

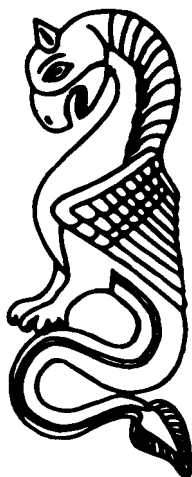
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## OLD ENGLISH *BOC-LAND* AS AN ANGLO-SAXON ESTATE-NAME

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Those English place-names whose etymology presents little challenge to the etymologist have often been dealt with in rather summary fashion, leaving uninvestigated some much less easy questions of actual significance and usage. Thus the name Buckland, from OE *bōc-land* (a compound of *bōc*<sup>2</sup>, "a book, a charter" and *land*, "land, estate")<sup>1</sup> is usually explained in EPNS<sup>2</sup> county volumes simply as "land granted by charter". Even Ekwall's fuller explanation in DEP<sup>3</sup> (p.72) is not much more illuminating: "Buckland, a common name represents OE *bōc-land*, 'land held by charter' in contradistinction to *folc-land*". Except in rare instances where what appears to be a relevant reference to an early charter can be made (e.g. PNGl, II, p.3), there has usually been no discussion of the age of the individual name or of the particular social and administrative context within which it was given. A consideration of the significance of the use of the term *bōc-land* as a name for an Anglo-Saxon estate allows a new suggestion to be advanced here about the original sense of Buckland as a major place-name.

There are 29 places in England called Buckland whose existence was recorded by 1086, i.e. in the Domesday Survey or before (see Appendix, below). 19 of the 29 were ecclesiastical parishes by the nineteenth century. Of the remainder, 2 are unidentified, 1 is lost, and 7 are represented by hamlets or farms.

Other place- and field-names apparently deriving from the same compound are first found on record in the period after 1086.<sup>3</sup> Some of these toponyms are probably "manorial" in origin, that is, they arose through a byname or surname derived from a place called Buckland being transferred from its holder to his property at a distance from the place from which he or his family originally took their name.<sup>4</sup> Others may represent Anglo-Saxon place-names in *bōc-land* for some reason not recorded in the Domesday Survey.<sup>5</sup> Whatever their precise origin, these examples have been excluded from the present discussion, so that any suggestions to be made about OE *bōc-land* as an Anglo-Saxon estate-name may be based upon virtually contemporary instances. It is worth noting, however, that the sole documentary reference cited by Sir Frank Stenton in 1955 as evidence for an early ME sense for the compound in S.W. England of "village under lordship" will not bear that weight.<sup>6</sup> The meaning of the passage (in a charter of 1154-1174 (17th) *iuramentum xii legalium uirorum de iiii uicinis bochaland* is not "[by] the oath of twelve law-men of the four neighbouring booklands [or vills]" but "[by] the oath of twelve law-men of the four

'visnes' [or neighbourhood juries] of Buckland [Brewer]"; the word *uicinis* is here from the MLat noun *vicinum* (c.1115) "visne", rather than from the adjective *vicinus* -a -um "neighbouring", while Buckland Brewer is not far away within the same hundred as the places concerned in the document.<sup>7</sup>

The exact nature of the Anglo-Saxon tenure known as *bōc-land*, "bookland" was the subject of debate between historians earlier this century, in particular as to how precisely it differed from *folc-land*, "folkland".<sup>8</sup> In writing *Anglo-Saxon England*, Stenton was able both to assess the arguments paraded by the rival protagonists of this debate and to draw upon his own familiarity with the content and purpose of Anglo-Saxon documents to produce a definition of the two forms of tenure which appears to fit the contemporary evidence.<sup>9</sup> It seems clear that by the early tenth century land in England was held either as *folc-land* or as *bōc-land*: it was held either in accordance with the obligations of generally-accepted folk-custom or by the special terms inscribed in a royal *bōc* or diploma.<sup>10</sup> The two tenures were definable by their contrast to each other: the holder of an estate of *bōc-land* was exempted from most of the customary obligations to which the holder of *folc-land* was subject. Possessors of *bōc-land* were excused payment from it to the king of various dues and services (apart from the Three Burdens of fortress-building, bridge-building and *fyrð*-service, all necessary for national security); instead these dues and services were diverted to the profit of those in possession of the *bōc-land*. Furthermore, the holder of such land could normally alienate it to others than his own kin (unless he had been specifically forbidden to do so when he obtained it);<sup>11</sup> could grant it out on a lease as *lānland* "loanland", in return for a revenue; and seems to have had the option of bringing cases of disputed title over the land before the royal witan or an ecclesiastical synod rather than before the local shire or other folk-moot.<sup>12</sup> In contrast, holders of *folc-land* owed many customary dues and services to the king and were subject to custom in matters of succession and disputed title. The privileges associated with *bōc-land* were granted in England by kings to the Church from at least the end of the seventh century onwards, and to favoured laymen from the first half of the eighth.

If nothing else, the places named from OE *bōc-land* on record by 1086 are in themselves evidence of a number of lost royal Anglo-Saxon diplomas. Of the 29 places under discussion, actual texts of such documents have survived for only 4 (Buckland, Berks.; Buckland Newton, Dorset; Buckland Dinham and West Buckland, both Somerset). At least one diploma must have been lost for each of the remaining 25 places; in some cases a series of such documents may well have disappeared, since confirmation or re-booking of Anglo-Saxon estates was not unknown. (The general southerly distribution of the 29 places follows that of the surviving corpus of Anglo-Saxon documents, however.) Here then we have the reverse of the usual relationship between English place-names and documents: whereas toponymists are normally entirely dependent on the evidence of documents for the early existence of places and spelling of names, in these examples (wherever the text of an Anglo-Saxon diploma has not survived) the

earliest place-name spellings themselves provide evidence of yet earlier lost documentation.

Although the meaning of the word *bōc-land* as a legal term now seems fairly certain, there are some aspects of its use as an appellative which do not appear to have been considered. If, as implied by Ekwall (DEPN, p.72), the names in Buckland were in each case given solely to distinguish an estate of *bōc-land* from ones held as *folc-land*, one might assume that, in order to have sufficient particularising force, they would need to have been given at a time when *bōc-land* tenure was fairly rare in the area concerned. This may be true in the case of the Gloucestershire example, mentioned above, which seems to date from a grant to St Peter's, Gloucester, in the early eighth century (see Appendix). Because of the lack of surviving documentation, this cannot be very surely stated about the remaining places, however: two (in Middlesex and Somerset) are first recorded in texts from the ninth century; four (Berkshire, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset) in texts from the tenth; and the remainder in those from the second half of the eleventh. Even if Buckland Dinham, Somerset, first recorded in 951 (14th), is taken to be contrasted in some way to the neighbouring Faulkland (1243-; from *folc-land*, according to DEPN, p.175), there is in fact no way of knowing which name was coined first and in what specific onomastic context.

In the case of the lost Middlesex place *æt Boclonde*, it is obvious from the context that it was not the only estate of *bōc-land* held by Archbishop Wulfred in the county in 825: the diplomas of other such estates, not so named, were expressly mentioned as having been withheld from him by Abbess Cwenthryth (see Appendix). Taking the surviving diplomas of the Anglo-Saxon period as a whole, it is in fact only a very small minority of estates granted as *bōc-land* which were actually named *\*Bōc-land*.<sup>13</sup> What then distinguished those that were so named? One possibility that suggests itself is that they may have been new estate-units artificially created out of existing units either of *bōc-land* or of *folc-land* by the uniting of older estates or by the extraction of small areas from larger ones. An example of the uniting of *bōc-land* estates is that of the two neighbouring Berkshire ones at *Æscesbyrig* which appear to have been joined together in the mid tenth century by their common possessor, the thegn Wulfric, to form a single unit which consequently became known as Woolstone [*\*Wulfricestūn*].<sup>14</sup> In contrast, the large area of *folc-land* at the South Hams, Devon, which King *Æthelwulf* of Wessex granted to himself as *bōc-land* in 847 had by the late eleventh century been divided up into several smaller estates (amongst them Buckland-Tout-Saints, q.v., in Appendix). In some cases a newly-created estate-unit must have lacked a sufficiently acceptable name: there may either have been too many differently named habitation sites or natural features within the area or even not one of sufficient prominence to be thought worthy of promotion to the status of estate-name. In such a situation it may have been most convenient, and sometimes less contentious, simply to give the new estate the name *\*Bōc-land*, signifying that it was an estate that had in effect been created by the issue of a royal diploma which recorded

both the grant of privileges pertaining to the tenure of *bōc-land* and the boundary which defined the new land-unit. If so, then the specific contradistinction implied by Ekwall to be the sole origin of the name Buckland disappears. Estates called \**Bōc-land* may have been distinct from their neighbours because of the way that they had come into existence, rather than merely because of the tenure under which they were held, a tenure which they may well have shared with adjacent estates.

The above hypothesis about the appellative use of the term *bōc-land* in the Anglo-Saxon period is difficult to prove with certainty. Some of the evidence is both circumstantial and conditional. Thus, if Bickleigh near Plymouth (rather than Bickleigh near Silvertown) can be identified with the lost Anglo-Saxon royal *tūn* called *Bicanleag* in 904, then it may be suggested that both Egg Buckland and Buckland Monachorum, Devon, between which it lies, were hived off from it at some date.<sup>15</sup>

Elsewhere, support may be claimed from peculiarities associated with the boundaries of some of the places listed below. Dr Gelling has shown, for example, that the tenth-century boundary of an estate at Buckland, Berkshire, seems actually to have passed through the village so called, an unusual occurrence.<sup>16</sup> Does this imply that an artificially created unit called \**Bōc-land* lapsed for a while back into its constituent parts? Or was its new division along different lines than hitherto? Whatever the case, although it was apparently divided between two different hundreds in 1086, it seems to have been reunited subsequently to form the modern parish. Furthermore, in the nineteenth century, the shape and location of the parishes of Buckland in the Moor, Devon, and Buckland, Surrey, could be taken to suggest that each had been created out of a neighbouring parish (Widdecombe in the Moor and Reigate, respectively). The two Devon parishes together formed a detached part of Haytor Hundred. Also in Devon, the parishes of East and West Buckland and the place called Buckland Barton (in Hacombe parish) lay in detached parts of their hundreds. In Somerset in 1782, Buckland St Mary was similarly located (see Appendix). Such detached parts of hundreds may originally have been separate fiscal or social units which were later subdivided into smaller estates.<sup>17</sup>

It is hard to know whether the above features of certain of the settlements called Buckland can definitely be related to the origin of the name. It is submitted however that a meaning for the major place-names in Buckland listed below of "estate created by an Anglo-Saxon royal diploma" does have more onomastic credibility than merely "estate granted by charter", and that it may provide additional evidence for an element of dynamism in the history of estates in the Anglo-Saxon period from the late seventh century onwards.

## APPENDIX

### *Place-Names from OE bōc-land recorded by A.D. 1086*

In the following list, each name in Buckland is followed by: (i) a four-figure Ordnance Survey grid reference to its location (where known); (ii) the name of its hundred; (iii) references to the relevant EPNS county volume or equivalent, and to DEP/N; (iv) source references up to 1086 (including GDB and ExonDB); (v) any Anglo-Saxon spellings, unusual spellings, hitherto unreferred to spellings, or any which explain affixes: for fuller details of most of these, see the works referred to in (iii); (vi) any other information thought relevant to the early history of the place, e.g. ecclesiastical tenurial associations, Domesday tax assessment, etc.. For the abbreviations used, see below.

#### *Berkshire (1 example)*

BUCKLAND: SU 3498. Par. in Ganfield Hundred. PNBk, I, p.385; DEP/N, p.72. Recorded 957 (c.1200) BCS 1005 (SASC 639, ECTV 84); GDB, fos.58v, 59v (5, l. 7, 47).  
The tenth-century bounds (of 10 hides; only part of the modern parish) are discussed PNBk, III, D. xiv. Parts were apparently in two different hundreds in 1086 (Ganfield and Wantage), when both Abingdon Abbey (5 hides) and the bishop of Exeter (15½ hides TRE; 8 hides TRW) held land there.

#### *Buckinghamshire (1 example)*

BUCKLAND: SP 8812. Par. in Aylesbury Hundred. PNBk, p.148; DEP/N, p.72. GDB, fo.114r (3a, 2).  
An estate of 10 hides was held from the bishop of Lincoln in 1086; it had formerly been held from the bishop of Dorchester-on-Thames by his brother Godric. It is a long thin parish near the county boundary.

#### *Devon (13 examples)*

BUCKLAND BREWER: SS 4120. Par. in Shebbear Hundred. PND, p.88; DEP/N, p.72. GDB, fo.104v (15, 12); ExonDB, fos.210v, 497r.  
*Boclande Bruere* 1290, *Northboclaunde* 1312.  
3 hides less 1 virgate TRE. It was held by William Briwerre in 1219 and is north of B. Filleigh (q.v.) in the same hundred.

EAST BUCKLAND: SS 6731. Par. in Braunton Hundred. PND, p.34; DEP/N, p.72. GDB, fos.102v (x2), 103r (3, 54-5; 63); ExonDB, fos.129v (x2), 131r. *Estbokland'* 1242.  
In 1086 three separate small estates (½ virgate; 1 furlong; 1 virgate) were each held from the bishop of Coutances. The parish is

east of West B. (q.v.) with which, together with Filleigh, it constitutes a detached part of Braunton Hundred; it may be that the whole of this unit was originally called Filleigh (OE \*Filleð-Iēah "hay-clearing", PND, p.42) and that the two Bucklands were each later created out of parts of it.

EGG BUCKLAND: SX 4957. Par. in Roborough Hundred. PND, p.227; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.109v (17, 69); ExonDB, fo.327v. *Eckebookelond* 1221. 1 hide was held here TRE by Heca (*Heche* GDB, *Hecus* ExonDB), who may be identical with the sheriff of Devon. The parish lies to the south of that of Bickleigh, on the north side of which is B. Monachorum (q.v.). Bickleigh may have been the Anglo-Saxon royal tūn called *Bicanleag* in 904 (see P.H. Sawyer, "The Royal Tun in Pre-Conquest England" [see n.15], p.298) and the two neighbouring Bucklands may have been granted out of its original territory.

BUCKLAND FILLEIGH: SS 4609. Par. in Shebbear Hundred. PND, p.90; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.102r (3, 13); ExonDB, fo.123r. *Suht Bokland* 1249, *Bokelondefilleghe* 1333, *Bocland Hurtlegh* 1339. 1 hide, 1 virgate and 1 furlong TRE. South of B. Brewer (q.v.), and adjacent to the manor of Hartleigh (PND, p.91). In 1285 Nicholas de *Fyleleye* (cf. Filleigh, PND, p.42) held land here.

BUCKLAND IN THE MOOR: SX 7273. Par. in Haytor Hundred. PND, p.525; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.117v (48, 10); ExonDB, fo.472v. *Bokelaund in the More* 1318.

On Dartmoor. 3 virgates TRE. From its location, it is likely that B. was created out of Widdecombe in the Moor, with which it forms a detached part of the hundred.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM: SX 4968. Par. in Roborough Hundred. PND, p.225; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.111v (21, 20); ExonDB, fo.417v. *Boclonde Monachorum* 1291.

3 hides, 1½ virgates TRE. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1278 (see David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses: England & Wales* (London, 1971) p.116). The estate may have been created out of the neighbouring Bickleigh (as Egg B., q.v.). It may also be referred to in a manumission of c.970 (*Ælfgyð of bōc lande* BCS 1247) and obliquely in the road-name (*to*) *boc sætena higpege* 1031 BMF, IV, 18 (SASC 963) in the bounds of Meavy.

BUCKLAND-TOUT-SAINTS: SX 7546. Par. in Coleridge Hundred. PND, pp.317-18; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fos.112r, 113r (24, 18, 25, 25); ExonDB, fos.396rv, 504r. *Bocland Touzseyens* 1303, *West Bokelond juxta Kingesbrigge* 1391.

Two holdings of ½ virgate each TRE. The family of *Tuz Seinz* were here in 1238, originally from Toussaint, Seine-Inf.. The parish is further west within the hundred than is B. in Slapton. It forms a westward projection into the neighbouring hundred of Stanborough. It originally formed part of the estate at the South Hams granted to himself by King Æthelwulf in 847 (BMF, II, 30; SASC 298; see H.P.R. Finberg, *West Country Historical Studies* (Newton Abbot, 1969) pp.11-23 and map facing p.17).

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WEST BUCKLAND: SS 6531. Par. in Braunton Hundred. PND, p.35; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.106v (16, 73); ExonDB, fo.299r. *West Boclaunde* 1242.

1 virgate TRE. The parish is west of East B. (q.v.) and may like it have been created from the neighbouring Filleigh.

BUCKLAND: SS 4837. (In Braunton par. and hundred.) PND, p.32. GDB, fo.110v (19, 13); ExonDB, fo.401v. *Bokelaunde Kayllou* 1301, *Parva Boclond* 1303.

1 virgate TRE. The manor was held by Adam *Cayllo* in 1303; it was smaller than North B. in Georgeham (q.v.) in the same hundred.

BUCKLAND: SS 5613. (In Dolton par., North Tawton Hundred.) PND, p.366. GDB, fo.116v (42, 7); ExonDB, fo.377r. *Boclond White juxta Doghelton* 1364.

1½ virgates TRE. The manor was held by Richard *le Wyte* in 1303.

NORTH BUCKLAND: SS 4740. (In Georgeham par., Braunton Hundred.) PND, p.43; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.110r (19, 12); ExonDB, fo.401r.

1 hide TRE. North of B. in Braunton, in the same hundred.

BUCKLAND BARTON: SX 8871. (In Hacombe par., Wonford Hundred.) PND, p.459. GDB, fo.110v (19, 41); ExonDB, fo.405r. *Barones Boclande* 1289, *Westerboclond juxta Niweton Abbatis* 1324.

1 virgate TRE. Associated with John and Richard *le Baron* 1219. Near Newton Abbot (PND, p.473) and in the western part of the area called "Ten Hide" (PND, p.459), a detached part of Wonford Hundred.

BUCKLAND: SX 6743. (In Thurlestone par., Stanborough Hundred.) PND, p.312. GDB, fo.105r (15, 38); ExonDB, fos.220r, 505r.

1 virgate TRE. Not apparently part of the South Hams estate in 847 (see references sub Buckland-Tout-Saints, especially Finberg, *West Country Historical Studies*, p.18).

Dorset (2 examples)

BUCKLAND NEWTON: ST 6905. Par. and hundred. Fägersten, pp.202-3; DEPN, p.72. at *Boclonde* 941(14th) BCS 768 (SASC 474; ECW 584); GDB, fo.77v (8, 3). *Niweton and Boclande* 13th.

15 hides here were held by Glastonbury Abbey TRE. The estate granted in 941 (to a religious woman) was also of 15 hides although it included both B. and Plush. The apparent pre-Conquest references in BCS 472, 1177 (SASC 303, 742) are less respectable.

BUCKLAND RIPERS: SY 6582. (Par. until 1894; in Culliford Tree Hundred.) PND, I, pp.239-40; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.83v (55, 4); ExonDB, fo.54v. *Bokeland iuxta Waymue* 1268, *Boklond Ripers* 1359.

4 hides TRE. It is near Weymouth (PND, I, pp.250-1) and was associated with the family of *de Riuers* or *de Ripariis* (from Rivière, Normandy) by 1268.



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Gloucestershire (1 example)

BUCKLAND: SP 0835. Par. in Lower Kiftsgate Hundred. PNGl, II, p.3; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.165v (10, 6).

St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester held 10 hides here TRW (as a detached part of Witley Hundred). According to ECWM 9 (lost; grant referred to in *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucesteriae*, ed. W.H. Hart, Rolls Series 33, 3 vols. (London, 1863-7) I, p.67) it had been granted to the abbey by King Cenred of Mercia between 704 and 709.

Hampshire (1 example)

"BUCKLAND": SZ 6501. Lost, near Fratton in Portsdown Hundred. DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.45v (23, 32).  
3½ hides TRE, TRW.

Hertfordshire (1 example)

BUCKLAND: TL 3533. Par. in Edwinstree Hundred. PNHrt, p.175; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.134v (5, 20). - *juxta Buntynghford* 1319.  
3 hides, 3 virgates TRW. Near Buntingford (PNHrt, p.182).

Kent (4 examples)

BUCKLAND: TQ 9761. Par. in Faversham Hundred. PNK, p.280; DEPN, p.72. *Bochelande* 1066-1082 (13th) BlackBk, p.547. GDB, fos.lr (x3), 10r (x2), 10v (D18. 5, 152 (x2); 157). - *next Tenham* 1309.  
Near Teynham (PNK, p.278). There were three separate estates here TRW (3 yokes; 1 yoke; 1 yoke), referred to (GDB, fo.lr) as *Bocheland*, *alium Bocheland* and *tercium Bocheland*, and held from Odo of Bayeux.

BUCKLAND: TR 3042. (In Dover.) PNK, p.567; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.lv (x2) (M4; 24).  
Two estates, each of 1 sulung TRW, were held from St Martin's, Dover; one was a canonical prebend. The reference in DEPN to "825 BM" (=SASC 1436) should be reascribed to a lost estate in Middlesex, see below.

BUCKLAND FARM: TR 3156. (In Woodnesborough par., Eastry Hundred.) PNK, p.586. *Boclande* 1066-1082 (13th) BlackBk, p.547. *Bocoland* GDB, fo.4v (2, 38).  
1 yoke TRW, held from the archbishop of Canterbury.

BOCHELANDE. Unidentified, Stowting Hundred. GDB, fo.9v (5, 131).  
¼ sulung TRW, held from Odo of Bayeux.

Middlesex (1 example)

ET BOCLONDE. Unidentified. 825 BMF, II, 18 (SASC 1436, MS.1;

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ECTV 206).

The estate is mentioned in one of the records of the dispute between Archbishop Wulfred and Abbess Cwenthryth. With estates at Wembley and *æt Herefreðinglonde* (unidentified), it was named as an estate whose title-deed (*liber*) had been withheld from Wulfred. The total hidage of the three estates was 47 hides. This 47 hides appears to have been part of 100 hides at Harrow, *Herefreðinglond*, Wembley and Yeading which was recovered by Wulfred. It may thus have been part of Harrow or of Yeading.

Somerset (3 examples)

BUCKLAND DINHAM: ST 7551. Par. in Kilmersdon Hundred. DEPN, p.72. *Boclande* 951 (14th) BCS 889 (SASC 555, ECW 466: ?= SASC 1737); GDB, fo.99r (47, 19); ExonDB, fo.492v. *Bokelonddynham* 1329. 20 hides in 951; 12 hides TRE. It was held by Oliver *de Dinant* in 1205 (Dinan, Côtes-de-Nord). It is about 2 miles S.E. of Faulkland (from OE *folc-land*, according to DEPN, p.175).

BUCKLAND ST MARY: ST 2713. Par. in Abdick and Bulstone Hundred. DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.98v (x2) (47, 1; 7); ExonDB, fo.49Or (x2). *Bokeland S. Marie* 1346. Two estates TRE (1½ hides; 1 hide); the former held from the bishop of Lichfield and Chester 1072-1085. The affix is a church dedication. The parish was a detached part of Bulstone Hundred in 1782 (Day & Masters Map in *Somerset Maps*, with introduction by J.B. Harley and R.W. Dunning, Somerset Record Society 76 [Taunton, 1981]).

WEST BUCKLAND: ST 1720. Par. in Kingsbury West Hundred. DEPN, p.72. *Bocland* 899-909 (c.1500) BCS 610 (SASC 380, ECW 422); not in GDB. 5 hides, associated with the 6 hides at Wellington in the same county, were granted to Asser, bishop of Sherborne, and his *familia* in exchange for the minster of Plympton, Devon. KCD 816 (SASC 1042) of "1065" is spurious. It is the furthest west of the places called B. in Somerset.

Surrey (1 example)

BUCKLAND: TQ 2250. Par. in Reigate Hundred. PNSr, p.285; DEPN, p.72. GDB, fo.34v (19, 14). 5 hides TRE. The parish consists of two detached parts (one upland, one Wealden) and looks as though it may have been created out of the hundredal manor of Reigate (*Cherchefelle* GDB, fo.30r; 1, 7).

## ABBREVIATIONS

Bannister = A.T. Bannister, *The Place-Names of Herefordshire: Their Origin and Development* (Hereford, 1916). BCS = *Cartularium Saxonicum*, ed. W. de Gray Birch, 3 vols. and index (London, 1885-99), quoted by number. BlackBk = *The Black Book of St. Augustine, Canterbury*, ed. G.J. Turner and H.E. Salter, British Academy Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales 3, 2 vols. (London, 1924) II. BMF = *Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum*, ed. E.A. Bond, 4 vols. (London, 1873-8), quoted by volume and number. DEPN = E. Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, 4th edn. (London, 1960). ECTV = Margaret Gelling, *The Early Charters of the Thames Valley* (Leicester, 1979), quoted by number. ECW = H.P.R. Finberg, *The Early Charters of Wessex* (Leicester, 1964), quoted by number. ECWM = idem, *The Early Charters of the West Midlands* (Leicester, 1961), quoted by number. EPNS = English Place-Name Society. ExonDB = Exon Domesday Book: see *Libri Censualis Vocati Domesday Book, IV, Additamenta*, ed. Sir Henry Ellis, Record Commission (London, 1816), quoted by folio. Fägersten = A. Fägersten, "The Place-Names of Dorset", *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift*, 1933, part 4. GDB = Great Domesday Book: see *Domesday Book, seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliae . . .*, ed. A. Farley, 2 vols. (London, 1783) I; quoted by folio and (in brackets) the relevant chapter and section number in the respective county volume of the Phillimore translation (Chichester, 1975-). KCD = *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*, ed. J.M. Kemble, 6 vols. (London, 1839-48), quoted by number. Kökeritz = H. Kökeritz, *The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight*, *Nomina Germanica 6* (Uppsala, 1940). KPN = J.K. Wallenberg, "Kentish Place-Names", *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift*, 1931. Par. = parish. PN + county abbreviation = the relevant county volume(s) of the English Place-Name Society (except for following). PNK = J.K. Wallenberg, *The Place-Names of Kent* (Uppsala, 1934). SASC = P.H. Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters: An Annotated List and Bibliography*, Royal Historical Society, Handbook 8 (London, 1968), quoted by number. TRE = *Tempore Regis Edwardi* "in the reign of King Edward the Confessor" (1042-66). TRW = *Tempore Regis Willelmi* "in the reign of King William I" (1066-87).

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> A.H. Smith, *English Place-Name Elements*, EPNS 25-6, 2 vols. (Cambridge, 1956) I, pp.39-40 and II, pp.13-14.
- <sup>2</sup> For abbreviations see separate list (above).
- <sup>3</sup> For such medieval and early modern field-names, see PNBk, I, pp.85, 161; PNCa, p.313; PNEss, p.575; PNGl, IV, p.104. For a thirteenth-century example (*Boclande*) in Little Mongeham, Kent, see BlackBk, p.430. It is possible that some of these might be from OE *bōc*<sup>1</sup>, "a beech-tree" (Smith, I, p.39) + *land*.
- <sup>4</sup> Possibly "manorial" are: *BOCLOND* (unidentified, Cheshire) PNCh, IV, p.2; *BUCKLAND* (Slapton par., Devon) PND, p.330; *BUCKLANDS* (Coves) and *BUCKLAND GRANGE* (Ryde), both Isle of Wight, Kökeritz, pp.122, 194; *BUCKLAND FARM* (in Forest Row, Sussex) PNSx, pp.330-1.
- <sup>5</sup> Of this type may be: *BUCKLANDS* (1294-; Cholsey par., Berks.) PNBk, I, p.163; *BUCKLAND* (13th cent.-; New Forest, Hants; see *The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, ed. W. Page, 5 vols. and index (London, 1900-14) IV, p.646); *BUCKLAND* (1288-; Docklow par., Herefs.) Bannister, p.33 (cf. also *Cumbebuckeland* 12th cent.; Bannister, *ibid.*); *BUCKLAND FARM* (1327-; Cliffe par., Kent) PNK, p.108; *GREAT BUCKLAND* (1215-; Luddesdown par., Kent) PNK, p.102; *LITTLE BUCKLAND* (1226-; Maidstone par.,

Kent) PNK, p.141; "BUCKLAND" (lost; c.1115-; Woodhall par., Lincs.) DEPN, p.72; MINCHIN BUCKLAND alias BUCKLAND SORORUM (12th cent.-; near Taunton, Somerset) DEPN, p.72.

- <sup>6</sup> F.M. Stenton, *The Latin Charters of the Anglo-Saxon Period* (Oxford, 1955) pp.63-4. Cf. H.P.R. Finberg, "Some Early Tavistock Charters", *English Historical Review* 62 (1947) pp.352-77 (no.XXIX and p.363, n.2). I am grateful to Dr D.A.E. Pelteret for first drawing my attention to the document concerned.
- <sup>7</sup> The passage is here quoted from Stenton, *Latin Charters*, p.64, n.1 (from a 17th-cent. facsimile copy). The date 1154-1174, given here, represents the longest possible period of the abbacy of Abbot Walter of Tavistock, who is mentioned in the document; see David Knowles, C.N.L. Brooke and Vera London, *The Heads of Religious Houses: England & Wales 940-1216* (Cambridge, 1972) p.72. For vicinum, see R.E. Latham, *Revised Medieval Latin Word-List from British and Irish Sources* (London, British Academy, 1965) p.511. The phrase *per legales uicinos prouincie Tauistoch' tam clericos quam laicos* occurs in another charter of 1161-1170 relating to the same area; see Finberg, "Tavistock Charters", no.XXIV (p.360).
- <sup>8</sup> See G.J. Turner, "Bookland and Folkland", in *Historical Essays in Honour of James Tait*, ed. J.G. Edwards, V.H. Galbraith and E.F. Jacob (Manchester, 1933) pp.357-63; J.E.A. Jolliffe, "English Book-Right", *English Historical Review* 50 (1935) pp.1-21; T.F.T. Plucknett, "Bookland and Folkland", *Economic History Review* 6 (1935-6) pp.64-72 (with bibliography at p.64, n.1). Cf. also P. Vinogradoff, "Folkland", *English Historical Review* 8 (1893) pp.1-17.
- <sup>9</sup> 3rd edn (Oxford, 1971) pp.307-12.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp:309-10.
- <sup>11</sup> Laws of Alfred, cap.41; see *Alfred the Great: Asser's Life of King Alfred and Other Contemporary Sources*, trans. Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge, Penguin Classics (Harmondsworth, 1983) p.168. King Alfred made such a condition in his own surviving will (SASC 1507): Keynes and Lapidge, p.178.
- <sup>12</sup> See Jolliffe, "English Book-Right". That trial in a local court was sometimes preferred by the holder of *bōc-land* is evident, however, from the evidence collected by A.G. Kennedy, "Disputes about *bocland*: the forum for their adjudication", *Anglo-Saxon England* 14 (1985) pp.175-95.
- <sup>13</sup> See SASC, *passim*.
- <sup>14</sup> PNBrk, II, p.383; III, C.i-ii (SASC 317, 575).
- <sup>15</sup> For *Bicanleag*, see P.H. Sawyer, "The Royal Tun in Pre-Conquest England", in *Ideal and Reality in Frankish and Anglo-Saxon Society: Studies presented to J.M. Wallace-Hadrill*, ed. P. Wormald, D. Bullough and R. Collins (Oxford, 1983) pp.273-99.
- <sup>16</sup> PNBrk, III, p.716 (SASC 639).
- <sup>17</sup> Buckland, Gloucs., on its own, formed a detached part of the Domesday Hundred of Witley. This may not be relevant here, however, since it was in an area in which the counties of Gloucs. and Worcs. intermingled rather untidily.