

Timeline: Anthony Hutchins

This timeline for Anthony Hutchins comes from the Hutchins Family Summary originally prepared by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison in the Spring of 1999. The summary was 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 the 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. This timeline is a result of the reorganization. A small amount of updated material has been added. Pamela Hutchison Garrett, October 2017.

1723 - 1726; Anthony Hutchins was born about 1723 - 1726, probably in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county New Jersey, son of James Hutchins and his wife Magdalene Pintard.

1745, Jul 15; To be sold by James Hutchins, living at Piscataway Landing, in Middlesex Co, East NJ, a Lot of Land, with a large dwelling-house . .

[source] NJ Archives, Ser 1, v.12 1740-50, Extracts p.266-67, New York Weekly Post Boy.

1747, Dec; Will of Harmon Marsellaen of Piscataway, Middlesex Co New Jersey; Son, John, dwelling house on Green Brook purchased of Joseph Hull, at 21 years. Son, Peter, land joining land of John Vail, in the mountains. Executors—wife Hannah, brother Peter Marselis, and brother-in-law Anthony Hutchins; Witnesses—Fredrich Vermeule, Iden Marselisen, John Morsells; proved Jan 21, 1747-8.

[source] Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Volume 30; New Jersey Historical Society, 1918.

1747, Oct 7; In 1747 it became increasingly evident that counterfeiting of both bills and coin was being carried on in New Jersey on a scale never before known in that province...Several persons suspected of coining were arrested and committed to jail in Philadelphia, two of whom, John Thomas Jones and Stephen Barnes, were convicted and sentenced to stand in the pillory in Philadelphia, to be imprisoned six months and to pay a fine of 50 pounds each. Prison fare and prison conditions soon moved the two men to petition the Provincial Council to remit their sentences and permit them to serve in the army. They promised in return to make full confessions. Their examinations, taken before Chief Justice John Kinsey of Pennsylvania on 7 Oct 1747, pointed to New Jersey as the source of coining. Barnes, a blacksmith from Greenwich in Morris Co, NJ, related how Thomas Dote had informed him that he, Dote, Folker Folkerson and Anthony Hutchins were to have a pair of dies for coining pieces of eight made for them by a certain Bruff in Elizabethtown, and that Folkerson had paid 120 pounds for the dies...The persons involved in the scheme, besides the two Folkersons, were apparently Thomas Dote, Anthony Hutchins, John McNeal, Hans Davacutt and one Campbell.

[source] NJ Hist Soc Pro, v.75 ,p.112-13, Kenneth Scott, Great Epidemic of Coining in the Jersies.

1750, Apr 20; Anthony Hutchins witnesses will of William Kemp in Anson Co, NC. Filed in April 1753 Court by clerk, John Dunn.

[source] Grimes, NC Will Abs, p. 202.

1750, May 1; Anthony Hutchins, John Hamer, Mary Coleman witness will of William Coleman of Anson Co. Filed June Court, 1750.

[source] Grimes, NC Will Abs, p. 76.

1750, May 1; Probate for William Coleman of Anson county North Carolina; June Court 1750; Sons – William, Thomas, John, James and Samuel (To the 1st three is given "the plantation whereon I now live" and to the other two is given "plantation lying upon mountain creek"). Wife and Executrix - Elisabeth; Executor – Joseph White; Witnesses – John Hamer, Mary Coleman, Anthony Hutchings; His Majesty's Justices – James McCwean, Joseph White, Charles Robinson, Edm'd Cartlidge, Same Davis, Alex'r Osborn; Clerk of the Court – Thomas Jones.
[source] Abstracts of North Carolina Wills.

1750, June 28; Anson county North Carolina; John Collison of Anson Co, planter, to John Cheek of same, for £50 proclamation money, 200 acres on the north side of the Great Pee Dee River above mouth of Brown Creek at John Clark's lower corner. Land granted to John Collison on Nov 26, 1746 [then part of Bladen Co, NC]. Wits - John Dunn, Anthony Hutchins.
[source] Anson County Deed Book A,pg 58-59.

1750; Anson County formed from Bladen County, NC.

1751, Apr 16 (date proved); Will of Richard Hodges of Beaufort Co., NC, transcribed by Carl Swain; In the Name of God Amen the third day of September 1747 I Richard Hodges of Beaufort County and province of NC, Planter . . . At a court held forsaid 16th April 1751 the due Execution of the within will was proved by the oath of James Singleton & Certified. Antho Hutchinson (Hutchins), Clerk C. Anson County, North Carolina.
[source] North Carolina Wills.

1752, Apr 15; James Hutchins buys land in Anson Co, North Carolina.
[source] Anson Co NC Court Rec.

1752, Apr 15; Anson county North Carolina; John Cheeks witnesses a deed from Thomas Harrington of Anson Co, planter, to James Hutchins of same, for £_ proc. money, lower part of a tract of 300 acres granted John Giles on Oct. 18, 1747, and conveyed to said Harrington by deed, 100 acres above the mouth of Cedar Creek. Other wit – Antho Hutchins.
[source] Anson County Deed Book B,pg 216-217.

1752, Apr 16; Anthony Hutchins, Anson County Clerk, records will of Joseph Hodges of Beaufort.
[source] Grimes, NC Will Abs, p.167.

1752; Sixty settlers, possibly from North Carolina, settled on the PeeDee River near the mouth of Lynches Creek, South Carolina.
[source] Woodmason, p. 167.

1753, Jun 13; James Hutchins sits on Coroner's Jury in Anson Co, NC.
[source] Anson Co Court Rec.

1754; Public debts due in this Province: Anthony Hutchins 236 pounds, 14 shillings, 7 pence. Neither principal or securities worth a groat.
[source] Saunders, NC Col Recs, v. 8, 1769-71 p. 278.

1754, May 15; Land grant #0322 to Anthony Hutchins.
[source] McBee, Anson Co, p. 325.

1757, Jul 21; Anthony Hutchins appointed executor of and witness to will of John Leeth. No probate.
[source] Grimes, NC Will Abs, p. 213.

1757, July 21; John Leeth of Anson County North Carolina; Legatees – Joseph Leeth (son of George Leeth), Mary White (daughter of Joseph White); Executor – Anthony Hutchins; Witnesses – John Thormain, Samuel Smart, Antho Hutchins, Mary Thurman. No Probate.
[source] Abstracts of North Carolina Wills.

1758, Jul 29; Anthony Hutchins sells 200 a. to James Pickett, Jr, both of Anson Co, part of 500 a. patented to Joseph White 26 Sep 1746. Hutchins was active in land transactions in 1752, 1753, 1759, 1762.
[source] McBee, Anson Co, p.31, 325.

1758, July 29; Anthony Hutchins of Anson Co, to James Pickett Jur. for pounds 100 ... 200 a., part of 500 A granted to Joseph White 26 September 1746, on S side great Pee Dee, adj. John Leeths corner.. sold by White to Henry Falconbury 2 April 1740, then to James Pickett 20 October 1755, then to sd. Hutchins 20 January 1757 .. and another tract of 100 A whereon Sd. James Pickett now lives, conveyed by Isaac Norman to James Pickett L5 July 1753, then to Anthony Hutchins 20 January 1757, and also a tract granted 13 October 1749 to Nicholas Smith on S side of Great Pee Dee, above mouth of Little River ... conveyed to Townsend Robinson, then to James Pickett, then to Anthony Hutchins 20 January 1757... Antho. Hutchins (seal), Wit: John Hamer, Violet Primrose, Thomas Prestwood.
[source] North Carolina Deeds.

1758, Oct 18; Anthony Hutchins of Anson, executor of will of John Leeth, to James Pickett, Jr. land sold at sale to discharge debts, 200 acres on south side of the Peedee, both sides of Cedar Creek, pat. 11 April 1749; to Francis Macklewean; to Samuel French; reconveyed to John Collson, Benjamin Reynolds (Rennolds).
[source] North Carolina Deeds, Anson County Deed Book 5, page 112.

1759, June 10; James Pickett, Jr of Anson Co. to Joel Phillips, of same, for 35 pistoles 200 acres on south side of Peedee, on both sides of Cedar Cr.; gr. Francis McElwean 11 April 1749; by him to Samuel French; and back to McElwean 17 January 1750; and by him to John Leeth, dec'd, and sold by Anthony Hutchins, exor of John Leeth. John Collson, Benjamin Reynolds (Rennolds), Anthony Hutchins.
[source] North Carolina Deeds, Anson County Deed Book 5, page 171.

1759, Jul 4; James Pickett, Jr. to James Pickett, Sr. of Anson Co. for 4,90, 200 acres, part of 500 acre granted to Joseph White 26 Sep 1746 on S. side Pee Dee join John Leeth, conveyed by Joseph White to Henry Falkenburg 2 Apr 1748 and then to said Pickett 28 Oct 1755, etc; Wit; Jesse Summerall, Anthony Hutchins; Bk. 5, P. 352-35.3,
[source] Anson County North Carolina Deed.

1762, Nov 3; . . And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That Anthony Hutchins, Stephen Jackson, Walter Gibson, James Hutchins, and Samuel French the Survivors or Survivor of them, be, and hereby appointed Commissioners, and impowered and directed to agree and contract with Workmen for erecting and building a Court-House, Prison and Stocks, for the Use of the said County of Anson"
[source] North Carolina General Assembly 1762; Volume 23, Page 590.

1762, Nov 27; Land grant #1512 to Anthony Hutchins. S.W. Peedee.
[source] McBee, Anson Co, p. 11.

1762, Dec 31 - At a Conncil held at Brunswick; His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable James Hasell, John Rutherford and Lewis DeRossett, Esquires; Ordered that a Commission of the Peace and Dedimus issue to William Phillips, Charles Robinson, John Colson, Anthony Hutchins, John Hamer, Morgan Brown, James Hutchins, Alexander Gordon, Thomas Hugh, John Crawford, Cornelius Robinson, Joseph Atteway, Stephen Jackson for the County of Anson.
[source] Colonial Records of North Carolina, Volume 6, page 799.

1763; List of Taxables for the year 1763 of Thomas Frohock CC, Anson county North Carolina; names of interest included on a lengthy list - James Hutchins, Anthony Hutchins, Nicholas Broadaway, John Cheak, John Collson, Charles Harrington, Whipmell Harringrton 14 negroes, Samuel French, James French, John Hamer, no Whites.

1763; Public debts due in the Province: Anthony Hutchins, 335 pounds, 10 shillings, 1 pence. Neither principal or securities worth a groat.
[source] Saunders, NC Col Recs, v. 8, p.278.

Aubin Hutchison's comment - I am repeating this confusing reference because it's unclear if it refers to this debt or one shown for 1754, both of which appear in a volume stated to cover 1769-1771, which also doesn't make sense.

1763; Treaty of Paris signed.
[source] Marin, S for C, p.194.

1763, Sep29; Ann Hutchins, 150 acres on Little PeeDee River in Franklin Co, South Carolina, bounded on all sides by vacant land.
[source] Franklin Co Court Recs.

1764, Mar 25; Anthony Hutchins fined as a delinquent juror from Anson Co. Others from Rowan, Mecklenburg and Anson were also fined.
[source] Salisbury Superior Court Mins, Rowan County Register, August 1987, p. 387.

1764, Sep 22; Anthony Hutchins among Petite Jurors.
[source] Salisbury Superior Court Mins, Rowan County Register, August 1987, p.387.

1764, Sep 22; Anthony Hutchins a juror on Millington Blalock vs. Joseph Powers. An Anthony Hampton (?) is listed as juror on 23 and 24 Sept is probably also Anthony Hutchins.
[source] Salisbury Superior Court Mins, Rowan County Register, August 1987, p. 388.

1765, Mar 22; Anthony Hutchins on the Grand Jury.
[source] Salisbury Superior Court Mins, Rowan County Register, August 1987, p.389.

1765, Sep22; Anthony Hutchins on the Grand Jury. note - Index shows Ann Hutchins also, but not there.
[source] Salisbury Superior Court Mins, Rowan County Register, August 1987, p.391.

1767, Jan; Estate of William White; administrator – Jemima White; security – Antho. Hutchins and Nicholas Broadway.

[source] Returns of Administrations . . Anson County North Carolina.

Aubin Hutchison's comment - This may be very important! See 13 Jan 1779, Jemima Morgan "gives" her Power of Attorney to Anthony Hutchins in Adams Co, MS to sell her Pensacola land grant! Could William be Ann's father or brother? Brother a more likely possibility.

1767, Apr 25 (date in question); James Hutchins sells 640 acres in Tryon Co, NC to Joseph and Everlia White. This is not recorded until the 1771 January term of court.

[source] Holcomb, Tryon Co Deed & Will Abs. Deed Book I/331.

1767 (about); James Hutchins, File #180; Surveyed for James Hutchins, 640 acres on both sides 640 acres below Joseph Whites . . William Dickson Surv. Anthony Hutchins, Joseph White.

[source] Records of Mecklenburg County North Carolina.

1767, May 24; On this date the people of Anson Co, NC took the Rev. Charles Woodmason, an itinerant South Carolina Anglican Minister, up river to preach at the Anson Courthouse. He mentions the sheriff of PeeDee. (p. 21-22). Congregations were raised there; often 300 attended at the courthouse (p.26). In the Waxhaws all the people were Irish (p. 34), and Fr/Ind service grants were given to the Ulster Irish, especially in the Waxhaws area (xxiii-iv).

Aubin Hutchison's comment - I have a strongly growing hunch that if Anthony and Ann Hutchins were wed with "benefit of clergy" he is the man who did it! Even the date of his visit is interesting. A little less than 9 months later on 4 Feb 1768, twins Samuel and Mary, first children of Anthony and Ann Hutchins are born! These dates were carefully recorded by their 5th child, John (our ancestor), in his autobiography. The birth year of all of his siblings had to be given to him by his father, his mother, his siblings, or at least copied from a Family Bible. If such ever existed it could have surely been destroyed in the deprivations and trials the family suffered in years to come. Rev. Woodmason speaks of the many couples who lived out of wedlock in those parts since no clergy ever came their way.

[source] Woodmason.

1768; Anson County citizens sent a petition to Gov. Tryon against Anthony Hutchins, Samuel Spencer and Charles Medlock. Settlers were claiming oppression by Crown officers (taxation without representation) and asked for election of clerks and magistrates.

[source] McBee, Anson Co.

1768, Feb 4; Birth of Samuel and Mary Hutchins, twins and first children of Anthony Hutchins and Anne White, born in Anson Co, NC.

[source] Hutchins, Melvin; No clear source given.

1769, Oct 8; North Carolina Regulators Petition.

[source] Saunders, NC Col Recs, Vol 8, 1769-1771, p.81-82, p.241-244.

1770; In mid-1770, 79 settlers and 18 slaves arrived at Natchez from Ft. Pitt; their claim that one hundred more colonists might be coming shortly . . . Chester busied himself in the next three years making grants at or near Natchez, some of vast size: for example, 152,000 a. to Anthony Hutchins and Assoc. from Virginia and the Carolinas.

[source] James, Natchez.

1770; Joseph White of Anson Co NC sells to Mathew Harper of Tryon Co, land in Tryon Co on west side of Broad River (the branch called South Fork of Pacolet, including the mouth of Cub Creek, in between two tracts surveyed for James Hutchins of 640 acres and sold to Joseph and Elverlia White on 25 Apr 1767. Warrant date 10 Dec 1770.

[source] Holcomb, Tryon Deed & Will Abs.

1771, Oct 11; Ann Hutchins, wife of Anthony Hutchins, relinquishes dower to Thomas Wade before James Pickett, Esq. Proved by same.

[source] Anson Co NC Court Rec.

note – A Thomas Wade appears in the 1790 Census of Anson county North Carolina, Fayette District.

1772, Oct 18; Anthony Hutchins Esq. of the Province of West Florida, for good causes and consideration, appoints his good friend Samuel Spencer of St. David's Parish, in the Province of South Carolina, to transact and settle my quarrels, controversies, judgments, execution seizure, bonds, etc, within the provinces of North or South Carolina. Ack. January Court 1773 by David Wade, David Jernigan.

[source] McBee, Anson Co.

1774, Jul 26; Birth of John Hutchins, son of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Ann White at White Apple Plantation.

[source] Hutchins Autbio.

no date; First "American Political Assembly" in Natchez District held 8 mi. from Natchez on Nashville Road at home of Benjamin Bealk. Public Safety Committee appointed: Anthony Hutchins, Bernard Lintot, Isaac Galliard, Cato West, William Ratliff, Gabriel Benoist, Joseph Bernard.

[source] Shields, Natchez.

1775, Jul 17; Anthony Hutchins to John Hutchins, 1000 acres, purchased from my brother Thomas Hutchins who was granted a patent on 13 July 1775 at Pensacola.

[source] Adams Co MS Court Rec, C/21; filed 1 June 1800.

1776; Birth of Nancy Ann Hutchins, daughter of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Ann White.

[source] Hutchins Autobiography.

1777; Birth of Magdalene Hutchins, daughter of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Ann White.

[source] Hutchins Autobiography.

1778, Feb 19; With a forged naval captain's commission, James Willing, former Natchez resident, sailed down the Mississippi and caused much damage and devastation to the property of Col. Anthony Hutchins and other lower Mississippi settlers. Anthony, sometime leader of the Natchez settlement, and well-known Tory, is the "British Refugee" mentioned in the British Colonial Office Papers reporting the event. Col. Hutchins is the author of a letter to George, Lord Germain, describing his efforts against Willing. Hutchins was taken prisoner to New Orleans though he stated his willingness to sign an oath of neutrality. He escaped on 16 Apr and returning to Natchez led a small group in retaking the fort where the Americans had hoisted an American Flag, which feat he proudly reported to the Governor of Florida, British Gen. Chester. Settlers complained that the Pensacola garrison was not providing promised protection at Natchez.

[source] W&M Qtly, 3rd series, v.1, p.397-404; Brit Col Off Pprs, London, 5/504, f478-482.

1778, June; For the first time, Natchez was given representation in the West Florida Assembly, partly because of its population growth but also because of the government's desire to placate its malcontents. The Natchez District was created with boundaries roughly the same as they had been earlier under the French. It was allowed four delegates to the assembly session at Pensacola in June, 1778, where a resolution was passed recognizing the gallantry of Natchez delegates Hutchins and Thaddeus Lyman in the Battle of Ellis' Cliffs which had resulted in retaking Ft. Panmure (called Ft. Rosalie under the French).

[source] James, Antebellum Natchez.

1779; Birth of Isabella Charlotte Hutchins, daughter of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Ann White.

[source] Hutchins Autobiography.

1779, Jan 13; Anthony Hutchins appointed special power of attorney by Jemima Morgan to grant Deed of Conveyance to Isaac Johnson for 350 acres petitioned for and granted in Pensacola to Jemima Morgan, assured and confirmed to her by Peter Chester, Esq, Gov. of Florida.

[source] Adams Co MS Court Rec, C/21; filed 8 Sept 1801.

1779, Oct 5; Fort Panmure at Natchez capitulates to the Spanish.

[source] Daniels, Devil's Backbone.

1779, Nov 5; Undated declaration by Anthony Hutchins discusses the following: Hutchins was notified by Constable Silas Crane to appear before Don Charles De Grand Pre to answer complaint of Wm McIntosh respecting a note in favor of James Farlie of Pensacola. Hutchins on 5 Nov 1779 gave his note for his debt, not due from Alex. Boyd and another from Parker Carradine, expecting to receive the amounts from them. Same day he gave Farlie a draft for the amount on Messrs Bay and McCullagh, attys who promised payment of sum. Hutchins supposes they paid the sum and feel it unjust to pay it again. If it has not been paid, he desires time to recover the amounts from Boyd and Carradine. Hutchins is indebted to several persons and lost his property by misfortunes: first by Capt James Willing's party; second by the Sloop Catherine in the Mississippi; third by late insurrections at the Natchez. He has struggled against banditts whose chief attorney is determined to ruin him.

[source] Wells, Postscripts . 1/4-5.

1780, May 17; Anthony Hutchins gives to son Samuel 243 acres purchased from William Gorman 13 Sept 1775, land on Second Creek between Cephas Kennard and a tract of land which John Ellis purchased from Wm Joiner, and I have a justifiable right in consequence of the capitulation made in Sept last at Baton Rouge, to dispose of all or any part of my moveable or immoveable estate, etc.

[source] Anson Co MS Court Rec, B/120; filed Mississippi Territory, 3 Dec 1800.

1781; Birth of Celeste Hutchins, daughter of Col. Anthony Hutchins and Ann White.

[source] Hutchins Autobiography.

1781; An unclear statement of Andrew Ellicott in his diary indicates that the Natchez country was subject to Spain until after his arrival, except for a few weeks during an insurrection in 1781 in which British Col. Anthony Hutchins was a principal actor.

[source] Ellicott Journal.

1781 (date uncertain); John Blommart was elected leader of a plot to oust the Spanish dons. He and Anthony Hutchins secured surrender from de la Villebeuvre by claiming they had mined the Fort. Bloomart became military commander and Hutchins reassumed his duties as Chief Magistrate. But within a few weeks Galvez captured Pensacola and British Gov. Chester capitulated all of West Florida. [source] James, Antebellum Natchez.

1781, Jun 23; The Spanish retook Fort Panmure without a fight. An oath of loyalty to Spain was signed by 240 residents. Eventually, some less cooperative settlers, having been harrassed by the Spanish, and remembering terrible reprisals of the French in earlier years, fled through the forests to Georgia, South Carolina, the Cumberland region, or to asylum with the Indians. Bloomart and 3 others were imprisoned but treated well and eventually released. The leaders of the flight, many with wives and children, split the group probably where the Natchez Trace turns sharply north. The southern group, of which Col. Hutchins was a member, finally arrived at British Savannah after 131 days of suffering and even death of some of the party. Ann Hutchins remained at Natchez with at least some of their children. Some historians have claimed that Anthony Hutchins went on to England from Savannah, but others think he left later from Pensacola. The Spanish were impressed with Ann Hutchin's courage, and when Anthony returned his land was intact, and eventually he received grants from them of 4,532 more acres. Though son John Hutchins thought he was gone seven years, it appears he left when John was about 7 years old (1781?) and probably returned in 1782.

[source] James, Antebellum Natchez; Daniels, Devil's Backbone.

1781; note - No records of Anthony from Nov 1781 till July 1785. He may have been in England.

1784, Jun 1; Chancery Court Record. Matthew and Wm Ferguson and Ann Hutchins. See Index to Spanish Records (large bound vol). Appears to index vols in cabinet marked A-? Only a random glance and no time to look this up in Nov 1991. Chancery Court has translations of original Spanish Recs from earliest times in a locked cabinet. Clerk will retrieve one at a time. There is another set of large numbered (1-3) books (1777-1802).

[source] Adams County MS Court Record.

1784 Census of the Natchez District of Mississippi; Ann Hutchins; 2 males (1-15); 1 male (15-50); 5 females (1-15); 2 females (15-50); 17 slaves.

1784, Nov 1; Mary Hutchins, daughter of Anthony and Ann Hutchins, married Abner Green, son of Col. Thomas Marsden Green and Martha Wills.

[source] First Families of MS.

1785; Indicative that Anthony Hutchins returned to Louisiana in 1785 is a letter of this date from Hutchins to Esteban Miro in New Orleans. note – Researcher Melvin Hutchins gives no details.

[source] Isla de Cuba, legajo 198.

1786, Apr 5; Order: Marquis de Sonora to Count de Galvez, Capt Genl of Two Floridas, concerns inconveniences noted by Stephen Miro, Gov. of Louisiana that would result from attempts to remove English and American families now settled in Baton Rouge, Mobile, Pensacola, and Natchez out of sd provinces, and directing that families who stay must swear Duty to his Majesty. Those who do not agree are to go to North American colonies. Irish clergymen will serve those who remain.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 33/100.

1786, Nov 5; Deposition of Alex Fraser. James Wilson asked Fraser concerning the negro he bought of Nathaniel Folsom of Choctaw Nation, which negro was formerly property of Robert Wade, trader of this Nation, which negro sd Wade told Folsom to sell if he never returned from Virginia to pay debt contracted between them to Swanson McGillvray & Co. Thinks old Folsom never had a negro in this Nation.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 41/123.

no date (related to item above); Deposition of Anthony [illegible]. He was in Chickasaw Nation last April at Benjamin Jamison's, near Robert Wade's, where negro Peter was living with an Indian wench formerly kept by Wade, and was informed by Benjn Jamison he was left to pay a debt in case Robert Wade did not return at a certain time; Nathaniel Folsom was his attorney. Robert Welch told Anthony the negro was formerly his property; he had sold him to Robert Wade.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 40/120.

1787; #33 Spanish Land Grant to Richard Ellis Sr, Rich Ellis Jr, Celestina Hutchins. Natchez.

[source] Deville, Spanish Grants.

question – Is this Elizabeth Maria Celeste Hutchins, daughter of Anthony and Ann Hutchins? She would only be about fourteen years of age.

1788, Feb 5; Charles Trudeau, Surveyor General, Province of Louisiana. By decree of Stephen Miro, Governor General, lays out in favor Mr. J.H., 1000 arpents in Natchez Dist, on Second Creek, bounded by (blank), conforming to certificate of Deputy Surveyor Wm Vousdan of 11 March last.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 20/60.

question – Is this “Mr J H” actually John Hutchins, son of Anthony and Ann Hutchins? He would only be about thirteen years of age.

1788, Feb 29; New Orleans. Certification by Stephen Miro of foregoing survey granted to Mr T.H. on Second Creek, bounded by Mr A.H.I. Winfred and Daniel Clark. By order, Andrew Lopez.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 20/60.

1788; #38 Spanish Land Grant to David Williams, Bernard Lintot, Capt. White, Capt Girault, Chas White, Green, John Hampton White, Samuel Hutchins, James McIntosh. Natchez.

[source] Deville, Spanish Grants.

1789, Apr 25; New Orleans [Three illegible names]. Letter to Charles de Grand Pre. Anthony Hutchins, (check date) having executed a mortgage before you in favor of 5 Negroes: Tim, Jaco, Sampson, Patte, Kitte, as security in a lawsuit with Samuel Steer, and sd Hutchins long since terminated sd suit and paid balance against him. Please give him a full acquittance, and release his mortgaged negroes. (Wells, Postscripts, 51/155)

1790; Samuel S. Forman of Monmouth county New Jersey, visited with Anne Hutchins in Natchez in 1790. He said she was more familiar with Freehold, the Monmouth County seat, than he was, and thinks she said she was of the Conover family.

[source] Forman, Journey Down . .

1790; Spanish Census of Natchez District shows Anthony Hutchins at 2nd Creek & Sandy Cr.

[source] Gillis, Natchez.

1794; #114 Spanish Land Grant to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Job Routh, Ebenezer Dayton, J. Swizey, Saml Gibson, Pedro Hutchins, Estevan Jordon, J. Duncan, G Berlans. Natchez. (Deville, Spanish Grants)

1794; Stephen Minor (adjutant of the Natchez post) vs. Anthony Hutchins for a long overdue bill. Though Minor was a good friend of Gayoso, the Commandant justly heard both sides, then decreed Minor should pay Hutchins for cheeses delivered to the government in 1786, and Hutchins must pay Minor for the past due note.
[source] Holmes, Gayoso.

1795: Around 1795 Col. Anthony Hutchins gave to his son John Hutchins a place near Natchez. In 1845 a record indicates it "now belongs to James G. Carson."
[source] Adams Co MS Court Rec.

1795, Mar 4; In 1795 or earlier Elizabeth Maria Celeste Hutchins married William Vousdan.
[source] Adams County MS Court Rec.

1796, Nov 7; Deposition filed by Ephraim Marcellus in Adams Co. A petition to the court by Anthony Hutchins claims an unpaid debt from William Miller to whom Hutchins contracted his boat to carry freight for three months. Hutchins had not received the \$1 per day charge nor the return of his boat. Hutchins states, as does Wm Farmer in his deposition on 14 Nov, that Ephraim Marcellus was the patron of Mr. Hutchins boat.

[source] Adams Co MS Court Rec, 2/230-31.

note - Discovering a connection between Marcellus and the family of Anthony's half-sister Hannah Marseilles in New Jersey would be interesting. "Patron" was probably the Spanish term for captain of a barge. Hannah died in 1792 at age 68.

1797, Jun 20; President George Washington sent Andrew Ellicott to settle the boundary between United States territory and that of the Spanish Florida's in 1797. The Spanish had received instructions to abandon the Natchez Fort but new instructions ordered a delay and Commander Gayoso and Ellicott sought support from residents for their opposite causes. Anthony Hutchins and Thomas Green, though former antagonists of the Spanish, feared their Spanish land titles would be in jeopardy. At a meeting at Belk's Tavern on this date, attended by Ellicott, Pope, Gayoso, and a large body of citizens, Hutchins was elected to head a committee to assist Gayoso in restoring order and drafting the grievances of the citizenry. This committee represented mostly the planters. But in July a second committee was elected mostly of merchants pressured by the Ellicott faction, called the Committee of Safety, headed by Bernard, Clark and Bruin. Hutchins complained long and loud of fraud and won enough support for another election to be held in September, when Thomas Green, whose son Abner was married to Anthony's daughter Mary, was elected. Much more intrigue continued which included Hutchins' threat to expose Ellicott's illicit sexual life, though no sordid details came forth. The Hutchins group petitioned Congress, but the paper was stolen from their courier before he left the district. A plot to assassinate Hutchins was rumored and his son-in-law Vousdan responded that strong public feelings would bring retaliation.

[source] James, Antebellum Natchez.

1797, Dec 14; Agreement between John Ellis Senr and Anthony Hutchins, both of the Natchez. Ellis sold Hutchins 320 acres granted to Richard Ellis, Junr, deceased, bounded on north by Nathaniel Tomlinson, south by Ellis's land, east by Dixon's tract now Ellis's land, west by Celeste? Hutchins. Ellis agrees to

make title to Anthony Hutchins on payment of \$310, \$50 to be paid on date, \$50 on next Christmas, \$210 in two or three months afterwards. Wit: Samuel Tuel, William Mulholen.
[source] Wells, Postscripts, 49/147.

1797, Dec 24; Information is sometimes found in the strangest places! Quaker, Andrew Ellicott, appointed by President Washington to survey the new boundaries between the U.S. and Spanish Florida, became the arch enemy of Anthony Hutchins. From Ellicott's Journal the following is quoted: "During my residence at New Orleans, a number of curious documents fell into my hands, particularly a packet from Mr. Hutchins, containing a number of letters to his friends in London. One of the letters had enclosed two certificates for drawing his pay as a British officer, one of them bears date subsequent to the arrival of Governor Sargent in the Mississippi territory. They are in the following words: Major Anthony Hutchins maketh oath, that he had not between the 24th day of December 1797, and the 25th day of June following, any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under his Majesty, besides his military allowance as a provincial officer. Sworn before me the 2nd day of January in the year of our Lord, 1779. (Signed) Anthony Hutchins."

[source] Ellicott Journal, p.194-5.

note - The 1779 signing date is obviously transcribed wrong by whoever prepared this group of records for Dr. Melvin Hutchins; or else the earlier date is wrong. See 1799, Jan 25 for the other letter.

1798, Mar 27; Deed. John Ellis Senr to Col Anthony Hutchins, both of Natchez District, for Three hundred ten dollars paid, 320 acres in Houma Chitto District bounded by land of Miss Hutchins, Nathaniel Tomlinson, Richard Ellis and John Ellis, land granted to Richard Ellis Senr, and by his executors conveyed to sd John Ellis Senr, 22 Feb last. Wit: William Neelly, John Girault. Ackngd J Vidal. Reg.27 Mar 1798. John Girault.

[source] Wells, Postscripts, 51/153-154.

1798, Mar 30; Ellicott says he went to the fort from where he could see that Spanish galleys leaving at four in the morning and the same day U.S. troops took possession. He then set off on his long delayed boundary survey assignment where team members, some participants in the late turmoils in Natchez, continued their wrangling.

[source] James, Antebellum Natchez.

1798, Apr 7; The Mississippi Territory was created, its boundaries encompassing the Natchez District. Winthrop Sargent, first governor appointed by President Adams, was none too popular, all of Anthony's friends and supporters refusing to serve under him. Had Anthony not been a half-pay British officer, Sargent would have appointed him militia commandant and president of the Adams Co inferior courts, in hopes of giving repose to the Territory.

[source] James, Antebellum Natchez, Daniel Clark's Letter on the Mississippi Territory.

1798, Aug 9; Samuel Hutchins, son of Col. Hutchins, was appointed an officer in the (Spanish) militia, which his father made him decline, and sent him to settle in the Spanish Territory, where he still resides.
[source] Holmes, Honor and Fidelity, p.245, Gayoso to Vidal in New Orleans.

note - Samuel Hutchins had served in the Natchez Spanish Cavalry militia as a lieutenant, 3rd Company, 2nd Squadron in 1792, and was considered loyal to Spain. In 1798 he was given permission to move to Spanish Territory to settle. He was 30 years old.

1798; John Hutchins married Elizabeth Green, daughter of Thomas Marsden Green in Adams Co. His older sister Mary Hutchins was already married to Abner Green, son of TM Green. John Hutchins and Elizabeth Green were divorced in less than a year.

[source] Adams County MSCourt Rec.

1799, Jan 25; An intercepted letter from Anthony Hutchins is quoted as follows: Natchez, 25 of January 1799. John Miller, Esq. Dear Sir, I send this only to enclose my certificate in hopes it may arrive safe, and as you will receive the amount, I will thank you to purchase two London state lottery tickets. One for my wife Ann Hutchins, and the other for my eight children, Samuel, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Magdaline, Charlotte, and Celeste Hutchins, and have them recorded in their names, in the lottery office as formerly. Anthony Hutchins

[source] Ellicott, Journal, p. 194-5.

1799, Jul 30; Nancy Ann Hutchins married Bryan McDermot in Natchez. Signed William Vousdan, JP License issued 25 Jul 1799.

[source] Adams Co MS Court Record, v. 3 Deeds, Spanish Marriages.

1804, Nov 15; Death of Anthony Pintard Hutchins at White Apple Plantation.

Aubin Hutchison's comment – Anthony Hutchins was buried in the Indian Mound near White Apple Plantation, Adams co Mississippi. Death date comes from Mississippi Messenger, 23 November 1804.

Synopsis of Anthony Hutchins' life –

Anthony Hutchins, (b. 1724, according to the Mississippi Messenger of Nov. 23, 1804, d. November 15, 1804). Native of New Jersey, came to Natchez in 1772 (from Anson Co, NC where he is of record as early as April 1750. His intention of leaving the province is recorded 12 July 1771 and Ann, his wife, relinquishes her dower to land there October 11, 1771). Claimed over 10,000 acres of land by 1784. Member West Florida Assembly, 1778. Loyalist, raided by James Willing's expedition in 1778, carried captive to New Orleans, escaped, led an ambush against American party. Lieutenant Colonel in short-lived West Florida forces. Led rebellion against Spanish in 1781, fled across the wilderness to East Florida and upon its cession to Spain went to London (March 1, 1784), where he remained until after Jan., 1785. The Loyalists Claims Commission recommended a pension of 40 pounds in consideration of his losses in Willing's raid (Petitions of Hutchins to Lds. Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, March 3, 1784, Jan. 12, 1785, in PRO, AO 13, Bundle 99; Register of the Commission on Claims, July 5, 1784, PRO, AO 12, p 357). In an effort to be seated in the assembly of the Mississippi Territory in 1800, Hutchins renounced whatever pension he was getting by virtue of this grant or of his rank as a provincial officer. Back in Natchez by 1785-1786. A leader of the debtor, anti-Ellicott, 'radical' faction in the excitement attendant upon transition to American rule, and of the opposition to Gov. Winthrop Sargent. Claiborne, his grandson, has a good deal about him in his Mississippi. There is a sketch in Dunbar Rowland (ed.), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History (3 vols; Atlanta, 1907), I, 911-14."

[source] Hamilton, Anglo-American.

1805, Jun 8; Indenture. Heirs of Anthony Hutchins, decd, "sell" back to Ann Hutchins his widow, she having paid each one dollar, 25 slaves (each named), and extensive, elegant-sounding furnishings, plate, plantation equipment, many described horses, colts, 200 head of cattle, etc. Among the long list are a set of encyclopedias and even 16 windsor chairs! A very unusual transaction. It is suggested in son John Hutchins' autobiography that there was something "odd" with Anthony's will when he died in Nov 1804. This indenture may relate to that problem. (Aubin Hutchison's comment)

[source] Adams County MS Court Rec; no cite given, but it appears to be filed on 8 Oct 1805.

1805, Jun 18; Administrators of Anthony Hutchins estate give freedom to his negro Toney. Signed by William Brooks, Bryan McDermott, F L Claiborne, Abner Green, Celeste Hutchins, John Hutchins, Edmund Woodbridge.

[source] Adams County MS Court Rec, D/97.

question - Why did son Samuel Hutchins not sign? Was it because he had truly moved to Spanish Territory?

Aubin Hutchins comment - Curiously, although references are made to Anthony's will, the Adams County court house claims there is no such will. I have seen remarks that there was a dispute about it, and son John, in his autobiography, says it was burned. Earlier researchers must have had reference to other estate settlement papers. This is probably why Ann's will was so descriptive, and her inventory so thorough. Anthony and Ann were buried in the ancient indian mound that was part of their original home called White Apple Plantation, because it was the site of the indian village of Chief White Apple long before Anthony brought his family to Natchez. Ann states in her will that her particular desire is that the Burial Mound near Second Creek be retained by the family as well as a circle of one hundred yards from the base on every side, and be made acceptable to the family for that purpose alone, forever. Recent searchers say the mound is still visible just east of Highway 61, about 8 miles south of Natchez, across the highway from Woodbourne, where son John's restored plantation house still stands, now called Fair Oaks. In the 1990's it is owned by Bazile and Ann Lanneau. These present owners of Fair Oaks both descend from the Metcalfe family who bought from the Hutchins. About 4 miles to the west, taking Hutchins Landing Road (Kingston Hwy), was the landing Anthony built on the Mississippi, long ago washed away by the constantly eroding force of the river. At the Historic Natchez Foundation I was told by Mimi Miller in 1987 that China Grove Plantation, one of Anthony's original holdings, was then being restored, though none of the structures on the land were of his time. She added that Hutchins family members were at one time involved with White Apple, China Grove, Oakland, Woodbourne, Glen Aubin and others.

Clues from John Hutchins' Autobiography

About 1844 John Hutchins, son of Anthony and Ann Hutchins, wrote an extensive autobiography of his life. It provides some further clues for our search of Anthony Hutchins and Ann White. Below are a few miscellaneous notes drawn from the autobiography. Because these are not specifically dated, they have been placed at the close of Anthony Hutchins' Timeline.

Anthony Hutchins, having signed as a security, had to sell property to pay when friend defaulted. He took 4 "apprentices" from North Carolina to Natchez on his first trip.

White Apple village was less than 3 miles from Ellis Cliffs (on the Mississippi). When Anthony Hutchins moved his family, about 15 families joined them, even some New Jersey folks.

Anthony Hutchins was very small, barely 100 pounds; strong, affectionate, very hospitable. He built the first grist mill in the area of Natchez.

The Spanish took over from the British. Anthony Hutchins escaped their persecution, went to Pensacola; took ship from there for England where he stayed 7 years.

(James) Willin, with a forged U.S. commission, plundered around Natchez while Anthony Hutchins was in England. John Hutchins remembered Willing well. He stole twenty-three of Anthony Hutchins' slaves.

John Hutchins' mother Ann and sisters worked hard in the fields. One old black man escaped and returned. He hunted with him and the old man taught him to write and cypher.

Anthony Hutchins contrived a ruse to get the Spanish out of the Fort. He propped up sticks with hats and coats, and his very small group got the Spanish to surrender. But then the Spanish took Pensacola, and thus the whole territory was theirs again.

The Spanish persecuted Anthony Hutchins so he loaded up his family and set out for Georgia. They had gone two hundred miles when a messenger caught them with the Governor's apology.

After seven years, when a treaty was signed, Anthony Hutchins returned from England. Things got much better when Sir Wm. Dunbar arrived. He and Anthony Hutchins became land judges.

Anthony Hutchins married Ann at the PeeDee River near the line between the two Carolinas. He was sheriff for three years; then his deputy was elected. Anthony Hutchins signed as security for his deputy. His deputy didn't do a good job, was discharged, and his securities had to give up their property to cover his transgressions. Anthony Hutchins had four children then.

In 1772 Anthony Hutchins went by land to Natchez. There he purchased land from the British, and in 1773 he traveled three months by land to return to Natchez. (Elsewhere it is indicated that Anthony Hutchins brought his family to Natchez by boat, using four rivers, in 1774). John Hutchins lists several families that arrived with them:

At Second Creek – Anthony Hutchins, John Row, John Kennard, Jacob Winfrey

At Jersey Settlement – Swayze, King, Ogden, Chaney

West of Natchez – Daniel Perry, Harmon

At Bayou Pierre – Brocus, Harmon, Maggot (the blacksmith)

After their arrival, the Natchez fort (being about 2 to 4 acres) had two hundred British troops under command of Capt John Bluemark (Bloomart?) and Mayor (Wm.?) McIntosh.

Do you want to know more?

[Link to Anthony Hutchins in database](#)

[Hutchins Family Summary](#)

[Hutchins References](#)

The Autobiography of John Hutchins

Timeline for Anthony Hutchins; compiled by Pamela Hutchison Garrett for the Family Stories website; 2017.