

DEACON EDWARD STEBBINS OF HARTFORD.

1. **DEACON EDWARD STEBBINS**, born in England; died in 1668 at Hartford, Connecticut; married **FRANCES** ^{Toucey}, who died between November 12 and December 23, 1673, at Hartford, Connecticut. Occupation, probably a tanner.

CHILDREN:

2. I. Daughter; married John Chester; lived in or near London, England, in 1670, and had sons, John and Sampson.
3. II. Mary; married Walter Gaylord, April 22, 1648.†
4. III. Elizabeth; married first, Robert Wilson; married second, Thomas Cadwell.†

EDWARD STEBBINS is supposed to have come to this country from Braintree, Essex County, England, in 1632. He was made freeman at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, on the same day on which Rev. Thomas Hooker and others took the oath, although Hooker did not arrive in this country until September 4, 1633. He may have been one of Hooker's parishioners at Chelmsford, Essex County, England, and among the large number thereof who came over in 1632, expecting Hooker to follow them. Undoubtedly he was among the first who settled at Cambridge in that year.

Hinman's
Puritan
Settlers
(1846)
p. 167.

While there is reason to suppose him to have been a kinsman of Rowland Stebbins, who came to this country in 1634, there is nothing to prove it nor to indicate what the relationship might have been.

The first record of EDWARD STEBBINS is found in an agreement about "paling in the neck land"—dated March 29, 1632—with the first lists of names ever made of the inhabitants of "New Towne," now Cambridge, the fifteenth name in the list being "EDWARD STEBINGE." The shares of land to each person is designated in rods and ranges from two to seventy rods for each person, "STEBINGES" proportion in the lands being given as twelve rods.

Paige's
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bridge
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pp. 10
& 11.

In 1634 John Endicott of Salem, Massachusetts, was chosen one of the board of military commissioners for the colony. The banner used by the train band at Salem had the cross of Saint George worked upon its folds. In Endicott's impetuous resolution to put down every remnant of what he deemed to be popish or heathenish superstition, he cut the cross from this banner. The Magistrates, fearing the result of what might be considered an insult to the English Government, publicly censured Endicott, who was brought before the Court at Boston in 1635—one year after the cross was cut out,—and after due investigation was adjudged to be guilty of a great offence and prohibited "from bearing any public office for one year"; "EDWARD STEBBONS" was a member of the committee which had been appointed at the "Gen'rall Court holden at Newe Towne, May 6th, 1635," to "consider of the act of Mr. Endicott in defacing the colors, & to reporte to the Courte howe farr they judge it sensureable."

Colo-
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Rec-
ords of
Mass. I
p. 146.