

1642-3, Jan. 1.	John, son Barnard Capen	bap.
1642-3, Jan. 6.	John, son Barnard Capen	bur.
1643, Ap. 22.	William, son Thomas Gapen	bur.
1653, Dec. 18.	Ruth, dau. Barnard Galpen	bap.
1656, March 29.	A man child of Barnard Galpen, still-born	bur.
1661, Oct. 11.	Barnard Galpen	bur.
1662, May 30.	John, son of the widow Galpen	„
1663-4, March 24.	Mary, dau. Thomas Gapen	bap.
1667, Ap. 7.	Mary, dau. Thomas Gapen	bap.

St. Peter's, Dorchester, 1653-1675

GALPEN, GAPIN

1655-6, Feb. 18.	Thomas Galpen and Jane Harris	mar.
1658, May 9.	Sarah, dau. Thomas Gapin (b. Ap. 16)	bap.
1660-1, Feb. 17.	Hannah, dau. Thomas Gapin	bap.

All Saints', Dorchester, Registers, 1653-1675

NO GALPINS

Tablet in Church.

To Mr. William Gape, late inhabitant of the Parish of St. Paul in Covent Garden, Westminster, bequeathed to the poor of the Parish of All Saints £5 per annum for ever.

His will proved 20 Oct. 1675.

Mary, his wife, died 16 Nov. 1681.

Arms: Per pale, or and argent, a fess and in chief three crosslets fitchée sable.

“Thomas Gape by Will dated Jan 2 1667-8 left £100 to the poor of All Saints, Dorchester, where he was born.”

(*Note.*—Galpin is entered in the Charminster Registers (near Dorchester) as Gape.) (John Gapen or *Gape*, 1574, and his son John Gapen married 1610.)

AMERICA

References.

Savage, James, *Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers in New England*. 4 vols. Boston, 1860-2. Vol. ii, p. 223.

Cothren, William, *History of Ancient Woodbury*. Waterbury, 1854. P. 544.

History of Ancient Woodbury

Benjamin Galpin and his wife Rebecca came from Stratford to Woodbury about 1680. Mr. Galpin died in 1731 and his widow in 1743. (Numerous descendants.)

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary

Benjamin Galpin, Woodbury. Perhaps son of Philip by wife Rebecca. (Probably came from Bridport to Stratford.) Numerous descendants: Samuel Galpin, clergyman (Cothren, p. 469); Lemam Galpin, M.D., Milan, Ohio; and others.

Daniel Galpin, son of Richard Galpin of Bridport and his wife Mary Carter of Beaminster, went to U.S.A. about 1830 or later. Charles Galpin, his brother, also went to U.S.A., and was killed in the Civil War. He was born 10 Dec. 1813 and married, 26 Jan. 1839, Charlotte, dau. of Robert Budden of Allington, Dorset. He left children, Flora, born 18 March 1835, and Charles Miller Galpin, born 3 Nov. 1841, who was living in Philadelphia in 1877.

Fort Galpin, in Montana, on the River Missouri.

Galpin Post—the name of the American Civil War Commemoration Society, at Glen Falls, on the Hudson River, State of New York.

(*Note.*—A large number of these fraternities are found throughout the States named after various leaders.)

GALPIN, CO. STAFFORD, ETC.

1066. Johannes de Montgalpen of Evreux, Normandy, 1066.—*Mag. Scac. Rot. Norm.*

1085. Galpin or Dalpin, Tenant in Capite (equivalent to Baron).—*Domesday Book*, A.D. 1085.

The baron's position was connected with the tenure of land. All those who held "in chief" (*i.e.*, directly) of the King were alike *Barones Regis*, bound to perform a stipulated service and were members of his council.

The earliest hereditary barons were not created until the reign of Edward I and the title of Lord was not added until 1387.—*Encycl. Britannica*.

Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., etc., says: "Many of the names of persons and places [in *Domesday Book*] no doubt have been written down by the Norman scribes incorrectly; there is a remarkable difference in spelling [in the different copies] showing caprice and inattention which is not easily to be explained, and it would appear that the scribes were guided by phonetics rather than strict adherence to their original manuscript, and the correct spelling has undergone corruption in passing through the pen of a scribe who depended upon his own peculiar phonetic differentiation. It would almost seem as if he had written from dictation and not from actual inspection of the material which he was condensing. These names, in many instances, passed on in the family until they became finally and firmly established as surnames."

The place-names might be divided into separate classes showing the prehistoric or Celtic, the Roman, the Anglo-Saxon, the Danish, and the Norman origin of the names.

STAFFORDSHIRE

From *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* issued by the William Salt Archaeological Society, and other sources.

Chillington Charters, vol. iii, p. 209.

A.D. 1199-1209. *Galopin and Edith his wife* grant to Hugh son of Peter Giffard a virgate of land in Ackbury and half a virgate of land in Hyde.

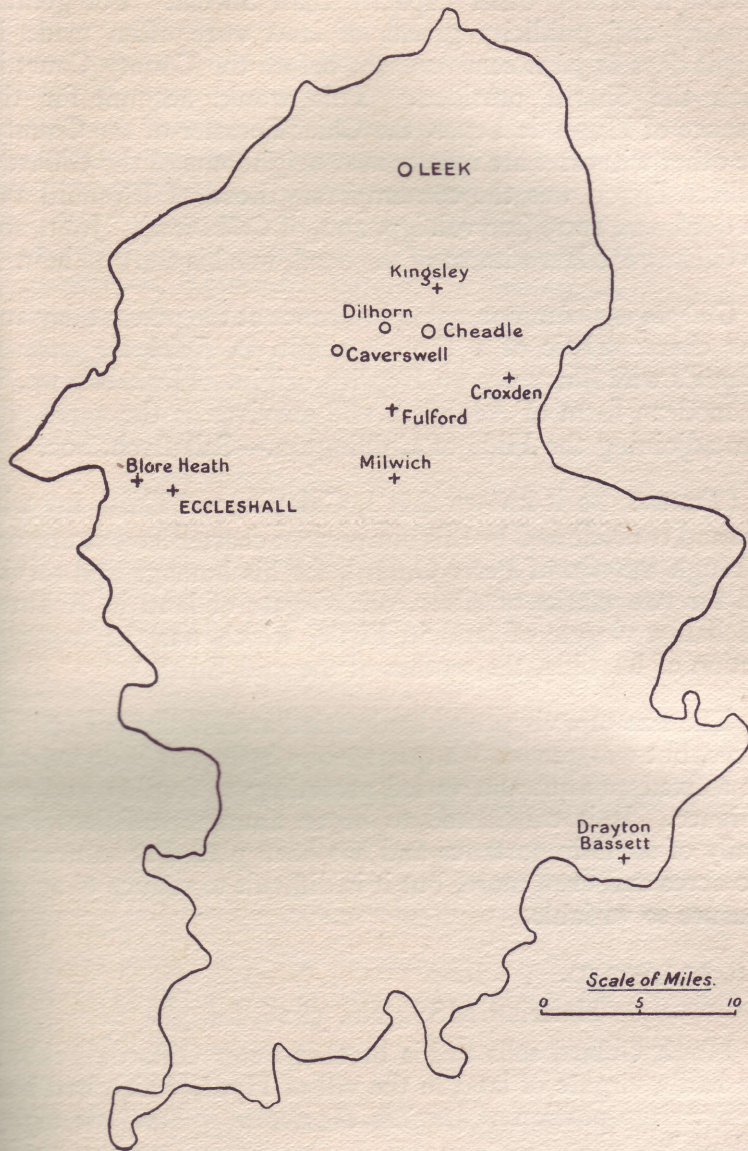
Harleian MSS., No. 5816, fol. 38.

Sciunt etc. quod ego *Galopinus et Editha uxor mea* dedimus et concessimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrae confirmavimus Hugoni filio Petri Giffard pro homagio et servitio suo et pro duabis marcis argenti, unam virgatam terrae in Herkebarowe, et dimidiam virgatam terrae in Hyde, quae fuit maritagium *Matildis matris predictae Edithae, etc.*

Hiis testibus. Thoma de Erdinton, Hugone de Leyes, Willielmo Bogod, Walter de Somerford, Simone de Coven, Yvone de Hyde, Willelmo Bekac, Johanne filio Willelmi, et multis aliis.

Notes

This deed was doubtless executed during the shrievalty of Thomas de Erdington, as it is improbable he should have



COUNTY OF STAFFORDSHIRE

attested it in any other capacity than Sheriff. For greater formality and publicity grants of land were often made in ancient days *in pleno comitatu, i.e.*, before the County Court in which the Sheriff presided. This would account for the presence of Hugh de Leyes, the Chief Forester of the County. The other witnesses are mostly near neighbours of the Giffards. William Bogod was the contemporary Lord of Blyrnhill and was dead A.D. 1209 (see vol. i, p. 292, of *Collections*). John, son of William, the last witness of the deed, was his son and heir.

Galopin is a common name in France at the present day and is as characteristic of a French origin as *Edith* the name of *Galopin's* wife illustrates an English origin. Herkebarowe, in the modern form of Ackbury, still survives as the name of a farm adjoining the Hide of Chillington.—Salt Arch. Soc.

(Trans.: Be it known that I, Galopin, and Edith my wife give and concede and by this our present charter have confirmed to Hugh the son of Peter Giffard, for his homage and service and for two marks of silver, one virgate of land in Ackbury and half a virgate of land in Hyde, which was the marriage portion of Matilda, the mother of the said Edith.)

The size of a virgate of land varied at different periods and places, but was generally a quarter of a hyde. A hyde was also not a fixed amount and varied according to fertility and convenience. It is considered to be an amount sufficient for a family of some importance and has been placed at as much as 480 acres and even more, but it is difficult to reduce to acres a measure so variable.

[A.D. 1220-1230.

Harleian MSS., No. 5816, fol. 38.

Hugh Giffard sells to his brother Peter Giffard, Ackbury and half a virgate of land in the vill of Hyde, which had been the marriage portion of *Matilda, the mother of Edith the wife of Galopin.*]

Sciunt etc. quod ego Hugh Giffard concessi et quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, Petro Giffard fratri meo, et heredibus suis totam terram quae vocatur Herkebarowe et dimidiam virgatam terrae in villâ de Hyde, cum