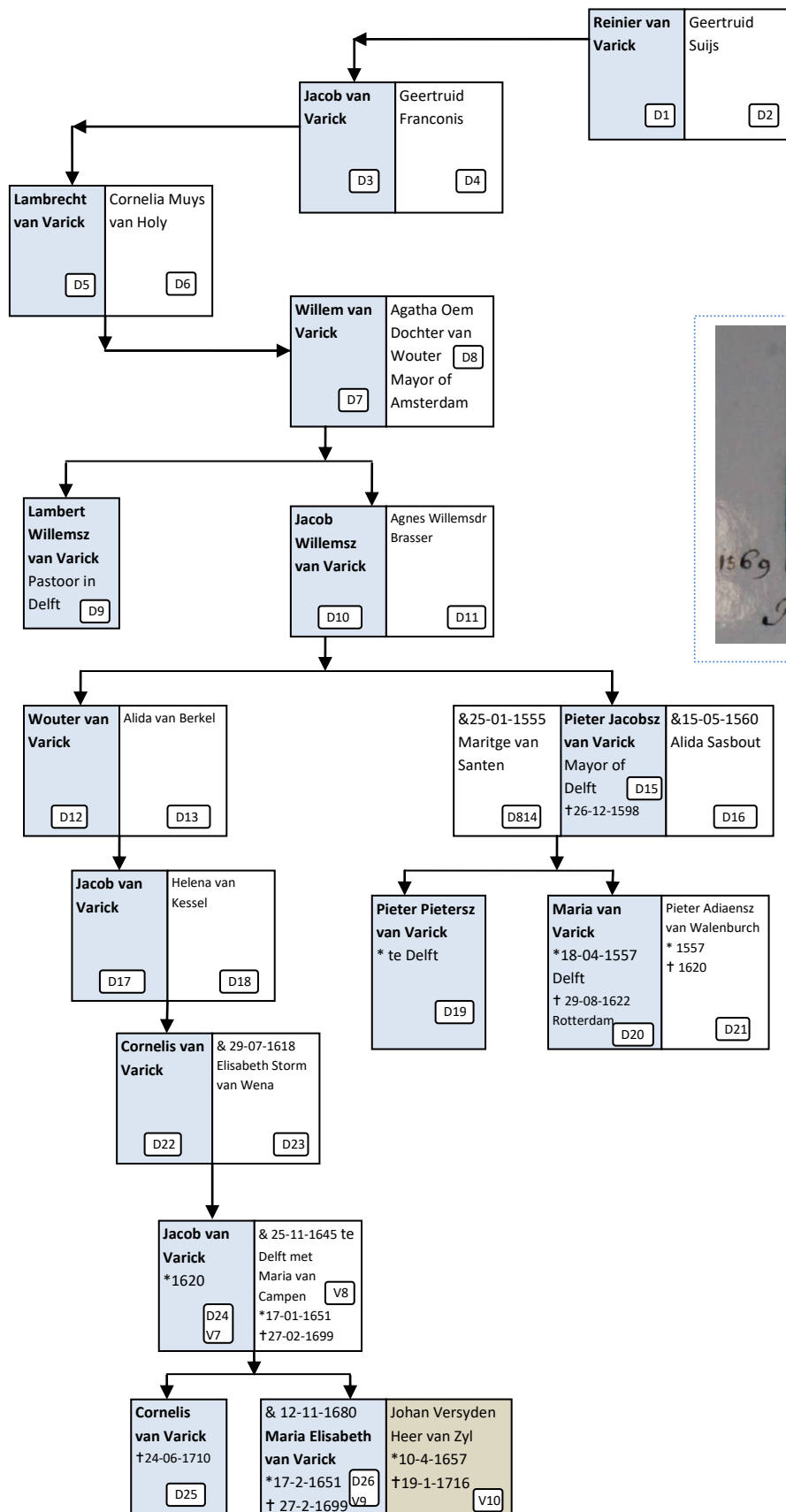




2. The Emigrants to America



3. De Delft branch



Pieter Jacobsz van Varick. 54 jaar in 1558



Portret van een vrouw uit het midden van de 16^e eeuw getrouwd met Van Varick

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4. General historical background of the area of Varick

Prehistory.

In prehistoric times the river area did not at all resemble the cultural landscape of today. The Rhine will have flowed through Gelderland here, but because the river was not yet constrained by dikes, the water had free play in the flat land. Almost every year the river came out of its banks, so that a large part of the area was flooded. When the water sank, a layer of soil was left behind every time and so the Rhine itself was the cause of the Rivierengebied (Rivers area) having a coating of about six to seven meters. As a result, the river rose higher and differences in altitude also arose. The lightest material furthest from the river formed a heavy clay deposit. Closer to the river there was a levee of gravel sand and light clay. This was higher and formed a kind of natural dyke. This allowed the arrival of people in the Rivers area. The first people in the Netherlands were fishermen and hunters. Little has been preserved of their presence. They did not stay in the same place. The earliest traces of human habitation have been found near Tiel at Rauwenhof at 7 miles from Varik; people from the Early Iron Age (ca 3000 BC)

The Celts.

From about 400 BC. The river area was inhabited by Celts. They came from the current France. Probably the area around Varik was south of the river. Traces of farms from 75 to 15 BC have been found in Passewaaij. In the neighborhood of Tiel a town at 7 miles east of Varik along the river Waal.

The Romans.

Then the Romans came in the south of the Netherlands. In the "Bello Gallico" Caesar describes the battle with the Celtic tribe of the Eburones in 54 BC. He wiped them completely off the map (Genocide). In these empty areas, Germanic tribes lived with the permission of the Romans. That is how the Batavians arrived in the Netherlands.

During the excavations, carried out on the Molenblok, Where the castle stood, a coin was also found from the Late Roman period (270-450 AD).

But also a piece of a dolium, which is a kind of Roman amphora from 50 to 260 AD.

At the current village Rossum (Grinnes in Latin time) was built a castellum after 69 AD. Varik was just south of the Limes, the Roman national border.

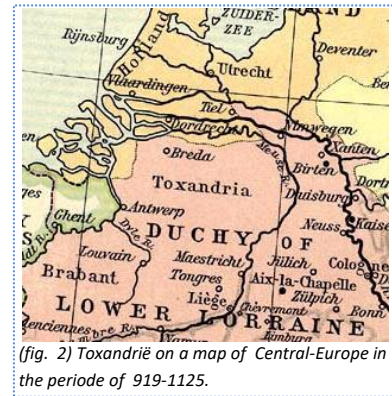
Roman settlement was also in the center of present-day Tiel.



(fig.1) Eén van de munten gevonden op het molenblok in Varik

The Salian Franks.

Between 70 and 200, the centre of the Netherlands had a pleasant rest. Then the Germanic tribes began to cross that border and the Romans finally let the "Franks" live in the north of their empire (Toxandria). From 250, the Franks have become the most important inhabitants of the river area. The Roman emperor Julian (355-361) recaptured the area for a while, but after his death the Roman troops disappeared here. The area became somewhat depopulated, until about 850 AD. Then more and more people came to live in the Rivers area.



The Vikings.

After the death of Charlemagne, the empire weakened and Vikings increasingly visited the rivers.

A large attack by the Normans in the years 879 to 882 almost changed the Netherlands in a second Normandy. The Norman Godfrey was even loaned by the Emperor Charles III de Dikke (The fat one) with a county in Central Netherlands. This Godfrey is murdered, however, and from that moment onwards a number of gouwgraven (counts of a shire) took the lead over areas of the Netherlands.

In 889 there is the first mention of Tiel: loco Teolo. This place took over the position of Dorestad. (Destroyed by the Vikings)



Around the year 1000.

The habitation of Varik goes back at least until the tenth century, because it is mentioned in a charter, which was part of a collection of documents from 968 to 971.

The Roman-German emperor Otto I (reign: 962-973), one of the heirs of the disintegrated kingdom in those days, issues a certificate. In it, he gives a certain Count Widergeld a "Curtis" (court) owned by the name Feldrike. ("Otto ... imperator August" donates "in comitatu Ansfridi comitis ... curtam Feldrike" to "committee ... Uuidergeld"). Here you get an impression of the political policy of those days. The emperor rewards his faithful with land and rights. According to the charter, the donation came at the request of Bishop Evraker of Liege (Tongeren) Nowadays in Belgium. Count Widergeld remains an unknown for us.

By certificate of 27 October 997 the Emperor Otto II (reign 973-983) donated to a Benedictine monastery on the Lousberg near Aachen, the village Veldericke (=Varick), which was dedicated to him by the widow Alda (of Widergeld?). (Sloet, certificate book no. 118). That monastery has never come there. However, Varick remains a property of the Akens Stift St. Adelbert. From 1020 there were also priests from Aachen in Varick to see.

Rulers of this area.

Around 900 Count Waltger of Teisterband ruled this area and held court at Avezaath. The counts of that time, who had borrowed the land and rights from the German king, thought more of their family interests than of the interests of the people. They favored their children with land and power. When Emperor Otto I took power in 962, he lends all areas to the spiritual class, in whom the building of a family power was not possible through celibacy.

For example, part of the Walgter area came into the hands of Bishop Balderik of Utrecht.

In 1189 these relations with Aachen still existed. Between the Cheest (spiritual leader of a Catholic institution) and the brothers of the St. Adalbertstift an agreement was concluded concerning income of goods from Waldrich (Varik), where a reduction of payment in case of flooding was allowed. (Sloet, certificate book no. 375)

In 1006 the Normans once more arrived in Tiel. The city was ransacked and set on fire.

A lot of war and a fight.

At the end of the 12th century the power of our country was in the hands of a number of dukes and counts.

In our neighborhood these were the Duke of Brabant: Henry I (reign 1184-1235); the count of Guelders: Otto I (reign-period 1182-1207) and the count of Holland: Dirk VII (reign 1190-1203).

The Betuwe and the Tielerwaard were in the hands of the Count of Gelre (Guelders) and Tiel belonged to Brabant, as an island in Gelre. This of course gave quite a lot of struggle. Otto I of Gelre also levied a toll in four places. A war arose in which the Duke of Brabant fought Henry I, with the count of Flanders against the Count of Gelre, who was helped by the Duke of Limburg. In the end Hendrik I won from Brabant. There was a peace treaty in 1196, but that was not maintained. And so there were again all kinds of battles between Brabant and Gelre, in which the Count Dirk VII of Holland also went to battle and destroyed Orthen (Den Bosch) and Tiel. But Otto I and Dirk VII were again defeated by Hendrik I of Brabant in 1202.



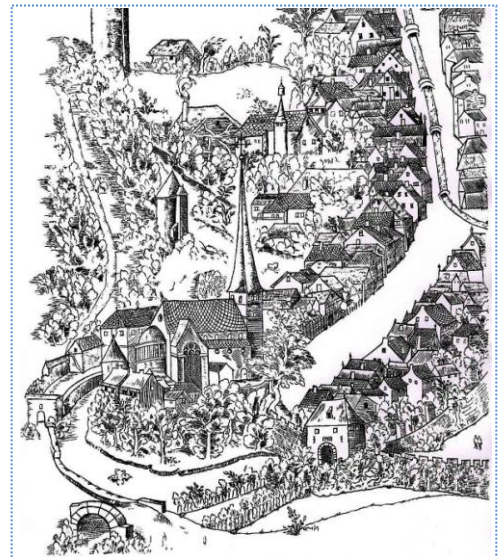
(fig.4) The Netherlands around 1100

The Heerlijkheid Varick. Heerlijkheid= a form of government

Around that time there already existed a fortified house in Varik 't Huys Vauderich. This was in the possession of the Van Vauderich family (Van Varick). As one of the first names in a charter, we meet Meinza van Varick (1), a free woman who was married to a "Serviens" of the St. Adelbertstift in Aachen in 1020. The certificate was signed in Varick. Furthermore, we see Knight Iwan van Varick (2). He must have lived in Varik before 1200.

Varik, which was in the possession of the Van Varick family for a long time, was a low or daily court. This meant that only lower case law could be exercised. The case law in daily offenses. The bearers of this judicial function were initially called "daghelixe richtere" later they called themselves "dagelyxsche heeren". They enjoyed certain income from the fines for minor offenses that they judged, supervised the management of roads, dikes and watercourses and the common village interests. The ferry on Heerewaarden (at the other side of the river Waal) was in the hands of the daily lord. These glorious rights also included the wind law with "maaldwang" on the mill (obligation to grind at the mill of the lord), fishing rights in the Waal, the tendency right, (that is a form of profit tax, whereby one part of the proceeds must pay, originally a tenth part) and the right of collateral, i.e. the right to nominate a pastor for appointment.

Although the fee was in principle an ecclesiastical and social tax, she ended up in the lay property in some places. Because a tenth was in principle a financial good, they could also be sold perpetually (lifelong). Sometimes a tenth would even end up in the fief.



(fig. 8) The Adalbert Stift in Aachen (Germany)

Loan system

At a number of pieces of land in Varik there is 'borrowing' and 'lend'. In order to clarify these concepts, a rough description of the loan system follows as described earlier.

Almost owned

Lend is still a very common concept today. We are mainly thinking of using an object temporarily, without having to pay for it. With the older concept of 'loan' it was a very different matter, namely the long-term use of a property, such as a piece of land, a farm or a tend end right. The very long-term possession of such a good or right was already given the character of a privilege, of a right of property, before 1300, over which the original owner, the liege lord, had so little say that 'lending' was almost the same. To be the owner. The loan was thus considered a right and not as nowadays where borrowing is seen as a friend service. Origin The loan-system, also known as the feudal system, has developed in Europe since the 6th century as a means for princes and other rulers to bind men of war and thus increase their own power and prestige. The feudal system developed in communities in which little money was in circulation and, among other things, that country and related rights were used to reward such militant persons. These were given lands and rights in use, in 'loan', and were allowed to use the proceeds for their livelihood and often for the maintenance of their armaments. The basis of the loan relationship was originally the personal bond between a ruler, a 'lord', and his 'vassal'. The vassal committed himself to allegiance to his lord and to service, usually military service, against which the lord protected against aggression by other rulers, plus the mentioned means of existence. Generally, in the case of fiefs, lands or their yield or part of their yield, the so-called tenths (already described above). Most of the fiefs were probably issued from the eleventh to the fourteenth century by the bishop of Utrecht to servants (ministerial) standing in a relationship or service relationship with him.

Obligations

The duties of the person offered include loyalty, service and, on the occasion of his entry as a loaner, a material achievement. The service, especially the military service, lost a lot of importance in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. Then large armies of trained mercenary soldiers came, so that there was no more room for the mini army of little disciplined loot men.

What remained was the fidelity, which was expressed along the way of the homage and the 'loan oath'. The 'doing homage' and the loan oath continued to exist until 1799.

What, however, the institute 'lend' really maintained was the obligation to deliver a material achievement, the 'robe'.

The Robe

If a new leenman (borrower) took office, he had to give or pay something to the lender. That achievement was called the 'gentleman's garb'. Originally, the garb consisted of military equipment, a horse and a hauberk, which the new loaner had to buy for his lord.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries this was replaced by a fixed amount payment. The once-established rate for a gentleman's garb remained in its old level until 1799, in spite of the then-undisclosed monetary disbandment. In the meantime the costs of extending a loan (stamp and court fees) had become higher than the price of the gentleman's garment itself.

Hulder

Minors were considered immature and were represented by a guardian who acted as a 'hulder'. If he was of age, he would still have to pay homage and oath; or with the empty hand. He did not have to pay any gentleman's garment anymore; he had already paid the guardian.

Property

Gradually the lending of immovable property was equated with ownership; initially as the right of usufruct with the obligation to keep it in good condition so that it kept its value. The only obligation that remained was the payment of the gentleman's garment, which was only a small amount. However, permission had to be requested to, for example, take out a mortgage, sell it, etc.

Because borrowing was regarded as a kind of property, the loaned goods were, among other things, further divided by inheritance and belonged to families whose ties with an original feudal nobleman could no longer be recognized. Often they were mayors, pastors and regent families in the big cities.

The right of the liege lord

The bishop of Utrecht derived his right to act as liege lord in the circumstance that he was the lord of the land, supreme authority or prince in these regions. He derived this right from the donations made by the highest ruler, the Emperor of the German Reich, in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Abolition

The loan system was abolished in 1798, but the loan administration sometimes continued for a number of years until 1811. The loaner became the owner, and no compensation was paid to the liege lord.

Most of the loans and lands issued on loan (usually the oldest and largest farms in the area) had already been acquired by the farmers in question.



(fig.9) 't Huys Varick by J. Stellingwerf

't Huys at Varick.

The 'daily lord' of Varick lived in a fortified house on the Waal: 't Huys and the castle to Vauderich. Here, on the raised levee was originally the core of the village. So a homestead with agricultural exploitation of surrounding land and a modest local authority, at the same time residence. At the beginning of the 13th century the house in Varik is described in a charter as “huys ende slot tot



(fig. 10) Tiendkaart 1714

Vauderich, met de hofstat ende bongert binnen sijnen cingel daerto behorende, ende den wind ende windmeule to Vauderich”. (Meaning: House and castle at Vauderich, with the homestead and the orchard inside its moat and also belonging to it the windmill at Varick)

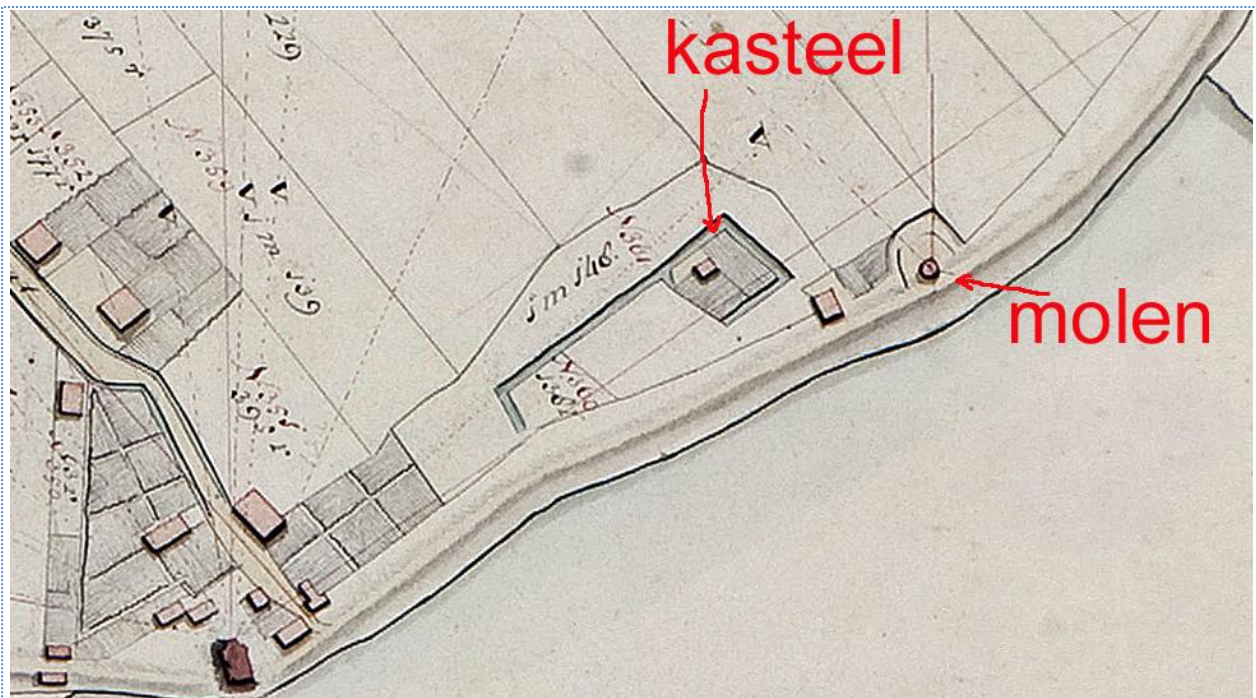
This house will have been strengthened and improved several times over the centuries. This was also visible during the excavations. In the middle of the 17th century there is "Het slot Molenhuys". (The castle Millhouse)

Presumably, Huis Varik fell into decline around 1750. The original mill yard is on the dike. After the wooden mill was burned at night in July 1865, a new stone mill was built more inland in 1867. The original flourmill stood directly on the dike right in front of the present mill. This is clearly visible when we compare the river map from 1831 and 1874.



(fig. 11) Map from 1750

The Huis Varik is marked on the map from 1714. On the more global map of the Thielers Waard from about 1750 the house (as a derelict house) is drawn on the southwest side of the mill. When comparing the map from 1714 (fig. 10) and the cadastral map from the beginning of the 19th century (fig. 12), the original location of Huis Varik is clearly visible. At the end of May 2006, a field study was carried out by means of electrical resistance measurement. With the help of this method, the castle and a part of the outer canal were accurately depicted. Archaeologists have now found remains of the twelfth century in a study. The castle was about twenty by twenty meters and was surrounded by a moat of fifteen meters. In it lay a forecourt which was also surrounded by a moat. The house was demolished at the end of the 18th century (stones were expensive). Presumably this area, with the area to the "Dikke Toren" (a 15th century church tower as the remains of the medieval village church) is the oldest occupied place in Varik. Whether or not the artist Jacobus Stellingwerf has seen the castle in full glory and has faithfully re-enacted it is very uncertain, as he mainly copied a lot and fantasized a lot. (Fig 9)



(fig. 12) Map from 1809, there is still a building signed on the site of the castle, with moat and the mill on the dike.

5. Detailed description of the family tree

The Lords of Varick.

First of all we see, in the charter book of Sloet a certain Meinza (1), "a free woman to Varick". Furthermore, we find Iwan van Varick (2) who owned a castle with a yard within Tiel, which in 1274 came into the possession of Jan de Cock, viscount of Tiel. We also see Allard of Varick (3) and his son Goossen I of Varick (4). This is the first Goossen. The name was spelled in several ways: Goessen, Gozewijn, Gosuin, Gooswijn, Josewijn etc.

In 1217, the Huert charter book is mentioned Court Knight **Luzo van Varick** (5)

Somewhere else we read that a certain **Herman van Varick** (7) appeared in a tournament in Haarlem in 1235.

All these knights live from the tax they impose on their subjects, most farmers.

Maria van Varick (12) was a nun in Zennewijnen in 1311 (see fig. 13)

There also was an **Ivan van Varick** (9). He had been loaned to the huys Varick, he marries a widow and gets a daughter named **Adelheid van Varick** (10). She marries **Jan van Beest** (11) and she has 4 children: **Gerbrandt van Beesdt**, **Allart van Beest** (1358), **Ivain van Beest** and **Mechteld van Beesd**.

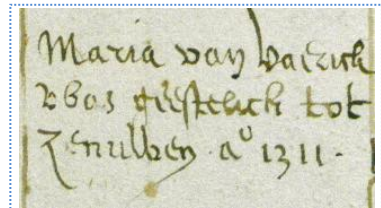
Around 1230 the son of **Goossen I** is born: **Johan van Varick** (6) and he also has a son named Goossen: **Goossen II Lord of Varick** (8). Born around 1260.

This one gets two sons:

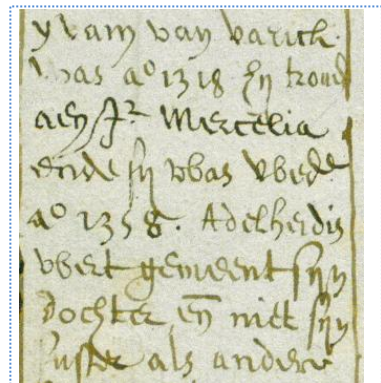
1. **Allard van Varick** (18) born 1295. This lord still own the Huys Varick. Just like his descendants
2. **Goossen III van Varick** (17) born 1290 deceased 1358. He married **Elisabeth van Buren** (16), daughter of Allard III Lord of Buren and Boesechem (14) and Elisabeth de Vriese (15). (Buren and Boesechom are villages in the neighbourhood)

On November 3, 1348, Goossen III also signs as a witness (knapen) the "Verdrag van Onderlinge Hulp en Bijstand" (Mutual Aid and Assistance Treaty) concluded between Willem Duke of Bavaria and Reinoud Duke of Gelre. Figure 15 shows a stamp from Goossen III by Varick on a certificate of October 10, 1349.

Allard's daughter **Mechteld van Varick** (26) married **Gerrit van Malderich** (25) (Gerard van Maurick). Their son **Steesken van Malderich** (32) receives 1386 't Huys Varick on 12 September and gives it to **Gerbrand van Beesde** in 1400 (29). However, it does not last long, because in 1403 **Herman van Meeckeren** (30) receives from his brother-in-law "Het dagelijkse gericht en de veerstad van Vaderich." (The daily court and the ferry of



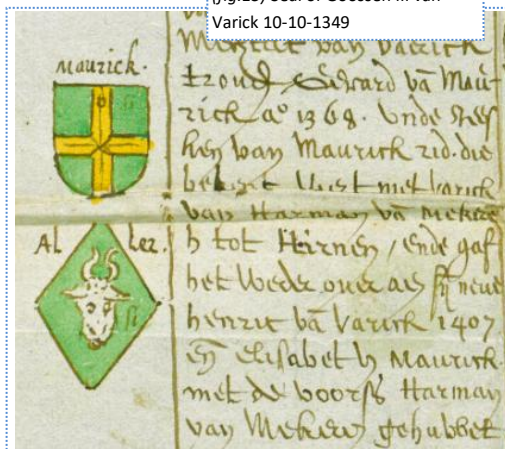
(fig. 13) Maria van Varick was geestelick tot Zenuwen anno 1311 (Maria was a nun)



(fig. 14) Ivan van Varick was anno 1318. En trout aertsdochter Mercelia ende sij was weduwe anno 1358. Adelheide wert gemeent sijn dochter en niet sijn suster als anderen



(fig.15) Seal of Goossen III van Varick 10-10-1349



(fig. 16) Mechteld van Varick trout Gerard van Maurick anno 1368.

(Mechteld van Varick marries Gerard van Maurick in 1368)

Vauderich)

How it went is not clear, but in the end Goossen IV Lord of Varick (40) is again the lord of the low court of Varick.

It is a real warrior, because at the age of 16 he conquers Zaltbommel:

"On Saint Matthijs (February 25) 1366 Gozewijn van Varik stormed the city of Zaltbommel at night, took it in and reinforced it with the help of his supporters. When Eduard (Duke of Guelders) heard this, he came with an army, besieged the city and took her in. Several Brabanders were decapitated by Duke Eduard; Gozewijn, however, managed to escape secretly and unseen at night "(Tielse Kroniek (581)).

Six years later: "At night after St. Jacob (26 July) 1372 Gozewijn van Varik took the city of Tiel with the party of the Heeckerens. (Tielse Kroniek (602))

In the following letter we read in Old Dutch language:

"29 november 1393

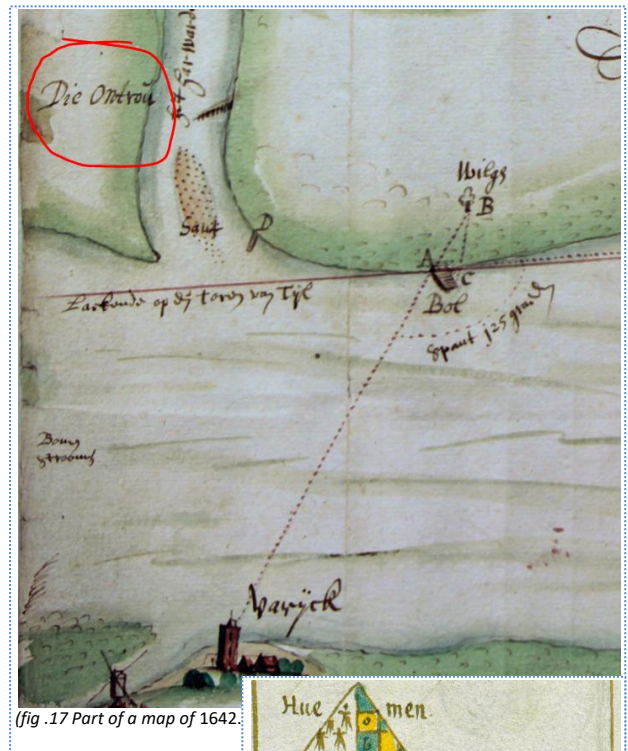
Ich Jacop van Vauderic doe kont allen luden mit desen apenen brieue, ende bekenne, dat ich yn eynen erfpachte ontfangen heb, gelike als my myne ghenedige here, her Willem van Gulich hertge van Gelre ende greue van Zutphenne, vt ghegeuen heft, sinen weerdt geheiten die Ontrouwe, die gelegen is in den Waile tuschen den gericht van Herwerden ende Vauderic, ende voirt dat cleyne weerdeken dat gelegen is bi den Voeren, alreneest Zegers husinge van den Voeren, mit alsulken sanden, die tuschen namaels vallen mogen, mit hoeren toe behoeren ende anvalle erflike te besitten ende te gebruiken, yn enen rechten erfpacht, tot minen ende myne eruen besten, minen genedigen here voiren. , sinen eruen ende nacomelingen, of sinen ouersten rentmeyster tot sijnre behoeff, alle jair op sente Peters dagh ad Cathedram dair af te betalen negen ende twyntich alde gulden scilde, monten des keyzers van Rome of des koninx van Vrancrike

Written on an original parchment letter with a hanging stamp of green wax.

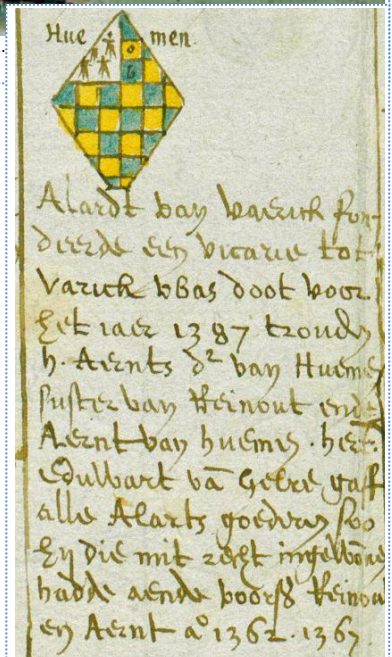
It is therefore described here that a certain **Jacop van Vauderic** leases parts along the river Waal between Heerewaarden and Varik on a long lease. He lends this to Willem van Gullik, Duke of Gelre.

One of the floodplains is "Die Ontrouwe" Here on a map from 1642. Furthermore, a "small floodplain" that is located in the direction Voorne a little higher on the map.

Allardt Lord of Varick (46) "made a vicary to Varick." That is to say, he had segregated a wealth or land, the proceeds of which were for the sustenance of a priest. He married **Mechtilde van Huemen (47)**



(fig. 17 Part of a map of 1642.



(fig. 18) Alardt van Varick fondeerde een vicarie tot Varick. Was doot voor het jaer 1387

Wij Vrederic Vinc,
cureyt der kerken
van Vauderic, Jacop
van Vauderic, Jan
heren Goessens
bastaardzoen
van Vauderic
kerckmeysters der
voerseyder kerken,
Steessen van
Mauderic ende
Heynric van
Vauderic bekenen
voer ons, voer alle
onse ghebuere ende
voer alle onse
nacomelingen van
Vauderic dat her
Vrederic Maolyaert
deken tot Boemel
ghededinghet heeft
tusschen den deken
ende capittel der
kerken van Sinte
Marie en 't Utrecht
aen die een zide
ende tusschen den
kerckmeysters ende
den ghemenen
ghebueren van
Vauderic, rorende
van den choer der
kerken van Vauderic



(fig. 19) charter from 1394

voerscr. Etc.

In this document of October 10 in the year 1394, the pastor Vinc in Varik, the church masters and a few parish members, confess that Frederik Moliart, the dean of Zaltbommel, settled the disputes between them and the chapter in Utrecht. The dispute was about the construction and maintenance of the choir of the church in Varik. The past was considered to be settled and that in the future the chapter will pay silver with 3 lead to the church masters. The parish agrees with that.



(fig. 20) Seal of Jacop van Vauderic

Lord of the Heerlijkheid Varick (green line →)

We also see that **Allard lord of Deil van Varick (35)** with two sons **Goossen lord of Deil van Varick (36)** and **Otto lord of Deil (38)**, became liege of Varick.

From this moment on the family line of "Van Deil van Varick" continues as the gentlemen who own the Heerlijkheid Varick.

After **Henric van Deil Lord of Varick (50)** (1390-1421), his daughter **Hendrica van Deil (57)** (1421-1484) became Lady of Varick. Hendrica was married in 1440 to **Walraven de Cock van Haeften (56)**, who was born in Tuil. A very important noble figure at that time. Henric also gets a son **Goossen from Varick (58)** (Born ca 1420). (See the following section: De Hof van Hondswinkel)



(fig.21) The coat of arms of Van Haeften and Van Varick

Hendrica and Walraven have 6 children, including **Elisabeth de Cock van Haeften (62)** (1438-1504). She marries first with **Adolf van Egmond Duke of Gelre, Graaf van Zutphen (63)**. Then in 1456 with **Johan Heer van Broekhuizen and Waerdenburg (64)**. He dies 1468. Subsequently, in 1460, she marries **Gerard van Flodrop (65)** heiress of Roermond; and finally in 1475 with **Willem van Aeswijn (66)**. This becomes Lord of Varick.

Their daughter **Hendrika van Aeswijn (81)** takes over as lady of Varick. She married **Seyno van Heeckeren van Dorth (82)**. Hendrica and Seyno have two children:

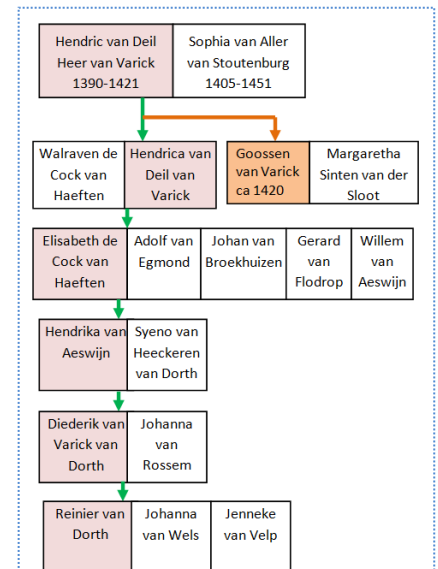
1. **Elisabeth van Dorth (100)** (born in 1561), she married **Alard van Haeften, Lord of Verwolde (101)**. Castle Verwolde is located near Laren.

2. **Diederick Van Varick and Schoonvelt, van Heekeren, lord van Dorth (98)** (1505-1546). He married **Johanna van Rossem (99)**, Lady of Oolde and Broekhuizen. Castle Oolde is located near Laren and castle Broekhuizen is located near Leersum. Diederick was imprisoned in Abbéville and died in France from the effects of his wounds.

Their son and successor is **Reinier van Heekeren van Dorth (115)**, lord of Varick (1542-1598). He was married twice first with **Johanna van Wels (116)** and secondly with **Jenneke van Velp (117)** ("Marrying his maidservant").

These Reinier and the rest of the Van Dorth family were very important to the Catholic Church in Varik. In the turbulent reformation period, the priest Jan Hendricks, who was ordained in 1553, came to Varik. There he proclaims the Roman Catholic doctrine. He can do this because the lord of Varik, Reinier van Dorth, remained loyal to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1577 the Beggars occupied the entire river area. This means that the reformation in Varik is also a fact. In this time it is therefore difficult to get a Catholic priest. Reinier writes a letter on 24 March 1585 to Lambertus van der Burch, dean of the St Marie chapter in Utrecht, in which he requests, written in Old Dutch language:

"Güetliger walmeinong sall uwer Ehrw: Edelh: L. ick niet bergen, welcker gestallt nu drie ofte vier jar langk, der pastorie to Varick in Tylerwerdt, doert affsterven desz werdigen Herrn Gerrit van Büeren gevaceertt und ledig getsan hefft, vorwal ick nochtantz mit mynen undersaten duckmal an U.Ern.Ed. und L. versocht und vründtlick van Godtz wegen begertt hebb, um sich to verwerdigen uns (als hungerige und dorstige schapen de coyen Christi) mitt einem guden herder to versien und to besoenen, und tselvige tott noch to nyet verworven hebbe."



(fig 22)

He therefore asks the chapter to appoint a pastor in Varik where there has been a vacancy for 3 to 4 years. He already has someone in mind that he has met shortly before: **Pieter Bockenberg**. He ends his writing with the soft threat that, if the request is not accepted, other ways will be sought to fill the gap. Bockenberg himself supports this writing a week later with a letter to his friend Lambert van der Burch, where he had been apprenticed together. Bockenberg is indeed appointed, and he lives with **Reinier van Dorth (115)** in Tiel at the Hoozeind. But here he is soon arrested by the city commander, Dirk Vijgh. He will soon be free again, but he prefers to flee to his parental home in Gouda. Later, Bockenberg will even be converted to a member of the Reformed congregation and marries the daughter of a rector of the Latin school in Woerden.

Between 1585 and 1688 Catholics in Varik did not have a regular pastor, but they had to be cared for by clerical clergymen. It was not until 1688 that a private pastor was appointed again. He lives with **Frans van Dorth (160)** (Lord of Varick) at "De Hondswinkel" The church services are also held in this country house. In 1732 the Roman Catholics in Varik only have access to their own church building. Frans van Dorth himself has appointed the pastor after he has a quarrel with the Tiel priory. He rides horses and dices with the farmers and that is something that French does not like. It says something about his faith experience. Whose bread one eats, one's faith one confesses: so how many villages in the neighborhood also pass to the new faith, Varik remains largely Catholic. Frans van Dorth also remains Catholic after the Iconoclasm. Reinier has a daughter: **Maria van Dorth van Varick (139)**. (1575-1640) She is married to **Johan van Stepraedt (140)**, lord of Doddendaal and Indoornik (1570-1625) This brings the 'Heerlijkheid' to the Stepraedt family. The members of this Van Stepraedt family compete for the property of **Doddendaal**. In 1604, Johan van Stepraedt was awarded the castle after a trial. He starts with the recovery and will also live there with his wife, Maria van Dordt, and their five children. Portraits of this family, painted in 1619, now hang in the knight's hall. After the death of Johan, his wife with two daughters stays at Doddendaal. After the death of Maria van Dordt in 1638 **Reyner of Stepraedt (157)** inherited the estate. In those days the family also acts as protector of the Roman Catholics in the Land of Maas and Waal, and as the Catholic worship is forbidden, they made the castle cellar available as a secret church. On the ceilings of the cellar you can still see the remains of a painting with stars. Pastors live at the castle and are maintained by the Van Stepraedt family.

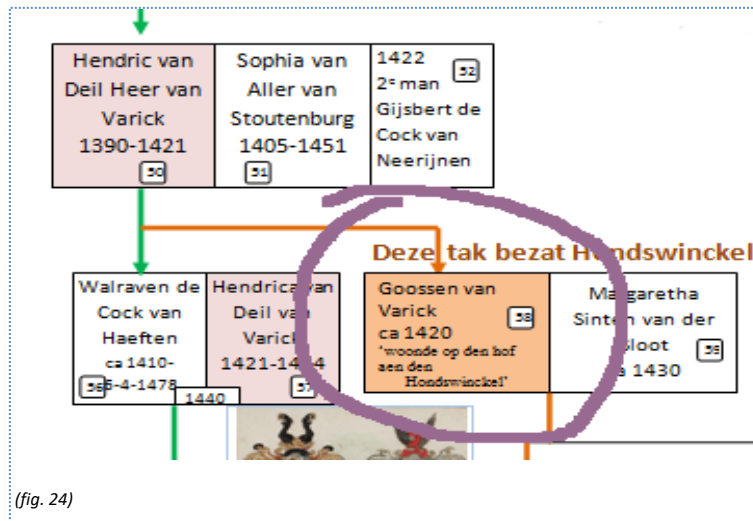
In the 'Dikke Toren' a bell (diameter: 0.83 m.) Hangs in the upper edge, in Roman capital letters, the inscription :
'Ter eren Godes is dese clock tot Varick bestelt bij Vrouw Maria van Dorth vrouwe tot Bodendaal in Dornyc en Varick neffens hare dochters joffrouwen Catherina ende Reinera van Stepraed. Anno 1637'.

In the lower border: 'Jonckheer Johan van Dorth ende Hendrick van der Horst daertoe den clepel gegheven. Derick van der Horst. Peter van Trier. Jan Philipsen Me fecit'.



The Dikke Toren, about 1000 years old, with the Waal which is very high at that moment (1995)

We now go back in the pedigree to Hendric van Deil van varick (50), where we follow his son Goossen van varick.



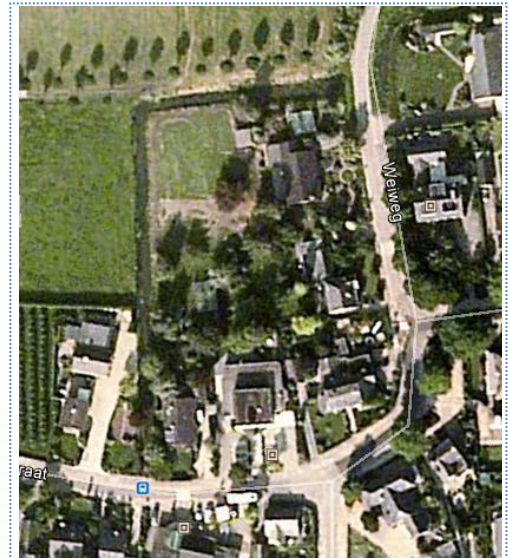
We are now going to look at the branch that is going to live on the court at the Hondswinkel. **Goossen van Varick (58)** (born ca 1420) the son of **Hendric van Varick (50)** and **Sophia van Aller van Stoutenburg (51)**, goes to live in the court

Hondswinkel and is therefore not the Lord of Varick.

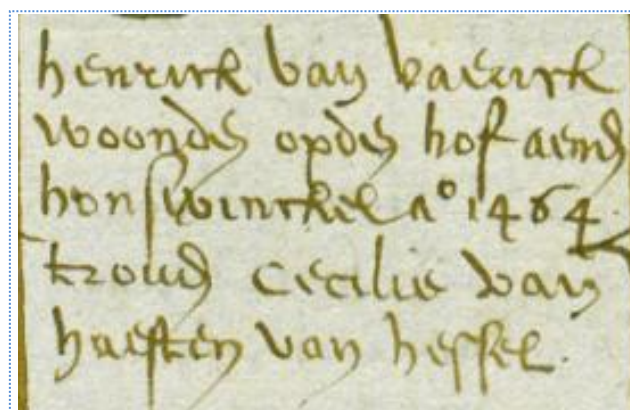
On the corner of the Walgtsestraat and the Weiweg, the **Hondswinkel** was located. Also a house with a moat around. The moat can still be seen and the plot is quite large (25m x 40m). There are currently seven houses on that stretch with a lot of land. In 1630 it is called "Jr. van Dorthhuys ". This is because the Dorth family also lived there. On the map of 1714 it still presents itself as an imposing building.



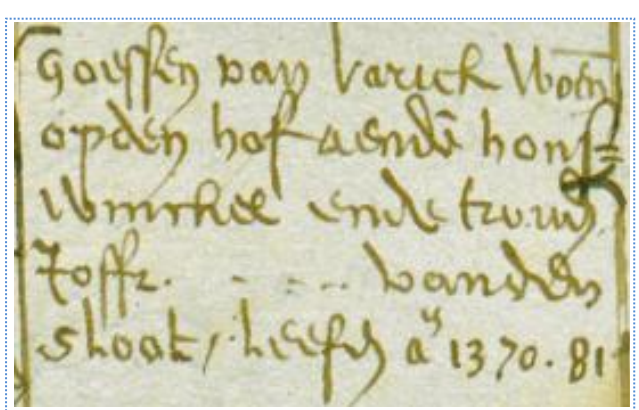
Het hof Hondswinkel. (Orange line) →



(fig. 25) Hondswinkel. The canal can still be seen



(fig.26) Henric van Varick woonde opden hof aenden Hondswinkel anno 1464 trout Cecilia van Haeften van Hessel



(fig. 27) Goossen van Varick woont op den hof aenden Hondswinkel ende trout joffr. Vanden Sloot, leefde anno 1370-81

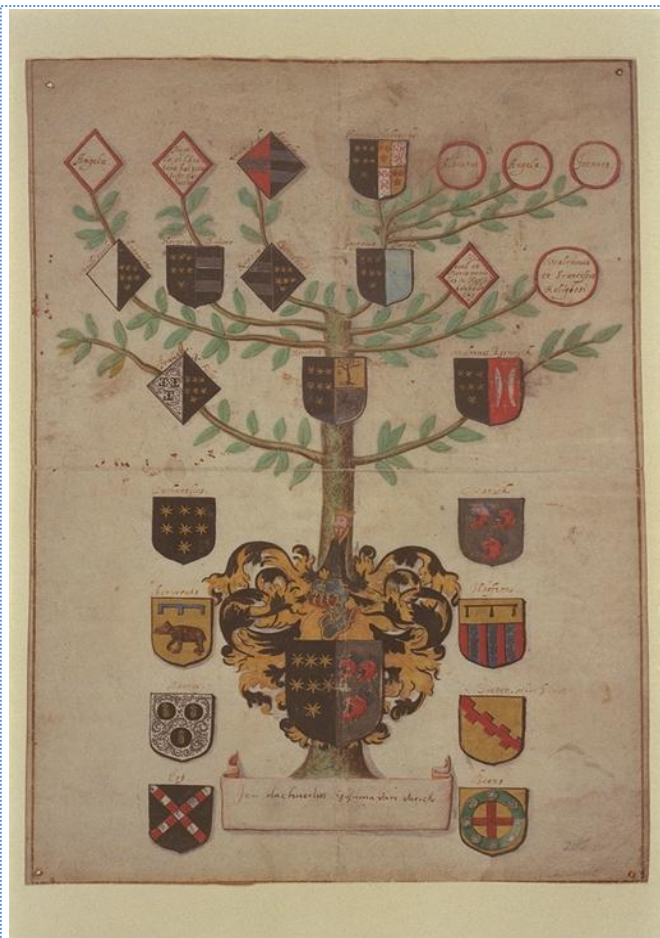


(fig. 28) The Hondswinckel on the map from 1714 of the Chapter St Marie at Utrecht.. You can see the house. Nothing can be found anymore of Weyenraede.

In 1732 **Hondswinckel** was demolished and later replaced by a country house in which in 1791 **Th. L. van Doesburgh** stayed in the summer, he was also the last lord of Varik. In the time of Napoleon it is over with the 'Heerlijkheid'. Because in 1798 Napoleon granted the dispensation of the loan duty, so that the 'Heerlijkheid' would be reduced to an ordinary property right.

Goossen van Varick (58) marries **Margaretha Sinten van der Sloot (59)**. They get two sons, **Bernt van Varick (76)** in 1417, and **Hendrick van Varick (74)**. Hendrik is going to live in the parental home: "op den hof aen den Hondswinckel", and he marries in 1464 **Cecilia van Haeften van Hessel (Heesselt) (75)**, The daughter of Willem van Haeften van Hessel (58) and Aleyd Schade (59).

Hendrick van Varick and **Cecilia van Haeften van Hessel** get 8 children. Daughter **Goeswina van Varick (84)** marries **Jan Dachverlies (83)**. Jan Dachverlies is mayor of Den Bosch. Here we see a pedigree of the family Dachverlies and Van Varick. We also see his seal with the 7 stars in the coat of arms



(fig.29) Pedigree of Dachverlies –Van Varick

There is also **Bernt van Varick(85)** who dies in 1494.

And **Otto van Varick (86)** who marries **Aleid van Eck**, the widow of van Dirck Vijgh.

Elisabeth van Varick (87) marries **Henrick van Tuyll tot Est**.

Swane van Varick (89) She becomes nun in Zennewijnen in 1497.

Stephana van Varick (90)

And finally there is **Cecilia van Varick(91)** who marries **Zeger de Cock van Neerijnen**. They will live at the **Hontswinckel** in Varik.

They get a son: **Ansbert de Cock van Neerijnen (102)** He marries **Anna van ???**. They also live at the Hontswinckel.

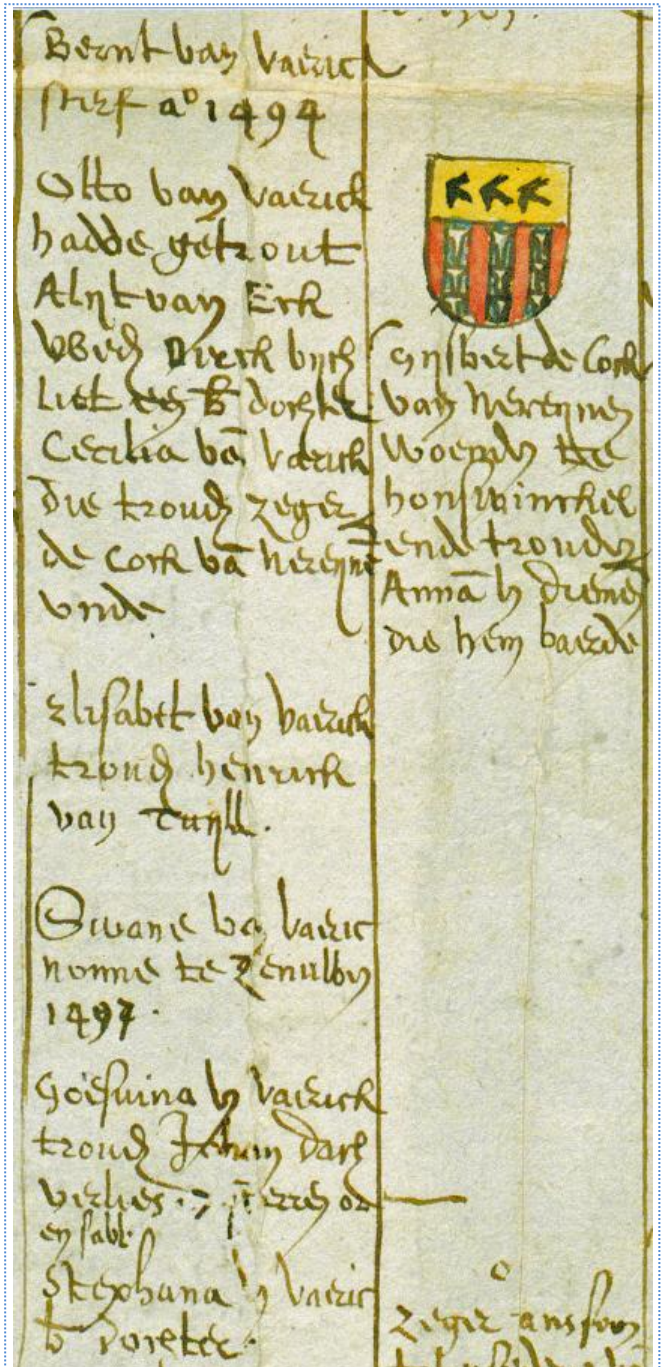
They get two sons, **Zeger de Cock** and **Gerardt de Cock**. Where they are going to live is not known.



(fig. 30) Seal of Jan Dachverlies



(fig. 31) On the map of 1825 by J. Bijlen we see nothing more of buildings on the piece inside the canal. There is nothing to see from Weyenraede either. There is café de Zwaan



(fig. 32) The children of Hendrik van Varick and Cecilia van Haefst van Hessel: Bernt, Otto, Cecilia, Elisabeth, Swane, Goeswina and Stephana. Only Wilhelmina is missing in this list.

Het huis Wyenraedt (Blue line →)

The knights who descended from **Goossen V van Varick (48)** (1380-??), They own from the on the house **Wyenraedt**. They call themselves from then on: **Jacob van Varick heer tot Wyenraedt (54)**. So not Heer before “van Varick” but Heer beore “van Wyenraedt”.

Diagonally opposite Hondswinkel, on the corner of the Grotestraat and the Weiweg, was the **Huis Wyenrade** “*met voorgeborcht, graven ende cingel*”. (with front castle and moat)

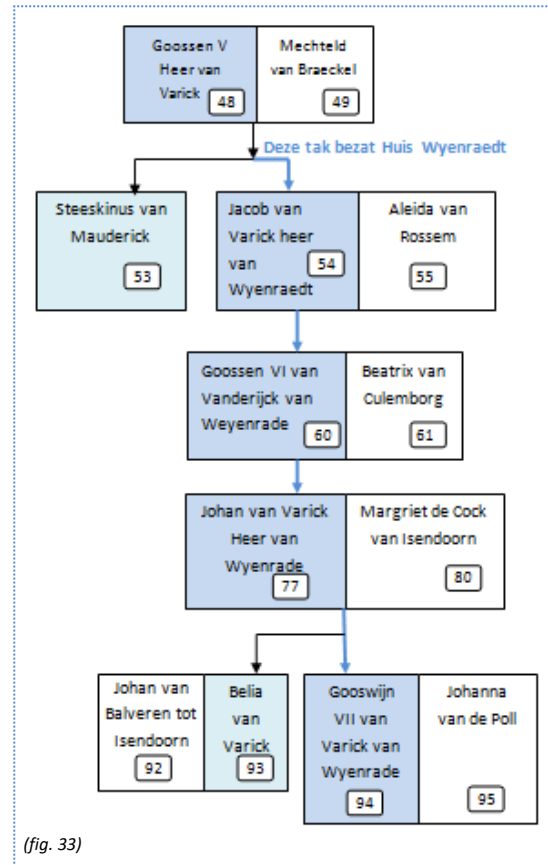
It has always been inhabited by the Van Varicks. They also called themselves **Van Varick to Wyenrade**. In 1647 it is mentioned as het vermeld als “*adelick gedestruerd huys van Colonel Varick*”, which shows that it then fell into disrepair. In the middle of the 18^e century only “*Ruïne van 't Huys Wyenrade*” remained.

Goossen V van Varick (48) was married with **Mechteld van Braeckel (49)**. They had two sons. The first was **Steessen van Varick (53)**. He instead was *Heer van Varick*, because he was borrowed with the daily law and the ferry.

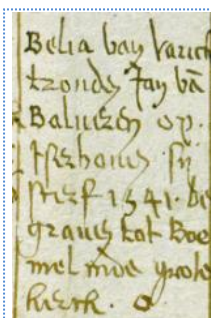
The second son was **Jacob van Varick heer van Wyenraedt (54)**, he married **Aleida van Rossem (55)**. He was killed on 3 november 1444 in the battle of Lunich a/d Roer.

Their son **Goossen VI van Vanderijck van Wyenrade (60)** (born in 1420) married **Beatrix van Culemborg (61)**. They also had one son **Johan van Varick heer van Wyenrade (77)** (1440-1485). He married in 1451 **Margriet de Cock van Isendoorn (80)**, daughter of **Willem van Yzendoorn (78)** and **Adriana Cock van Neerijnen (79)**.

Johan and **Margriet** got one daughter and one son. The daughter **Belia van Varick (93)** (1460-5140) married in 1481 **Johan van Balveren tot Isendoorn (92)**. In the reformed church of Dreumel in the Rooijsestraat, you will find a part of the tombstone of



(fig. 34) The seal of Jacob van Varick van Wyenraedt 29-11-1393



(fig. 35)



(fig. 36) Tombstone of Johan van Balveren and Belia van Varick

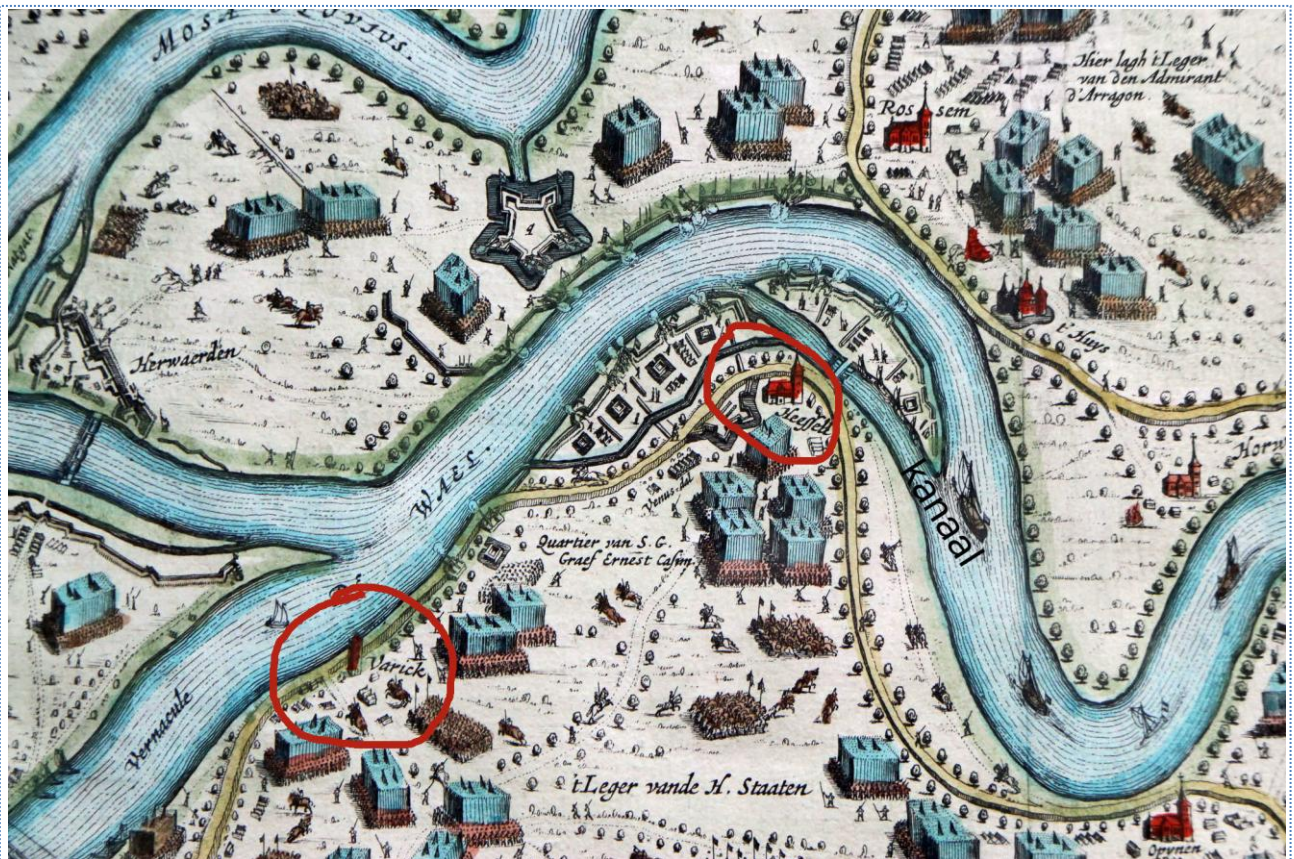
Johan van Balveren and Belia van Varick. The stone contains the family arms of Van Balveren and Van Varick. The strange thing is that Belia was buried in the large church of Zaltbommel, according to Gerrit Attevelt who had researched this in 1631.

The son of Johan and Margriet: **Gooswijn VII van Varick van Wyenrade (94)** (1460-??) married **Johanna van de Poll (95)** (1465-approx 1528).

A piece of tombstone was found near the church of Dodewaard that served as a threshold. A gravestone from the period of transition between Gothic and Renaissance and that must have originated around 1550. The weapons described are those of the noble Betuwe families Van Varick (the lion heads) and Van de Poll (the eagle). It is a piece of gravestone of **Dirk van de Horst (105)** and **Catharina van Varick (106)**, described below.



(fig. 37) Piece of gravestone from Doodewaard



(fig. 38) (Part of) a map made by Johannes Blaeu in 1599. The army of Maurits against the Spaniards. The south is at the top. You can also see the canal that was dug at Heessel so that they could not be shot in the bend of the river by the Spaniards, who were at Rossem

Willem van Varick (Wilhelmus Varicus) (110), “een man uit Gelderland”, (a man from Guelder) he is registered as a student on 8 July 1578 in Leiden. He is then already a minister. Where is unknown. In September 1578 he is in Wageningen. For what reason he leaves from there, lies in the dark. It must, however, be a special reason, because afterwards we no longer find him as a minister elsewhere, but as a non-bureaucratic citizen. And that although he - although elderly - is still quite capable of doing the office work. After all, in August 1589, he called in the help of the Synod of South Holland to give him that office work. Without result, however; as well as the following year if he renews his request. Since no place is vacant, he cannot be willing; they recommend him to go to the churches of Delft and The Hague. The States of Holland and Zeeland grant him an annual allowance of NLG 100 on March 15 1590.

Whether this Varicius is identical with William a Varick, who as '*Pasteur et prebtre à Viane, estant auprès le noble et puissant Seigneur Henry, Seigneur à Brederode, franc-seigneur de Viane*' published in 1565 the publication of a book printed by Albert Christaensz approved, cannot be made out.



(fig. 39) Van Willem van Varick die kanunnik is geworden was deze kwartierstaat in de Mariakerk te Utrecht te zien.

The names of three Varick sisters are marked on a tombstone, which is bricked in the interior of the Dikke Toren in Varik. Lady Lutgart, priorin of Zennewijnen. Lady Margriet, priorin there and lady Claer. A female figure is presented in a praying position and her four quarter shields are on the corners: Van Varick, Van Strijen, Van de Poll and De Cocq van Bruchem.

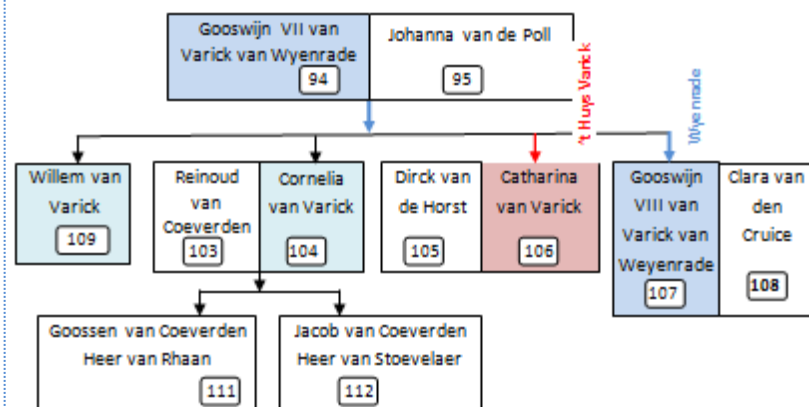
It is certain that these three ladies were children from **Goossen VII van Varick** to



(fig. 40) Tombstone of Jonkvrouw Lugart van Varick tot Siwerde in the Dikke Toren of Varik in 1866.

Wijenrade (94) and his wife **Johanna van de Poll (95)**. They have a total of seven children. Among the children are two sons, **Willem van Varick (109)**, (see fig. 27) canon in Utrecht, died December 11, 1521 and **Goossen VIII (107)**, the successor who dies in Grave on May 17, 1557 and is buried there.

Here you see 4 of the 7 children of Gooswijn VII en Johanna van de Poll



(fig. 41)

Cornelia van Varick (104) marries **Reinoud van Coeverden (103)** lord of Stoevelaar and Rhaan. They get two sons, Goossen (111) en Jacob (112). After the death of his father, Reinoud (103) is borrowed with **de Stuvelhof**. He is still underage. In 1527 he appears as a knight on the country day. He regularly attended the country days until 1571.

(During a country day, the States met as representatives of the social classes to advise the sovereign of his politics. Usually the approval of the country day was necessary in order to be able to levy taxes)

Together with Cornelia he rebuild de Stuvelhof in 1560, witnessed the inscription of a brick on the wall from 1708.

There is also **Maria van Varick**, married to **Jonkheer Johan van Wees** (not signed up).



(fig. 43)

Catharina Van Varick (106) married **Dirck van de Horst (105)**. Dirk van de Horst becomes a judge in the high court at Tuilj in 1519. In 1528 he appears among the wedding friends of Johan de Cocq van Neerijnen and in 1531 also as 'magescheidsvriend' at the Cocq van Neerijnen family (*a 'magescheidsvriend' acts on divorce and the preparation of marriage certificates. He can also fulfill the role of*

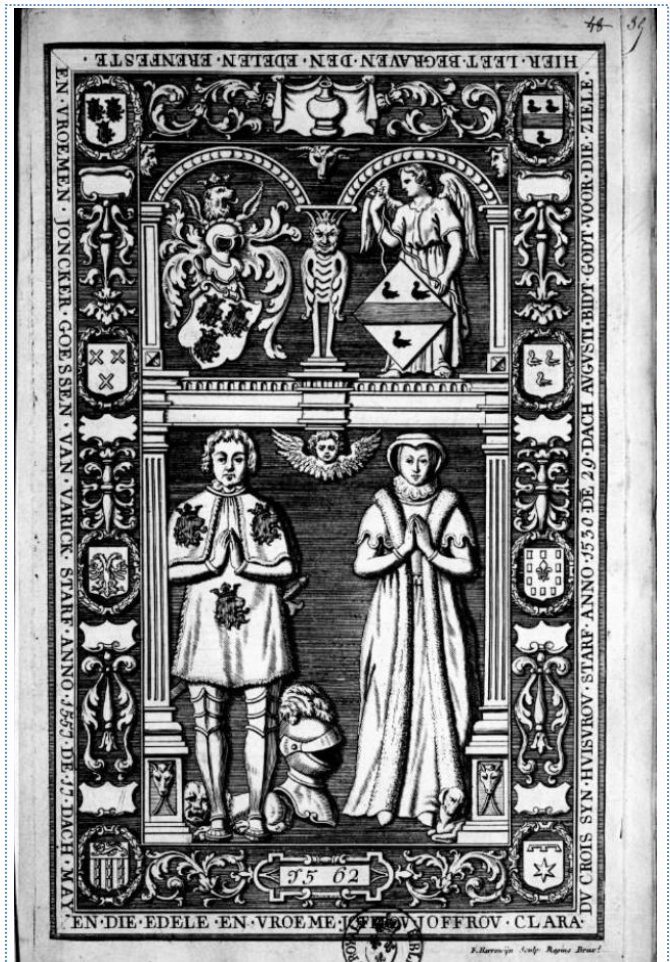


(fig. 44) De havezate Stoevelaar (Stuvelhof)

witness in a marriage); in 1531 and 1537 he appears in the knighthood of the Sticht; in 1555 he lives in Varick. He is leased in 1536 with Nederhorst and Overmeer. **Dirk** is leased to the house Varik in 1540, 1544 and 1556, after which he transports it in 1557 on Gijsbert. In 1556-1557 he acquired a total of more than 11½ 'morgen' of land in Varik through seven transactions. Dirk van der Horst dies, on 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 April 1559, in the week after Easter. His tombstone was used as a threshold of the west entrance of the tower of the church at Dodewaard. (See text and photo above). Why is Dirk (with his wife?) Buried in Dodewaard?

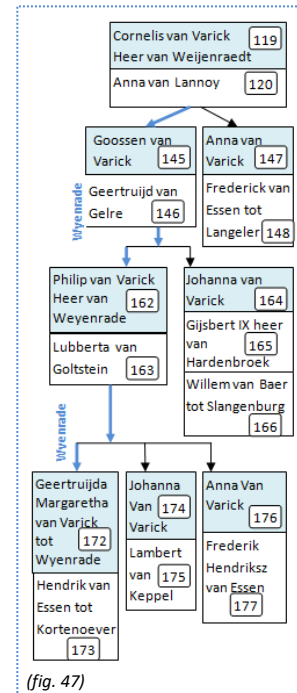
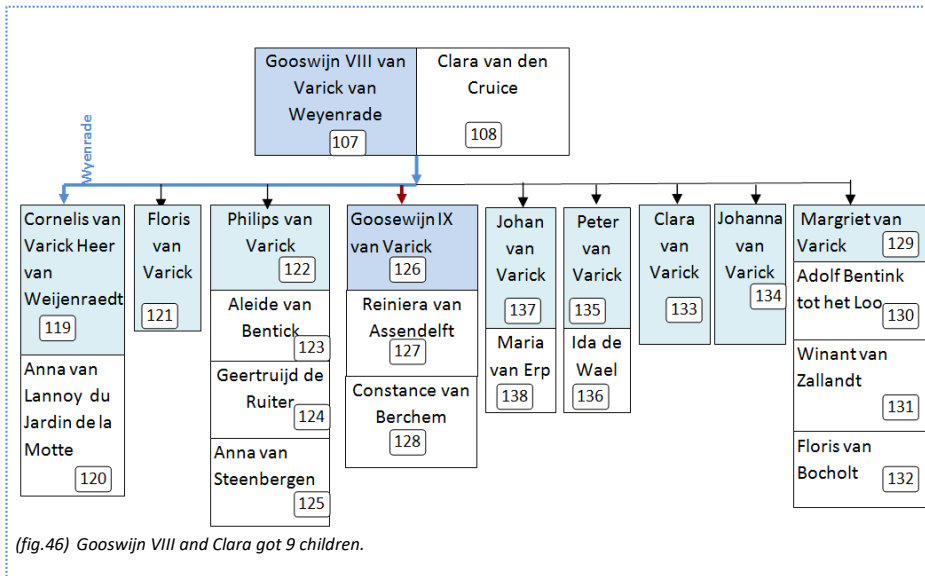
After his death, in 1559 his bastard son **Gijsbert** was leased with the village Nederhorst.

*In 1574 Alijd de Jode from **Varick** was charged of witchcraft. Very often this ended with death. Alijd refuted the accusation. She succeeded in proving her innocence. The person who had appointed her as a suspect had to withdraw his words and sign a declaration.*



(fig.45) Tombstone of Goessen van Varick and Clara van den Cruice in a church in Brussels.

Gooswijn VIII van Varick van Wyenrade (107) marries **Clara van den Cruise (108)** also named Clara de la Croix. Clara died in 1530 and Gooswijn in 1557. There is a large tombstone in the Sainte Elisabeth de Grave church in Brussels, engraved by F. Harrewijn, on which they are both depicted.



1. Cornelis van Varick heer van Weijenraedt (119) (1520-??) He marries **Anna van Lannoy du Jardin de la Motte (120)** (1528-1572). This family branch preserves **Wyenrade**. They have two children: a daughter, **Anna van Varick (147)** on February 11 1644 in Arnhem she marries **Frederick van Essen tot Langelier (148)** and a son **Goossen van Varick (145)** (1545-1623) First Accountant of Gelderland from 1592 to 1622. He married in 1575 with **Geertruid van Gelre (Egmond) Lady of Spankeren (146)**. (1550-1620) She is a bastard daughter of **Karel Duc of Guelder (1515-1576)** and **Fenna van Broeckhuizen (1520-1595)**.

Goossen and Geertruid also have two children:

- a son **Philip van Varick lord of Wyenrade (162)** (±1580-1639), he is colonel of the Gelderland Regiment, governor of the Fort de Voorn (near Heerewaarden) in 1623. This fort is from Maurits. He marries **Lubberta van Golstein (163)** they get three daughters, all married. Of which **Geertuijde Margaretha van Varick (172)** becomes lady of Wyenrade. She is the last Van Varick with the addition **Van Wyenrade**, because around 1640 Wyenrade is demolished. She got married in 1647 with **Hendrik van Essen tot Kortenoever (173)** (1608-1681). He is a student in Leiden in 1627, commissioned in the Council of State, alderman of Harderwijk in 1635, accountant of Gelderland in 1643, landdrost of the Veluwe and became mayor of Harderwijk in 1678. (A landdrost, drost or drossaard was a Dutch civil servant who ran a certain area.)



(fig. 48) Geertuijde Margaretha van Varick van Wyenrade

- and a daughter **Johanna van Varick (164)** (1585-1663) She is married twice, first with **Gijsbert IX heer van Hardenbroek (165)** (1580-1627) he becomes February 25, 1622 appointed as a member of the Admiralty on the Meuse and Sept. 30. 1624 similarly in Amsterdam. He is Mayor of Rhenen and is buried in the Catharina church. Some Chinese porcelain from 1763 can be seen with the coat of arms of Hardenbroek and that of Van Varick in the Groninger Museum. It was made on behalf of his grandchildren. In Huize Hardenbroek near Doorn you can see a painted portrait of him. Gijsbert married three times. And Johanna married a second time in 1626 with **Willem van Baer tot Slangenburg (166)** (±1590-1638)

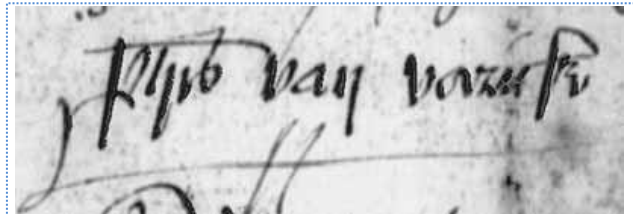


(fig. 49) Chinees porselein uit 1763 met het wapen van Hardenbroek en 4 kwartieren waaronder rechts boven Varick.

2. Floris van Varick (121). He dies at the age of 20.

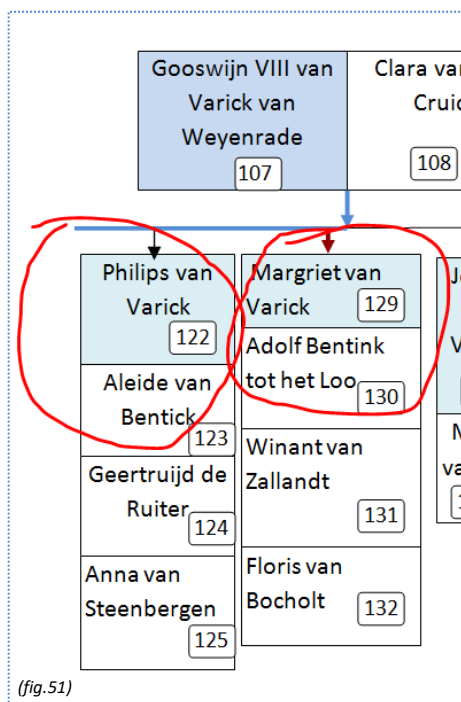
3. Philips van Varick (122).

Presumably he is born in Grave around 1515. His father, Goossen van Varick († 1557), later becomes a mayor. Philips marries three times: in 1548 or 1549 with **Aleide Bentinck (123)**, between 1555 and 1560 with **Geertruid de Ruyter (124)** and in 1569 with **Anna van Steenberg (125)**. From his first marriage to Aleide Bentinck he has a daughter Clara in 1555 who dies in childbirth. Philips himself dies in Arnhem around 20 April 1577.



(fig. 50) Handtekening van Philips van Varick onder zijn huwelijkscontract met Anna van Steenberg, 24 april 1569 (Gelders Archief, Huis Vornholz, Nederlands gedeelte, inv.nr. 413)

In April 1547 Philips is present at the passing of his sister's will: **Margriet van Varick (108)** and her husband **Adolf Bentinck (109)**.



(fig.51)

When his sister Margriet married Adolf Bentinck in 1543, Philips probably became acquainted with Aleide Bentinck, the younger sister of Adolf who is in the monastery. Adolf has another sister: Anna Bentinck, who is married to Zeger van Arnhem. When Anna dies, she left her husband 8 daughters, but not a single son. Adolf also dies without leaving legitimate children, on January 10, 1548. He is the oldest living son of Johan Bentinck at Het Loo under Apeldoorn. The Bentincks possessions, such as the Het Loo palace, (royal palace) are at risk of inheriting from the Van Arnhem family. For Aleide van Bentinck, that is apparently a reason to leave the monastery and take possession of all the heritage in May 1548, including Het Loo. Shortly thereafter, 'joffer Aeltken', as she is called in the monastery, must have married Philips. This double marriage with the Bentincks gives the Van Varicks a firm grip on Adolf's legacy, particularly at Het Loo: Margriet as a usufructuary and Philips as a director on behalf of his 'belated' wife.

For a long time, the marriage happiness between Philips and Aleide does not last, because in the winter or early spring of 1555

Aleide dies with her baby Clara in childbirth. An important detail is that Clara survived her mother, however

briefly. The double marriage had already prompted bad blood at Zeger van Arnhem. Now that Philips considers himself the universal heir of his daughter and makes claims to her mother's inheritance, this is the occasion for a high-level inheritance conflict. Zeger has eight potential Bentinck family daughters alive and he finds the claims of his brother-in-law unjustified. It will be a long-running affair between the Van Varick and Van Arnhem families, who would only be decided in 1596 through the intervention of the Court of Gelderland. When she was still alive, Aleide was not only a lady of the Gelderse borrowing Het Loo, the tenths of England in Beekbergen and De Westerhof in Vemde, but also of the Keppelse loan De Oosterhof. Her daughter Clara would have been her successor and immediately after the death of both, Philips makes claims to his alleged inheritance rights. Initially with success, but in November 1556, Zeger van Arnhem in particular managed to bring Het Loo to his name. Where the Van Varick-Bentinck family lives in 1555, so where Aleide and Clara will have died, is not clear; presumably in Wageningen, where Philips will become mayor on 1 August of that year and two years later for the second time. He has since been described in the knighthood of the Veluwe. In or before 1560 he remarried with Geertruid de Ruijter, already widow of Johan van Hoekelum in 1548, daughter of Mayor Johan de Ruijter and Sophia van Voorst. Philips remains mayor until 1559 and is elected again in 1564, probably as a successor to his deceased father-in-law, who had appointed him as his observer in 1563. 1567 is Philips' last year as a member of the city government. Earlier, in 1560, he must have been partly responsible for the decision to refuse the city keys to Frederik Torck, the new drost at the castle, a decision that the city will be faced with an open confrontation with the governor Margaretha of Parma. Philips van Varick has two buildings, probably through his marriage with Geertruid de Ruijter, in Wageningen, at the Rouwenhoofsestraat and at the Achterstraat; He lived in one of those locations. In the years 1569-1572 he had to litigate in Wageningen about the legacy of his childless deceased second wife, but he has already signed on April 24, 1569 at Huis De Nijenbeek under Voorst his third marriage contract, now with Anna van Steenberg, daughter of Karel and Geertruid van Renesse.

After the death of Zeger van Arnhem in 1557, Elbert van Voorst tot Schoonderbeek (+ 1611) became Philips' driven opponent on the issue of the estate of Adolph Bentinck. Elbert is a son of Catharina van Honnepel, with whom Zeger van Arnhem was remarried in 1543 after the death of Anna Bentinck; After his marriage to Zegers oldest daughter Johanna - his step-sister therefore - Elbert sees himself as an advocate for the Van Arnhem family and Fenne Bentinck as



(fig. 52) Former Royal Palace Het Loo

the only living descendant of Johan Bentinck. With the Guelder and Keppels borrowing as main bet, he went to battle in 1561 against his confined uncle Philip. After the death in 1572 of usufructuary Margriet van Varick - she has been married twice before - knows the Court of Gelderland, which was asked for mediation, on January 10, 1573 - Adolph Bentinck is dead on that day exactly for 25 years! - to achieve a compromise, in which Het Loo and Westerhof coincide with the Van Voorst Van Arnhem family, and Philips and his colleagues must content themselves with De Oosterhof. As a result of the war situation in those years, the compromise only leads to a status quo; a definitive arrangement will be delayed until 1596 when Philips' sovereign prince, Goossen of Varick Corneliszoon (123), defends the interests of the Varick family.

Unlike his brother Goossen (105), Margrave of Antwerp, who leaves his life in the Spanish Fury in November 1576, Philips van Varick (101) dies quietly at the Sint-Walburgiskerkhof in Arnhem.

That Philips in his will does not mention Het Loo can be traced back to the compromise of 10 January 1573 on the distribution of Adolf Bentinck's legacy, where Het Loo belongs to the Van Arnhem's. As far as Het Loo is concerned, Philips apparently won, his brother Johan, who regarded himself as Philips' heir, has a different interpretation of the compromise. Immediately after Philips' widow, Anna van Steenberghe, and the Van Varick family agreed on July 15th about her right of usufruct of the neglected goods, he rushed to the Guelder loan chamber to put Het Loo on his name. The dispute over the legacy of Adolph Bentinck will drag on until finally the final agreement is reached in 1596, splitting Het Loo into two parts.

4. Gozewijn IX van Varick (126).

(†1576) He was a knight, drost of Buren, governor of Delft, castle lord of Shechem, lieutenant of the king and finally viscount of Antwerp. There began the **Spanish Fury** on November 4, 1576: Spanish troops who have received no pay in months, plunder the city. The Spanish garrison consists of some 4,000 soldiers. In the night of 3 and 4 November they will receive reinforcements from Spanish troops from Lier, Aalst, Breda and Maastricht. That brings the number



(Fig. 53) De Spaanse Furie. De Spanjaarden vallen het stadhuis aan.

strength of the Spaniards to about ten thousand. At one o'clock in the afternoon, 5,000 Spaniards march against Antwerp. There are eight hundred horsemen and a crowd of thieves, equipped with straw bundles to start a fire. Violent gunfire against the earthen wall precedes the attack. Six thousand men defend the improvised reinforcement - in vain, as will soon appear .

The Walloons who defend the Kronenburggate are driven back to St. Michael's Abbey. The Spaniards also break through on the Blijden Hoek and on the Begijnenstraat. Soon their cavalry storms over the Sint-Jorisplein near the Sint-Jorischurch. The Antwerp bourgeoisie defends the Grote Markt and the City Hall. From the windows of the houses one shoots at the Spanish riders, who suffer heavy losses.

Some Spaniards, however, succeed in setting fire to the City Hall. Whoever flees outside will be killed.

Among the victims are a few aldermen. A few or a few brave people succeed in saving a large part of the urban archive. The City Hall goes up in flames. The fire switches to the houses in the area. Approximately 600 homes burn down, mainly at Suikerrui, Kaasstraat, Zilversmidstraat, Braderijstraat, part of the Hoogstraat etc.

On this and following days, Spanish soldiers are going through the city in a murderous and looting way. The total number of victims is more than 1000 men, women and children. Most remain anonymous, but in the administrative aftermath come a number of names of victims, injured, robbers, maleficent merchants, henchmen and profiteers, but also honest and helpful citizens and soldiers. Including Jan van Meeren the mayor, Jan van den Werve, alderman and also **Gozewijn van Varick (126)**, viscount and mayor of Antwerp.

Goosewijn is married twice. In the first place in 1558 with **Reiniera van Assendelft** (127). She remains childless. And secondly on 11 April 1564 with Constance van Berchem (128). They get two children that we will deal with later.

5. Johan van Varick (137). He is governor of Orange (in France). He participates in the covenant of the Nobles. (The Covenant of the Nobles was a covenant of the lower nobility, mainly from the Southern Netherlands, prior to the Eighty Years' War.) The purpose of this covenant was the abolition of the Inquisition and the mitigation of the placards with measures against the Protestant heretics. He marries with **Maria van Erp (138)**. They get a daughter **Josine van Varick (155)**. She married **Adriaen van Malsen (156)**, Lord of Onsenoort and Nieuwe-Cuijck. Castle Onsenoort lies at Heusden. He died in 1638. They were buried together in the church of Nieuw-Cuyck.

Josine wrote a line in the "Album Amicore" by Clara van Beers in 1594. (See figure 54, she writes: Honeur passe richesse.- Honor goes above wealth)

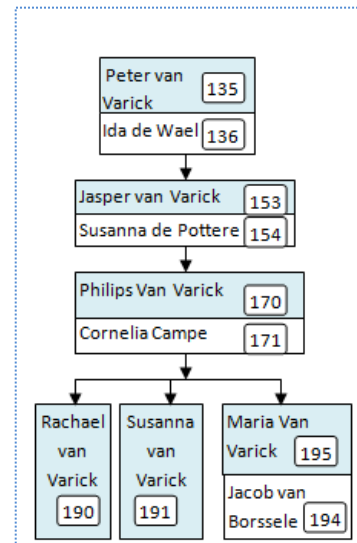
6. Peter van Varick (135). He too is governor of Orange. He marries **Ida de Wael (136)**. They get a son **Jasper van Varick (153)** born in Wijk bij Duurstede. Jasper becomes superintendant of Veere, he is appointed by the Prince of Orange

On March 21, 1585 he married **Susanna de Pottere (154)**, daughter of the late **Rulandt de Pottere**; after this he married, so for the 2nd time, in Rotterdam on 25 April 1593 with **Maria Croes**, from Bruges.

Jasper and Susanna get a son of **Philips van Varick (170)**. He becomes Schepen en Raad in Veere and marries **Cornelia Campe (171)**.

Philips and **Cornelia** thus have three daughters, including **Maria van Varick (195)** (1628-1707) born in Veere, she marries on June 20, 1651 with **Jacob van Borssele van der Hooge (194)** He was born in 1621 in Middelburg and is on August 9, 1685 died in Maastricht. He was Lord of Cleverskerke and Geldermalsen.

In 1684 he founded a beautiful tomb in a church in Geldermalsen. A large, carved and white marble rock, placed on a



(fig. 56)

tomb-shaped elevation in the middle of the choir. Framed by a Tuscan portico are the life-size figures of a nobleman in armor with a sash, the head covered by an allonge wig, and a woman in the clothing of around 1700, both with hands folded in front of the chest. An alliance weapon of Borssele and Varick has been hewn in the arc field; four coat of arms on each side of the pilasters.

A plate at the foot end with an inscription stating that Jacobus van Borssele van der Hooe and Maria van Varick are buried here.



(fig. 57) De allongepruik

The allonge wig was a wig with curls to the shoulders and became fashionable in the time of Louis XIV of France. The king had lost all his hair as a young man and during his

reign the allonge wig was created. It became an important part of the wardrobe. Wigs from that time were made of human and animal hair. During the reign of Louis he hired 48 wigmakers. There were countless variations on the original style, made with hair pieces and false locks.

7. Clara van Varick (133) She becomes nun in Zennewijnen. (a place nearby at 6 miles)

8. Johanna van Varick(134). She goes to the convent Ter Lee at Noordwijkerhout.

9. Margriet van Varick (129). In 1547 she married **Adolf Bentink to the Loo (130)**, he is the hunt supervisor of 't Loo He dies on Jan. 10. 1548 without children after being married for less than a year. This creates the problems with **Philips from Varick (122)** who calls himself heir to 't Loo. (See above number 4).

Margriet marries again, now with **Winant van Zallant (131)** mayor of Arnhem since 1534. After his death **Margriet** marries for the third time. This time with **Floris van Bocholt lord of Tongerlo (132)** at Grave.

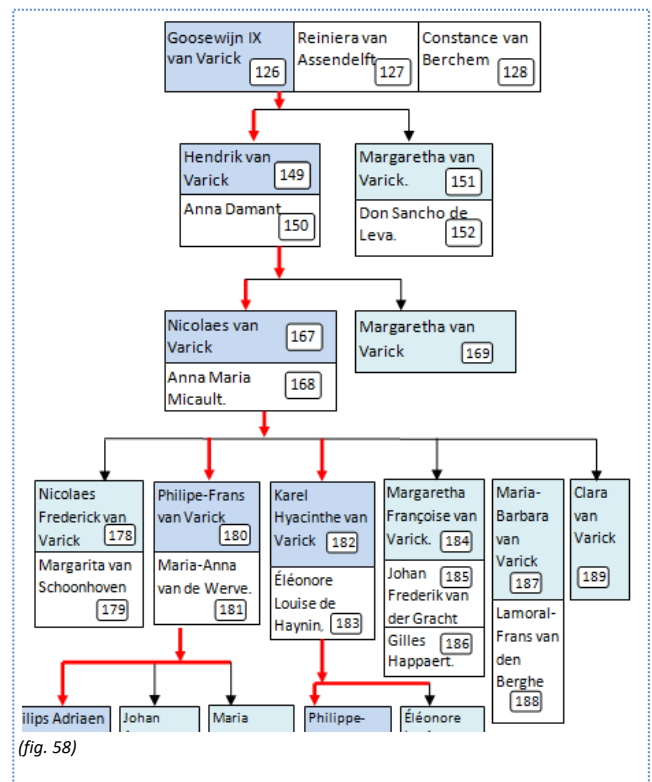
With this we discussed the children of **Goosewijn VIII (107)** and **Clara van de Cruice (108)**. Still the children of **Goosewijn IX (126)** who is murdered during the Spanish Furie and his second wife **Constance van Berchem (128)**, daughter of Hendrik van Berchem and Margaretha van den Werve. They get a son and a daughter.

-The daughter is **Margaretha van Varick (151)**. She is one of the most beautiful and virtuous women of her time. She married **Don Sancho de Leva (or Leyva) (152)** governor and captain-general of Cambrai (in Belgium). After his death, Margaretha goes to the Ter Banck monastery near Leuven.

-The son is **Hendrik van Varick (149)**. (1590-1641)

He is captain of a company of the High Germans in the Biglia regiment in 1599.

He is also a member of the Council of War of the King, and he is present in 1577 at the signing of the Union of Utrecht. He is lord of Libersart: a 'Heerlijkheid' in Walloon Brabant that was elevated to barony in 1693.



Around the end of the XVIth century, in Brussels, among others, the names of **Hendrik and Sasbout van Varick** appeared. Perhaps this was due to Protestant religious coercion, which at that time prevailed in the Northern Netherlands and through which several noble families evacuated, including the Varick family.

Hendrik van Varick(149) marries **Anna Damant (150)**, a daughter and heiress of **Nicolaas Damant**, the Viscount of Brussels and also chancellor of Brabant. Nicolaas himself is married to **Barbara Brant**, the sister of the Lord of Bouwel, from whom she inherits that 'Heerlijkheid'. **Hendrik**, has two children, of whom his son **Nicolaas (167)** succeeds him. Daughter **Margarita (169)**, with her mother **Anna Damant (150)** in Antwerp, is known as the mainstay of Catholicism. Many monasteries received help from them, especially those from the Augustinians in the Kammenstraat.

Hendrik himself, is at the service of the Catholic princes of the Netherlands. As captain he is in charge of a banner (department of soldiers under one flag) of 300 German soldiers and is one of the most loyal knights in the service of archduke Albrecht.

In 1599 Hendrik is entrusted with the important and dangerous task of the Antwerp mayor and margrave. He takes the oath in the hands of his father-in-law, chancellor **Nicolaas Damant**, on 2 December 1599. He continues to hold this high office in Antwerp until 1628. After that, his son **Nicolaas (167)** succeeds him.

During the looting of Antwerp, Hendrik is killed in 1641. His wife Anna died in 1630. A grave monument is placed in the Predikheren Church (St. Paul's Church) at the high altar on the epistle side, which still draws attention to this day, with its two life-size kneeling statues. The tomb is nearby.

The Grave monument of Hendrik van Varick and Anna Damant

This monument in marble and averse stone, which keeps the memory of the couple Henri de Varick and Anna Damant, is attributed to Andries Colyns de Nole. Both nobles are kneeling towards the main altar. Probably it was from the outset set up as a counterpart



(fig. 59) Seal of Hendrik van Varick



(fig.60) Bouwel is een oude Heerlijkheid gelegen in de Meierij van Santhoven. Via Huize Damant is het bij Van Varick gekomen. Die verkochten het weer aan de familie Biel.



(fig. 62) Grafmonument van Hendrik van Varick en Anna Damant



(fig. 62a) Grafmonument zonder de heraldische tekens

to the grave monument of Ophovius.

The mayor and also the Margrave of Antwerp, was also Lord of Bouwel, Olmen and Boendaal because of his marriage. He wears a robe over his armor, and there is a belt with his sword over it. Watch the spurs: they really roll! Both figures around the neck wear the large millstone collar and a similar collar with pipes adorns the edges of their shirt sleeves.

During the French Revolutionary Government, all heraldic signs had to be taken away.

Nicolaas van Varick (167) (1600- 1656) is Knight, Marquis of Antwerp, Count of Brussels, Lord of Boondede, Bouwel, Olmen and Duffel. He is a weapons expert and arrives in the Council of War of the Spanish King. He is Colonel of a infantry regiment. He is present at the battle of Antwerp.

He is married to **Anna-Maria Micault (168)** (1605-1649) Lady of Huysinghen, Buysinghen, Eysinghen and Dorpe. These are villages in Belgian Flemish Brabant. Today it is called Buizingen and it still has the weapon of Varik as a municipal weapon. The entire village of Eysinghen has to disappear completely due to the arrival of the railway in 1840. The 130 inhabitants protested without result.

Nicolaas en Anna have 6 children.

1. **Nicolaas Frederik van Varick (178)**, Lord of Boondaele, Huysinghen, Buysinghen, etc. He got married with **Maragrita van Schoonhoven (179)**. They have remained childless.

2. **Philips-Frans van Varick (180)** (1630-1713), Count of Brussels, Lord of Boondaele, Huysinghen, etc. After the death of his brother **Nicolaas Frederik (178)** he became mayor of Antwerp in 1679. After that he became chancellor of Guelre. Philips is the captain of a company with 300 horses. In 1660 he married

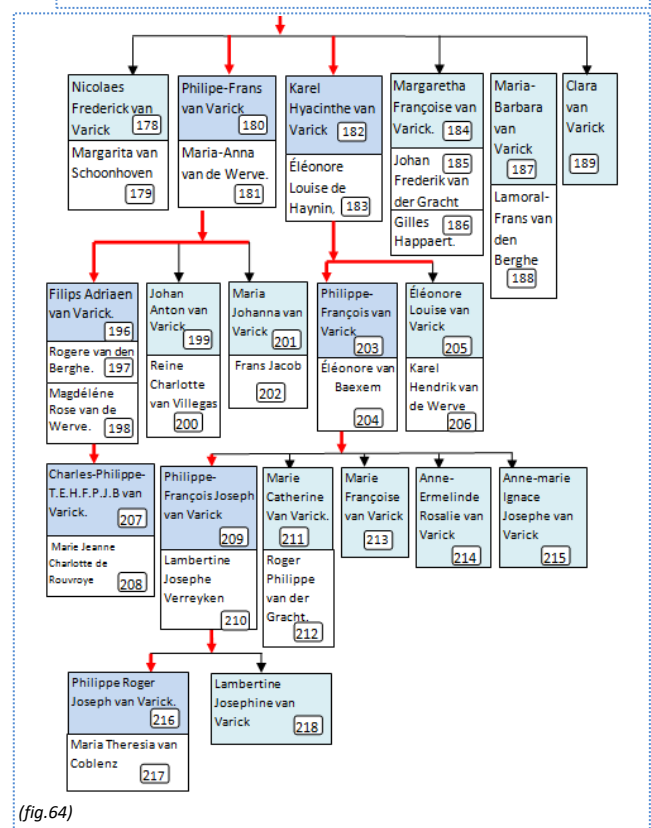
Maria-Anna van de Werve (181) daughter of Augustinus van de Werve, lord of Hovorst, Bouchout, van Voorschoten (Viersel), etc. They have three children:

I. **Johan Anton van Varick (199)**, who marries **Reine Charlotte van Villegas (200)** they have remained childless

II. **Maria Johanna van Varick (201)** born in 1675, she married in 1695 with **Frans Jacob baron of Waes (202)**, Lord of Kessenich, Hunsel, etc. (Kessenich in Belgium and Hunsel near Thorn in the Netherlands) He lives in the castle Borgitter, and he participates in the Spanish succession war (1702-1713) and the conquest of Gibraltar and he becomes governor of Gibraltar.



(fig. 63) Kasteel Buysinghen Eigendom van de Van Varick's tussen 1623 en 1784



(fig.64)

III. **Filips Adriaen van Varick (196)** (†1-7-1734), Viscount of Brussels, Lord of Huizingen, Eizingen, Boondaal, Liberchies, etc., he becomes Baron van Libersart on 14-7-1717. Libersart is a 'Heerlijkheid' in Walloon Brabant, elevated to barony in 1693. He married his first cousin **Gertrude Rogère van den Berghe (197)** for the first time. She is Chanoinesse of Moustier, (a woman who lives as a citizen in a religious environment). She remains childless. The second time he marries another cousin **Gertrude Magdalène Rose van de Werve (198)** daughter of Karel Hendrik van de Werve and Louise van Varick. They have a son with many first names: **Charles-Philippe-Théodore-Emanuel-Henri-François-de Paul-Jean-Baptiste of Varick (207)**, Count of Brussels, Baron of Libersart, Lord of Huysinghen, Buysinghen, etc. born on 22 December 1722 and died on 25 May 1763 in Brussels. He married **Marie Jeanne Charlotte de Rouvroye** on 31 January 1756 **(208)**. She died childless on February 25, 1763 in Brussels.

This branch ends here.

3. **Karel Hyacinthe van Varick (182)** (1635-1692) He is lord of the Court Saint-Etienne and Wittersies. He married **Éléonore Louise de Haynin (183)** (1642-1692) Lady of Waveren. They have two children.

I. **Éléonore Louise van Varick (205)** (1675-1714) married with **Karel Hendrik van de Werve (206)** (1672-1721) Lord of Schilde, of Gyssenoudekercke and of Wavre-Sainte-Maria. He becomes mayor of Antwerp in 1706. They have a daughter, Gertrude Magdélène Rose van de Werve who marries her cousin Filips Adriaen van Varick. See above (196).

II. **Philippe-François van Varick (203)** (†1730) Lord of the court of Saint-Etienne. He married **Marguerite Philippine van Baexem (204)** daughter of Roger van Baexem. Lord of Thielen and Gierle, married to Anne-Marie Françoise van der Noot- De Carloo. **Philippe** and **Marguerite** get 5 children.

1. **Marie Catherine Philippine Van Varick (211)** (1703 – 1776) Lady of Thielen married with **Roger Philippe van der Gracht (212)** Baron of Rommerswael and of Vremde died on February 6, 1759

2. **Marie Françoise Gertrude Bernardine Humbeline van Varick (213)** nun at Val-Notre-dame near Huy.

3. **Anne-Ermeline Rosalie van Varick. 214)** Died on November 4, 1758 and buried with the Benedictines of Namur.



(fig. 65) Éléonore Louise van Varick (205)

REPETITIO
DE
RETRACTIBUS
QUAM SUB AUSPICIIS
REGIÆ SUÆ CELSITUDINIS
CAROLI
LOTHARINGIÆ AC BARRI
DUCIS
BELGARUM GUBERNATORIS
SUPREMI &c. &c. &c.
PRO ADIPISCENDA JURIS UTRIUQUE LICENTIE LAUREA
IN CELEBRIMA LOVANIENSIS ACADEMIA
IN PUBLICO JURIS AUDITORIO
PRÆSIDE
Amplissimo atque Clarissimo Viro Domino,
D. CHRISTOPHORO ROBERTI
J. U. Doctore & Legum Antecessore Primario
Discutendum proponit die 26 Junii 1749.
ILLUSTRISSIMUS DOMINUS
D. PHILIPPUS FRANCISCUS DE VARICK
COMES DE SART.
Vice-Comes de Broeucq, Baro de Bonlez, Toparcha de Court St. Etienne,
de Wittersiet, Doféau, Clabèche, Montreuil au Bois, &c. &c.
BRUXELLENSIS



LOVANIÆ,
Typis JOANNIS BAPTISTÆ VANDER HAERT.

(fig. 66) Proefschrift van Philippe-François van Varick voor de Academie van Leuven op 26 juni 1749.

4. **Anne-Marie Ignace Josephe van Varick (215)** unmarried and died in Brussels on January 9, 1765

5. **Philippe-François Joseph van Varick (209)** (1705-1769) Lord of Thielen, Viscount of Brussels in 1742. Is married on September 16, 1727 with **Lambertine Josephe Verreyken (210)** Countess of Sart, baroness of Bonlez. Died on February 9, 1749. They have two children:

I. **Philippe Roger Joseph van Varick (216)** Count of Sart, Viscount of Brussels, Baron of Bonlez, Lord of Weys, Ruart and other places. Married on 6 December 1759 with **Maria Thérèsia van Coblenz (217)** born in Nancy (1739-1778). Lady of the order de la Croix Étoilée on May 3, 1765. Died childless.

II. **Lambertine Josephine van Varick. (218)** Lady of Sart. Unmarried died in 1764.



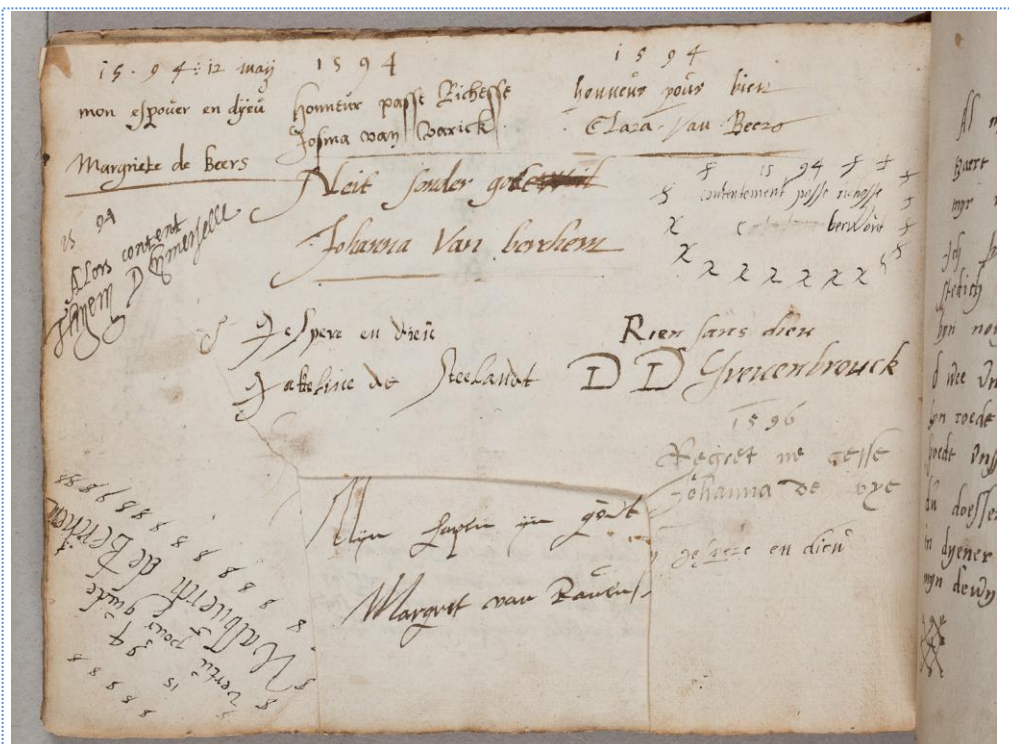
(fig.67) Ordre de la Croix Étoilée

4. **Margaretha Françoise van Varick (184)** (†7-6-1714), Lady of Olmen, of Dystelhoeve and Stuymenbergh. She has been married twice. The first time with **Johan Frederik van der Gracht (185)** (†20-8-1661), Baron of Vremde. The second time with **Gilles Happaert (186)**, Alderman of Antwerp.

5. **Maria-Barbara van Varick (187)**, she marries **Lamoral-Frans van den Berghe (188)**.

6. **Clara van Varick (189)**.

This also ends this branch of the Van Varicks.



(fig. 54) This is a page from the Album Amicorum by Clara van Beers. In which, among others, Josina van Varick (155) wrote something. She writes: "1594 Honneur passe richesse" (Honor goes above wealth)

An Album Amicorum was at the end of the 16th century a use among the nobility, where the friends' book of texts and drawings were provided by friends. Many of these texts are about God: espoir and Dieu, J'espère and Dieu, Rien sans Dieu, etc. Faith played a very important role at the time.

6. Emigrants from the Van Varick family

Rudolphus van Varick

The Van Varick family is not very receptive. Around 1600 a number of people will live near Rhenen and Arnhem and not much later we will meet them in Amsterdam. We see them in Antwerp and Brussels. A few even take the big step to the new country America.

Jacobus Van Varick (219) from Rhenen marries one **Cornelia (220)** (surname unknown). They get three sons **Roelof van Varick (221)**, **Jan Jacob van Varick (221)**, **Jan Jacob van Varick (229)** and **Cornelis van Varick (228)**.



(fig. 68) Het schiereiland Malakka

Roelof (221) was born in Rhenen in 1645. In 1666 he went to the University of Utrecht as a theology student. When he is finished he reports to the Dutch Reformed Church on 6 April 1671 to work in the colonies. The Amsterdam classis accepted him in 1672 and sent him to the Dutch East Indies as a reverend until 1678, where he worked on the Malacca peninsula. In August 1678 he returned to the Netherlands and the following year he became a minister in Hem in West Friesland near Hoorn in the Netherlands. He worked there until 1686. In 1679 he married **Margrieta Visboom (222)** (Grietje) (1649-1695). Roelof's brother, **Jan Jacobus van Varick (229)** marries on 2 May 1680 in Rhenen with **Sara Visboom (230)** from Hem. A sister of Grietje Visboom.

Grietje Visboom is born as the fourth child of an Amsterdam butcher family with fourteen children. She grows up in a house on the Prinsengracht (now no. 180) called De Dubbele Kalfsvoet. Her father dies when Grietje is fourteen years old. At the death of her mother in 1667, ten children are still alive, seven of whom are underage. Apparently, the mother as a widow has fallen into inadequate because there are debts. The youngest children have been informed by which family member they are taken into the home, of the now seventeen year old Gretel is unknown. Probably she and her sister did not leave long after her mother's death to the East with her uncle, the cloth merchant Abraham Burgers. It is certain that Abraham Burgers is in Malacca (Malaysia) in August 1671. In July 1673 Margrieta van Duins witnessed the baptism of a child of Abraham Burgers. From this it can be seen that Margrieta Visboom is now married to Egbert van Duins, merchant at the VOC. He is a widower with two growing children. As a niece of her powerful uncle and his wife Martha Leidecker, who is again related to the Van Riebeecks, she is in the highest circles. Egbert van Duins must have died in the autumn of 1676 or in the spring of 1677. **Margrieta Visboom (222)** gets two daughters: **Hester Cornelia (223)** (1680-1695) and **Johanna (224)** (1682-after 1706). In 1684 the four children of Margrieta's sister Dieuwertje (1643-1684) came to live with the couple.

In 1686 the family leaves: Roelof, Margrieta, Hester and Johanna, with their nephews and nieces to New York - the former colony of New Netherland, which falls under the classis of Amsterdam, but since 1664 in the hands of the British (Holland had traded New Netherlands for Suriname).

Rudolphus van Varick (221) (as he now calls himself) becomes a minister of Breuckelen (Brooklyn) and Nieuw Utrecht on 't Lange Eylandt (Long Island) and of Bergen and Hackensack in New Jersey. He becomes the founder of the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

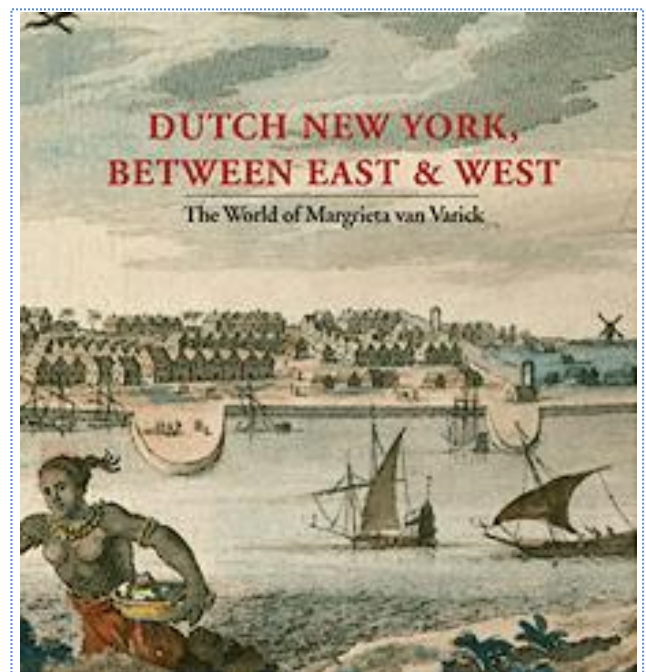
Presumably their son **Marinus (225)** (1686-after 1706) is born on the way. In New York they still have a son **Rudolphus (226)**, (1690-1711) and a daughter **Cornelia (227)**, (ca. 1692-1733). Margrieta van Varick drives a shop in fabrics and haberdashery to supplement the salary of her husband. After the Glorious Revolution (in 1688 in Europe) the couple from Varick gets into trouble. (*Glorious Revolution is the name for the seizure of power by the Dutch stadholder William III of Orange-Nassau and his wife Maria Stuart as king and queen of England, Scotland and Ireland at the invitation of a number of Protestant leaders in London*). Settlers in New York rebelled against the English colonial government that still ruled in the name of James II. Rudolphus van Varick initially supports this uprising - 'Leisler's Rebellion' - but distances himself from it if the violence in the name of William III becomes increasingly violent. He is captured and Margrieta van Varick has to flee - it is not clear where. When the English come to restore order in 1691, he is released again. The leaders of the uprising are condemned to death, but a letter from Reverend Van Varick to the Amsterdam classis shows that the relationships have since been permanently spoiled: the number of churchgoers has dropped to a quarter and he wants to leave. The couple is still trying to emigrate to Surinam, Curaçao or India, but that does not work. On September 24, 1694, Rudolphus van Varick dies, leaving his widow and children in a hostile environment. Margrieta van Varick survives her husband for over a year. Presumably she dies in December 1695. The Varicks would later belong to the elite of New York; Margrieta's grand-nephew Richard Varick (1753-1831) is private secretary of George Washington and mayor of New York.

Her left estate shows that Margrieta van Varick was trading in fabrics and haberdashery. Noteworthy is the large amount of valuables from the Dutch East Indies who were in her legacy: jewelry, porcelain, oriental carpets, Japanese lacquerware and Arabian coins.

An exhibition in New York will be organized around the detailed inventory of inventories in 2009. This was also exhibited in Amsterdam Museum in 2010.



(fig. 72) Cabinet belonged to Margrieta Visboom and Rudolphus van Varick



(fig. 73) Poster of the exposition of Margrieta Visboom



(fig. 74) At the exhibition



(fig. 76) Chinese porcelain.



(fig. 75) Chair with armrest. Now in the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles



(fig. 78) Silver mustard pot by Peter van Dijck who married Margriet's daughter Cornelia.



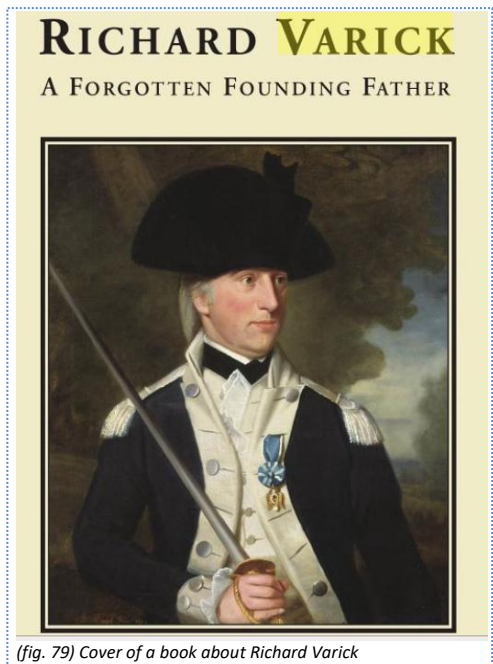
(fig. 77) Nutmeg grater of silver

Richard Varick.

A great-nephew of Rudolphus van Varick: **Richard (van) Varick (236)** was born on March 15, 1753 in Hackensack, New Jersey. A place where many Dutch settlers started their existence in New Netherland.

At the beginning of the American Revolution, he studied law at King's College (the former name of Columbia University) in New York City. He stops his studies and becomes a captain in the army. On 28 June 1775 he was appointed captain of the 1st New York Regiment. He serves under General Philip Schuyler in various positions until after the Battle of Saratoga, then he is appointed Inspector General of West Point. At West Point, he becomes assistant to General Benedict Arnold. Although he is no longer employed, when Arnold goes over to the British, Varick, along with David Franken, is arrested. They are therefore quickly acquitted by a research committee.

After the West Point incident, Varick served under George Washington as a private secretary until the end of the war. After the war Varick became alderman of New York from 1784 to 1789, and Attorney General of the State of New York from 1788 to 1789. He is mayor of New York City from 1789 to 1801.



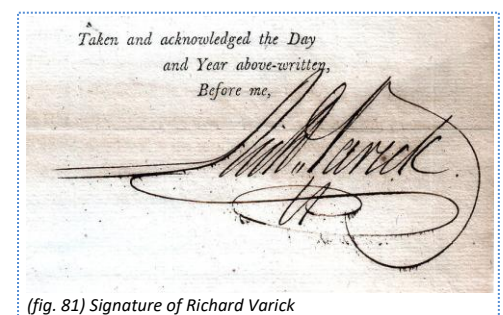
(fig. 79) Cover of a book about Richard Varick

Together with Samuel Jones, Varick revises and standardizes the statutes of New York (1788). He is a member of the New York State Assembly of New York County, and he is chairman at the sessions of 1787 and 1788. Meanwhile, he is Colonel.

Richard Varick also has his own bank. He is one of the founders and later chairman of the American Bible Society, as well as a member of the Association of the Cincinnati and President of the New York Department until his death. He makes generous contributions to many charities in New York City. (*Cincinnati. The city was founded in 1788 and named "Cincinnati" in 1790 after the "Company of the Cincinnati", an association of ex-officers from the American Independent War, who returned to their civilian profession after the war. In this respect, they follow the example of the Roman dictator Cincinnatus, who immediately stands behind the team after a guided tour.*)

Childless, he is survived by his wife Maria. He leaves his estate to his wife and family. Richard Varick is buried at the First Reformed Church Cemetery in Hackensack, New Jersey.

The district of Varick in New York and the Varick Street (where he once owned a lot of real estate) in Manhattan bears his name.



(fig. 81) Signature of Richard Varick



Varick Street

Richard Varick 1753-1851
Dover Dictionary of American Portraits

Varick Street

Varick Street runs in a north-south direction from Tribeca in lower Manhattan to Houston Street, where it becomes Seventh Avenue. The street is named after Richard Varick, who was a Revolutionary War patriot and mayor of New York from 1789 to 1801. Varick owned the property the street originally cut through. In 1882, another New York City mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, was born on Varick Street. Today Varick Street is a predominantly commercial thoroughfare.

Richard Varick

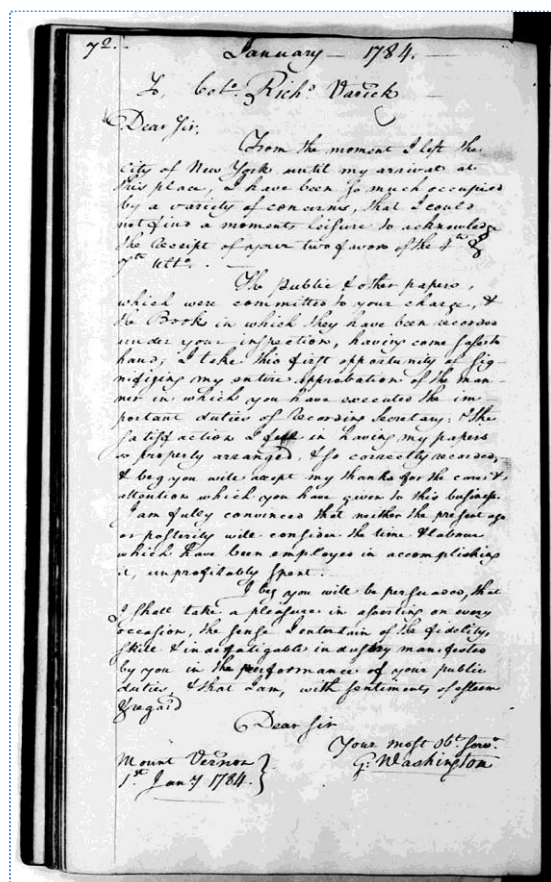
Born in New Jersey, Richard Varick moved to New York in 1775 and joined the Continental Army. As an aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold at West Point, Varick was suspected of complicity in Arnold's treasonous schemes. After a court of inquiry cleared Varick's name, he became George Washington's private secretary. After the war, but prior to becoming mayor, Varick served as New York City recorder. He was also speaker of the state assembly and state attorney general.

Photo: Dan Wagon

(fig. 82) De Varick Street named after Richard Varick



(fig. 83) When George Washington moved from New York to Philadelphia, he gave a purple carriage with silver doors to Richard Varick



(fig. 84) Letter from George Washington to Richard Varick

James Varick

The father of **James Varick** was born in Hackensack, New Jersey. James was born on 10 January 1750. He is Van Varick's family who emigrated to America and almost all settled in Hackensack and Flatbush. (Hackensack is slightly further north of New York and Flatbush is near Brooklyn).

As a child James moves with his parents to Newburgh, New York.

He goes to school there and becomes a pastor. For many years he works as a shoemaker and later as a tobacco cutter to financially support his family, because a preacher is not paid at that time.

It is difficult to say to which nationality James Varick belongs. Black blood, Indian blood and Dutch blood flows through his veins. According to the standards of America, he will probably be called a Negro. If you only have some Negro blood in your veins, you are a Negro. His mother was a slave with the Van Varick family.

In 1790 he married Aurelia Jones. They get 4 sons and three daughters.

When he is 72 years old, he is elected first bishop of his self-established denomination: *"the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church"*.

He is born in an impetuous time in which everything is focused on the desire for freedom, which is expressed 26 years later in the "Declaration of Independence of English rule". James seizes this zeitgeist and in a short time he is ready to lead his small group of followers to religious freedom. They form their own church for negroes. In October 1800 they built a wooden church on the corner of Church Street and Leonard Street. In 1807 the church becomes too small and they need a cemetery. But when the group gets bigger, there will be a split-off. James Varick tries to glue everything back, but that does not work. He and his group do not want white leaders in their church anymore.

He was eventually proclaimed bishop of his church in 1822. From that moment on he will lead his own school, first at his home and later in the church building. He becomes vice president of "the African Bible Society". In 1821 he is one of the members of the group of Negroes who filed a petition for the voting rights of Negroes. On July 22, 1827 he died at home. His remains rest in the crypt of *"the Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church"* in Harlem.



(fig. 86) De "First AfricanAmerican Church" in Hackensack opgericht door James Varick

7. Varik nowadays

Here are some photos from Varik nowadays.



The dike, the mill, th Dikke Toren and the river Waal. The castle Varick stood near the mill



The village Varik



In the village Varik



Varick in 1761, the Dikke Toren



The flood plains and the river Waal. Right the village Varik



Left the mill, in the mid the Dikke Toren. Near the mill was the castle Varick



The Dikke Toren, An old church, about 1000 years old.



Left the village Varik, in the middle the dike and right the flood plains with the river Waal. In the distance you can see the 'Dikke Toren' (The fat tower).



A view with the mill and the 'Dikke Toren' You also see the dike and the river Waal



The tree near the River in winter.



7. Epilogue

In early days the noble men were named after the village or the territory they owned.

So the lords of Varick owned the castle and the village Varick and had the right to speak justice over their territory. They owned also the windmill with the “maaldwang”, that means that every farmer on his territory had to grind his corn at that mill. The Lord of Varick had also the ferry to the other side of the river Waal. And he owned also the right of fishing in the Waal.

This system lasted until Napoleon in 1798 ended the ‘Heerlijkheid’ system.

All the people with a surname Van Varick or Varick, are descendents of the noble family that lived in our little village in the Netherlands a long time ago.

And every Van Varick or Varick who lives in the United States is also a descendent of the noble lords of the village Varik.

Nowadays we try to get the castle back again. We want to rebuild it, to show everybody how important our village was and still is.

It is not easy to achieve that goal, but we try to find some funds to realize our dream.

Alex Olzheim (www.varik.nl)



Fig. excavations at the castle



Fig. excavations at the castle



Fig. excavations at the castle



Fig. excavations at the castle