

Hutchins Family Summary

by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison

This Hutchins Family Summary was originally compiled by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison in the Spring of 1999. It is a compilation of extensive research on her Hutchins family in New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. It was written in four chronological sections, and each section was followed by a timeline of records for that period. In 2017, I have set about to reorganize and update this summary for inclusion on my Family Stories website. I have retained the four original sections, but have removed most of the timeline items to individuals in the website database. A small amount of updated material has been added. Pamela Hutchison Garrett, October 2017.

The Hutchins “Ancestors” in New York and New Jersey

Genealogists have done so much research on the fascinating life of Col. Anthony Hutchins that a full summary of findings is impossible. Many facts have been uncovered, but several crucial mysteries remain that may never be solved, the most important being we don't have a positive identification of his Hutchins grandparents, and don't have the parents of Anthony's wife, Anne White. So in neither case have we got them “back across the ocean!” With remarkable thoroughness searchers have investigated minimal clues, and there seems not much left for us to consider. The aim of my summaries is to set an outline for further searching, but since most every stone has been unturned, my Hutchins search suggestions are limited. Hopefully the framework may suggest a new approach to a future genealogist.

The Hutchins family was early known to us as somehow connecting Natchez, Mississippi with Ft. Smith, Arkansas through the Fry family of my grandmother, Aubin Mildred Fry. Her mother was Elizabeth Brooks Hutchins, born in Natchez in 1844. The subject of this summary, Col. Anthony Hutchins, was Eliza's great grandfather, born probably in New Jersey about 1725-26, and whose adventuresome life during Revolutionary times eventually led him to Natchez where he is buried. It's important from the start to know that he was a loyal subject of the King, always identified as an avid Tory. But we should begin at the “beginning,” at least as far back as some think our Hutchins line is semi-proved.

Several Hutchins books have been produced establishing connections back to England for numerous persons of the surname Hutchins. Our line is usually briefly mentioned but no real proof is given to get our line back across the water. Even our earliest connection in New York is on shaky ground. Unfortunately many people have put out ‘statements of fact’ that are clearly incorrect, and only serve to make the search more difficult than had they made no statement at all. One treasure we do have in the family, in possession of cousin Philip Fry of Mustang Oklahoma, is the original copy of the John Hutchins Autobiographical Narrative (Eliza's grandfather, born in Natchez in 1774) which mentions the Hutchins-Pintard connection and gives some very helpful facts, though even a few of them are clearly incorrect. So my warning here is to take everything, even in this summary, with a grain of salt!

It is generally accepted that the parents of Col. Anthony Pintard Hutchins, born 1725-26, were James Hutchins and Magdalen Pintard. Some remarks in print say otherwise, but other records confirm this. One is the will of Antoine Pintard, who arrived in New York City with a group of fifty-four Huguenots from St. Christopher on 16 Nov 1686. Antoine wrote his will 24 Feb 1729. It was proved 11 May 1732 in Shrewsbury New Jersey. His wife, not mentioned in his will, may have died before Antoine moved from New Jersey to New York City. He was “late of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co, New Jersey, but now of New York City.” He may have also lived for a time in the French settlement of New Rochelle, New Jersey,

because in his will he leaves gifts to the French Church of New York City, to its minister Louis Rou, and to Mr. Moulinar, French minister at New Rochelle. But Moulinar was an associate at Ste. Esprit, the New York City French Church, for a time, and I think that is the reason for the bequest. Actually Rou and Moulinar had a serious dispute and the church became quite partisan while Anthony Pintard was active there. Children named by Antoine: Anthony Pintard Jr, John Lewis, Samuel, Magdalen Hutchins (wife of James), Catherine Searls (wife of John), Isabel Van Dam (wife of Isaac), Margaret, Florinda, Anna Frances. Executors are sons John L. and Samuel, and son-in-law John Searls, all New York merchants.



[Saint Esprit French Church, from Samuel Hollyer's Old New York Scenes, published in 1905.](#)

A few years earlier, on 5 Jun 1728, a baptism is recorded in the French Church, where Antoine Pintard was a member and Treasurer of the Poor Fund. It names Jacque (James), son of Jacque (James) Hutchins and Magdalen Pintard. It says the child was born 1727 at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. The minister is Louis Rou and godparents are Jean (John) Pintard and Catharine Searle, a brother and sister of Magdalen. This is not Anthony Hutchins, of course, but other sources indicate the several children of James and Magdalen Hutchins, and Anthony is one of them, probably their oldest.

John Hutchins, in his autobiography, gives several incorrect pieces of passed-down family information, not a rare occurrence in family tales. We can accept his eye-witness accounts as much more reliable. John tells of a visit to the New York and New Jersey area as a young man and seeing his father's half-brother. Recent discoveries have proved this half-brother of Anthony Hutchins to be John Hutchins. Anthony Hutchins and his brother, James Hutchins Jr, appear in Carolina land records, and land records in Mississippi prove that Thomas Hutchins, Geographer General of the United States during the Revolution, was a brother of our Anthony. A chronology of a few early New York and New Jersey records may help lead to the parentage of James Hutchins, most likely born around 1700 in New York or New Jersey, who we consider the proved father of Col. Anthony Hutchins.

Further evidence from the work of researcher and descendant Mary Hutchins Triestman

James Hutchins and first wife Agnes were parents of John and Hannah Hutchins, born c.1720-23. A very excellent researcher, Mary Amelia Hutchins Triestman of Westfield New Jersey, published in May and Sept 1992 two reports in the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey on John Hutchins, Untraced Son of

James. Her well-documented research seems to prove that John Hutchins and his sister Hannah were children of our James Hutchins and his first wife Agnes. If this is so it lends corroboration to the conclusion that John and Hannah Hutchins of the infamous New York Trial of 1702-1703 were the parents of James Hutchins, and the grandparents of Col. Anthony Hutchins.

Vague sources have indicated there were possibly one or two other daughters among the children of James Hutchins, by which wife is not stated. Suggested married names were Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. Hunter, both born in Bound Brook, New Jersey. G.V.Schenck, son of Mrs. Schenck, lived in Marlboro, New Jersey. These names have been shown for more than 100 years in various family records and letters, but without documentation. Mrs. Fred W. Boyd, daughter of Susan Green and James Railey, and wife of an Episcopal minister of Waukesha, Wisconsin, gave their names in a June 1886 letter to Elias Boudinot Servoss. Triestman concludes that Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. Hunter, if they existed, must have been children of James Hutchins' first marriage, and possibly already married themselves when he decided to go to the Carolinas around 1748, because they did not accompany him. John and Hannah (Anetje) Hutchins, the two proved children of James and Agnes Hutchins, were both married by that time, John Hutchins to Elizabeth Olden (1748), and Hannah Hutchins to Harman Marseilles, who died in 1748/49.

Triestman estimates for John Hutchins a birthdate of about 1720 from "known" birthdates of his wife Elizabeth Olden, his sister Hannah Hutchins Marseilles, and his half-brothers Anthony, James Jr, and Thomas Hutchins. I question if all these birth dates are fact, rather than supposition, but accept her premise of 1720-21 for John Hutchins' birth. Triestman thinks he was born in New Jersey and found tax records for him in 1778 and 1780 on land he may have acquired from his father James Hutchins. No transfer record is found but that's not uncommon from father to son. All the land that John Hutchins' son John Hutchins jr willed to his children has been accounted for except for about twenty acres in Warren Twp, Somerset county New Jersey, and twenty acres in Piscataway Twp, Middlesex county New Jersey (above Ambrose Brook). This would be close to James Hutchins' home on the Raritan.

Triestman assumes these two parcels passed from father James Hutchins to son John Hutchins. James Hutchins is known to have owned land in Middlesex, Monmouth, and Cape May counties (New Jersey AN, XII/266-67) before he went with two of his sons, Anthony and James Jr Hutchins, to the Carolinas about 1747-50. I speculate that youngest son Thomas may have remained in the New York and New Jersey area, seeking an education. James Hutchins' departure to the Carolinas is based on his selling his home in New Jersey and buying in Carolina, but I don't have Carolina records at hand. John Hutchins of Natchez (son of Anthony) says in his autobiography that he visited (c.1794) the birthplace of his father which was in possession of his half-uncle (John Hutchins?), and was located not far from Washington Rock. In 1806 the two parcels mentioned above were in Warren Twp, Somerset County, and now are in Greenbrook Twp, Somerset County, off Route 22. Washington Rock is nearby. John Hutchins' actual statement reads "I went to see the birthplace of my ...father. I found it in the possession of one of my half-uncles... I could tell my uncle...the direction and distance to Washington, Lookout Mountain, and describe the big rock behind which he used to stand when viewing the English and American armies." (Reference is to the American Revolution).

Elizabeth Olden Hutchins, wife of half-uncle John Hutchins, was baptized 25 Dec 1723 at the First Reformed Dutch Church in Raritan, Somerset Co, New Jersey, daughter of William Olden Jr and wife Abigail. John Hutchins married Elizabeth Olden in Middlesex county New Jersey on 22 July 1748. William Olden's Will, written 10 May 1764, probated 30 Oct 1764, mentions among others his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Hutchins. This is Mary Triestman's line and she has investigated it so thoroughly

down through the 2nd and 3rd generations, and all with well-documented wills, deeds, and Church records, that I completely accept this as proof that James Hutchins indeed did make a first marriage and have the two children she names (and possibly others). She has done us a great service by completing this proof because, as mentioned before, it very much strengthens the claim that John and Hannah Hutchins of New York City were the parents of James Hutchins.

To verify Hannah Hutchins (b.1723) as a daughter of James Hutchins, Mary Triestman references the Family Bible Record of Peter Marseilles, Manuscript Collection, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It shows Hannah Hutchins Marseilles Roberts, who died on 11 Sept 1792 at age sixty-nine, as the daughter of James Hutchins and Agnes. As only Marseilles descendants are given in the record, John Hutchins is not mentioned as being a son of James and Agnes. Another record Triestman mentions, that I had located some years ago in records of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, is the will of Harman Marseilles. Probated 21 Jan 1748/49, he names his wife Hannah, brother Peter Marseilles, and brother-in-law Anthony Hutchins as executors. (New Jersey Wills, liber E/119) These records apparently verify that Hannah Hutchins (b.1722/23), daughter of James Hutchins and Agnes, and half-sister of Anthony Hutchins, married first Harman Marseilles (about 1742), second William Roberts, and died 11 Sept 1792. The first name of William for Hannah's second husband is supplied by researcher Tempe Crosby, who also cites Hannah's tombstone inscription that says "Hannah Roberts, daughter of James and Agnes Hutchins, deceased 11 Sept 1792 in the 69th year of age." That Anthony Hutchins was Hannah's half-brother is, of course, strengthened by his name, Anthony Pintard Hutchins, being named for Magdalen's father. This seems to need no further proof, but we should keep alert for details.

James Hutchins and second wife Magdalen Pintard, the parents of Anthony, James Jr, and Thomas Hutchins may have had a son, Samuel Hutchins. A Samuel Hutchins appears in their time and place in Carolina records. However, Triestman concludes that Magdalen Pintard Hutchins, James Hutchins' second wife, probably died soon after the birth of their son Thomas Hutchins, which she accepts as 1730. Her reasoning is that Magdalen did not sign on a deed of 3 Apr 1731, when James Hutchins sold land in Nutswamp Brook, Middletown, Monmouth county New Jersey, to George Crawford. As for the statement in John Hutchins Autobiography that the birthplace of his father Anthony Hutchins was in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Triestman says the land owned by James Hutchins in Monmouth county at Shrewsbury and Middletown New Jersey, was of course too far from Washington Rock, and that Anthony was probably born near Bound Brook in Somerset County New Jersey. Anthony Hutchins' younger brothers James and Thomas Hutchins were probably born in Monmouth county, as James Hutchins' baptism entry in the New York City French Church says "born Shrewsbury, 1727." It could be that before 1730 or so, the whole area was sometimes spoken of as Monmouth county. It seems that James Hutchins and family lived several different places during his New Jersey years, all convenient by water to New York City.

Finally Triestman suggests checking again the "Boyd-Patterson Ancestry" (1967), by H.M. Pittman and Katherine Patterson Boyd Hunt, as well as "Family Records of the Hutchins Line" by Harold Hazelton, unpublished manuscript notes at the New York Genealogical Society, referenced in the Boyd-Patterson work. She thinks Mrs. Hunt must be a descendant of Mrs. F. M. Boyd.

[Link to the Timeline of John Hutchins \(c. 1660-1720\)](#)

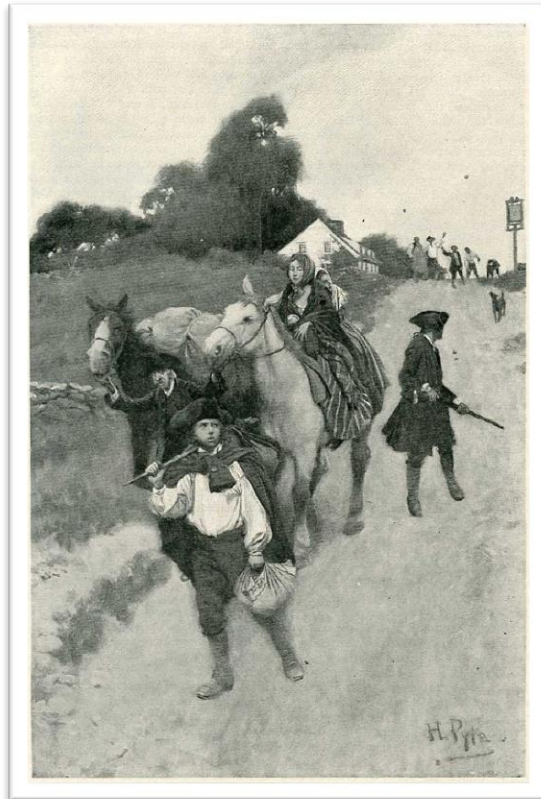
[Link to the Timeline of Anthony Pintard \(1665-1729\)](#)

[Link to the Timeline of James Hutchins \(c. 1700-1760\)](#)

[Link to the Timeline of Anthony Hutchins \(1723-1804\)](#)

The Hutchins Family in the Carolinas

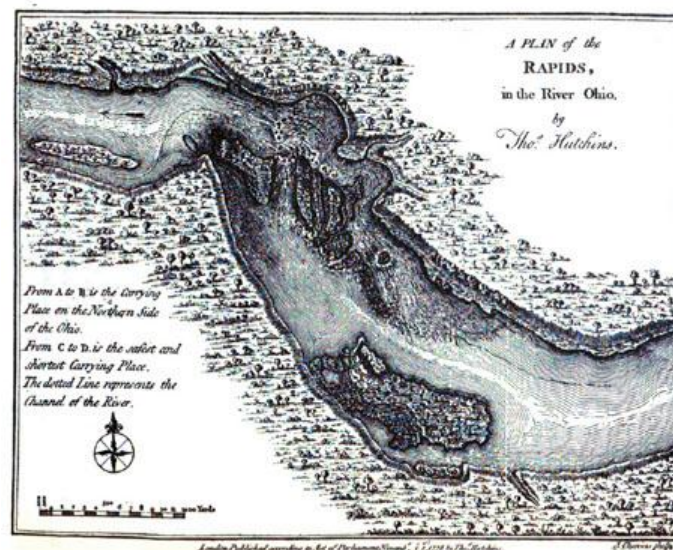
Moving now with Anthony Hutchins to the Carolinas, we begin a chronology covering about the next twenty-five years, roughly 1750-1775. During this era of his life he served in the French and Indian War and got into lots of trouble in the Regulator Controversy in North Carolina. Meanwhile, his younger brother, Thomas Hutchins was frequently serving the British in military actions and exploratory endeavors. It is usually assumed that Magdalen Pintard Hutchins, wife of James, died in New Jersey in the early 1730's, possibly at the birth of son Thomas, claimed by his biographers to have been 1730. In any event there is no record of Magdalene Pintard Hutchins having gone to the Carolinas with her husband James Hutchins and their two sons Anthony and James Hutchins Jr, and possibly another son, Samuel Hutchins. I have not done systematic land research in the Carolinas but others have. Their conclusion is that James went first to South Carolina where he had over five thousand acres recorded in his name at one time. Sons Anthony Hutchins and James Hutchins Jr. took up land also, and a Samuel Hutchins is recorded, his connection not proved. There is also a Thomas Hutchins who took out 640 acres in New Hanover in 1737 who we cannot place. Until I make this search myself, I can't accurately make an assumption about persons and locations. But the first record claimed of Anthony Hutchins is in 1747 in Anson County, North Carolina. I do have in my library the "Early Records of Anson Co North Carolina" by McBee. In 1750 Anthony Hutchins was about twenty-four years old, and it seems probable that he became an "indian fighter" off and on for the British, possibly for more than ten years as his marriage to Anne White was probably not before 1763 and possibly as late as 1767.



Tory Refugees, by Howard Pyle, 1901.

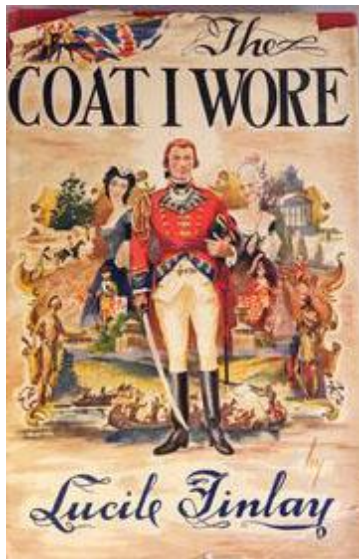
Who is Ann White? A single remark may imply that Anne White was from New Jersey, and was particularly familiar with Freehold which became the county seat of Monmouth County. Middletown and Shrewsbury were nearby. A statement made by Samuel S. Forman of Monmouth County, after a mission to Natchez, has caused some researchers to search for Ann Conover instead of Ann White. Forman spoke with Col. Anthony Hutchins' wife Anne and thought he understood her to say she knew Freehold well and was "of the Conover family." The Conovers were a Dutch family in the area and the name was originally Covenhoven. We should keep both names in mind, and even consider she may have been married before she married Anthony Hutchins; and on the other hand she may never have lived in New Jersey at all! In any event, the very first record we have of her, no doubt as the wife of Anthony Hutchins, is a deed to Ann Hutchins in Franklin County, South Carolina on 29 Sept 1763. This is rather mystifying as her son John Hutchins records in his autobiography the birth years of himself and his nine siblings, and specifically says the two oldest were twins, Samuel and Mary, born 4 Feb 1768. Either Anthony Hutchins was busy with the French and Indian War or the Ann Hutchins of the 1763 deed is not our Anne Hutchins. But often deeds were not recorded until years after the grant was actually made, so maybe her name wasn't Anne Hutchins in '63, but instead Anne White - a definite possibility! Her son John writes that his mother was Anne White and her father was an Irishman, her mother an American. He also says that Anthony Hutchins went to South Carolina when he was twenty-one, and that's where he married Anne. Wherever he married Anne, he didn't marry at twenty-one, but more likely about twenty years later.

As mentioned above, Thomas Hutchins, youngest son of James Hutchins, did not go with his father and brothers to the Carolinas. This has led his biographers to often state he was an orphan "by age 16." Thomas Hutchins, a very elusive but exciting figure, has certainly been chronicled because he made quite a contribution to our early Colonial history. I have a first edition copy of the book he wrote about some of his exciting explorations. His maps, sketches and reports of travels are even referred to by our other famous family map-maker, Joshua Fry. Joshua Fry died in 1754, so clearly Thomas Hutchins began his exploratory adventures quite young if he was truly born in 1730. Because of these talents we feel confident that he, and probably his brothers, received a more than average education for the times.



Thomas Hutchins map of the Falls of the Ohio, 1778.

Records indicate that Thomas Hutchins served in the British Army as a lieutenant during the early French and Indian skirmishes, before the actual French and Indian War began. A paper on the life of Thomas Hutchins written by Frederick Charles Hicks, and available at the Princeton University Library, states that Thomas served as a British officer for more than twenty-two years, and in 1763-64 was in the 60th Royal Regiment of Foot under General Amherst. It's possible that his brother Anthony Hutchins, our ancestor, served with that same unit. We know that Anthony Hutchins continued as a Loyalist during the Revolution, but Thomas Hutchins eventually changed sides. There is some controversy about whether Thomas Hutchins married or not. In his Will he recognized three children out of wedlock. Others believe they have found records to prove he married Catherine Donelson, older sister of Rachel Donelson who was the wife of President Andrew Jackson. If so, the marriage may have taken place in Pittsylvania county Virginia. I have in my library an excellent thesis on Thomas Hutchins, written by Quattrocchi, that gives more clues to the mothers of his children. In later years Thomas Hutchins jr, a recognized son of Thomas Hutchins, is involved in a controversy with his uncle Anthony Hutchins in Adams county Mississippi over land in the Natchez area that the younger Thomas successfully claimed was his. Fite and Freeman, in their Book of Old Maps, declare that Thomas Hutchins (elder) died in Pittsburg Pennsylvania in 1789. Another source claims his obituary appeared in the New York Daily Gazette on 10 May 1784. Quattrocchi states he died and was buried in Philadelphia in 1789.



A good many years ago a Hutchins descendant wrote an exciting book of fiction clearly about the life and adventures of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Anne White. The book, available on interlibrary loan from the University of Mississippi, is "The Coat I Wore" by Lucile Finley. It seems obvious that Finley put a good bit of fact and family legend into the story and the possibility exists that a few of her implications could lead to something. She uses the name of Col. Anthony Hastings for our ancestor and presents his wife as Dennis Koerenhoven. Her father was Dutch, went to Harvard to study for the law, but restless to travel became a surveyor instead. Dennis' mother had been a Rutledge of Maryland. Anthony Hastings was a trader and she mentions his partners and his slave, Toby, with him for many years, who he won in a gambling bet while serving the British in Canada. There is much more fiction than fact but the "sameness" is not coincidental. The long-time devoted slave of his father Anthony Hutchins, mentioned by son John Hutchins (autobiography), was Toby. The intrigue mentions Anthony Hastings'

dealings with British generals Amherst, North and others, and says he was in Detroit during the siege with the Indian chief, Pontiac. Finley tells of a letter from a London merchant, John Miller, containing a Bank of England deposit receipt, the largest Hastings had ever received for a shipment of furs. Other remarks indicate that Finley may have had in her possession a few other items that belonged to Anthony Hutchins at one time.

Author Lucile Finley makes very exciting Anthony Hastings' run-ins with the Regulators of North Carolina that caused him to move his family off to Mississippi Territory, taking four flatboats, 60x20 each, along a series of four rivers (Holston, Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi) to get there. Some historians accept this as their correct mode of travel, but son John Hutchins (not born till 1774 in Natchez), seems to imply his parents and four older siblings came all the way by land. The Regulators were a radical group, developed in North Carolina, that came to require of settlers an oath of non-allegiance to the King. There was much mistreatment of the settlers by officials as set down in the Regulators Petition of 9 Oct

1769, and our Anthony Hutchins, having served three years as sheriff of Anson county North Carolina, incurred the wrath of some. A copy of the petition is in my file, and Anthony (though the name is misspelled) is among the two hundred fifty-four settlers who signed. It appears he thought it prudent to play both sides of the fence. Finley mentions in her book Hillsboro, Salisbury, and other North Carolina locations associated with Anthony. Her book is quite good and I recommend it to all Hutchins descendants! The author, Lucile Finley, was an aunt of Lucille Johnson of Howard Arkansas.

Another account of North Carolina happenings of this time appeared on the internet recently. It is called "Captain Paddy Boggan and His Times." It was "affectionately inscribed to F.A. Shepherd by his old sis, K.S. (Mrs. R.T.) Bennett, December 9, 1895." The report does not mention Anthony Hutchins, nor any Hutchins, and deals primarily with happenings right after Anthony Hutchins left North Carolina. Bennett's introductory paragraph, however, is very much worth quoting:

Anson County was formed about the year 1749 from Bladen Co which had been formed in 1734 from New Hanover and extended from New Hanover and Bladen on the East to the Mississippi River on the West. The Court House during colonial times and until about 1799 was at a place called Mt. Pleasant near Pee Dee River on what is now the Benj Ingram plantation, though the Magistrate's Courts were held in different places, sometimes in private houses. The colonial history of Anson is interesting. In 1768 a petition signed by many persons was sent up to Gov. Tryon complaining of wrongs done by Officers of the Crown, and saying that "no people have a right to be taxed but by consent of themselves or their delegates." In 1774 a Provincial Congress was held at New Bern which was the first movement of the people as a State adverse to the Royal Government. The delegates from Anson were Samuel Spencer and Wm Thomas. This Congress elected delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In August 1775 the Provincial Congress of North Carolina met at Hillsboro. Anson's delegates were Thos. Wade, Saml Spencer, David Love, Wm Thomas and Wm Pickett. This body placed the State in complete military organization. Wm Pickett was appointed Capt of 1st Regiment commanded by James Moore. Thomas Wade of Anson was chosen Col. of the "Minute Men" of Salisbury District. For Field Officers for Anson Co, Saml Spencer was appointed with Waightsill army of the Salisbury District, on the "Provisional Council of Safety" which was the real Executive of the Province of NC during the interregnum between the abdication of Gov. Martin, Royal Gov in 1775, and the accession of Richard Caswell, the first Gov. under the constitution in 1776.

There are two interesting men to take note of in the above paragraph. First is Samuel Spencer. In 1768 Anson county settlers sent a petition to Gov. Tryon protesting mistreatment by Crown Officers, specifically taxation without representation, and naming Anthony Hutchins, Samuel Spencer and Charles Medlock. Then in 1772 Samuel Spencer was the "good friend" appointed by Anthony Hutchins to take care of all of his troubling affairs in the Carolina's when he made his hasty departure for Mississippi Territory. However, Samuel Spencer was then of St. David's Parish, Province of South Carolina. The other man to notice is Thomas Wade, who is often in Anson county records, and is the man to whom Anthony sold Anson county land in 1771, before he took off for Mississippi. Anthony Hutchins' wife Anne relinquished her dower rights to Wade at that time. In 1775 Anson county's delegates to the Provincial Congress included Thomas Wade and Samuel Spencer. Of Col. Thomas Wade, Bennett says:

Col. Thos. Wade was one of the most prominent citizens of Anson Co, and Wadesboro, the county seat, was named in his honor. It was originally a hamlet called 'Newtown'. There is an old deed of 150 acres of land in Newtown from (Capt) Patrick Boggan to Thomas Wade, also a large body of land on Gould's Fork. He represented the county as Senator in 1782-83. He married Jane, a sister of Capt. Paddy and had

sons and daughters. He was a merchant and possessed of good estate. His will (written 12 Jan 1786) 18 Jun 1792, (mentions) wife and friends, Patrick & James Boggan, exec.

Another man frequently mentioned in Anson records is Joseph White who had a very large family, mostly sons. But researchers have been unable to prove any connection of Anne White to him, though for years the name Joseph White appears on documents with Anthony Hutchins. Joseph White Sr. died in 1808 at the amazing age of 112, more or less a contemporary of James Hutchins, father of Anthony.

[Link to the Timeline of James Hutchins \(c. 1700-1760\)](#)

[Link to the Timeline of Anthony Hutchins \(1723-1804\)](#)

Natchez, Legacy of a Loyalist

Amazingly, the last twenty-five plus years of Anthony Hutchins' life may have been the most exciting of all! I call this the Natchez period (though he was literally all over the map), and it covers roughly from 1775 until his death in 1804. How fortunate we are to have the colorful Autobiographical Narrative that his son John Hutchins wrote, which included the Revolutionary War period. Having gotten into the middle of the life-threatening Regulators controversy in North Carolina, as mentioned above, Anthony Hutchins took his family (literally escaped with them) to Mississippi Territory. His son John tells us in his autobiography, that Anthony had explored the area of Natchez in 1772 before he implemented his plan, making sure he could acquire plenty of land, and hopeful of remaining in the good graces of England. The first four children of Anthony and Anne Hutchins were born in the Carolinas, but their son John Hutchins (our ancestor) was born at their White Apple Village plantation south of Natchez, 15 July 1774, shortly after they got to their destination.

First Settlers of the Mississippi Territory by Ingmire lists:

grant to (first column) – transferred to (final column)

Anthony Hutchins; 21 Sept 1772; 1000 acres Second Creek; Ann and John Hutchins

Anthony Hutchins; 2 Aug 1773; 434 acres Second Creek; Abner Green

Thomas Hutchins, Sr; 21 Oct 1774; 200 acres Homochitto; Thomas Hutchins Jr

Thomas Hutchins Sr; 15 Jul 1775; 1000 acres Homochitto; John Hutchins

William Gorman; 12 Sep 1775; no description; Samuel Hutchins ?

Samuel Hutchins; 29 Feb 1788; no description; Samuel Hutchins ?

Thomas Hutchins; 29 Feb 1788; 1000 f Second Creek; rep/Anthony Hutchins, deceased ?

Anthony Hutchins; 8 Aug 1789; 800 f on Mississippi; rep/Anthony Hutchins, deceased ?

Anthony Hutchins; 18 Feb 1790; 566 f on Mississippi; rep/Anthony Hutchins, deceased ?

Anthony Hutchins; 18 Feb 1790; 2145 f Cole Creek; rep/Anthony Hutchins, deceased ?

A. Hutchins; 31 Mar 1790; 242 f Cole Creek; J.J. Caradine

Richard Ellis; no date; no description; rep/Anthony Hutchins, deceased ?

Celeste Hutchins; no date; no description; Celeste Hutchins

Some of this is very curious, but much can be explained. Some of these land records were entered retroactively (1805-1806) due to the frequent change of power. Anthony Hutchins was not dead by 1788, as indicated, but Ann may have made such claims since he had escaped to England, a fact she probably tried to conceal. British records seem to indicate he was in England about one year, but his son John Hutchins says he was gone seven years! What a surprise to the neighborhood when he returned - or was it? The way that Samuel Hutchins acquired his property is strange. We assume this is

Samuel Hutchins (b.1768), eldest son of Anthony and Ann Hutchins. But, was there another Samuel Hutchins, possibly a younger brother of Anthony Hutchins, in Natchez at one time? The Celeste Hutchins entry may have been a technique for getting more land grants in the family name. But why are the many other children not represented this way? Since there is no date, it may have served as a dowry on her marriage. Thomas Hutchins Jr, son of Anthony Hutchins' brother Thomas who died in 1889, disputed ownership of one thousand arpents of land in later years and from these records that is understandable. I didn't record every Hutchins entry at the time, and we should remember Anthony Hutchins had another son named Thomas Hutchins, who died in 1787 before he was 21. There may be entries for other daughters too.



Mounds at the Mazique Archeological Site, a Coles Creek culture site in Adams County Mississippi, that was once the site of the White Apple Village of the Natchez peoples during colonial times; shared by Herb Roe in 2011; creative commons.

During the later years of Anthony and Ann Hutchins' lives the government in the Natchez area was constantly changing. Anthony Hutchins was sometimes in charge, and sometimes scorned, but always in the middle of it. Records, both in Spanish and English, tell of his involvement. He was for a time considered by the inhabitants the military ruler of Natchez. On occasion he was imprisoned in New Orleans and often had property confiscated. He served the British during the Revolution and spent some of that time in Pensacola. After the Revolution, with the Spanish in control of the Natchez, he was so imposed upon by them that he loaded up his family and, according to his son John, went two hundred miles toward Georgia before a messenger brought an apology. John Hutchins further reports another time, finding it necessary to again escape the Spaniards, Anthony Hutchins went overland to Pensacola and from there embarked for England where he spent "seven years" pleading his cause of loyalty to the King as a fugitive from both Spanish and American oppression. Others researchers claim he left from Savannah Georgia and was gone about a year. Meanwhile his wife, Anne White Hutchins, was more than holding her own on their plantation. There are documents of her dealings with Spanish authorities and unruly American interlopers during Anthony's absence. These exciting times give a clue to the character of these resourceful ancestors.

[Link to the Timeline of Anthony Hutchins \(1723-1804\)](#)

The Autobiography of John Hutchins

Natchez and Onward; The Spreading Hutchins Family

Around 1800 the large Hutchins family of Natchez was experiencing much prosperity through hard work and the political caginess and opportunism of the patriarch, Anthony Hutchins. He seemed to have many good friends and just as many determined enemies, probably challenged by his never-give-up attitude. He also seemed to have enough "polish" and enough "plainness" to deal with all sorts, even coping with the linguistics of French, Spanish, and assorted Indians. He garnered land from first one side and then the other, and it appears was not guiltless of a little subterfuge now and then. The new United States was soon in control of the Natchez District, and opportunity was tremendous for the sons and daughters of Col. Anthony and Ann.

[Link to Hutchins References](#)

Ideas for Further Searching

Must search New York Council Minutes: See Hutchins file for photocopy (p. 640) of Hutchins in index to Calendar of Council Minutes. Of particular interest is John Hutchins sent to Albany, and Capt. John Hutchins to have charge of Ft. William Henry (c.1700). Are these minutes transcribed in full?

Because of Capt. John Hutchins' interest in Orange Co NY c.1704/5, must search there, especially in Albany and Newburgh. Have not much information from this area.

Vague sources have indicated there were possibly one or two other daughters among the children of James Hutchins, by which wife is not stated. Suggested married names were Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. Hunter, both born in Bound Brook, New Jersey. G.V.Schenck, son of Mrs. Schenck, lived in Marlboro, New Jersey. These names have been shown for more than 100 years in various family records and letters, but without documentation. Mrs. Fred W. Boyd, daughter of Susan Green and James Railey, and wife of an Episcopal minister of Waukesha, Wisconsin, gave their names in a June 1886 letter to Elias Boudinot Servoss. Researcher Mary Triestman concludes that Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. Hunter, if they existed, must have been children of James Hutchins' first marriage, and possibly already married themselves when he decided to go to the Carolinas around 1748, because they did not accompany him. Triestman suggests checking again the "Boyd-Patterson Ancestry" (1967), by H.M. Pittman and Katherine Patterson Boyd Hunt, as well as "Family Records of the Hutchins Line" by Harold Hazelton, unpublished manuscript notes at the New York Genealogical Society, referenced in the Boyd-Patterson work. She thinks Mrs. Hunt must be a descendant of Mrs. F. M. Boyd.

Determine if original document still exists listing the fifty-four Huguenot refugees arriving in New York City in 1686.

Get further info - Hannah Hutchins body was moved to the Van Lieu family cemetery in New Brunswick Twp, New Jersey. Is this our Hannah? It is on George's Road, just outside the city limits, land occupied by the Presbyterian Church. John Hutchins' wife Hannah (mother of James) probably died in 1703. Did John Hutchins have any property near New Brunswick and Piscataway Landing at that time? Son James

Hutchins later lived two miles up the Raritan River from New Brunswick. Check for any remote detail and especially possible burial for Magdalen Pintard Hutchins, James' wife. Update (2017) – More recent research suggests that this burial information probably does not relate to Hannah Hutchins, wife of John Hutchins of New York City. But, it remains of interest.

New York Marriages Before 1784 - John Hutchins married Elizabeth Buckley, 9 Dec 1703. Who was Elizabeth Buckley? Was she John Hutchins' second wife? Did they have a son Thomas Hutchins, who went to North Carolina?

See Will of John Hutchings (1751) in New York Historical Documents Collection, #684.

Search Pennsylvania and New Jersey for more records on the counterfeiting scheme of Anthony Hutchins.

Anthony Hutchins served the British in the French/Indian War. Must locate all possible records. Technically the declared French and Indian War ran from 1756-1763, but many preliminary battles were fought against Indians supporting the French. We have very little on the claimed service of Anthony Hutchins. Is it correct that Anthony Hutchins served as captain under General Amherst in the 60th Regiment, British Army, and that he was retired on half pay in 1762. Several family searchers make these claims. I've not found their source, but surely it is available, especially his pension record. Keep in mind that he later served the British again during the American Revolution, and differentiate one pension or service record from the other.

A researcher claims that South Carolina records show over 5000 acres of James Hutchins' land, Mar 1766, with Anthony Hutchins and Joseph White witnessing. We must earnestly search North Carolina Land Records in South Carolina, by Brent Holcomb. All records of the Carolinas and even Virginia must be searched for Hutchins. See my Hutchins North Carolina file for his name indexed in Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, and in the Virginia Historical Index. Read all! Write to North Carolina Archives.

There are innumerable mentions of Anthony Hutchins in the Colonial records of North Carolina that should be located and incorporated in this summary. Of particular interest may be those listed by Weeks in "Colonial and State Records of North Carolina" (1909). A photocopy of Hutchins included in the index is in my Hutchins file. This is important to order on interlibrary to search for additional clues. Several North Carolinians, no doubt descendants of Anthony's brother James, have worked on records in NC, SC and Georgia. Locating their findings, if documented, would save us time.

Compile actual British service and activities of Anthony Hutchins during the Revolutionary War. Trace him in Pensacola and during his time in England. See American Loyalist Claims in the Great Britain Public Records Office on LDSSL films: 1401498 (index), and the claims on 1401467-1401497. Jack D.L. Holmes lists some PRO recs on pg. 233 of the Dr. Melvin Hutchins genealogy.

Try to go to Louisiana State Archives in the Old Mint Building in New Orleans (opposite end of French Quarter). Prof. Jack Holmes, encountered at Natchez Cemetery in May 1987, says those original Spanish and English records have many mentions of Col. Anthony Hutchins. Holmes teaches at University of Alabama.

In the 1804 land trial, Anthony Hutchins vs. Dr. Thomas Hutchins, Jr, Judge Bay, a witness, says he saw Thomas Hutchins Sr in Charleston, South Carolina, and after he left, his brother Anthony Hutchins arrived. After that, Judge Bay was in Pensacola, where he took the first caravel to leave Pensacola when the Spanish regained the Ft. from British Gov. Chester (1781?). Could Anthony Hutchins also have taken that same caravel, and sailed to England? Determine the time period Thomas spent in England.

Who was Witness White (#4) in the 1804 land trial of Anthony Hutchins vs. Dr. Thomas Hutchins? He states he saw Dr. Hutchins in New Jersey 12 years ago. That would be about 1792, still 20 years before the death of Anne White Hutchins. Thomas Hutchins, brother of Anthony, died in 1789. His son Dr. Thomas was possibly a student at Princeton, NJ around the time his father died. Check Princeton records. What was Witness White doing in NJ? Was he related to Anne White, and therefore an influenced witness?

When Anne Hutchins writes her will in 1811, one witness is I. Linton. What is the relationship to the name "Linton Wilkins Hutchins", youngest child of John and Betsy Hutchins. Could this witness have been Isaac Lintot, a name often in Adams county records, and possibly elsewhere (NY, NC)?
update – There is evidence of a man named Linton Wilkins in Adams county Mississippi. Who is he?

Another excellent resource in my library is "French and Spanish Records of Louisiana" by Henry Putner Beers (1989). It is a "must" to use by any Hutchins family genealogist who manages to begin a search in the records now located in Louisiana. The following are a few general notes I took from Beers:

1. First permanent settlement of the Gulf Coast was Biloxi (Ft. Maurepas) 1699. Fort Rosalie (Natchez) was constructed 1716 for protection against Indians. New Orleans was founded 1718 and became capitol in 1723.
2. Most valuable records are Archives des Colonies, and Archives de la Marine, Paris.
3. Archives des Colonies in French and Spanish, compiled by Pedro Pedesclaux in 1788, are now preserved by the LA Historical Society at the LA State Museum in the remodeled Cabildo and Presbytre Bldg, New Orleans. Most are translated and catalogued. An index of the list is published. See New Orleans Genesis, Vols I-IV. Dex is in Vol IV, p. 6-8.
4. Records of the Superior Council 1714-1769 covering official and personal transactions of the French Period are now in the old Mint Bldg, many translated, reading room available. Some have been published in the Louisiana Historical Quarterly. Another index to Superior Court Records is called "Index to Black Books" at Louisiana State Museum Library. This index (not completely accurate, but more is covered) is in ninety-four black looseleaf notebooks and has been published in New Orleans Genesis. It is also available in a card index to Biographical Information in Superior Council and Other Records. (prepared Sept 1965-Jan 1977).
5. In 1763 France gives the land East of the Mississippi to England, and land on the west to Spain. In 1800 Spain gives the land west of the Mississippi back to France. On 30 Apr 1803, the US buys that land West of the Mississippi from France, effective 20 December.
6. New Orleans Public Library has City and Louisiana records, in French and English, from 30 Nov 1803. Documents and Letters of Laussat and the Spanish Commissioners 1803-4 are available in translation in one volume. Also available in one volume are Letters of Laussat and Ferdinand L. Claiborne (son-in-law of Anthony Hutchins), and New Orleans 1804 census.
7. At the Dec 1803 transfer, F.L. Claiborne, brother of commissioner C.C.Claiborne, took over the post of Concord on the Mississippi, opposite Natchez. And Lt. Joseph Bowmar, another son-in-law of Anthony, took over Ft. Miro on Ouachita River.
8. University of Alabama has twenty-nine volumes of US Public Land Records. Volume 13 contains grants from England, France and Spain to grantees in Mobile, West Florida, and Mississippi Territory, as

well as marriage records, wills, etc. 5 Apr 1738-1813. See at the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery. Some indexed.

I have several more books in my library that include a few details of the large Hutchins family in Natchez. One I particularly value is a thesis by Doug Inglis, "Anthony Hutchins, Planter of Natchez." Another interesting book in my library is "The Natchez District and the American Revolution" by Robert V. Haynes. While reading I took about 30 bibliographical references that could prove helpful to locate and read. (See Hutchins Mississippi file). This book includes information on the sufferings of the family of Col. Anthony Hutchins during raids on Natchez area planters by James Willing in 1778.

While searching at the Natchez Public Library on our first visit (Mar 1988) I noted some incomplete land information. I won't enter it in my 1775-1800 chronology until I verify a source. Early Inhabitants of the Natchez District by Gillis [LR929] shows these English Land Grants in Mississippi 1768-1779:

Hutchins, Anthony; 2 Aug 1773; 434 acres
Hutchins, Anthony; 4 Oct 1779; 1000
Hutchins, Thomas; 12 May 1773; 1000
Hutchins; Thomas; 12 May 1773; 1000
Hutchins; Thomas; 12 May 1773; 1000
Hutchins; Thomas; 13 May 1773; 1000
Hutchins; Thomas; 21 Oct 1774; 600
Hutchins; Thomas; 15 Jul 1775; 2000

Though many others have searched Natchez Court Records for Hutchins information, it's important that we do so again, especially the land records. At LDSSL I consulted "Guide to Mississippi Archives." [976.2 A3h] Records listed for Adams County are not extensive so I won't list them here. More may have been transferred to, or filmed for, the Archives at Jackson by now. But lists I made while at the Adams County Court House in 1987 and 1991 seem more helpful to me.

Chancery Court has the following:

1. Index to Spanish Records, Translations by Robt E Burns, clerk, 1781-1797; This was the original translation, and a very valuable volume.
 2. General Index to Land Conveyances, Book 1; 1708-1838
 3. General Index to Land Conveyances, Book 2; 1838-1878
 4. General Index to Land Conveyances, Book 3; 1878-1899
- note - There are both originals and copies of the above 3 vols, so it gets confusing.
5. Index to Maps and Lands, Book 1; note – Book 1 has entries for Glen Aubin Plantation.
 6. ENTRY (an old book simply labeled "Entry")

Other records like MARRIAGE and PROBATE are available at the court house. If we decide to search them again, we should ask for their latest list of holdings. If lists are not available, we should make our own inventory of volumes before we begin any search. See my file for records @ Jackson Archives.

Ask again for will of Anthony Pintard Hutchins #51 (old #96). Seek estate distribution papers. See Jun 8 filed Oct 8, 1805. See will of John Hampton White.

Hutchins Family Summary; compiled by Pamela Hutchison Garrett for Family Stories website; 2017.