

## PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

Gylpren, Richard. St. Thomas' Sarum. 19 Doggett, 1492.  
Now at Somerset House. (From *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*.)

## DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS

*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*

Folio.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	Grantee.
200	Sidlen, Elizabeth.	Eberton.	John Galpin, grandson of deceased 22 Dec. 1651.

## THORNHILL, DORSET

From a Dorsetshire Subsidy Roll in the Archives of the Family of Weston of Caller Weston, supposed to be of the date 3 and 4 Hen. VIII, certainly between 21 Edw. IV and 15 Hen. VIII (*i.e.*, 1481-1523) is the following:

The Kyngyssyllver to be payd of the Tethyn of Thornylle [Thornhill] the xv<sup>th</sup> and x<sup>th</sup>.

It'm Johne Gayllpyn at Reynth xv<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

It'm Marion Gallpyn at Ren. v<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>

—*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. iii, p. 192.

## MUSTERS FOR DORSET

34 Hen. VIII (1539).

## IBERTON.

Thomas Golpyn, a bowe, vi arrowes, a bill.

(Thomas Galpyn, Churchwarden of Woolland Church in 1552)

## THORNHILL.

John Galpyn a bowe and shiffe of arrows.

1544.

Henry White of Upcerne and Fairlee (near Woolland) who died at the Siege of Boulogne, 1544.

Married Agnes, daughter of Richard Galpin (Capelyn).—*Hutchins' Hist.*, vol. iv, p. 154.

## WOOLLAND ADJOINING IBBERTON

6 Edw. VI (1552).

In the Church records is preserved a list of goods made in the year 6 Edw. VI (1552) and at the end of the inventory the following:

“The residue of all these premyses commytted to the custody of these men whose names be underwrytten”—

Sir John Whyt Curate	John Haysom Senr.
John Haysom Junr.	John Estor.
	Thomas Galpyn

—*Hutchins.*

Also mentioned in Nightingale's *Church Plate of Dorset*.

Henry Galpin of Woolland and Ibberton, born A.D. 1511, left sons John Galpin, born 1536; Henry of Woolland and Ibberton; and William of Woolland and Ibberton.

Thomas Galpyn of Ibberton, 30 Hen. VIII (1539), Churchwarden of Woolland Church in 1552.

John Galpin of Ibberton, Yeoman, married (Amelia) daughter of John Chapman and had two children John and Melior. By his Will, 1602, he left bequests to the Churches of Woolland, Ibberton, and Belchalwell.

Henry Galpin of Woolland left children Henry, John, and Nathaniel. Henry and John were both in the Church and left descendants. William Galpin of Woolland-Ibberton had a son John who married Agnes Sprackling of Toller Magna in 1633, where he settled and left numerous descendants.

## SUIT IN CHANCERY

1591.

*Henry Gawpin* of Woolland, Dorset, aged 80, and *John Gawlpin*, aged 55.

(Henry Galpin, born in 1511. John, born in 1536.)

## WILLS

1667.

Galpine, John, of Ibberton, Dorset, Yeoman, had a wife Sarah, a son John (who had a wife Mary), a son Robert (who

had a son Robert the younger), a married daughter who died before the Will was made. Will dated 31 Jan. 1663.

Witnesses: William Sutton, — Paul, Robert Rogers.

1680.

Gaulpin, Maria (Mary Galpin) of Litchet Minster, Dorset, had a son John and a daughter Sarah, both minors at the date of this Will. She also had a relation named Barbara Gaulpin. Mary Galpin possessed lands at Litchett Minster, Litchell Matravers, and Sturminster Marshall. Will dated 13 Jan. 1679.

Witnesses: Charles Cherry, Katherine Keat.

1680.

Gaulpin, Johannes, of Litchett Minster, had a wife Mary and a relation Robert Galpin and no son at the date of making his Will, but made provision in his Will in case there should be any. Will dated 15 Feb. 1676.

Witnesses: Joseph Gifford, John Moore, John Palma.

#### PORTISHAM PARISH REGISTER

- 1631-2, Jan 1. James, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1633, Feb. 9. Thomas, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1635, Aug. 2. Henry, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1635, Aug. 3. Henry, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bur.  
 1636, Dec. 26. Nathaniel, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1639, Mar. 28. Henry, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1640, Aug. 20. Henry, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bur.  
 1642-3, Mar. 24. John, son John Galpin, vicar, and Edith bap.  
 1643-4, Feb. 20. Francis, son Henry Galping, Clerk, and Marie bur.

The Vicar of Portisham, John Galpin, and Edith, his wife, had seven sons. John, the eldest, was born in the year 1627, before they came to Portisham, probably at Bridport, where Edith's family lived. The Vicar graduated in 1623 and only became Vicar of Portisham five years later. The eldest and

youngest sons were both christened John, the eldest left home about the time the youngest was born. There were also two Henrys, both died in infancy.

After they had been married about twenty years Edith, while staying with her family at Bridport during her husband's absence on account of the war, died in 1646 and was buried there. Some years later, when the Vicar's eldest son John died, aged 30 years (1657), leaving two sons Benjamin and Richard, Benjamin went to live with his maternal relations at Bridport and finally settled there.

John Galpin, eldest son of the Vicar of Portisham, born 1627, created B.A. 1648, succeeded William Beaumont, Vicar of Canford Magna, who was "ejected in 1652 or before for insufficiency." He died 21 Jan. 1657.

*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. xiii, pp. 268-9.

John Galping seems to have been a man of a restless disposition. From the time of his first appointment to the vicarage of Portesham in 1628 he was frequently engaged in litigation respecting his tithes, and after the outbreak of the Civil War was sometimes a soldier, and sometimes a minister. Having taken part with the Roundhead army in the early period of the war, he officiated as minister first at Dorchester and later at Wareham, leaving his parish at Portesham neglected. But he was not disposed to give up the profits of his vicarage, and from Wareham made a descent, with some soldiers, on his parishioners, and by way of tithe took away all sorts of goods and farmstock, and in particular siezed £100 worth of wool belonging to the luckless Mr. Weare. It was this that brought Galping in contact with Trenchard, who had presumedly marked out Weare as his own prey. Accordingly at a meeting of the Dorset Committee, held at the "George" Inn at Dorchester in 1645, Trenchard warned Galping's wife that if her husband did not resign his vicarage he would be sequestered. The vicar capitulated the following year, and at Mr. Richard Bingham's house, at Quarleston, whence Trenchard had summoned him, executed a deed resigning his living. As a reward for this act of submission Galping was at once appointed to the Rectory of Durweston, vacant by the sequestration of the Royalist rector, Richard Hooke. For the next

fourteen years the former Vicar of Portesham ministered to the people of Durweston, but during this period he returned at least twice to soldiering. After the battle of Worcester the villagers of Durweston saw their minister ride off armed with sword and pistols, and in 1659 he was seen similarly arrayed, at the head of Major James Dewye's troop, passing through Blandford. On the last occasion he was heard to say that "he would lose his life if ever there were a king in England againe." Ten years later he was of a different mind and was speaking of "His Majesty's happy and blessed Restoration."

It seems necessary to give some explanation of Galping's return to Portesham after his resignation of the vicarage. At the Restoration Hooke went back to Durweston Rectory, and the ejected Galping seemed likely to fall between two stools.

However, he brought an action at the Assizes for the recovery of the vicarage of Portesham, and obtained a verdict in his favour on the ground that his resignation had not been made before the Ordinary. But in the meantime one Henry Bartlett had been presented and inducted to Portesham, and it is hardly to be expected that the parishioners were inclined to welcome back their former vicar. Fortunately for Galping Bartlett did not live long, and after some tedious suits in Chancery the former found himself back in his old vicarage.

The cost of these suits were heavy, and in 1667 Galping describes himself as "utterly impoverished and undone, having made fifteen journeys on foot since the law put him in possession of the vicarage from Portesham to London, a distance of 105 miles." His tomb-stone bears the record that he was vicar of the parish for 53 years. No one would suppose from this inscription that for nearly half the period of his alleged incumbency the interest he showed in the parish was limited to his leading a raid on the goods and chattels of his parishioners.

F. J. POPE.

The writer of the above appears to be unaware that in the Civil War it was nothing extraordinary for the clergy to take command of bodies of troops and they often made very gallant and able leaders. Here is an epitomized account taken at random from Hutchins: