# THE VAN WINKLE FAMILY

OF

NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, KENTUCKY and OHIO

### also see "Updated" chapters on "Tyler, Thomas and Calkin Families" includes a family tree

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Van Winkle Descendency 2
Basis of Research
How To Use This Book
A Little Van Winkle History 5
Some Help with Dutch Names 6
The MAIN LINE 7
Other Van Winkle Family Members 15
Bibliography 68
Researchers 73
"All Name" Index

This is an "Update" of Chapter 6 of the book "The Leonards and Related Families", 1993 See book for explanations and details, All help and correspondance will be appreciated

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# Chapter 6

# The Van Winkle Family

## The VAN WINKLE Descendency

??	m.cl507	Pieter WALICHS	77824.?
c1480-'		c1478-?	38912.0
?	mc1537	Jan Pieter WALICHS	38912.?
c1510-		c1508-?	19456.0
?	mc1567	Pieter Jan WALICHS	19456.?
c1540-'		c1538-?	9728.0
TrynWILLEMS	m.c1596	Jacob WALICHS c1568-?	9728.? 4864.0
Tryntje JACOBS	m. c1642	Jacob WALICHS	4864.?
c1620-1677		c1598-1657	2432.0
Annatje SII.	m.c1675	Symon Jacobse VANWINKLE	2432.?
c1657-		c1653-1732	1216.0

no 101954

# The VAN WINKLE Descendency

(continued)

c1684-?	m. c1704	Johannis VAN WINKLE c1682-1759	1216.? 608.0
Antje ROSECRANZ	m. c1740A	Alexander VAN WINKLE	608.?
c1710-?		c1709-?	304.0
Dorothy THOMAS c1745-c1820	m. c1748	Jacob "James" VAN WINKLE c1748-1786	304.? 152.0
Elizabeth TYLER	m. c1790	Moses VAN WINKLE	152.2
c1770-1816		1765-1833	76.0
Susanna BRIGHT	m. c1816	William VAN WINKLE	76.3
1796-1869		1794-1852	38.0
James BECK	m. 1843	Maria (VAN WINKLE) BECK	38.6
1818-1893		1824-1852	19.0

## **BASIS OF RESEARCH**

The research in this book concentrated on proving all lines back to the earliest ancestor. Also included are some sideline branches.

The information herein has been painstakingly collected and documented. It is possible that incorrect conclusions and mistakes have been made. While not all records can be fully documented, it seemed better to include them and hope they will provide a clue for the future genealogist who may have additional information and thereby provide proper authentication. This seemed better than witholding good information which could prove useful in the future.

In many cases there were several dates available for the same birth, baptism, marriage, death, etc., and under certain circumstances the author had to choose the ones he thought best. Some of the dates in this book are still in disagreement. In most cases we have found that the baptismal record dates are more reliable than the inscribed dates on the tombstones.

#### HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Welcome to Chapter 14 as revised of, "The Leonards and Related Families." If you have questions as to how to use this information please see this section in the original book.

#### A LITTLE VAN WINKLE HISTORY

The Van Winkle name is Dutch, coming from Holland.

The Dutch West India Company was a business partnership for profit between the Dutch government and private traders chartered in 1621 as a successor company to an earlier venture. They were granted a patent for the land along the North American coast from Delaware north to Connecticut. The first settlement of 30 families was made on Manhatten Island in 1624 on land purchased from the Indians. The families settled on lands leased from the Company, they could not buy the land which was to become a very big problem. To speed up development the company solicited "Patroons" who were given a large grant of land, or "Patents", if they would bring people over from Europe and settle the land at their expense. Killean Van Rensselaer was a Patroon and he established Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson River below present day Albany, New York (both Jacob and Symon Walichs, Van Winkle ancesters, lived on this patent for several years). In 1630 the area opposite Manhatten Island was settled and called Pavonia. This is present day Jersey City and much of Hudson County. Bergen was a town founded there in 1662 and it retained its identity until 1871 when it was incorporated within Jersey City, New Jersey (this is where Jacob Walich finally settled and this is where Trintje, his wife, is buried). The patroons eventually failed and one of the main reasons was because the settlers could only lease land and were not able to buy it. Many Dutch settlers were dissatisfied with the company and refused to oppose the English invasion in 1664. And so the Dutch government surrendered its lands in North America to the English.

The settlers could then lease or buy the patents and own their own land. On 27 March 1679 the Indians under Captahem, delievered a deed to the Acquackanonk Patent in what is now New Jersey. The Patent ran from the Yantacaw River on the south (the north boundary of Newark) to the Acquackanonk (now the Passaic) River on the north, and from the ocean to the mountains on the west. For this they paid the indians 50 Pounds Sterling and an annual rent of 14 Pounds. Two of the fourteen patentees were Jacob and Symon Waling. The British government confirmed the Patent in 1684. The Acquackanonk and Pavonia area was to be the Van Winkle family seat for many generations

In 1781 the United States gained its independence from Great Britain At this time, the population of the United States was 2,500,000, with 30,000 people living in New York, the largest city. Ninety percent of the people lived on small subsistence farms in primitive conditions. Settlement was confined to a narrow strip between the Atlantic ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. The area to the west was an unknown wilderness, full of dangers. But people were moving west due to population pressures and lack of game for food and land for farming. Daniel Boone opened up Kentucky, and General Putnam led the Ohio company into Ohio; with these groups came the Van Winkles.

#### SOME HELP WITH DUTCH NAMES

Dutch naming customs can be very difficult. Contrary to the English method of using surnames or last names, such as Van Winkle, the Dutch used a totally different system prior to the middle 1700's.

In the 1500's the Dutch adopted the patronymic system of naming, that is adding the fathers name to his decendents by means of a suffix. The endings S, SE, SEN, GEN are all identical and mean "son of". For females they used the ending JE meaning "daughter of".

Dutch custom further dictates that the first born son be named after his paternal grandfather, the next son after his father, and the next son after his maternal grandfather. Other sons were named after their uncles. Females were named in the same manner but beginning on the maternal side. Later when males were given middle names they were the name of their father Females usually had no middle names. Examples are as follows:

Jacob Garretsen would mean Jacob, son of Garret Jacob's son Jacob would become Jacob Jacobse

a 2nd son named Simon Jacobse would have been Simon, son of Simon and grandson of Jacob

Margrietje Simese would mean Margriet, daughter of Simon and granddaughter of Margriet

The naming system changed sometime in the middle 1700's and people were identified as "Simon from Winkel" or Simon Van Winkle. "Van" usually means from and was used to identify the village, ie Van Winkle meaning from the village of Winkel, Van Ripen meaning from the village of Ripen.

The Dutch use many of the same names as in other countries, they are just hard to recognize. Some Dutch and English diminutives are shown below.

English	Dutch
Catherine	Tryntje, Treyntje, Trintia

## THE MAIN LINE

#### 38912.0 PIETER WALICHS

He was born c1478 at Winkel, a village in the province of North Holland. On ? c1507 he married ???. She was born c1490. They had ? children:(1: ; 58:15,16)

#### **19456.0 JAN PIETER WALICHS**

He was born c1508 at Winkel, a village in the province of North Holland. On ? c1537 he married ??. She was born c1520. They had ?children:(1.; 58:15,16)

#### 9728.0 PIETER JAN WALICHS

He was born c1538 at Winkel, a village in the province of North Holland. On ? c1567 he married ?? She was born c1540. They had at least 2 children (1., 58:15,16)

2 DIRCK WALICHS c1570-?

#### 4864.0 JACOB WALICHS

He was born c1568 at Winkel, a village in the province of North Holland. On ? c1596 he married TRYN WILLEMS. She was born c1680. They had ? children

- .2 PIETER c1600-?
- .3 CLAES c1602-?

Jacob died prior to 1614 because there was a lawsuit filed against Tryn and her sons to distribute the land.(1: ; 58:15,16)

#### 2432.0 JACOB WALICHS (WALINGEN)

He was born c1598 at Winkel, a village in the province of North Holland. He was baptised ??. He may have visited New Netherlands, now the Northeast coast of the United States, about 1618 as a deckhand on a Dutch vessel. He settled in New Amsterdam (on the island of Manhatten) in c1624 to 1630. He and his partner, Claes Cornelissen, farmed until 1636 when their lease expired. Jacob and Symon, a brother or cousin, traveled to Holland in 1633 on the ship "den Soutbergh" to secure cattle for the company. Jacob arrived back in New Amsterdam

in June 1635. He is mentioned in papers as part of Govenor Kieft's governing Council of "Twelve Men" in Manhatten in Aug 1641. On ? c1642 he married TRYNTJE "CATHERINE" JACOBS. She was born c1620. They had 6 children

.1 MARRITJE JACOBSE (VAN WINKLE) SLOT DEMAREST c1644-1692+

- 2 GRIETJE (VAN WINKLE) VREELAND 1645-1665+
- .3 WALING JACOBSE 1649-1725
- 4 JACOB JACOBSE 1650-1724

.6 ANNETJE JACOBSE (VAN WINKLE) STEYNMETS 1656-?

Jacob may have made a trip to Holland and married Tryntje and the first three children may have been born there, or he may have married her in New Netherlands. Records are very confused. The fourth child, Jacob, was born in New Albany (now Albany, New York). They belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church. They left Rensselaerwyck in 1650 to live in Pavonia (now Jersey City, Hudson County, NJ). In Oct 1654 Jacob received a grant of 25 morgen (50 acres) at Pavonia Jacob died 17 April 1657 leaving a widow and 6 minor children, ages 1 to 12. After 17 Aug 1657, when bans were posted, Tryntje married JACOB STOFFELSEN, her second husband. He too must have died for on 17 June 1667 she married MICHAEL TADES. On 31 Mar 1668 the English govenor issued a patent to "Katherin, formerly the widow of Jacob Wallingen van Hoorn (he was known by many names!?!), now the widow of Jacob Stoffelsen" for the same 25 morgen. Michael died about 1670. On 15 March 1671 both Tryntje and her son, Walling, were married in a double ceremony, Tryntje married CASPER STEYNMENTS. Tryntje died 12 May 1677 likely at Bergen.(1: ; 58:11-19,45,46)

#### 1216.0 SYMON JACOBSE VAN WINKLE

He was born c1653 at Pavonia in Bergen Township, in the Dutch Colony of New Jersey, now Bergen County, NJ and was baptised 24 Aug 1653 in New York City. On 15 Dec 1675 at the RDC in Bergen he was married by R. Van Giesen to ANNATJE ARIANSE SIP of New York (58:45,46; 77:1) She was born c1657. They had 12 children (58:50,51)

- 1 MARGRIETJE (VAN WINKLE) WINNE BREYHANDT 1676-?
- 2 JACOB SYMONSE 1678-?
- 3 JOHANNES SIMESE 1682-1759 THE MAIN LINE 608.0
- 4 GIDEON 1684-1764+
- 5 SIMEON 1686-1775
- 6 TRINTJE SIMESE (VAN WINKLE) VREELAND 1687-?
- .7 ARIAEN SIMESE 1689-c1752
- 8 RACHEL SYMESE (VAN WINKLE) KOEYMANS 1690-?
- 9 AELTJE SIEMENSE (VAN WINKLE) VAN RIPEN 1692-?
- .10 MARINUS SIMONSE 1694-?1767
- 11 LEAH (VAN WINKLE) VAN RIPER 1696-?

#### .12 ABRAHAM 1698-1743

After his marriage he is referred to as "Van Winkle", the first to really use the name (77:1) They belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church. They lived in Acquackanonk (now in ?, Essex County, NJ) where Symon was one of the original partners of the Acquakanonck Patent. Symon died c1732, his will was proved 24 Feb 1732. Annatje died in 1723 (1: ; 58:45,46,50:51)

#### 608.0 JOHANNIS SIMESE VAN WINKLE

He was born in 1682 at Aquahonong in the British Colony of New Jersey and baptised there on 18 Apr 1682 (now Essex County, NJ). On 14 Oct 1704 at the Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack, Bergen County, NJ he married ANTIE SANDERSE.(66:) She was born c1684. They had no children and Antie must have died for on ? 1706/1707 Jahannis married MAGDALENA JANSE (SPIER) TOERS. She was born c1687 and christened 11 April 1687, daughter of JOHN SPIER and MARITJE FRANSE. She had been married to THOMAS L TOERS (58:50, 67:) They had 10 children (58:50)

- .1 SIMEON c1708-?
- .2 ALEXANDER c1709-1748+ THE MAIN LINE 304.0
- .3 MARINUS c1710-?
- .4 ABRAHAM 1711-1796
- .5 JOHANNES c1715-?
- .6 CATHERINE (VAN WINKLE) MARSH c1720-?
- .7 MARY c1722-?
- 8 LEAH 1727-?
- .9 MAGDALENA c1733-?
- .10 SARAH (VAN WINKLE) DALEY 1735-?

They belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church and were in Jersey City, Hudson County in c1710, and at Belleville, Essex County in c1733. Johannis died on ?? 1759. His will lists the children and some grandchildren. He directed the sale of his goods within three days of his death.(68: ) Magdalena died ?? (58:51,52,59,60)

#### 304.0 ALEXANDER VAN WINKLE (AFN KX4B-MK)(65.)

He was born c1709 at , Colony of New Jersey, now Hudson County, NJ On ? c1740 he married ANTJE ROSECRANZ (AFN 3HQB-LV) (65: ) She was born c1716 and christened 29 April 1716 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, daughter of DIRK......(75: ) They had 2 children:

- .1 WYNTJE (VAN WINKLE) WILLIAMS c1747-?
- 2 JACOB c1748-1787 THE MAIN LINE 152.0

They belonged to the Gansegat Reformed Dutch Church at Fairfield, Essex County, NJ (45-3)

Alexander died ?? and Antje died ?? (58:59,76)

#### 152.0 JACOB "JAMES" VAN WINKLE

He was born c1748 and was baptised 1 May 1748 at Gansegat Reformed Dutch Church in the British Colony of New Jersey, now Fairfield, Essex County, NJ.(1:69, 45:3) Little is known about his youth.

Tradition placed him in Maryland and six sons are attributed to him. Four of the sons went to Kentucky with their mother and their stepfather, John Davis, as numerous Nelson County, Kentucky records will attest. A fifth brother, Aaron, was captured by Indians. However, no records have been found to prove these assumptions are correct" (1:61). I think they are incorrect and that in c1767 in New Jersey or New York he married DOROTHY "DOLLY" THOMAS The baptism of their son, Aaron, is recorded in the Reformed Dutch Church records of Minisink (now Port Jervis, Orange County, New York). Under "names of children baptised across the mountains", on 12 May 1769-Aaron, born April 10 to Cobus (Jacobus) Van Winkelen and Duly (should be Dolly) Thomas (64:156) The same record also records the birth of Jacobus' sister's child, Cate, born to John Williams and Wyntje Van Winkelen 304.1, on 25 Nov 1766, witnesses were Peter and Debora Middag (58 76, 64 152) This lineage is further strengthened by the naming of the children. Note that all 5 living sons of Jacobus (James) as well as his daughter name a son James, 3 of the sons name a son Alexander, and 3 of the sons name a son Abraham--these are unusual names but are common in this line of Van Winkles in keeping with the Dutch tradition of naming children. Also 2 of the sons name a son Moses which is a very prominent name in the Thomas family. We also know that one of the sons, Moses, stayed in Sullivan County, New York and married there; that "across the mountain" mentioned above means living in Cochecton, or what is now Sullivan County, New York or Wayne County, PA., and that area was full of Dutch families who came up from New Jersey; and that New Jersey is very close.

Jacob and Dorothy had at least 8 children: (1.61, 58:68-70)

- 1 ALEXANDER c1767-1825
- .2 MOSES c1768-1838 THE MAIN LINE 76.0
- .3 AARON 1769-c1775 (4:1)
- .4 ANNE (VAN WINKLE) EBERMAN c1776-?
- .5 MARY (VAN WINKLE) LEE c1777-c1830
- 6 ABRAHAM c1779-18??
- .7 JAMES c1781-18??
- 8 JOSEPH 1786-1859

The family did not stay in one place very long and records are scarce. It appears they moved from New York west into Pennsylvania and were in westernmost Pennsylvania by 1785. James Van Winkle was on the tax lists in Nottingham Township, Washington County, PA, in 1785 (50:3). James died in c1786 and in Washington Co. on 17 Nov. 1786, a \$500 bond was issued

for **Doharty (Dorothy) Van Horn lately Van Winkle**, Benjamin Van Horn, Johnston Campbell, and Henry Lydi, upon the estate of James Van Winkle, all of Washington Co. Dorothy and Henry could not write and signed with an X (50:2). On 17 Nov. 1787 a letter of administration was issued for James Van Winkle to Benjamin and Dorothy Van Winkle as nearest kin (50:1). This fits together; James (Jacobus in Dutch) was Dorothy's husband and he died in 1786, leaving a widow with 6 minor children. By necessity she likely married Benjamin Van Horn. Dorothy's son, Moses, later moved to near Charlestown, West Virginia, just west of Washington Co., PA, where he is listed from 1799 to 1804.

Benjamin Van Hoorn must have died between 1787 and 1791.(69:) Sometime during this same period the family moved to Nelson County, Kentucky. Zanes Trace and the Miami Path are a straight line between Wheeling, WV and Nelson County, KY and was the road of choice for pioneers in 1796 before the National Road west was completed. Dorothy Van Horn was married to John Davis on 12 April (or 29 April) 1791 in Nelson County. This is the correct marriage because John Davis is listed as the stepfather on the marriage liscenses of the four sons and two daughters who went to Nelson County with their mother. Dorothy died in 18?? in Nelson County?...(50:4., 51:1, 52:1,2).

Who is the Isaac Van Horne Jr who purchased land at the Zanesville, Ohio, land office on the same day as Moses Van Winkle (16 Jan 1806)? Also, who is the John Davis who purchased land there on 14 Jan. 1817? Are they related?

#### 76.0 MOSES VAN WINKLE

He was born (in New York?) 16 Dec. 1765 (1770 per his gravestone) (27.1). He married ELIZABETH TYLER c1790, and they had ten children (73:, 74.12)

- 1 PAUL, 1791-1850+
- 2 JAMES, c1792-c1852
- 3 WILLIAM, 1794-1852 THE MAIN LINE 38.0
- 4 MOSES JR., 1795-1880+
- .5 ELIZABETH (VAN WINKLE) BLAND HULL, 1796-18?
- .6 ELIZA (VAN WINKLE) CLARK BECK, 1797-c1855
- .7 DOROTHY (VAN WINKLE) BUTLER, c1798-1860+
- .8 SARAH SUSAN (VAN WINKLE) EDDINGTON, 1799-1860+
- .9 HESTER (VAN WINKLE) WHEELER, c1800-1897
- 10 MARY (VAN WINKLE) SIMMONS, 1801-18?

The older children state in census records that they were born in New York or Pennsylvania (13). This is very understandable because the states were just across the Delaware River and the Van Winkles lived on both sides of the river just south of present day Cochecton, New York The *History of Sullivan County*, New York (3:640) mentions a Moses Van Winkle at Narrowsburgh, on the Delaware River (on the west side of Sullivan Co., bordering Pennsylvania). "At what time Homans came is not known; but it was probably before The Revolutionary war, as Moses Van Winkle and Jonathan Decker, two of his neighbors, left for