

Gylprin, Gylpren, Gilpron, Golperin, Galperin, Galpirne, Golprin (Wilts and Dorset).

The author of *The Norman People* says: "Gilpin armorially identified with Galpin a form of Galopin. Bernardus Galopin of Normandy, A.D. 1198, *vide* Mag. Rotuli Scacc.; Nicholas Galopin of England, *circa* 1272, Rotuli Hundredorum; also N. Gelopin. Hence the excellent and devoted Bernard Gilpin." References: M.R.S. (Magn. Rotul. Scaccarii Normaniae) in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie*, tomes 15-17; R.H. (Rotuli Hundredorum), *Record Publications*.

Arms of Galpine of Stafford and Dorset: Or, a bear, passant, sable; crest: a plume of feathers, banded, proper.

See Berry, *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*; Robson's *Heraldry*; *The Gentleman's Book of Crests*; Fairbairn's *Crests of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1860 (error in the plate, description correct).

These are probably the earliest arms borne by the family of Galpin or Galpine.

"As a rule all authentic coats of arms will be found registered at the College of Arms. Exceptions to this there must be for the records of the Heralds' Office do not extend back to a sufficiently early date to include all ancient coats of arms. In early mediaeval times coats of arms were undoubtedly assumed without any official sanction, but for the last three or four centuries only those which have originated in a grant from the College of Arms can be regarded as authoritative."—W. P. W. Phillimore.

#### SOME EARLY GALPINS OF NORMANDY

John de Galpenberg of Evreux, A.D. 1066.—*Mag. Rot. Scacc. Norm.*

When Duke William in 1052 married Matilda, daughter of Count Baldwin of Flanders, she was accompanied by a number of her countrymen to Normandy, and it must have been about this time that John de Galpen settled in that country.



John de Galpenberg or Johannes de Monte Calpino and his daughter, 31 Hen. I (1131).

Ralph Galopin of Evreux, A.D. 1181.

Bernard Galopin, A.D. 1198; Roger Galopin, A.D. 1198.

Richard Galopin = Mabile, A.D. 1203.

Jean Galopin ou Chalopin et Thomassine sa sœur, A.D. 1316.

### 31 HEN. I (1130)

Filia *Johis de Monte Calvino*: Gisleberto de Falesia Medic<sup>o</sup> redd<sup>t</sup> Copot de XLV<sup>m</sup>. arg. p. tra. 7 filia de Monte Calvino. In thauro IIII li. et deb XXVI li. (℥).—Josh Hunter.

A.D. 1181-1200.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, EVREUX, NORMANDY

*Radulfo Galopin* witness to a Charter of Robert Count of Meulan giving property to the Cathedral, etc.—*Patent Rolls*.

*Bernard Galopin* reddit comptum de 42 sol pro eodem.

“Pro servicio Regis quod non fecit apud Nonancort.”

In thesauro 15 sol. Et debet 27 sol.

*Rogerus Gaipin* reddit comptum de 20 sol pro eodem.

“Pro servicio Regis quod non fecit apud Nonancort.”

In thesauro 15 sol. Et debet 5 sol.

(Nonancort variously rendered as None in curia, etc., etc., du Department de l'Eure.)

(*I.e.*, Bernard Galopin renders account of 42 sols for the service of the King which he did not do at Nonancort. Paid into the Treasury 15 sols; 27 sols owing.)—*Mag. Rot. Scacch. Norm.*, A.D. MCXCVII (1198), vols. xv-xvii.

### ABBAYE DE TROARN

Guillaume Bourgevin et *Richard Galopin* du consentment de leurs femmes Nicole et *Mabile*, vendent in 1203 à l'Abbaye de Troarn trente acres de terre, ainsi que diverses redevances spécifiées dans cet acte, revêtu des Sceaux des-dites Guillaume et Richard.

### ABBAYE DE TROARN

Jean Galopin ou Chalopin et Thomassine sa sœur vendent à l'Abbaye en 1316 une pièce de terre situé à Bures. Ces actes sont revêtus de leurs sceaux [seals].



*Different forms of spelling taken from old documents, deeds, registers, etc.*—The name is met with spelt in every conceivable fashion, sometimes in three different ways on one page of a document all referring to one person, for instance, Thomas Gawpin, son of Edward Cowpen (Stoke Wake, 1610).

Calkin.	Galpard, Dorset, 1246.
Calpine.	Galpe or Galpin, Wimborne,
Calpyn.	1584.
Calvin.	Galpen.
Capelyn, 1544.	Galpene.
Capin.	Galperin.
Capon, Capen, Salisbury, 1619.	Galpin.
Capplin.	Galpine.
Capplyn, Caplyn, Caplin, Cal-	Galping.
pin, Salisbury, 1550.	Galpinge.
Chalopin or Galopin, Nor-	Galpyn.
mandy.	Galpyne or Gulpine, Chancery,
Cowpen, Gawpin (the same	1700.
person).	Galvin.
Dalfin, Dalpin, Dalphin, Gau-	Gapen, Salisbury, 1652.
pine, Galphin (the same	Gapin.
person).	Gaping.
Gaelpen.	Gapline.
Gainepin.	Gapon, Salisbury, 1660.
Gaipin or Golopin, 1198.	Gappen, Salisbury, 1656.
Galabin.	Gapper, Dorchester, 1631.
Galapin.	Gappinge.
Galbin, Wimborne Minster,	Gapplin, Salisbury, 1630.
1694.	Garlpin.
Galepyn, Lincoln, 1316.	Garnepin.
Gallapin, Gallopin, Callapin	Garpin, Gaiperin, Gaipin (one
(the same person), Lon-	person), Dorset, A.D. 1218.
don.	Gaulpen.
Gallapine.	Gaulpin.
Gallopine.	Gaupen.
Gallpyn.	Gaupin, Bridport, 1570.
Galofin.	Gaupine.
Galopin.	Gaupyne.
Galopyn.	Gawlpin of Ibberton, 1641.
Galpaine, Somerset, 1662.	Gawpen.



Gawpigne, Galpen (the same person).	Golpe, Golpy, Bridport.
Gawpin, Marnhul, 1634.	Golphin or Golfin.
Gawpine.	Golping.
Gawpon.	Golpyn, Ibberton, 1539.
Gawpyn.	Gowpen, Stoke Wake, 1642.
Gayllpyn, Thornhill.	Guepin.
Gealpin.	Guilpin.
Gellopin, Oxford, 1278.	Guilpine, London, 1603.
Gelpin.	Gullopin.
Gelpyn.	Gulpen.
Gilpron, Salisbury, 1483.	Gulpin.
Gilpurne, Salisbury, 1498.	Gylpren, Salisbury, 1492.
Goilpin or Galpin, Chancery.	Gylprin of Salisbury, 1510.
Golopy, Golope, or Gollop.	Gylpurn, Salisbury, 1507.
Golopyn, Golepyn (the same person).	Gylpurne, D.D., Oxford, 1498-1509.

### EARLY GALPINS OF BRIDPORT & NEIGHBOURHOOD

#### MOSTERTON (near Beaminster)

Thomas Garpin gives lands "super Sorcestre" to the Chapel of Mosterterne, Dorset, A.D. 1218.

Spelt: Gaiperinus, Gaipinus, and Garpinus.—*Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland.*

This family of Galpin, after being settled at Bridport for more than 300 years, entirely disappeared—died out, or migrated. After the family of John Gappen, 1602-1609, no more Galpins are mentioned living at Bridport for 77 years, although the Registers begin in 1600. After this interval they are replaced by another Galpin family.

The early Galpins of Bridport were not *necessarily* all of the same family, although the probability is that they were. In any case they must have been more or less related. Accord-



## THE FAMILY OF GALPIN OF

ing to the Register there was only one son living in 1609, and he probably died in infancy, and the family disappears after that date. It seems very possible that the John Gollop of 1465 of Bowood, four miles from Bridport, was related to or identical with the John Golope of Bridport of 1454.

ROGER GALAPYN, = CHRISTINA, widow,  
died before 1304. living in 1304 (33  
Edw. I).

WILLIAM GALPIN grants  
lands in West St. Brid-  
port, to his mother, A.D.  
1304.

JOHN GAYPIN, living at = JOANNA.  
Bridport A.D. 1385 (9  
Ric. II).

JOHN GOLOPY or  
GOLOPE, of Brid-  
port, Timber Mer-  
chant, A.D. 1454.

JOHN GOLLOP, of = ALICE, dau. of  
Bowood, A.D. 1465. William Temple  
(Bowood, four miles of Broadwinsor.  
from Bridport).

WILLIAM CAPON, rector  
of Simonsbury (Brid-  
port), 1534.

RICHARD GAUPIN, = AGNES GALPEN,  
living at Bridport : widow, buried  
A.D. 1574-5. : 16 July 1601.

JOHN GAPPEN =

ANNE, bur.  
28 Jan. 1602.

KATHERINE,  
bap. 28 Jan.  
1603-4.

JOHN, bur.  
20 April  
1606.

ROBERT, bap.  
31 Dec. 1609.

## SPELLING

Garpin, Galapin, Gaypin, Golopy or Golope, Gollop,  
Capon, Gaupin or Galpen, Gappen.