

**A Delaware – Munsee Kin Group of Loyalist Families of the Grand  
River: Dochstader, Dennis, Young, Thompson and Teunis (Anthony)**

**NB: This is an early stage ROUGH Draft with many omissions**

The approach used in this manuscript will be to begin with recent data, as found in the census records, and work backwards to determine the complex relationship between a group of families who were considered members of the Delawares of the Six Nations Reserve. The goal is to untangle the complex web of relationships, and identify the name of the ancestor in common, or at least specifics of the tribal connection. This will entail exploring the relationships between the descendants of Lt. John Young of the Six Nations Indian Department, Sgt. John Dochstader of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, Ezekiel Dennis (a Quaker who received a Loyalist grant for all of Point Abino), and various members of the Delaware Tribe residing on the Grand River. Included will be Elleanor (Dennis) Young and her nieces Sarah (Dennis) Young and Hannah (Dennis) Dochstader, Elleanor's cousin Catharine (Thompson – Teunis) Dochstader, the latter's niece Mary (Thompson - Teunis) Croker, and the Teunis (Anthony) family who are still band members of the Delawares of the Six Nations. The spelling of surnames (e.g., Dochstader, Doxtader etc.) is given in the most commonly occurring form.

Perhaps focusing on census records will be a good place to begin the exploration of the nexus of relationships, as we work our way back to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Some Observations of More Recent Times from the Census and Related Records:**

In the 1891 Census of Ontario James Dochstader, age 58, a farmer, widower, was residing on the Indian Reserve part of Oneida Township with 8 of his children. This was one year before he applied for "Indian status" (see later). His nearest neighbors included Albert Anthony, and the next household, Michael Anthony and family, as well as members of the Moses, Cayuga, and Rhodes families – all Delawares according to the Census for Presents and Band Lists for the relevant years. Ten years earlier James is listed as of "Canadian" ancestry (overwritten "Eng" by census checker), when he appears in the **1881 Census** of the Indian Reserve part of Oneida Township, Haldimand County with his English born wife Ellen and their 5 children. His immediate neighbors are Montour, Moses, and Anthony (for example Michael Anthony, age 40, Indian). A check of pay lists and band lists shows that these families were of the Delaware Tribe. In the same census is Henry Dochstader, age 33, with his English born wife Sarah and their three children. Henry's "Origin" column is left blank and "Eng" added later. All the rest on the page are listed as Indian. Residing in the household is Albert Anthony, age 42, a clergy member of the Church of England, and Indian. Neighbours include a more mixed group of Indians, such as John, Longboat, and Curley.

Albert Seqaqknid Anthony was described as, *a highly educated Delaware Indian, then assistant missionary to the Six Nations, in Ontario, Canada* by Brinton (1888, p.37) during a visit from the former to Pennsylvania. He was Brinton's informant on Lenape culture and language, assisting Brinton in the compilation of a Lenape-English

Dictionary. More will be said of him later in this manuscript as he provided specific details of the former residence of the Delaware before coming to Canada.

Another entry from the **1861 Census** of the Reserve part of Oneida Township, Concession 3, Lot 3, 100 acres is of interest. Here the head of a household is Henery Young, age 56, with a blank space under “Indian”. Living in the same household, and each one recorded as a member of the family, and all noted as “Indian” are:

- 1) Elizabeth Bull, age 17, Delaware. On 10 June 1861 a child, Peter, of Betsey and a “Peter Young” (white) was baptized at St. Johns. Nothing further is known of this relationship. Ironically, after the death of her step-father Henry Young by Joseph Latham on 18 January 1862, Betsey married his killer on 1 November 1863 (St. Johns Church).
- 2) Louisa John age 9 and Christian John age 6, whose father Peter John was an Onondaga, and mother Victoria Branch, Bone, Brant was a Delaware – as were their 5 children in the 1856 lists (but Onondaga in those for 1861).
- 3) Michael Anthony age 21, son of George Anthony, Delaware Chief. He succeeded John Cayuga (see below), who died in 1876, as Delaware Chief, but was deposed in 1886 ostensibly due to some controversial actions – since neither he nor his father were eligible for this hereditary position.

The property is in the area (Concession 3 Oneida and adjoining parts of Tuscarora Township) that was occupied by Delawares. On 3 July 1845 Lot 3, Concession 3, 200 acres, were Elizabeth Cornelius and her son in law Jacob Simonds – Delawares (NA, RG10, Vol. 149, p.86327). However, by December of that year a white man named David Henry Lowe took possession as a squatter of the South half (later occupied by Young), and constructed a log shanty and 5.5 acres of “chopping” (ibid, Vol. 157, p.294). He and other squatters were removed from the Reserve at this time. Young’s immediate neighbors in 1861 include the families of John Cgyugo (a Cayuga Chief – formerly known as John Curley) with the name Ala’ngwe or Star) and of the Montour lineage, with the women being chief makers (Speck, 1945), and John Rhodes (a Stockbridge – Mahican Indian registered as a Delaware) – whose family were living in Norwich Township, Norfolk County, among the white and “coloured” population in the 1851 Census. Betsy Bull was the daughter of Chief John Bull whose widow Ellen married William Peters then Henry Young. Betsy was the step-daughter of Young. The connection to the two young John girls is unknown. The tie to Michael Anthony will be the subject of further discussion later – as will be the case with his kinsman Albert Anthony residing in the home of Henry Dochstader. There was an apparent family connection. Young’s immediate neighbors include the families of John Cgyugo (a Cayuga Chief) who married a widow Ann Young (a Stockbridge-Mahican), although registered as a Delaware in the 1853 Census for Presents. The Anglican records of St. Johns Tuscarora show that she was the daughter of Daniel Young (of which nothing further is known) and Ann (latter baptized as an adult 7 March 1852 with daughter “Cupi Ann” – Ruby Ann, their tribe being “Mohigan”). It seems impossible to “fit” her first husband into the known Young family – unless Daniel was a misprint for Henry. It would be something of a coincidence that the only other Delaware with the surname

Young ([Ruby] Ann was in the 1853 Census for Presents, but not after – since she married John Cayuga in 1854. John Cayuga and Henry Young resided on adjoining properties. Another neighbor was John Rhodes (a Stockbridge – Mahican Indian registered as a Delaware), born in Oneida County, New York, US – whose family, along with the Harris and Moses families (all Indians) were living in Norwich Township, Norfolk County, among the white and “coloured” population in the 1851 Census – and circumstantial evidence suggests that he is the sister to Ann Young (born in Ontario but both of whose parents were born in the US according to the 1891 Census of Tuscarora), and likely children of Solomon Rhodes and Caroline Harris (all born in the USA).

The above Ann Cayuga who later married a white man named Johnson, was ordered off the Reserve on the basis of being a “foreign” Indian (Stockbridge). However the Stockbridge Chief Hendrick Aupaumut noted in his diary of 1792, that the Delawares and Stockbridge spoke mutually intelligible languages. Also Aupaumut had a “cousin” residing on Six Nations, the well-known Capt. Aaron, Delaware Chief. Furthermore, many of the downriver Delawares were of other related tribes. For example the Patrick Latham family, until the tribal – band groups were consolidated, were enumerated among the “Old Nanticokes”. The latter were another group closely connected to the Delawares in the ancestral homeland. Speck (1945) provides ample evidence that the Smoothtown Six Nations Delawares were of Munsee-Mahican (Stockbridge) descent. However, the more recent arrivals of Stockbridge from Onedia County, such as the Rhodes family, were apparent suspect, and some were struck off the Delaware rolls.

At the time of the hearing into the murder of Henry on 18 January 1862 by his neighbors Joseph Latham and Henry Rhodes (brother of above John Rhodes) in 1862, affidavits record that he was known as Hanck Young (AO, RG22-05/122/122, Box 48, Criminal Indictment, Haldimand Co., Joseph Latham, 1862). The name Hank Young appears as one of the Lower Munsee Town Chiefs on 11 April 1846 (signed document with an X) (NA, RG10, p.5866). However in the records of Christ Church, Anglican, Delaware, the surname is Hank. There is a Mary Hank, age 54 (taken with a grain of salt), baptized 1844; David son of Hank and Mary age 16, baptized 1845; and a James Hank age 30. also baptized 1845 (Huron College, London). The ages here are not consistent with Henry Young, born about 1805, being the father so this possibility can be ruled out.

Harrington (1921, p.139) employed Michael Anthony (Na'nkuma'oxa), *to make me a reproduction of the drum as the original had been destroyed*, as well as six painted sticks. So both Albert Anthony residing in the Dochstader household, and Michael Anthony residing in the Young household, were knowledgeable informants of details of Delaware culture and language to respected ethnographers of the day.

Henry Young was the son of Abraham Young and Elleanor Dennis (see the Young family records of David Faux – descendants of Abraham Young). He was also the brother of the author's ancestor Rachel Young (1800-1848) who married her first cousin once removed Henry Young (son of Sgt. Daniel Young).

War of 1812 Guardianships:

William Dennis and his nephew James Forsyth were privates in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lincoln Militia and died in service. The former died 13 December 1812 of disease, and the latter 5 July 1814 during the Battle of Chippewa during the War of 1812. William had a son William Dennis Junior and Sarah Dochstader was assigned as guardian. Her relative Hannah Dochstader and her husband William were given the responsibility for Hannah Forsyth, the orphan daughter of James Forsythe. James was the son of Catharine (Dennis) Forsythe, the sister to William Dennis and Eleanor (Dennis) Young. James was also the first cousin of Sarah (Dennis) Young. Clearly these members of the Dennis family must have been related to the Dennis family for these guardianship assignments to be made. As to William's children, there were other relatives just across the River in the form of Abraham Young (whose wife Eleanor was the sister to William Dennis – e.g., the will of Ezekiel Dennis of Point Abino, 1803). Also Joseph Young's wife was Sarah Dennis, the niece of Eleanor. Also, there were other aunts and uncles of James Forsyth, all descendants of Ezekiel Dennis, in the Lake Erie / Niagara region where the Forsyths resided (The Ontario Register, Vol. 4, 1971, No. 2, p.80; Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. XXV, 1929, p.297).

A More Detailed Look at the Dochstader family of Oneida Township (William Dochstader and his wife Hannah):

The 1861 Census of Oneida Township (non-Reserve part), at Mt. Healey, is the family of William Dochstader, age 64 and his wife Hannah, age 68 (neither recorded as Indian while their neighbours the Styres are noted as Indian). Note, however, for later reference, that in the 1851 Census, residing beside the Styres is John Tom age 50, wife Betsey age 43 and Waha Tom a female age 25. Various records, including the well referenced "Dochstader Family Tree File" at WorldConnect Project indicate the children and other descendants of this couple, including the above James and Henry as children. The author followed all of the Dochstadters of this family thorough all the census records from 1851 to 1891. William Dochstader is the son of Henry Dochstader of Caistor (as documented below), and Hannah is Hannah Dennis, the daughter of William Dennis (son of Ezekiel Dennis of Point Abino and his wife Julen) and Sarah Anderson, a white Indian captive adopted by the Onondaga.

Proof of the identity of Hannah and her connection to the Six Nations:

One can refer to sundry records in the RG10 Indian Affairs Papers, much of which is summarized by Faux (2002, pp.25-7). However first, there is a major clue seen in the 1861 Census Records of South Cayuga Township. Here there are a number of Delaware families who still remained on the land occupied by their people before the end of the Revolutionary War. Among them were the occupants of the Fredenburgh Tract, which as we will see later, was originally (circa 1806) granted to Sgt. John Dochstader who left the Province in either 1812 or 1814, to return in 1841 allowing his son in law, Wilhelmus Fredenburgh to petition for a return of his original land grant. The petition was successful and in 1861 we find Wilhelmus Fredenburgh age 57 and his wife Sarah age 59 (daughter of Sgt. John Dochstader and the latter's Delaware wife Catharine). Neither Sarah nor her children were recorded as being Indian. Residing with the family were

those who were demonimated as Indians including the family of Jacob Latham, and one Hannah Dockstader, age 54, a resident of “Oneida CW”. There is only one Hannah Dochstader (Doxtader) residing in all of Haldimand and Brant Counties during the census years 1851 to 1871, the wife of the above William. The ages here are typically only approximations since the informant may have been guessing.

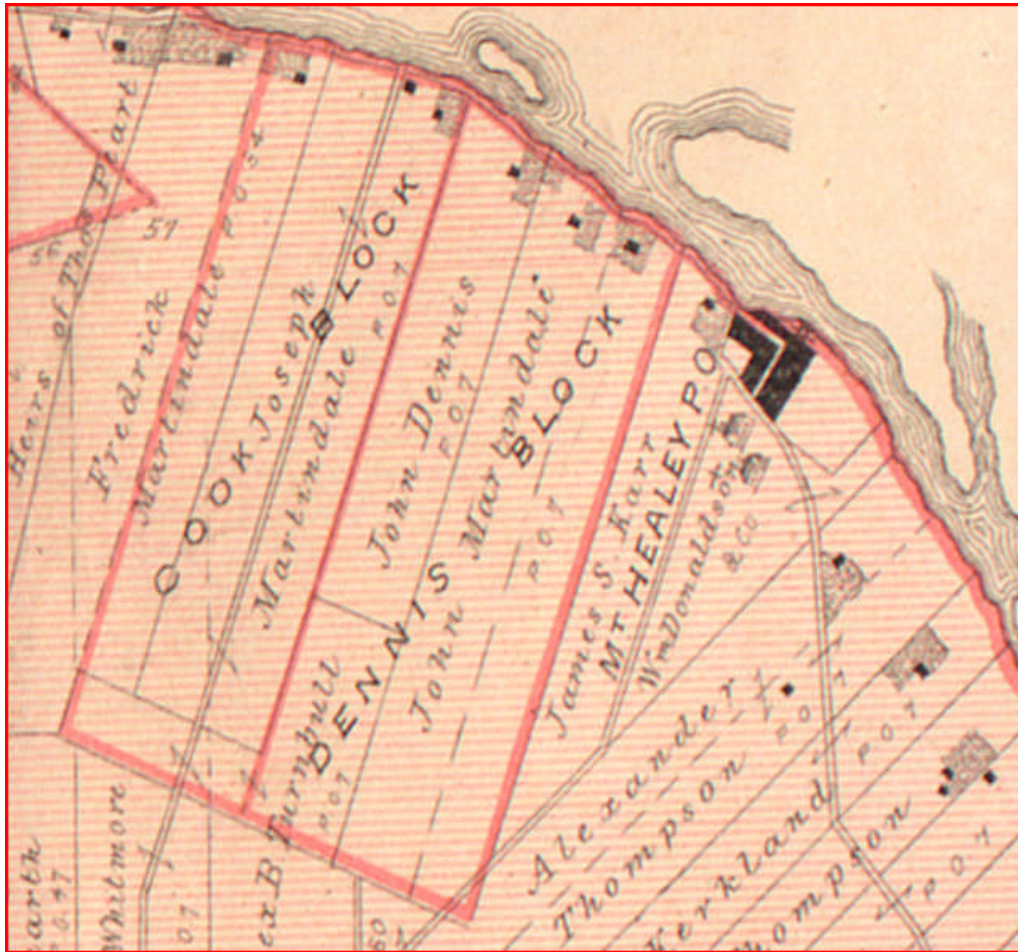
#### Evidence as to the Identity of Hannah Dochstader from the Indian Affairs Papers:

Beginning in the 1830s, Hannah Dochstader and her husband William Dochstader attempted to obtain land based on the ancestry of the former. On 6 October 1838 *Hannah Dochstader an orphan daughter of a deceased Indian Chief of the Six Nations Indians* petitioned for land (NA, RG10, Vol. 155, p.89861). However, the evidence was not sufficient to convince the Six Nations in Council and the petition was rejected – perhaps because she was stretching the truth. Her father William Dennis died during the War of 1812 and the younger children were taken in by Dochstader relatives; but her mother Sarah appears to have lived to at least 1826 – see below). In 1845 they tried again and wrote a letter to the Indian Department reporting the results of an interview between her son (William Cook interpreting), where the son asked the Six Nations in Council about her status. The results were that, according to Hannah, the Chiefs said, *I am still recognized by them as one of their people.* An affidavit from James Winniet, the Six Nations Superintendant, attested to the fact that, *Hannah Dockstader is included in the Indian Return for Presents annually* – so at some point Hannah was successful in this endeavor. The 1849 Census for Presents shows only one Hannah Dochstader. Here “Hannah Doxtater” was enumerated among the Delaware. It appears, however, that the original grant of land known as the “Dennis Block” was given to Hannah’s mother. Here, according to the Seneca Chief Joseph Duquanayo, in 1806 he surrendered land to, *Sarah Dennis formerly Sarah Anderson a prisoner adopted among the Onondagas, as niece to Thakohenghi a Chief of that Tribe.* The position of the Block in relation to Mt. Healy and Young’s Island can be seen in the map below. Abraham Young and wife Eleanor Dennis resided on the opposite side of the River (Seneca Township) at the head of this Island, at the north / west end of the Young Tract, and Joseph Young and his wife Sarah Dennis at the lower end of the same island.

In the Oneida Township land inspection reports for 1844, the auditors said of Lot 60 that, *William Doxtater & his wife, an Indian woman, claim about 115 acres on the north side of this tract* (NA, RG10, Vol. 729).

The most persuasive evidence, however, is the claim with supporting affidavits submitted by Hannah’s son James Dochstader attempting to have his name and that of his siblings placed on the list of status Six Nations. [Click here](#) to view originals of all 28 documents associated with this file. It appears that his mother’s name was removed from the payroll before her death (due apparently to her not residing on the consolidated Six Nations Reserve. However James, as noted above, did resided among the Delawares and submitted evidence from local informants such as Michael Anthony, William Young, and Sarah Fredenburgh all attesting to the fact that Hannah Dochstader was Hannah Tom, the

daughter of Capt. Tom a Delaware Chief, married to William Dochstader, a white man (NA, RG10, Red Series, Vol. 2611, File 123760 – 28 pages).



The Page Atlas of Haldimand County states, *the **Dennis Block** was given to a Mrs. Dennis, who had been a prisoner among the Indians, one of whom she had married; after his death she married a white man named Dennis, who had lived with her on the block ..... She had a child by her Indian husband, and on this ground obtained a 'Brant Lease' for the land (1879, p.10).* As noted above, the basis for the grant was Sarah Anderson being a white captive adopted by the Onondaga.

So if Hannah's mother was a white woman, adopted by the Onondaga, then where did she obtain her status as a Delaware? The author originally thought that it could only be via her father, William Dennis, who could be at most one half Indian – so the evidence seems solid that Dennis, born about 1770 in Sussex County New Jersey, and therefore his siblings, was eligible to be considered a Delaware, although born to a Quaker father, Ezekiel Dennis. The latter's wife's name was Julen (surname unknown), this would doubtless be the connection. Hence the children of William's sister Eleanor who married Abraham Young would likewise be of Delaware descent; as was Sarah, the granddaughter of Ezekiel and Julen, who married Abraham Young's brother Joseph Young. In fact, recent evidence, see below, suggests that while there is a connection to

the Dennis family beyond the step-father relationship, Hannah was the daughter of Captain Thom, a noted Delaware chief.

The evidence is fairly clear to the effect that William Dennis was Sarah's second husband, their marriage taking place about 1802. The Court records show that William Dennis was living on or near the Young Tract (directly across the Grand River from the Dennis Block) in March of 1792 when he and Henry Young were sued by Daniel Young for shooting the latter's mare (MTL, Upper Canada Court of Common Plea, Nassau District, Minutes 14 Oct. 1788 – 10 Apr. 1792, County of Lincoln, 23 Oct. 1792).

This information needs to be expanded and links made. First the Dochstader link will be followed, then that of the Young and Dennis tie in, along with a related Dochstader family, the Fradenburgh family, and the Thompson – Teunis family.

#### Sgt. John Dochstader and the Fradenburgh Family:

The 1861 Census of South Cayuga Township also includes a number of Indians who did not remove to the consolidated Reserve in 1841. Most were Delawares. One family was that of Sgt. John Dochstader and his wife Catharine, which includes their youngest daughter Sarah Dochstader and her husband Wilhelmus Fradenburgh. The birth dates for the parents (John and Catharine) vary widely, depending on source. The tombstone inscription is likely significantly exaggerated in the direction of ages that are older than probable. The most thorough and well-sourced information can be found at the Genform "Dochstaders of the Home District" site. Reference to this data is made only if confirmed by the present author. The following is a direct quote:

*The information about the South Cayuga Baptist Cemetery is from a publication put out by the Haldimand County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. The cemetery was transcribed in July, 1996. Regional Road #20 where the cemetery is located is known to the local people as the Fisherville Road. I think Charles Julian has this info in one of his postings but here goes again!*

*47. WILHELMUS FRADENBURGH/died/May 5 1871/aged 66 years/& 4 mos/SARAH/wife/of/WILHELMUS FRADENBURGH/died Mar 24 1892/aged 91 years/11 mo & 18 ds./SARAH/daut. of/WILHELMUS & SARAH FRADENBURGH/died Mar 18 1848/aged 6 years & 27 d's/FRADENBURGH*

*48. JOHN DOCHSTADER/died July 19 1845/ae 101 y./CATHARINE/wife of/JOHN DOCHSTADER/died Feb. 1, 1847/ae 96 y.*

The Fradenburgs will soon form an important aspect of the thesis presented here and the information is once again a direct quote from the excellent work of a fellow researcher:

*Sgt. John Dochstader was the nephew of Capt. John Dochstader (the father of Catherine Dochstader Burnham). Along with others he was granted land from the Six Nations Indians along the Grand River. His tract was in what is now South Cayuga Twp. During*



*the 1812 war he and his family removed to New York. His wife, Catherine, often talked about the land that was still theirs in Canada. In the early 1820's John and Catherine's daughter, Sarah, with her husband Wilhelmus Fradenburgh, came back to Canada and settled on this land. In 1841 Wilhelmus Fredenburgh submitted a land claim to the British government for this tract of land. Evidence in this land claim proves that Sgt. John Dochstader was a United Empire Loyalist, that he was a sargeant in Sir John Johnson's Royal Yorkers, that he was a nephew of Captain John Dochsteder of the Indian Department, that his wife was a Delaware woman and together they were the parents of 14 children and that Sarah Dochstader Fredenburgh was one of them. So here are some highlights from this very interesting land petition. It is found at the National Archives, RG10 Series Vol.113, Indian Affairs, Microfilm #11,477.*

*#179 Claim of Wilhelmus Fedenburgh.*

*#183 an affadavit of John Young saying John Dochstader had lived on the tract of land 25 or 27 years until the War of 1812, dated 22 July 1841.*

*#184 an affadavit of Perry Gifford of Cayuga, stating that John Dockstader, whom Wilhelmus Fradenburgh claims under, is the nephew of the late Captain John Dockstader, that his wife was of the Delaware nation of Indian, that John Dockstader was in possession of the tract of land until he left the province in 1814, during the time of his absence the land was in the possession of the Tunis family, the relatives of his Dockstader wife, and that Wilhelmus Fradenburgh has been in personal possession of the land for the last 20 years. Dated 22 Feb. 1841.*

*#187,188 an affadavit by Lyman Burnham states that Lyman has known John Dochstader for more that 35 years, that John Dochstader had a grant of 1200 acres of land on a lease for 999 years from Captain Brant, that his wife was a woman of the Delaware nation and that he had a large Annuity by her, that he was a nephew of Capt. John Dochstader, that Wilhelmus Fradenburgh was the son in law of John Dochstader and had been in possession of the land for 12 years and that there was about 80 acres of cleared land on the tract. Dated 23 Feb. 1841.*

*#189 an affadavit of Walter B. Sheehan says that John Dochstader's son, Nicholas, was a soldier in Glengarry Regiment and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Niagara durin the 1812-14 War. Dated 23 Feb. 1841.*

*# 191 an Affadavit by John Dochstader stating that he is a United Empire Loyalist, a sargeant in Sir John Johnson's Royal Yorkers, that he is a nephew of Capt. John Dochstader of the Indian Department, that after the peace he removed to the Grand River, that he had been granted 1200 acres by Joseph Brant, that he had served personally in several expeditions with Joseph Brant, that he had lived on the land 25 years before the war and now has possessed the land 50 years and that he had given the land to Wilhelmus Fredenburgh, that he had married a Delaware woman and they had 14 children, that he had gone to the United States after the close of the last war to see his son, Nicholas, who was a prisoner. The affadavit was sworn 23 Feb. 1841.*



*#217 an earlier affidavit of John Dochstader, who was living at the time in Cataragus New York, dated 18 Feb. 1837.*

*#218 an affidavit of Henry Dochstader of the Grand River, stating he is the brother of John Dochstader, and that he, Henry, had never professed to own the land in question. Sgt John Dochstader and his wife, Catherine, moved back to Canada, and lived on the land that was granted to him by Joseph Brant and now was known as the Fradenburgh Tract. Sgt. John and Catherine, their daughter, Sarah, and her husband Wilhelmus Fradenburgh are buried in the South Cayuga Baptist Cemetery on Regional road #20, Con.4, Lot 16, in South Cayug Twp., Halidimand Co. ON.*

*Janette Burnham Lozon (author)*

Once again the present author will quote from the data on the Rootsweb "Dochstaders of the Home District" site, with credit to Charles Julian:

*Below are given the lineages of Henry<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>3</sup> and Frederick<sup>3</sup> Dochstader UE whose descendants settled in the Niagara Peninsula. Helpful information and some obscure microfilm sources which helped clear up numerous uncertainties were provided by Janette. The tree below is my own interpretation of the info at hand, however, and that includes any glitches. Footnotes are used to clarify points that need clarifying.*

#### *DOCHSTADERS OF HOME DISTRICT*

*Haldimand, Lincoln and Niagara*

*1 Johann Georg Dachstaedter b. Abt 1679 Germany.*

*... + Anna Elisabetha*

*..... 2 Georg Adam Dachstetter b. Abt 1709 Germany.*

*..... + Catherine Staring*

*..... 3 Henry Dochstader of Caistor Township, County Lincoln, Upper Canada, b. Abt 1738 NY.*

*..... + Magdalene Abt 1758 NY.*

*..... 4 George Adam Dochstader b. Abt 1759 NY. [ 1 ]*

*..... + Catherine*

*..... 5 John Dochstader b. Abt 1786. [ 2 ]*

*..... + Elizabeth Sencebaugh 22 NOV 1808 Niagara.*

*..... 5 George Henry Dochstader b. Abt 1791, chr. 06 MAR 1794, d. 13 DEC 1837 Canborough. [ 3 ]*

*..... + Julia C. Young ( Delaware ) b. Abt 1795, d. 07 JUL 1837 Canborough.*

*..... 6 George Henry Dochstader b. Abt 1817 Ontario.*

*..... 6 Catherine Eleanor Dochstader b. Abt 1825 Ontario.*

*..... 6 John Jay Dochstader b. Abt 1827 Ontario.*

*..... 6 Sarah Elizabeth Dochstader*

..... 6 Nancy Maria Dochstader  
..... 6 William A. Dochstader b. MAY 1837, d. MAR 1838 Canborough.  
..... 4 John Dochstader b. 04 DEC 1760 Stone Arabia, NY, d. 19 JUL 1845 South Cayuga. [ 4 ]  
..... + Catherine ( Delaware ) b. Abt 1767, d. 01 FEB 1847. [ 5 ]  
..... 5 Nicholas Dochstader  
..... 5 Henry Dochstader  
..... 5 Sarah Dochstader b. Abt 1800, d. 24 MAR 1892 South Cayuga.  
..... + William Fradenburgh b. Abt 1816, d. 05 MAY 1871 South Cayuga.  
..... 6 Sarah Fradenburgh b. 1842, d. 18 MAR 1848 South Cayuga.  
..... 5 Hannah Dochstader b. Abt 1807.  
..... 5 ( ten more ? ) [ 6 ]  
..... 4 Henry Dochstader b. 17 NOV 1767 Stone Arabia, NY. [ 7 ]  
..... + Unknown  
..... 5 William Dochstader b. Abt 1796 Ontario. [ 8 ]  
..... + Hannah Dennis ( Delaware )  
..... 6 John Dochstader b. Abt 1816 Ontario, d. 12 JAN 1863 Haldimand.  
..... 6 Robert Dochstader b. Abt 1820 Ontario.  
..... 6 Henry Dochstader b. 13 OCT 1827 Ontario.  
..... 6 James Dochstader b. 24 DEC 1831 Ontario.  
..... 6 William Dochstader b. 18 OCT 1832 Ontario.  
..... 5 Adam Dochstader b. Abt 1803 Ontario. [ 9 ]  
..... + Dorcas  
..... 6 Andrew Dochstader b. Abt 1825 Ontario.  
..... 6 Isaac Dochstader b. Abt 1834 Ontario. [ 10 ]  
..... 6 Henry Dochstader b. Abt 1840 Ontario.  
..... 6 Charles Dochstader b. Abt 1842 Ontario.  
..... 4 Joseph Dochstader b. 09 OCT 1772 Stone Arabia, NY, d. 1842.  
..... + Hannah Hodge b. Abt 1779, d. 1841.  
..... 5 George Dochstader b. 07 JAN 1802 Caistor.  
..... + Catherine Hamm  
..... 6 Hannah Dochstader b. 27 NOV 1827 Caistor.  
..... 6 Darius Dochstader b. 07 JUL 1830 Caistor.  
..... 6 Calvin Dochstader b. 21 JAN 1838 Ontario.  
..... 5 Samuel Dochstader b. 07 SEP 1806 Caistor.  
..... + Barbara Eve Misener  
..... 6 Matthias Dochstader b. 27 AUG 1830 Crowland.  
..... 6 Melinda Dochstader b. 18 JUL 1833 Crowland.  
..... 6 Hannah Dochstader b. 14 JAN 1836 Crowland.  
..... 6 Eliza Dochstader b. 01 AUG 1838 Crowland.  
..... 6 John Nelson Dochstader b. 11 JUN 1841

*Crowland.*

..... 6 Alfred Dochstader b. 18 APR 1844 Crowland.  
..... 6 Emma Dochstader b. 11 NOV 1845 Crowland.  
..... 6 Harvey Dochstader b. 29 AUG 1849 Crowland.  
..... 5 Joseph Dochstader b. 13 AUG 1810 Caistor. [ 11 ]  
..... 5 Henry Dochstader b. 08 MAR 1812 Caistor. [ 11 ]  
..... 5 Hannah Dochstader b. 22 MAY 1814 Caistor.  
..... 5 Margaret Dochstader b. 22 MAR 1816 Caistor.  
..... 5 Frederick Dochstader b. 14 NOV 1818 Caistor.  
..... + Hannah  
..... 6 Lucinda Dochstader b. Abt 1840 Caistor.  
..... 6 Anna Dochstader b. Abt 1855 Ontario.  
..... 6 Hannah E. Dochstader b. Abt 1868 Ontario.  
..... 5 Nancy Dochstader b. 20 JAN 1821 Caistor.  
..... 5 Mary Dochstader b. 20 FEB 1824 Caistor.  
..... 4 Catherine Dochstader  
..... 4 Mary Dochstader  
..... + Edmund Hodge  
..... 3 John Dochstader of the Grand River, County Haldimand, Upper  
Canada, b. Abt 1750 NY.  
..... + Unknown ( Mohawk )  
..... 4 John Dochstader ( Mohawk ) b. Abt 1768 NY.  
..... 4 Joseph Dochstader ( Mohawk )  
..... 4 Wari Dochstader ( Mohawk )  
..... + Unknown ( Seneca )  
..... 4 Adam Dochstader Tyatahada ( Seneca ) b. Abt 1778 NY.  
..... + Mary Gayandoa  
..... 5 Daughter Dochstader Hanandayen  
..... 5 Jack Dochstader Aodogwe  
..... + Sarah Smoke Montour, daughter of Seneca Chief Guyanguahta ( Cayuga ) Abt 1780 NY. [ 12 ]  
..... 4 Mary Dochstader ( Cayuga ) b. Abt 1782 NY.  
..... + Chauncey Burnham Abt 1800 Grand River.  
..... 5 John Dochstader Burnham ( Cayuga ) b. Abt 1801 Grand  
River.  
..... + Unknown, sister of Onondaga Chief Kaneahintwaghte ( Onondaga )  
Abt 1788 Grand River.  
..... 4 Catherine Dochstader ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1787 Grand River.  
..... + Chauncey Burnham Abt 1803 Grand River.  
..... 5 Maria Burnham ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1803 Grand River. [ 13 ]  
..... + Barton Farr  
..... 5 Oliver Burnham ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1805 Grand River,  
d. 20 JAN 1883 Charlotteville.  
..... + Margaret Anger  
..... 5 Catherine Burnham ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1806 Grand

River.

..... + Mark alias Michael Anger  
..... 5 George Avery Burnham ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1807 Grand  
River, d. 12 APR 1851 Canborough.  
..... + Elizabeth Anger  
..... + Lyman Burnham Abt 1816 Grand River.  
..... 5 Lyman Burnham ( Onondaga )  
..... + Elizabeth  
..... 5 Violet Burnham ( Onondaga ) b. Abt 1828 Grand River,  
d. 22 DEC 1869 Onondaga Twp.  
..... + James Everingham  
..... 3 Frederick Dochstader b. 29 MAY 1755 Stone Arabia, NY.  
..... + Elizabeth Young Abt 1780 Fort Niagara.  
..... 4 Catherine Dochstader of Upper Canada, b. 09 JAN 1781 Fort  
Niagara, d. 05 DEC 1856 DeCewsville.  
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[ 1 ] The first major correction to be made to my tentative tree in the 'Early Dockstadters' post: I have there posited that the Adam who married Maria Philipse is Henry's eldest son George Adam<sup>4</sup>, but this does not appear to fit. This Adam was too old to have been a son of Henry<sup>3</sup> since there is a sponsorship record from 1762 in which he is the sponsor; as I have it he would have been six years old at this time ( ! ), thus, not a good fit. In the record in question, which is for George Adam<sup>4</sup> the son of George Adam<sup>3</sup>, Adam is referred to as an unmarried son of Hendrick; therefore he must have been the son of Henry<sup>2</sup> and Catherine Weber rather than of Henry<sup>3</sup> and Magdalene. It would thus appear that Adam<sup>3</sup> sponsored not on behalf of an uncle ( a la Early Dockstadters and Doris D-R ) but on behalf of an older cousin of the same name with a child of the same name. The change to be made is:

1 Johan Georg Dachstetter b. Abt 1679 Germany.  
... + Anna Elisabetha  
..... 2 Georg Adam Dachstetter b. Abt 1709 Germany.  
..... + Catherine Staring  
..... 3 Henrich Dachstater  
..... + Magdalena  
..... [ 4 Georg Adam Dachstater b. Abt 1756 ] ( remove ) \*\*\*  
..... [ + Maria Philpse ]  
..... [ 5 Philip Dogsteder b. 03 MAR 1774 ]  
..... 2 Henrich Dachstetter b. Abt 1714 NY.  
..... + Catherine Weber  
..... 3 George H. Dachstaeder  
.. >> ..... [ 3 Adam Dogsteder ] ( insert ) \*\*\*  
..... [ + Maria Philpse ]  
..... [ 4 Philip Dogsteder b. 03 MAR 1774, chr. 1774 ]  
..... 3 Henrich H. Dachstaeder

*Henry3 of Caistor's real son George Adam4 was probably born Abt 1759, died Abt 1792, and had a widow named Catherine according to a petition of 04 FEB 1807. His sons, John5 and George Henry5, are mentioned in Henry3 of Caistor's will of 1809.*

*[ 2 ] I take this John to have been John5, son of George Adam4, though theoretically he might also have been e.g. an older son of John4 ( as yet unattested ). The officiating clergy at this marriage was Robert Nelles J.P.*

*[ 3 ] George Henry5 Dochstader married Julia C. Young ( Delaware ), daughter of Abraham Young ( Mohawk ) and Ellen Dennis ( Delaware ), granddaughter of John Young ( German ) and Catherine Hill ( Mohawk ), Ezekiel Dennis ( Quaker ) and Julia ( Delaware ). Julia Young was a cousin of Hannah Dennis who married George Henry5 Dochstader's cousin William5. George Henry5 and Julia are buried in the Briggs cemetery on Captain John Dochstader's property. The combined evidence of this tombstone and the will of George Henry5 ( written 11 AUG 1837 and proved 25 APR 1838, data from which was provided by Janette ) indicates that Julia the wife of George Henry5 died in July 1837 shortly after the birth of their youngest son, William A. George Henry5 himself then died in December and his son William A. died the following spring. The cause of the rapid succession of deaths in this family is not known.*

*[ 4 ] This John4 Dochstader b. 1760 is the one who is often confused for his uncle, Captain John3 Dochstader of the Grand River. "Sergeant John Dochstader" was a Corporal in the Indian Department during the Revolution according to the old UEL list, and during the settlement of Niagara he received land near Six Nations. He married a Delaware woman named Catherine at an unknown date. Much of the following info comes from several affidavits attached to William Fradenbergh's Land Petition of 1841, Microfilm #C-11,477, found by Janette. In 1814 ( certain other accounts give 1812 as the date ) Sergeant John4 and his family left for the United States travelling in five canoes down the Grand River in the dead of night. Reasons for this departure vary according to source, but according to the 1841 affidavit of Walter Sheehan, John4 was going to visit his son Nicholas5 who had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Niagara. Sergeant John's son-in-law William Fradenbergh put in a land claim for Sergeant John's former property and succeeded in obtaining a large tract. In the early 1840s John4 and his wife Catherine, both very aged, came back to Canada to live with William and Sarah Fradenbergh; prior to this they had apparently been living on the Cattaraugus Reserve in New York State. Sergeant John4, his wife Catherine, and the Fradenberghs are interred at the South Cayuga Baptist Cemetery. John's tombstone indicates that he lived to be 101, his wife 96, though this is almost certainly an exaggeration, and probably yet another reason that John4 has often been confused with his uncle John3, who himself wouldn't have even been of such age.*

*[ 7 ] Henry4 Dochstader was the favorite nephew of Captain John3 Dochstader who received John's suit of regimentals upon the latter's decease. Henry4's son George Henry5 lived on Captain John's property and is buried there with his wife and son. The wife of Henry4 is not known.*

[ 8 ] William<sup>5</sup> Dochstader married Hannah Dennis, daughter of William Dennis ( Delaware ) and Sarah Anderson ( English, adopted by the Onondagas ). William Dennis was a son of Ezekiel Dennis ( Quaker ) and Julia ( Delaware ), and a brother to the Ellen Dennis who married Abraham Young, making Hannah Dennis a cousin to the above-mentioned Julia Young who married George Henry<sup>5</sup> Dochstader. David K. Faux's "Understanding First Nations Genealogical Records" contains a considerable amount of information on Hannah and this branch of the family. I've here taken William<sup>5</sup> Dochstader to be a son of Henry<sup>4</sup> on the basis of an account from 1816-17 wherein Henry Dochstader of Caistor is doing business with a Mr. Samuel Street and at one point sends his son William to deliver a bond to him ( Janette came across this account on microfilm MS 500 R1 at the Ontario Archives ). The only William Dochstadters on record from this era are the infant son of George Henry<sup>5</sup> above ( not yet born ) and the son of William<sup>5</sup> himself ( also not yet born ), thus William Dochstader who married Hannah Dennis was probably the son of Henry<sup>4</sup> of Caistor rather than a son of John Dochstader Jr.

[ 9 ] Adam<sup>5</sup> Dochstader is here taken to be the son of Henry based on the following considerations: Neither of George Adam<sup>4</sup> Dochstader's two sons are likely to be his father ( George Henry<sup>5</sup> was too young and John<sup>5</sup> was apparently not yet married ), Joseph<sup>4</sup> Dochstader's family is fully accounted for, and Sergeant John<sup>4</sup> Dochstader's family left for the U.S. in 1812 and did not return until 1841, whereas Adam's sons were born in Ontario. As a result Henry<sup>4</sup> of Caistor seems to be the best candidate.

While the above may seem to be “overkill” for the purposes of the present work, there is so much misinformation about the Dochstadters found everywhere on the Internet that the detailed presentation of factual information allows us to rely on the details above. The present author has removed any inconsequential information, or that known by reputable sources to be false (e.g., that Ezekiel Dennis’ daughter Catharine married Sgt. John Dochstader – she married Daniel Forsythe, as the author notes as probable, but he is not entirely convinced).

#### Summary of the Dochstader, Fradenburgh, Dennis, Young Thompson, and Croker Connections:

While the link between the Dennis and Young families has been addressed above, it would be helpful to summarize what is known at this point. William Dennis is the son of Ezekiel Dennis and Julen (surname unknown) of Beaver Run, Sussex County, New Jersey who came to Ontario in 1787 requesting a Loyalist grant of 500 acres. He was granted land at Point Abino, Welland County. It is not clear at present what service he provided to the British – particularly since he was a Quaker. His wife’s unusual name of Julen is interesting in that the Delaware name Hwi’yan was used to represent a Delaware interpretation of Julian (Speck, 1945, p.5). However this version also captures Julen – if the y was removed. This is sheer speculation at this point, but the author has not been able to find Julen used as a female first name. Likely it was “Anglicized” to Julia, a more familiar name and one seen frequently in the Dennis family.

As noted above, Sarah Anderson was an English captive of the Six Nations, an adopted niece of an Onondaga Chief. William Dennis obtained a grant called the Dennis Block (sometimes Anderson Block after a relative of Sarah obtained this land at a later date) sometime in the late 1790s, immediately across the Grand River from Abraham Young of the Young Tract who married his sister Ellen (Eleanor) Dennis circa 1790. Ellen and William's older brother was Obediah Dennis who had a daughter Sarah Dennis, who married Joseph Young, the brother of Abraham Young (so he married a niece of his sister in law). One of Abraham's sons was Henry Young found in the 1861 of Oneida Township as noted above.

At this point we can bring in the Thompson – Teunis connection which is not addressed by other researchers.

John Croker married Mary, the daughter of Tuenis Thompson (aka John Thompson, John Teunis) and claimed his estate. He said, "In October 1837 I took out letters of administration to settle the estate of John Thompson alias Tunes Thompson a half Indian of the Delaware tribe." Thompson died June 1837 (National Archives, RG10, Vol. 130) pp. 73165-7).

"In the year 1806 tunes thompson an Indian and an intelligent man and (U. Loyalist) who had a white woman for wife and in consideration of his wife and Children Capt. Joseph Brant ..... gave said Thompson a lease for 999 years for a tract of land laying between the Sheehan Tract and Lake Erie ..... " Among those who submitted affidavits were "John Thompson, Tunes Thompson, Walter B. Sheehan and Henry Doxtader." John Croker claimed the tract "in consideration of his marriage to Mary Thompson the Thompson's sister, and the support of their aged Mother since the death of their Father". The tract was six hundred acre in extent, and included lands south of the Sheehan Tract near Lake Erie. The lots were 23, 24, and 25 in Concession 4 on Lake Erie, plus the same three numbered lots in Concession 3. Croker married Mary in 1818, and had two children by her, John and Julia. (RG10, Vol. 104, p.455-9). The claim was submitted 30 May 1834.

*Further, Personally came before me, Warner Nelles, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Niagara Henry Dochstader and saith that an Indian of the name of Thompson belonging to the Six Nations, the father of Mary Thompson, (now Mary Croker) took possession of a gore of land between Sheehan's Tract and Lake Erie in the year 1807 or 1808 which was given him by Capt. Josp. Brant then Agent of the Six Nations. I have enjoyed peaceable possession ever since also made considerable improvement on said Land and being in immediate possession, at this present time, by his daughter Mary Croker.*

Sworn before me Grand River the 9 Feby 1833

[signed] Henry Dochstader senior

[signed] Warner Nellis J. P. (RG10 Vol. 105 C-11,473 #419).

There are a number of individuals with the surname Thom, Thompson, and Teunis in the records. For example one item lists a Peter Thom, Ooslay in 1851 (NA, RG10, Vol. 901,



p.228). Residing close to Hannah (Tom) Dochstader in the 1851 Census of Oneida Township is John Tom age 50 widower, and living with him Betsy Tom age 43, and Waha Tom female age 25 (all born in Upper Canada). Living in the same household as members of the family are 7 individual (eldest being age 13) each with a forname that appears to be Delaware – residing next to the Styres family. There is also a John Tom age 44 and living with him a William Tom age 58 – both single on the Reserve part of the Township.

#### The Huff Family and Others of Munseytown and Moraviantown:

It is likely that the family of Pvt. John Huff, who has a Delaware wife, and who received a Brant Lease in 1787 for lands on the north side of the Grand River below Cayuga (Johnston, 1964), was also related in some way. Huff left his lands during the War of 1812 and did not return. It seems that John Conner (married at the Mohawk Chapel as a Delaware) took over this property and was linked to Col. John Norton who married an Indian woman Catharine Moss (Moses?) in ( ) at the St. Mark's Anglican Church in Niagara. On the Claus list of White and Black individuals married into the Six Nations tribes, he includes C. Norton – Delaware. There was a Hannah Huff (Delaware according to the payroll of 1856) but no children listed. Both she and a Betsey Huff were noted as selling land in Oneida Township to whites (e.g., the latter improvements on Lots 61 and 62). They are the only with this surname mentioned in the land inspection report of 1844 (NA, RG10, Vol. 729).

The surnames Huff and Conner are found frequently in the church records and other documents relating to the Delaware Reserves at Munseytown and Moraviantown Ontario. Familiar surnames from the Grand River also appear here, for example in the Anglican Church Records (often with a notation that the individual was from that location). So in addition to the Wampums, Snakes, Cornelius and so on, we also find Thompson. There is simply insufficient information to disentangle the ties between these families.

#### The Thompsons, Teunis and Anthony Families:

Sgt. John Dochstader appears to have married Catharine, the probable sister or daughter of John Thompson, and obtained his grant (around 1806?) from the Six Nations as the husband of a Delaware woman. Recall the Affidavit of Percy Gifford stating that during the absence of the Dochstader – Fredenburghs it was the Teunis Family, relatives of Catharine, who managed the lands. If all the facts are correct, then Catharine was biologically only 1/4 Delaware and so the findings seen in the DNA results of descendants would be expected to have undetectable percentages of Native American, except in the occasional instance due to the vagaries of genetic recombination.

It is possible that John Thompson was the son of the “Delaware Thom” who was chief during the War of 1812 (Johnston, 1964); and the “Thom, Little chief” noted as being a Delaware chief by Claus in 1818 (Claus Papers, MG19, F1, Vol. 21, pt.2, p. 184). However, Claus also lists Delawares in an undated manuscript (circa 1812?) including,

“Dorothy old Thoms widow”, and “Thoms Mother” (ibid, p.18). John Thompson (aka Teunis) died in 1834 (see later).

It appears that some descendants used the surname Thompson and others Anthony, with both versions being found in the registers of the St. John’s Anglican Church, Tuscarora (commencing 1829). Furthermore, the name Tunis is found also, specifically George Tunis (George Anthony was the war chief, and John Bull the civil chief, at this time, NA, RG10, Vol. 170, pp.98604-5, 9 March 1848). The surnames John, Doxtader (Anne) and Fredenburgh are also found here among those listed as Delaware. In these records it is noteworthy that the surname Young appears (Henry Young, Canadian, married the widow Ellen Peters (who as Ellen Bull married William Peters 31 November 1851). There is also much irony in the marriage of Delawares Joseph Latham and Betsy Bull 1 November 1863. It was an argument over Betsy Bull’s cow that led to a fight between Henry Young and Joseph Latham which resulted in the death of the former. The killer then marries the subject of the argument, who was the step-daughter of Young (see Coroner’s Report to be added later). The surnames Anthony (noted “Delaware nation”), John and Thom are also found in Muncey Delaware records of Christ Church Anglican, Delaware (all in Huron College, London, Archives of the Niagara Diocese). Most of the Grand River surnames are seen in Delaware (Munceytown), and occasionally it is noted that the individual was from Grand River. A list of Delaware families at Moraviantown (Wilderness Christians, p.346) includes an Anthony family, but no Teunis or Thompson, although a range of surnames that are also found at the Grand River (e.g., Snake, Wampum, Bull, Peters).

Other records from the Grand River include a William Thom Indian of the Delaware and Cayuga Nations, also a Peter Thom – noted in land transactions of 1839 (RG10, Vol. 805, pp.132-4). In the land report for 1844 relating to the lands in Oneida Township, River Lot 17 Broken Front was purchased sometime before this date by Charles Bain from “Tunis an Indian”; and also lots 33 and 34 when he sold lands here to Andrew Wedge in 1839.

So, it appears that not only were the Mt. Healey Dochstader family, the Dennis family of Oneida Township, the Young family of Seneca Township, and the Fredenburgh / Dochstader family of South Cayuga were not only Delaware, but linked as a family via the “Teunis connection”. Thus, the search for any John Thompson or Teunis associated with the Delaware or Mahican (closely related) who could tie everyone together.

First it should be noted that the Delaware “Big House” where the Bear Sacrifice Ceremony was performed, was described in the anthropological study by Speck and Moses (1945, p.32), was originally located on Boston Creek between Hagersville and Caledonia. It was termed the, Munsee-Mahican Big House. On the same page it is termed the Delaware-Munsee Big House. Nicodemus Peters was the “Delaware – Mahican informant” (Plate II).

Harrington (1921) notes the Grand River version of the ceremony he described as being the “Minisi form” (p.138). The area 3 miles below the Nelles Settlement was known as

Moncey town by the Moravian Minister Zeisberger in 1809, who stayed with a German named Jung (likely Lt. John Young). The chiefs of the area at that time were Pemaxit and Newoatriechs.

Aboriginal homeland of Grand River Muncey Delawares:

*There were three major divisions or subtribes, the **Munsee** in northern New Jersey and adjacent portions of New York west of the Hudson, the **Unalachtigo** in northern Delaware, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey, and the **Unami** in the intermediate territory, extending to the western end of Long Island. Each comprised a great many minor divisions which it is not always easy to classify under the three main heads (New Jersey Indian Tribes, Access Genealogy – Handbook of American Indians, 1906). These territories are shown in the map below.*



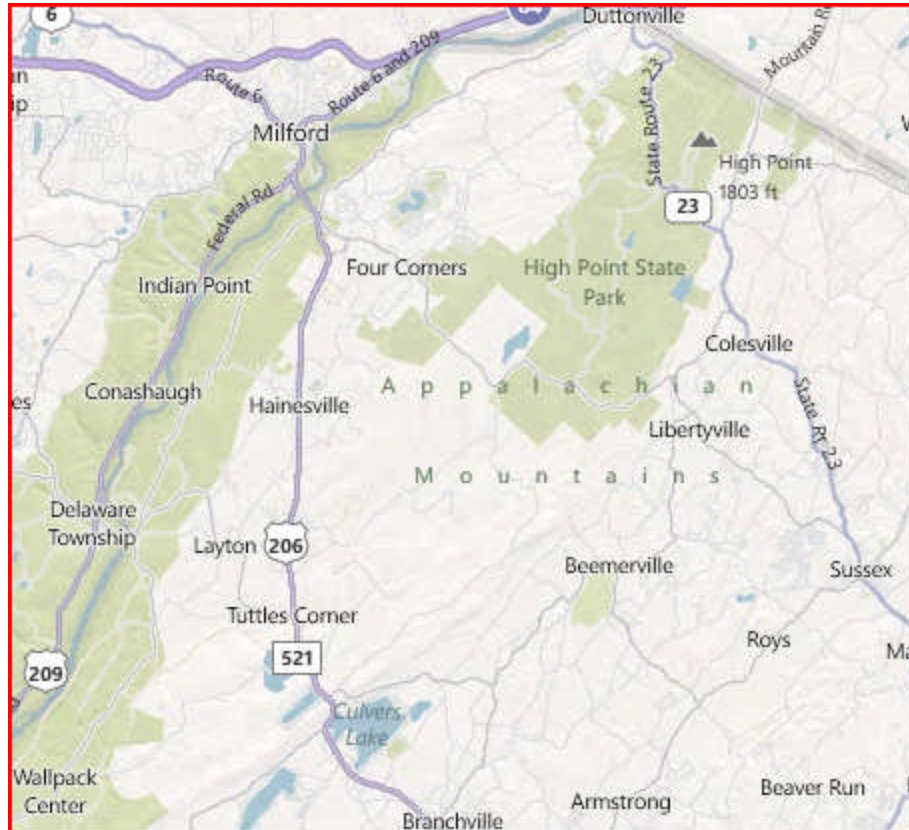
As a general overview of the distribution of the Muncey Delawares, the following is an excellent overview: *The Munsee originally occupied the headwaters of Delaware river in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, extending south to Lehigh river, and also held the west bank of the Hudson from the Catskill mountains nearly to the New Jersey line. They had the [Mahican](#) and [Wappinger](#) on the north and east, and the Delaware on the south and southeast, and were regarded as the protecting barrier between the latter tribe and the Iroquois. Their council village was Minisink, probably in Sussex county, N. J. According to Ruttenber they were divided into the Minisink, Waoranec, Warranawonkong, Mamekoting, Wawarsink, and Catskill. The Minisink formed the principal division of the Munsee, and the two names have often been confounded (Munsee Indian Tribal History, Access Genealogy).*

Another good resource states that, *The Munsee (Wolf Clan), at the dawn of the historic period were living in the mountain country, from about the mouth of the Lehigh River northward into New York and New Jersey, embracing the territory between the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains and the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. A part of the tribe, also, dwelt on the Susquehanna, and another part had a village and peach orchard near Nazareth in Northampton County, in the triangle between the Delaware and Lehigh. However, their chief village was Minisink, in Sussex County, New Jersey. The Munsee were the most warlike of the Delawares; they took a prominent part in the Indian wars of Colonial Pennsylvania (Sipe, 2004, p.17).*

The Minisink Region is shown in the map above. The Delawares doubtless had a number of settlements here and in adjacent areas. It is believed that the focal point may have been Minisink Island.



Note that Sussex County NJ, where Ezekiel Dennis and his father Joseph resided was the “headquarters” of the Muncey Delaware, with their Council Village and presumably Big House at Minisink. While it is often presumed that the village was at Minisink Island (seen on the map above; and as Indian Point on the map below), all that is really known is that it was somewhere in Sussex County NJ. At any rate it would have been just a stone’s throw from the Dennis residence near Deckertown (later Sussex), Beaver Run, Wantage Township, Sussex County, NJ. Perhaps a study of the archaeology of the area would help to clarify matters – which is on the present author’s agenda.



Confirmation of the above descriptions in relation to the homeland prior to moving to the Grand River comes from Delaware informants on the Six Nations Reserve working with respected anthropologists.

Names and locations noted in the comprehensive book on the Delawares by Weslager (1972) are worthy of inclusion. As to locations in Bucks County PA, *on the headwaters of a tributary to Neshaminy Creek, was a Delaware town called Playwicky, first mentioned by name in a deed dated July 15, 1682* (p.34). As to New Jersey locations, in 1634 Evelyn noted 9 separate communities. The one of greatest interest is, *The Mosilian had two hundred men, and the area of their principal occupation was on Crossweeks Creek* (p.36). However Figure 8 in Weslager’s book shows only two settlements in northwest New Jersey, Minisink and Mosilian, were in Sussex County. The latter can be seen situated immediately over the Beaver Run area where Ezekiel Dennis had his farm



in Sussex County. The other, Minisink was composed of a settlement on the island of that name southeast of modern Milford. Also, *within the immediate area there were at least seven Minisink villages, although the word Minisink came to be applied to an extensive area that went well beyond the villages. The residents of these northernmost communities, who were later called Munsiees, spoke a different dialect from those who lived in the area south of them* (pp.36-7), as seen in the Minisink map above.

In his conversations with Brinton (1885), Albert Anthony noted that he, *was on his father's side a Delaware, or Lenape, of the Minsi tribe* (p. 37). He also recalled that, *the native home of his ancestors in Eastern Pennsylvania*; and that the parents of one elderly member of the tribe were among the last to leave (circa 1765) her home in the, *mountains between the Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers*. Anthony also reminisced about former homes along the Delaware River. For example, he recalled the elders speaking of, *The flat marshy "Neck", south of Philadelphia, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers*. Brinton stated that, *Minsi, properly Minsiu, and formerly Minassiniu, means 'people of the stony country' or briefly 'mountaineers'. It is a synthesis of minthiu, 'to be scattered', and achsin, 'stone', according to the best living native authorities* (p.36). All authorities agree that the name Delaware is more properly rendered as Lenni Lenape.

Speck (1945) makes a cogent case that despite the fact that there have probably never been more than about 20 Delaware families at Smoothtown, Six Nations or predecessor settlements along the Grand River, the community is composed of a very diverse group of tribal units. In addition to the Munsee-Minsi, he focuses on the evidence for a Unami, Wappinger, Wabanaki, Mahican, Esopus, Scaticook, Pequot, Tutelo, Stockbridge blending. The present author has also evidence that there were Nanticokes (e.g., Latham family) among the Delawares. The main northward thrust from the Munsee strongholds and the area between the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers appears to have begun between 1756 and 1760, with some coming from the Hudson River (near Albany), to Lackawanna Flats, to Cattaraugus. At the latter place there was a confrontation with the Seneca and the Delaware groups, supposedly crossing to the Canadian side via walking on a ledge beneath Niagara Falls, then to the mouth of the Grand River and a settlement at what is today Dunnville (date not provided in this traditional account). The next move was about 1812 to the flats near Cayuga, before moving to the Boston Creek area of Oneida Township south of the present Reservation, then finally up this creek to the Smoothtown area. There has been a great deal of back and forth between the Delaware groups here, and those at Muncytown and Moraviantown on the Thames River. The author has sufficient data from sources such as the National Archives RG10 Indian Affairs collection that can add specifics to the above should the need arise.

It is perhaps important to note that the important Delaware family of Anthony were Minsi, and hence the Munsee group were likely the most predominant, with Mahican second – as reflected in the dialect once spoken at Six Nations – the fusion of the two groups occurring about 1730 (Speck, 1945). Those continuing to reside in say the Sussex County area of New Jersey would have likely spoken pure Minsi as spoken by the male Anthony lineage. The Anthony family clearly plays a significant role in this saga, it is time to outline the likely specifics.

### The Surname Teunis:

The surnames Teunis and Anthony play a very significant role in the story here – and are kin to all the “major players”. As noted by my kinsman and research associate Thomas M. Nelson, Theunis - Teunis - Tounis - Tunis and variations is a Dutch name. **Teunis means Tony = Anthony.** Therefore, the ties with the Anthony family members, as seen above in the 1861 Census records, starts to make sense.

The following references were obtained via the research efforts of Tom Nelson.

### Delaware John Thompson, as Recorded in pre-Revolutionary Days:

There is a reference to a Delaware named John Thompson who at one time lived at Juniata in the Susquehannah River area. Turbut Francis described his tract of land (in 1755? – at the time of the French and Indian Wars) as being, *about 3 miles below the place where an Indian lived whose name was Connosque*. Furthermore, he added that “the creek running through his tract was ‘almost opposite to ye place that Jno. Thompson a Delaware Indian formerly lived’” (Preston, 2009, p.126). There are other references to a John Thompson, Delaware, at the time of the Revolutionary War. He may be the father of the younger John Thompson aka Teunis of the Grand River who died in 1834 (born circa 1765). What follows are two versions of the same story:

*By the time Fort McIntosh was completed it was found that the proposed expedition against Detroit would be too expensive an undertaking for the slender resources of the Congress. It was therefore abandoned. Gen. McIntosh, having received orders to proceed instead at his discretion against some of the Indian settlements, and having decided on an expedition against the Wyandot towns on the upper waters of the Sandusky, leaving a garrison at the fort, marched with about one thousand men into the western wilderness towards his objective-point. But for some cause which is not perfectly clear, on reaching the Muskingum River he decided to proceed no farther until spring, and therefore halted there and erected a defensive work, which he named, in honor of the president of the Continental Congress, Fort Laurens. It was a weak stockade, located on the west bank of the river, near the site of the present town of Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Having decided on a suspension of operations for the season, he left in the fort a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under command of Col. John Gibson, and returned with the main body of his force to Fort Pitt.*

*In January following Gen. McIntosh’s return to Fort Pitt, Col. Gibson at Fort Laurens suddenly found himself besieged by a body of about eight hundred and fifty Indians, who reached the vicinity of the fort in the evening after dark. During the first night of the presence of the savages they caught the horses which were outside the fort, took off their bells, and led them some distance into the woods, then concealing themselves in the grass that bordered the path to the woods, and at about daybreak a party of them commenced rattling the bells at a point beyond the ambush. The people in the fort supposed the horses were there, and sixteen men were sent to bring them in. When they had been*



*drawn sufficiently into the ambushment the concealed Indians fired on them in front and rear, killing all but two, who were taken prisoners. In the afternoon of the same day the whole Indian force marched within full view of the garrison to an elevated piece of ground on the opposite side of the river, where they made their encampment. The siege of the fort continued for six weeks, at the end of which time the garrison became greatly straitened for provisions, but it proved that the savages were still more so. During the time of their stay frequent conversations were held between the besiegers and besieged, the former telling Col. Gibson that they did not want war, but they were determined that the white man should not come and occupy their country and build forts within it. **With Col. Gibson's garrison there was a Delaware Indian called John Thompson**, who during the investment had been permitted by both parties to go to and fro between the Indian camp and the fort at will. Finally the savages sent word by this Thompson to the white commandant that they wanted peace, and would make a treaty and leave the place if he would send them a barrel of flour and some tobacco. The garrison were terribly reduced for provisions, but Col. Gibson acceded to the request of the Indians, and sent them the articles demanded, whereupon the savages raised the siege and marched away through the woods, but did not keep their promise to make a treaty of peace (Crumrine, 1882).*

A second version of the same story:

*SIEGE OF FORT LAURENS. Col. Morgan was told by the Delaware chiefs that the party consisted of one hundred and eighty Indians, composed of Wyandots, Mingoes, Munsies and four Delawares, and that the sons of Catherine Montour were among them. After the display of strength above mentioned, the Indians took a position upon an elevated piece of ground at no great distance from the fort, though on the opposite side of the river. In this situation they remained several weeks, in a state rather of armed neutrality than of active hostility. Some of them would frequently approach the fort, and hold conversation with those upon the walls. They uniformly professed a desire for peace, but protested against the encroachments of the white people upon their lands —more especially was the erection of a fort so far within the territory claimed by them as exclusively their own, a subject of complaint. **There was with the Americans in the fort, an aged friendly Indian named John Thompson, who seemed to be in equal favor with both parties, visiting the Indian encampment at pleasure, and coming and going as he chose.** They informed Thompson that they deplored the continuance of hostilities, and finally sent word by him, to Col. Gibson, that they were desirous of peace, and if he would present them with a barrel of flour and some meat, they would send in their proposals the next day. In fact, the garrison was short of provisions, which the Indians suspected, and perhaps their request was a ruse to ascertain the resources of the besieged, but Colonel Gibson sent the flour and meat promptly, and said that he could spare the provisions very well, as he had plenty more. The Indians soon after disappeared. They had, indeed, continued the siege as long as they could obtain subsistence, and raised it only because of the lack of supplies. The situation of the garrison was now becoming deplorable (Taylor, 1854, p.305).*

References to the Mahican Chief Teunis, Revolutionary War Era:

As to where the earlier generation may have link up, the following are references to a Teunis, who might have been an ancestral link. It is important to remember that there is no direct evidence that he or his descendants came to Canada.

*The only Indian who is known to have lived in Delaware county after the Revolutionary war was old **Teunis**, who dwelt alone in a little tent by the lake which still retains his name, situated in Bovina near the borders of the town of Andes. The story concerning him is that during the Revolutionary War, when the Indians were about to make a raid upon the white settlements in Middletown, the family of Mr. Yaple received a friendly warning from this Indian who had received kindnesses from them. Taking advantage of this timely caution Mr. Yaple and his neighbors escaped and drove off their cattle and saved much of their belongings. Probably the action of Teunis in giving notice to the whites enraged his companions, and made it necessary for him to escape into solitude. Here he lived for many years supporting himself by hunting and fishing, and occasionally receiving a little help from the white neighbors who always felt for him a deep sense of gratitude for saving their lives.*

*There is a tradition that when Teunis ran short of lead to make from balls for his rifle, he used to make a journey of a few days from home, and bring back with him blocks of a mineral which he used for the manufacture of balls. This gave rise to the belief that there was somewhere within reach a lead mine to which Teunis went for his supply of this mineral. Search for it has often been made; but no such mineral deposit has ever been found. It is impossible that he derived it from any natural mine. And he never revealed the source of his supply. It is probable that he had access to some secret store of lead which his tribe had established when they used to roam over this region in search of game (Murray, 1897).*

Further on in this work:

*Delaware county was involved in the trials of the Revolution only as a frontier community. In the meager settlements at Harpersfield, Middletown and Sidney there were differences of opinion which gradually grew into bitter controversies. Even in the perilous times which resulted from the invasions of the Indians there were Tories who were ready to lead them against their patriot neighbors, and help them to raid their homes and carry off their slender possessions.*

*The Middletown settlers were very sharply divided. Even the boys at school became bitter partisans. It is handed down by tradition that a quarrel occurred between two of the schoolboys, one Isaac Dumond a son of Peter, and the other a boy by the name of Markle. The latter called Dumond a rebel and in return Dumond struck him. An encounter ensued; and probably other boys took sides. The matter ended in the breaking up of the school. In the spring of 1778, soon after the burning of Kingston by the British troops, the Indians advanced up the East branch for the purpose of making depredations upon the patriotic settlements. Their designs against Middletown were revealed by the friendly Indian **Teunis**\* (\*See p. 28.) as has been mentioned above. He notified Mr. Yaple his friend, and by him the alarm was spread among his patriot neighbors. They drove off*

*their cattle and concealed such of their goods as they could. The Indians burnt their buildings and pursued the fugitives through the hills towards Kingston as far as Shandaken. It is said that Yaple afterwards returned to secure some of his goods, and was taken prisoner by the tories and carried off to the Pepacton. He was however soon after released (Murray, 1897).*

In another work, it appears that the author is referring to the same Teunis as above:

*Where the Plattekill roars and races toward the Pepacton, (The Indian name for the East branch of the Delaware River) was a large Indian village. The Mahicans abandoned the village before the Revolutionary War, where they joined the remainder of the tribe in Connecticut on the East side of the Hudson River. The village was located where the village of Margaretville, N.Y. now stands. It is near the headwaters of the East branch of the Delaware. On the west side of the Hudson River, the Mahicans occupied the area from present day Kingston, NY to the present day area of Glens Falls, NY., stretching from the Catskills to the Adirondacks.*

*Following the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies were for the most part, in wilderness. The area now known as the county of Delaware was especially so.*

*The abandoned village known as Pa'Ka-Ta' Kan, was discovered by white settlers from the Shandaken area in 1762, and had been abandoned shortly before that. Relics and artifacts continue to be found on the site even today.*

*Near the village, one lone Mahican remained. He was an ancient warrior whose name was **Teunis**. Teunis lived many years near the deserted village, in peace among the white settlers. He always welcomed the whites to his wigwam, and as they sat around the fire he shared with them what food he had available.*

*Often, when his guests were sitting in his wigwam for the evening, Teunis told them the stories of the Catskills and his people. One of these stories was the story of Princess Utsayantha, complete with background, and perhaps with embellishment. His story, the earliest recorded story, I relate to you now, in the belief that it is the true story of Utsayantha and her tragedy.*

*Teunis, a fine friend to the whites, was forced to flee from his home near Pa' Ka-Ta' Tan to a lake in the mountains, that now bears his name. He fled after warning the whites of a Mahican plan to massacre them. He found safety at the small lake and was never molested by his tribesmen for his act of kindness to the white men (Wickert, 2007).*

#### Mahican Teunis, from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century:

May 24, 1660. To-day appeared [at Fort Orange] three Mahican chiefs, namely, Eskuvius, alias Aepjen (Little Ape), Aupaumut. and Keessienway, **alias Teunis**, who answered that they came in the name of the Esopus sachems to ask for peace (Footprints

of the red man .....)

Note is made of a dispatch sent (1609-1730, specific date unknown) to the Dutch living on Catskill Creek via one Jan Dereth and **an Indian named Teunis, whose Mohican name was Sickaneek** (Dunn, 1994, p.204).

The latter name is very similar to that of Reverend Albert Anthony Sequqkind who assisted Brinton in the translation of a Lenape-English dictionary (Elliott Moses Papers, NA, MG30, C169), published in 1889.

Tunis and Thompson: The information above indicates that John Thompson of South Cayuga (whose daughter Mary married John Croker the merchant, who resided on Lake Erie immediately west of the mouth of the Grand River), and Tunis Thompson were the same individual (as outlined in the above application of John Croker). There are examples of Teunis, Thompson and Thom (likely same individual or same family) in the early days along the Grand River.

The Anglican Church records of St. John's, Tuscarora Township, begin in 1829. On 2 August 1829, Tunis (adult), son of Tunis Thompson of the Delaware Tribe and Martha of the Onondaga Tribe, was baptized. A daughter Mary, of the above Tunis Thompson a Delaware and Catharine and Onondaga, was also baptized. Neither of the couples was married (Christian).

In the marriage records for 10 June 1837 Tunis Thompson a Delaware married Caty David an Onondaga, their residence being given as "Below Seneca S River" – which corresponds to the area of the Bain residence, sold by Tunis Thompson as noted above. It is not known whether this is a second marriage for Tunis, or whether this was another generation. Earlier that year, on 10 February both Peter Thompson and John Thompson, Onondaga Tribe, married respectively Elizabeth and Catharine both Onondagas. The latter couples resided "Near Council House" (the Onondaga Council House in Onondaga Township, Brant County).

The burial records show that in December 1844 "Jamieson? Tunnis?" (Tunis Thompson?) was buried. Another Tunis Thompson was buried 1 August 1865.

There are other Thompson entries but those above appear to be the most salient for present purposes.

#### Genetic Testing Implications:

If the above findings are in fact valid, then we would expect that the descendants of Abraham Young and Joseph Young might have a slightly elevated Native American percentage showing in the autosomal DNA testing, say relative to the descendants of John Young Jr. However, those tested to date are many generations removed from the original source (child of Abraham or Joseph) let alone an ancestor who is a "full blood" Delaware (the tribe has experienced significant admixture for many generations). Also

the descendants of Joseph are all going to be one generation further removed relative to those of Abraham. The reason is that Sarah Dennis (wife of Joseph Young) is the niece of Eleanor Dennis (wife of Abraham Young). Once this is sorted out further, the author will include a link to the Native American DNA study.

#### Summary and Conclusions:

So what does all this prove? It is unfortunate that we don't have a solid paper trail to the earlier generations, but there appears to be possible associations that make the name Teunis (Anthony) a marker of the family links with each other.

The families of Sgt. Dochstader, Ezekiel Dennis, Lt. John Young, John Croker, and the Delaware Anthony (Teunis) family have complex relations dating back to an ancestor in common at some unclear point in the past. This ancestor appears to have been a Minsi (Muncey) Delaware from the Minisink area of Sussex County New Jersey who came north at the time of the American Revolution.

A goal here would be to create a chart showing a time line and portraying who is related to whom, and in which way. That will have to await further study. For now this is a closely related group who are linked to the present-day Delaware Anthony family of the Grand River.

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