

1831: Described in a local topography book as being broken with four sections.

1849: Sharpe's *London Magazine* page 243 described 'a vast yew tree'.

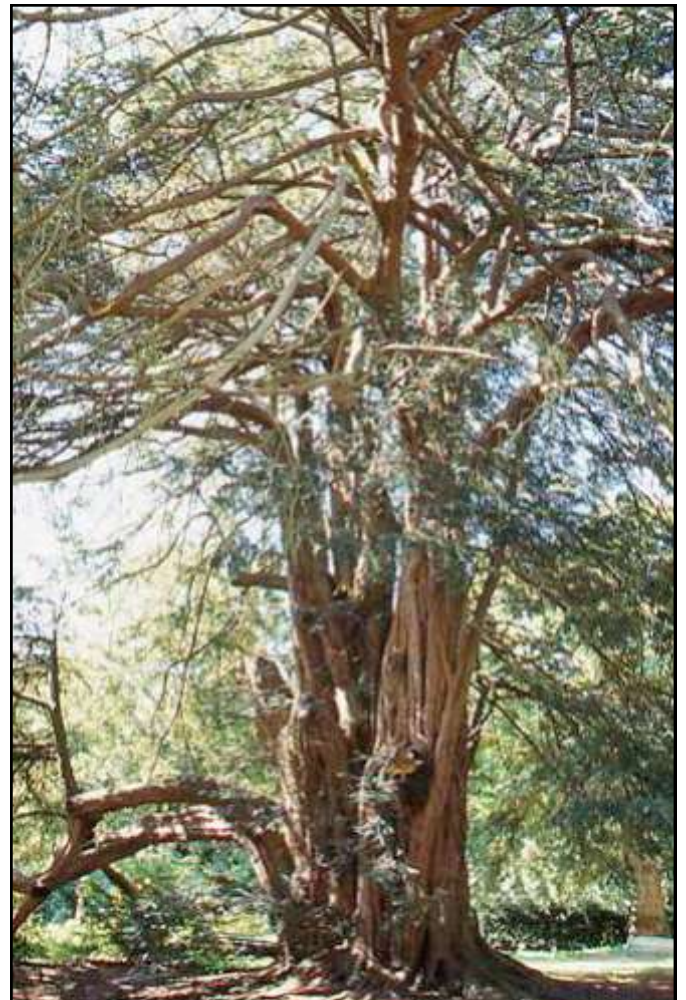
1850: Brayley's *Topographical history of Surrey Vol 4*: 'At the west end, is a large decayed yew-tree, split into four or five parts, and in a state of rapid decay. At five feet from the ground, its circumference is nearly thirty feet.'

1854: Dugdale *England and Wales Delineated*: 'A gigantic yew tree, now in an advanced state of decay.'

1865: 'At the W. end is a gigantic, but decaying, yew-tree: the trunk nearly as large as that of the more famous Crowhurst yew, is quite hollow, but the foliage is still abundant'. *A handbook for travellers in Surrey, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight* by Richard John King and John Murray

1890: Lowe described 'A splendid tree.....its main trunk is hollow, the interior cavity on its longest diameter being about 5 feet. Two lateral trunks springing from the base, but slightly united to the central one, are of great size, that on the south being 10 feet in girth at 3 feet from the ground, the other being 13 feet 4 inches at 5 feet. These have probably grown after the main stem had fractured at some early period; for though they suggest the possibility of three trees having grown together, this is not possible, as they would have been of such widely different ages.' *The Yew-trees of Britain and Ireland*

1936 '....throwing its branches across this beautiful corner of Surrey. They make a circle of 250' and have such life that this great trunk.....has given itself new strength since it was reported dying more than 100 years ago.' Mee's *The King's England*



1958: ‘A magnificent tree in very vigorous growth’. Swanton *The Yew Trees of England*

1999 Tim Hills: Here is undoubtedly one of the finest yew trees, boasting not only great girth but also considerable height carried on many straight and fluted branches. In addition to its vast spreading canopy of green, younger yews growing nearby have probably layered from the parent tree. Its cavernous hollow was unfortunately darkened by fire or smoke.

	1880 Straker	1895 Lowe	1910 Johnson	1910 J.C.Cox	1955 Swanton	1981 Meredith	1994 Fookes	1999 Hills
Ground					33' 4"			35' 4"
2'		30' 4"						
3'					32' 8"			
4'				32' 6"		37'		
5'	30'		32' 4"				36'	

Vaughan Cornish’s *The Churchyard Yew and Immortality* 1946

