

FIG. I.

AN ANALYSIS AND LIST OF SURREY BARROWS.

BY

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Part I.—Analysis.

A. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION.

ANCIENT burial-mounds or barrows are much rarer in Surrey than in the adjoining counties of Kent, Sussex and Berkshire. In Surrey there is a record of the present or former existence of about 200 barrows, of which not more than 100 remain. Sussex, however, has no less than 1,000 of these mounds, Kent probably originally had an equal or greater number, and Berkshire still has at least 200 of them.

The majority of Surrey barrows are situated on the heathlands and especially on those of the Greensand formation, but a few exist on the chalk downs. This distribution is in marked contrast to that of the barrows in Kent, Sussex and Berkshire, where they are nearly all on the chalk downs.

B. TYPES.

Long Barrows of the late Neolithic period are unknown in our county. A mound formerly near Ritherdon Road, Balham, which was claimed by Walter Johnson as a possible long barrow, may be rejected (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 180-2). The alleged long barrow on Wimbledon Common is also very doubtful (Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 62 and 69). I am inclined to think that the Wimbledon Common group consisted of a Bronze Age barrow and some Saxon ones, rather than a long barrow and some round ones of Bronze Age.

Round Bowl-Barrows are by far the commonest in almost

all counties, and are shaped like an inverted bowl, or like the third of an orange. Nearly all the Surrey barrows are of this type, and some have a surrounding ditch which was originally possessed by most of them.

Bell-Barrows have a platform or berm between the mound and the ditch. They are confined to the Bronze Age. The Surrey examples have been described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL, pp. 56-64, and in *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. E. Anglia*, Vol. VII, pp. 225 and 228.

Disc-Barrows resemble those of bell shape but have a smaller central mound, or sometimes two or three central mounds. They also have a bank outside the ditch and generally have a wider platform or berm. The barrow in Deerleap Wood, Wotton, is intermediate in type between bell and disc. An example on Whitmoor Common approaches the disc type; the latter is rare outside Salisbury Plain.

Circular Ringworks, or Earth-Circles, resemble disc-barrows but have no central mound. The bank, however, may be inside or outside the ditch. In disc-barrows it is nearly always outside the ditch. There are some good earth-circles at St. Martha's, near Guildford, Bullswater Common, and on Puttenham Heath. Their sepulchral origin is extremely doubtful and their period equally so.

Grave-mound Clusters are groups of very small bowl-barrows. They are mostly of Saxon period and are most abundant in Kent. A Surrey cluster is on Fairdean or Farthing Downs, near Coulsdon, and others formerly existed near Walton Bridge and perhaps in Addington Park. There also appears to have been a small cluster on Whitmoor Common.

C. CHRONOLOGY.

The Neolithic Period. Undoubted Neolithic long barrows are unknown in Surrey, although a group of chambered ones exists in Kent between Rochester and Maidstone, and chambered and earthen long barrows are also known in Berkshire. It is significant that most of the Neolithic pottery found in Surrey belongs to the Peterborough type, which is seldom found in long barrows.

The Early Bronze Age or Beaker Period.—Barrows of this

period are circular and generally bowl-shaped, and the burials are normally by inhumation of the skeleton in a crouched position. The only known Surrey barrow of this period is the much ploughed mound at Gostrode Farm, Chiddingfold, opened in 1790 by Rev. J. Douglas.

The Middle Bronze Age.—The normal method of interment was by cremation, with or without an enclosing urn of overhanging-rim type. These cremations were placed centrally as primary burials under barrows of bowl, bell and disc types, and were sometimes placed superficially in those barrows as secondary interments. Most of the bell- and disc-barrows are of this period, as well as the group of bowl-barrows on Reigate Heath and a single round barrow (now destroyed) at Silvermere, south of St. George's Hill, Weybridge. A cremation in an overhanging-rim urn found at Henley Grove, north of the Hog's Back, may or may not have been covered by a barrow (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 6-16, and Vol. XL, pp. 56-64).

The Late Bronze Age and Earliest Iron Age.—To this period belong a number of cremations in urns of bucket and barrel forms. Some of these inurned cremations were placed in barrows as either primary or secondary interments, but others were placed in urnfields. The Sunningdale barrow yielded about twenty-three urns of this period, but it is not certain whether they were primary or secondary. Two barrows on Whitmoor Common, north of Guildford, yielded urns of this period, probably secondary but possibly primary, and an urn of this type contained the primary cremation under a small round barrow in the garden of "The Hallams," Blackheath, near Wonersh (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 17-29).

La Tene, Roman and Romano-British Periods.—Barrows containing primary burials of these periods appear to be unknown in the county.

Saxon Period.—A group of about fourteen grave-mounds scattered at intervals from north to south of Farthing Downs, near Coulsdon, revealed a Saxon date when opened by J. W. Flower. The barrows formerly near Walton Bridge were almost certainly of this period, to which may perhaps be

referred groups at one time existing in Addington Park and on Wimbledon Common, but the date of both of the latter groups is doubtful. Pitt-Rivers opened a group of six Saxon grave-mounds on Whitmoor Common, north of Guildford.

D. THE HISTORY OF BARROW-STUDY IN SURREY.

In few districts did the study of English barrows receive any attention until John Aubrey (1626-97) went on his travels in Wiltshire, Surrey and elsewhere, noting such antiquities as he considered worthy of record. It is fortunate that Surrey claimed much of his attention, and the five volumes of his *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey* contain occasional references to tumuli, notably to those on Horsell Common (Vol. III, p. 193).

William Stukeley (1687-1765), the author of *Stonehenge*, *Abury* and the *Itinerarium Curiosum*, observed in the latter work (p. 195) that "the heaths between Farnham and Godalmin are full of barrows," a statement that is slightly exaggerated.

An enthusiast of slightly later date was Rev. J. Douglas, author of the *Nenia Britannica*. He opened the barrow near Gostrode Farm, Chiddingfold, of which place he was some time curate, and he also described the groups on Wimbledon Common and near Walton Bridge (*Nenia Britannica*, pp. 93-4 and 162).

In 1810 Ambrose Glover described the opening of barrows on Reigate Heath (*Archæologia*, Vol. XVII, p. 325). Between 1860 and 1900, tumuli in various parts of the county were opened by Rev. C. Kerry, J. W. Flower and Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers. The work of the latter was much more scientific than that of all his predecessors. Frank Lasham did valuable field-work in the western part of the county (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII), and Walter Johnson performed a similar service in the north-eastern area (*Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, 1903).

In recent years valuable work has been done by Dr. Eric Gardner (see especially "Bronze Age Urns of Surrey," in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV) and Dr. W. Hooper, whose intimate local knowledge has been of considerable assistance to the writer. Nearly all the barrows described in this paper were

seen a year or two ago by Mrs. Cyril Fox (then Miss A. M. Henderson) during the preparation of the Surrey County Council's Report on Surrey Earthworks, and we have compared notes freely.

E. FOLK-LORE.

The mound in the grounds of Pembroke Lodge, Petersham Park, is known as Henry VIII Mount, and there is a tradition that Henry VIII stood thereon to watch for a signal from the Tower of London announcing the execution of his wife Anne Boleyn.

A short distance to the east of Henry VIII Mount is the site of Oliver's Mount, on which Cromwell is said to have stood to watch a skirmish.

The traditional association of barrows with supposed historical incidents as described above is a feature of many items of barrow folk-lore.

According to Rev. J. Douglas, the barrow which he opened near Gostrode Farm, Chiddingfold, was "traditionally preserved by the country people under the name of Goldenhoard, from a conception . . . of its containing a treasure" (*Nenia Britannica*, p. 93). A field near or in which it is situated is still known as Goldhorde Field.

F. LOCAL NAMES.

The following is a list of local names of barrows and possible barrow-sites :

Barrow Green, Oxted. O.S. 27 S.E. "The Mount" is situated thereon.

Barrow(s) Hedges. O.S. 13 S.E. (? Site of destroyed barrow(s).)

Barrow Hills. O.S. 10 N.E.

Cockcrow Hill. O.S. 17 N.E. (This name *may* apply to the barrow on this hill.)

Frowsbury. O.S. 31 N.W.

Galley, or Gally Hills. O.S. 19 N.E.

Golden-Hoard. O.S. 45 N.E.

Great and Little Burgh. O.S. 19 S.W. [It is doubtful if these place-names have any connection with barrows which have been destroyed. See Manning and Bray,

History of Surrey, Vol. II, p. 581; Shoberl, *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1813, Surrey, p. 175.]

Henry VIII Mount. O.S. 6 N.E.

The King's Standinge. O.S. 6 N.E. (Another name for Henry VIII Mount.)

The Mount, Barrow Green. O.S. 27 S.E.

Oliver's Mount. O.S. 6 N.E.

Rains Barrow. O.S. 19 N.E. (?). (See Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 581.)

Round Butt. O.S. 16 S.W. (? Doubtful barrow.)

The Soldier's Ring. O.S. 30 N.E. (? Doubtful barrow.)

Three Barrow Hills. O.S. 10 N.E.

Three Barrows. O.S. 16 N.W.

The Totchill (?). O.S. 46 N.E. (A Norman castle-mound ?)

Tumble Beacon. O.S. 19 S.W. (Doubtful barrow.)

G. MAPS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Surrey is fortunate in having a number of its barrows marked on early maps. As early as 1607 "Three-borow Hill" is marked near Chertsey on Norden's map of Windsor Forest.¹ Saxton's later map of Surrey (1690 ?) has "Farrow Green" marked near Oxted, obviously a misprint for Barrow Green. Farrow Green also appears on Morden's map of 1695. The (?) seventeenth-century plan of Mr. Buckle's estate at Banstead has no less than twelve probable barrows drawn thereon. Barrow Hedges near Carshalton and Barrow Green, Oxted, are both marked on maps by Bowen (1749) and Lindley and Crosley (1793). Rocque's maps of (c) 1768-75 have Barrows Green, "3 borrow hills" (Longcross) and "3 burrows" (West End Common) marked.

The marking of barrows on maps was greatly improved by the surveyors for the first and subsequent editions of the 1-inch and 6-inch O.S. maps, especially the latter.

Attention may be drawn to certain omissions in the current editions of the 6-inch O.S. maps. Barrows on Wisley Common (17 N.E. S.E.), Box Hill (25 S.E.), Crooksbury Common (30 S.E.), Reigate Heath (26 S.W.), at St. Martha's and Newlands Corner (32 N.W.) and Witley Common (38 N.W.) are omitted, and the Farthing Downs group (20 S.W.) is marked

¹ Brit. Mus. Harleian MS. 3749.

inadequately. At the same time the Ordnance Surveyors deserve congratulations on the valuable work they have done in assisting the archaeologist to find these tumuli.

H. REFERENCES IN EARLY CHARTERS.

A glance at Dr. G. B. Grundy's valuable papers on Saxon Land Charters in Wiltshire, Berkshire, Hampshire and elsewhere is sufficient to show the importance of the charter aspect of barrow-study. In Saxon times barrows were sometimes used as boundary-marks (as indeed they are still), and it is in this connection that they sometimes appear in the Charters.

Barrows at Barrow Hills, Longcross, are mentioned in a charter of Frithwald of Surrey (Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, no. 987, and Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, no. 34). This charter is partly translated in S.A.C., Vol. I, p. 85. Dr. Grundy and Mr. A. Bonner first drew my attention to these references.

I. SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

Surrey is to be congratulated on the high percentage of barrows which are already scheduled; but there is still much to be done in scheduling further examples.

Those at present under protection of the Ancient Monuments Act are:

Abinger Tumulus near Church.	The Soldier's Ring, Crooks-
Milton Heath Tumulus.	bury.
Frowsbury.	Deerleap Wood Tumulus.
St. Martha's Earth Circles.	Tumble Beacon.
Tyting Tumulus.	Gally Hills, Banstead.
	Cherkley Court Tumulus.

J. AIR-PHOTOGRAPHY.

Major G. W. G. Allen, M.C., has kindly seen several of the Surrey barrow-sites from the air, and has photographed some of the most important barrows. I am much indebted to him for the air-photographs of a bell-barrow on Horsell Common and the group on West End Common, which are published in this paper. (See Plate VII.)

Part II.—List.

KING HENRY VIII MOUND.

6" O.S. Map 6 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 26' 40''$. Parish : Petersham.Long. $0^{\circ} 17' 35''$. Soil : London Clay.

Situation : In Petersham Park, about 750 yards south of the Star and Garter Hotel.

Site visited 11th June 1932.

Description : This bowl-shaped mound is situated in the private grounds of Pembroke Lodge. It is 30–40 yards in diameter and about 8 feet high. The mound is generally called "King Henry VIII Mound," or "Mount," but was marked as "The King's Standing" on a plan of 1637. It has been claimed as a barrow, and considerable deposits of ashes are said to have been found in it. The finding of ashes, however, does not prove the mound is a barrow, and its nature must be regarded as doubtful.

Folklore : See Part I, Section E.*Literature* : H. M. Cundall, *Bygone Richmond*, pp. 32–3.

OLIVER'S MOUNT (Site of).

6" O.S. Map 6 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 26' 50''$. Parish : Mortlake.Long. $0^{\circ} 17' 8''$. Soil : London Clay.

Situation : In Sidmouth Wood, just north of the Mortlake–Petersham Parish boundary.

Site visited 11th June 1932.

Description : This mound was destroyed a considerable time ago. It is marked on Rocque's map of 1768 (c) and also on a MS. map in the British Museum (Ref. no. K.XL, 10) by D. Dundas, entitled *Sketch—from Richmond Hill to Wimbledon, to shew the Exercise of the King's and Queen's Regiments of Light Dragoons, Apr. 18th, 1770*.

Folklore : See Part I, Section E.*Literature* : Rocque's *Map of Surrey*, 1768 (c).Dundas, *Brit. Mus. Maps*, K.XL, 10.Johnson, W., *Folk Memory*, p. 74.Cundall, H. M., *Bygone Richmond*, 1925, pp. 33–4.

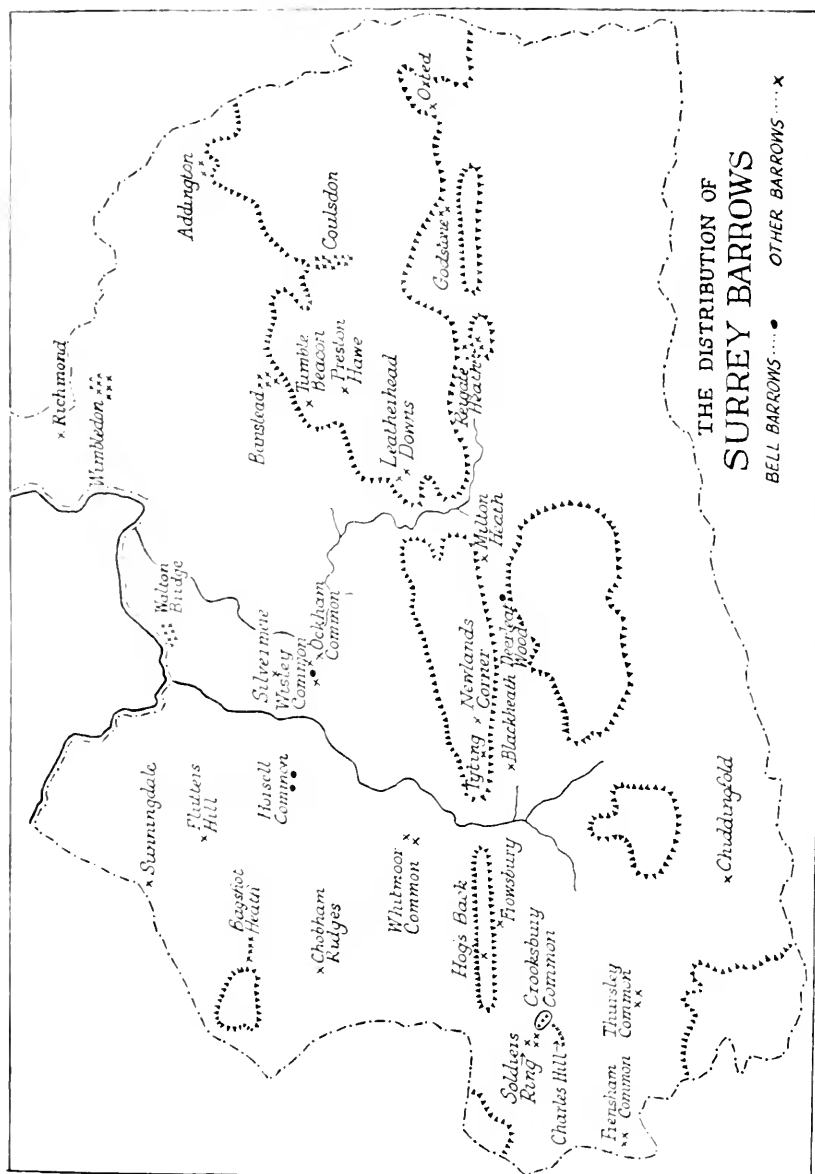
WIMBLEDON COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 7 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 26' 30''$ – $51^{\circ} 27'$. Parish : Wandsworth ?Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 30''$ – $0^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Soil : London Clay.

The Wimbledon Common barrows appear to have been situated near Tibbet's Corner, in the County of London, and they are therefore outside the scope of this paper, although they are described in most books on Surrey antiquities. The best descriptions of them are given in :

Douglas, *Neuia Britannica*, pp. 93–4.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURREY BARROWS

BELL BARROWS ••••• OTHER BARROWS •••••

N.B.—This map is not quite complete, as several sites described in this paper have been found since it first appeared in Vol. XL

Bartlett, W. A., *History and Antiquities of Wimbledon*, pp. 10-11.

Johnson, W., *Wimbledon Common*, pp. 102-3.

Johnson, W., and Wright, W., *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, pp. 65-6.

Kensett, P. F., *The Annulet of Tarr*.—A novel of Surrey and Sussex prehistory, containing a vivid account of the burial of a prehistoric chief in a barrow on Wimbledon Common.

THE SUNNINGDALE BARROW.

6" O.S. Map 10 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 23' 11''$.

Parish : Chobham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 37' 54''$.

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

Situation : West of Ridge Mount Road and south of Sunningdale Railway Station, in garden of "Heatherside."

Site visited 4th February 1934, when I ascertained from old residents that this is the barrow that was opened in 1901.

Description : This bowl-barrow is 75 feet in diameter and about 5 feet high, and is in fairly good condition. It was opened in 1901, when twenty-three cinerary urns and two cremations without urns were found. The urns are of the barrel and bucket types, of the very late Bronze Age. Eleven of them were found upright and twelve inverted. Eighteen of the twenty-five interments were found on the S.W. side of the mound, although the other parts of the mound were searched with equal thoroughness. The comparative rarity of interments in the northern part of the barrow is in accordance with the custom of the period, and to this day there is a strong objection to burial on the north side of the modern churchyard. This seems to be an astonishing survival of an early burial custom. [On this point see Johnson, *Byways in British Archaeology*, pp. 335, 356, 490 and elsewhere.]

There are said to be two small barrows a short distance away from that just described, but I have not yet been able to locate them.

Location of Finds : Mostly in Reading and Guildford Museums.

Literature : *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. XXI, p. 393.

S.A.C., Vol. XXXV, pp. 17-23.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 84-5.

Sunningdale Parish Magazine, Dec. 1932—article by F. C. Hodder.

BARROW HILLS, CHERTSEY.

6" O.S. Map 10 N.E.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' 52''$ { Diameter of Mound : 135 feet.

Long. $0^{\circ} 34' 45''$ { Height of Mound : 5 feet.

2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' 54''$ { Diameter of Mound : 66 feet.

Long. $0^{\circ} 34' 44''$ { Height of Mound : 3 feet.

3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' 55''$ { Site occupied by a reservoir.

Long. $0^{\circ} 34' 33''$ }

Parish : Chertsey.

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

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Horsell Common No. 1.
(*Air-photograph by Major G. W. G. Allen, M.C.*)

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to copyright restrictions

West End Common, Chobham.
(*Air-photograph by Major G. W. G. Allen, M.C.*)



Barrow Hills No. 1.



Reigate Heath No. 2.

Situation : In the private grounds of " Barrow Hills " estate.

Site visited 4th February 1934, by kind permission of the owner.

Description : Sites 1 and 2 appear to be well-preserved bowl-barrows, covered with trees. Any mound that may have been on Site 3 was destroyed during the building of the reservoir which occupies the spot. Barrow No. 1 is illustrated on Plate VIII.

The locality is marked Three-borow Hill in Norden's Map of Windsor Forest of 1607; Three Borrow Hills on Rocque, *c.* 1768; Three Barrow Hills on Cary's Map of Surrey, 1785; Tree Bury Hill on A. Bryant's Map, 1823; Three Burrow Hills on C. and I. Greenwood's Map of 1823; and Barrowhills on 1" O.S. Map, Sheet 269, 1880.

The barrows are referred to in a Saxon Charter of Frithwald of Surrey, before A.D. 675.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. I, p. 85.

Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, no. 987 (Vol. V, p. 17).

Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, no. 34 (Vol. I, p. 57).

LONGCROSS BARROW.

6" O.S. Map 10 S.E.

Lat. 51° 22' 18".

Parish : Chertsey.

Long. 0° 34' 33".

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

Situation : In a wood south of Longcross.

Site visited 17th January 1932 and 4th February 1934.

Description : This example is a large and well-preserved bowl-barrow, 92 feet in diameter and 6 or 7 feet high. It is surrounded by a circular ditch 9 feet wide and 2-3 feet deep. The mound is tree-covered and slightly burrowed.

MOUNDS BETWEEN ALBURY BOTTOM AND FLUTTERS HILL.

6" O.S. Map 10 S.E.

Sites visited 17th January 1932 and 4th February 1934.

1. *Lat.* 51° 22' 22".

Parish : Chobham.

Long. 0° 35' 12".

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

This gorse-grown mound is situated on a hill-top south of Longcross House, 218 feet above Ordnance Datum. It may or may not be a barrow. It is too thickly covered with growth to inspect properly.

2. *Lat.* 51° 22' 35".

Parish : Chertsey.

Long. 0° 34' 27".

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

This prominent mound (105 feet in diameter and 7 feet high) is west of Flutters Hill. It may be the remains of a large ploughed bowl-barrow.

BURROWHILL.

6" O.S. Map 10 S.E.

This village, about half a mile north-west of Chobham, may be named from a barrow which may have been destroyed long ago. In *Magna*

Britannia, 1730 (an edition of Camden's *Britannia*), appears on p. 361 the following sentence under Chobham: "Westward of the Town there is a Barrow, such as was cast over dead Commanders of Armies of old Time."

WALTON BRIDGE.

6" O.S. Maps 11 N.E./12 N.W.

Approx. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lat. } 51^{\circ} 23' 0''. \\ \text{Long. } 0^{\circ} 25' 20''. \end{array} \right.$ Parish: Walton-on-Thames?
Soil: ? Thames Gravel.

Situation: Near Walton Bridge, by the old windmill. The barrows were destroyed many years ago.

Site visited April 1933.

Description: The following extract is taken from Manning and Bray, *History and Antiquities of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. clx:

"At this place was a range of barrows, one of which had been used for a windmill, and in 1793 it was called Windmill Hill. Several of these barrows had been opened, but at that time they were levelled; when the stone bridge was building, the foreman of the work was in possession of a boss of a shield, some spear-heads, and earthen vessels, taken from these barrows. Mr. Douglas says that he made drawings of them, and that they were similar to those found in other tumuli which he had described."

From this account it is likely that at least some, and probably all, the barrows here were Saxon.

Literature: Manning and Bray, *History and Antiquities of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. clx.

Douglas, J., *Nenia Britannica*, p. 94.

BARROW(S) HEDGES.

6" O.S. Map 13 S.E.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lat. } 51^{\circ} 21' 5''. \\ \text{Long. } 0^{\circ} 10' 20''. \end{array} \right.$ Parish: Carshalton.
Soil: Chalk.

Situation: On the northern spur of Carshalton downs.

Site visited 18th February 1934. No barrows visible.

Description: On the earliest maps the site is marked Barrows Hedges (e.g. Senex, 1729; Bowen, 1749; Rocque, 1768; Botley, 1765). On later maps by Cary (1785) and Greenwood (1823) the site is marked Barrow Hedges. In Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 178, occurs the following statement:

"(Dr. Salmon) . . . traces the Roman road to Stane-street by Stretham, the skirts of Old Croydon, Wallington, by Barrows Hedges, so called from three Barrows (the largest hollow at top) the smaller ones called Galley Hills on the hill where the road from Riegate to Sutton crosses this."

ADDINGTON PARK.

6" O.S. Map 14 S.E.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 40''$ | } Parish : Addington. |
| Long. $0^{\circ} 2' 7''$ | |
| 2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 42''$ | } Soil : Woolwich and Reading Beds. |
| Long. $0^{\circ} 1' 56''$ | |

Situation : No. 1 is east of the Obelisk and no. 2 is about 300 yards east of no. 1.

Site visited 28th August 1932.

Description : No. 1 is a large bowl-shaped mound, about 110 feet in diameter and 6-8 feet high. It remains for excavation to decide whether it is natural or artificial. No. 2 was not found by the writer, but it is marked as a tumulus on the 6" O.S. Map. It may have been levelled when the golf-course was laid out. The following quotation is taken from Lysons, *Environs of London*, Vol. I, p. 1 : "On the brow of the hill, towards Addington, is a cluster of tumuli, about twenty-five in number ; they are of very inconsiderable height ; one of them is nearly 40 feet in diameter ; two others are about half that size ; the remainder are very small. The greater part of them appears to have been opened. Salmon says, that some broken pieces of urns, which had been taken out of them, were, in his time, in the possession of an apothecary at Croydon." The small barrows have not been located in recent times.

Literature : Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736, p. 58.

Lysons, *Environs of London*, Vol. I, p. 1.

Shoberl, *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1813, Surrey, p. 129.

Gentlemen's Mag. Library, Topography, Part XII, p. 23.

Johnson and Wright, *Neolithic Man in North East Surrey*, p. 66.

Whimster, D. C., *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 69.

S.A.C., Vol. XXXVIII, p. x.

THREE BARROWS, WEST END COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 16 N.W.

Parish : Chobham.

Soil : Bracklesham Beds.

Situation : On the heath west of the Gordon Boys' Home.

Site visited 17th January 1932.

Description : The site is marked "Three Barrows" on maps by Rocque (1768), Lindley and Crosley (1793), Greenwood (1823), Bryant (1823), J. and C. Walker (1835) and the Ordnance Survey (1816) ; Cary (1785) marks the spot "3 Burrows."

The group, however, appears to contain four barrows in a row, the two central ones overlapping. (See air-photograph on Plate VII.)

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 20' 35''$. The mound is bowl-shaped and hollow in the top. The diameter from N. to S. is 100 feet, and from W. to E. is 84 feet. A ditch about 9 feet wide bounds it except on E., and on the north side appears to continue straight towards the second mound from W.

2. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 20' 35''$. A bowl-shaped mound, hollow in centre, 5 feet
Long. $0^{\circ} 39' 31''$. high, 8½ feet in diameter from N. to S., and
60 feet from W. to E.
3. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 20' 35''$. A bowl-shaped mound, hollow in centre, 5 feet
Long. $0^{\circ} 39' 30''$. high, the diameter being 80 feet N. to S.
and 50 feet W. to E.
4. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 20' 35.5''$. A bowl-shaped mound, hollow in centre, 6 feet
Long. $0^{\circ} 39' 20''$. high, the diameter being 100 feet N. to S.
and 90 feet W. to E. It is encircled by a ditch 2 feet deep and
9 feet wide.

A trench has been dug recently along the southern part of mounds 1 and 2 from west to east.

Literature : *I.C.H.*, *Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 413.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 225.

CHOBHAM RIDGES.

6" *O.S. Map* 16 N.W. (2).

S.IV.

Approx. (*Lat.* $51^{\circ} 19' - 51^{\circ} 19' 30''$. *Parish* : Frimley, Ash or Chobham.
(*Long.* $0^{\circ} 41' - 0^{\circ} 42'$. *Soil* : Upper Bagshot Sand (?)

Situation : At south end of Chobham Ridges.

Site visited 20th November 1932.

Description : The writer has failed to locate this mound, the site of which appears to be occupied by Blackdown Barracks. The 1" *O.S.* map of 1816 marks "Round Butt," a possible barrow-name, south of Chobham Ridges. According to Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 77 :

"Mr. Aubrey speaks of a Barrow on Collingley Ridge, on the Heath, as being larger than any he had seen in Wilts, except Silbury Hill. It was surrounded by a ditch, generally having water, though on so high ground."

The name Collingley Ridge seems now to be unknown ; but reference to early maps reveals Collingley Farm (C. and I. Greenwood, 1823) ; Coldlingly More (Bowen, 1749) ; Coldingley House (Walker, 1835) ; Colony Bog (present 1" and 6" *O.S.* maps), all south-east of Chobham Ridges. From this it seems likely that Chobham Ridges was formerly called Collingley Ridges.

Literature : Aubrey, *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 210.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 77.

Magna Britannia [Edition of Camden], 1730, p. 363.

Johnston, *Schedule of Antiquities in Surrey*, p. 4.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 222.

HORSELL COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 17 N.W.

Barrow No. 1 (West) : Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 40''$.Long. $0^{\circ} 32' 40''$.Barrow No. 2 (East) : Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 39''$.Long. $0^{\circ} 32' 29''$.

For full account of these bell-barrows see S.A.C., Vol. XL, pp. 61-2.
Additional Literary Reference : *Magna Britannia* (Edition of Camden),
 1730, p. 364. (For air-photo of No. 1, see Plate VII.)

WOODHAM LAND MOUND.

6" O.S. Map 17 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 20' 15''$. Parish : Pyrford.Long. $0^{\circ} 31' 32''$. Soil : Bagshot Sand.*Situation* : East of house known as Linwood.*Site visited* 20th March 1932, with Dr. E. Gardner.

Description : A large bowl-shaped mound, the nature of which
 remains to be decided by excavation.

THE SILVERMERE BARROW (Site only).

6" O.S. Map 17 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 20' 12''$. Parish : Walton-upon-Thames.Long. $0^{\circ} 26' 40''$. Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Situation : The site of the barrow is occupied by the house east of
 Silver Mere.

For *Description*, see S.A.C., Vol. XXXV, pp. 14-15. The barrow
 yielded three cinerary urns, at least one of which was of the Middle
 Bronze Age "Overhanging Rim" type.

MOUND SOUTH OF FOXWARREN PARK.

6" O.S. Map 17 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 30''$ } approximate. Parish : Wisley.
 Long. $0^{\circ} 27' 4''$ } Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Site visited 31st January 1932.

Description : A bowl-shaped and burrowed mound, 75 feet in diameter
 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 feet high, with no visible ditch. It is probably a barrow.

COCKCROW HILL.

6" O.S. Map 17 { N.E.
S.E.Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 14''$. Parish : Wisley.Long. $0^{\circ} 27' 5''$. Soil : Bagshot Sand.

For a full description of this bell-barrow, see S.A.C., Vol. XL,
 pp. 59-60, and *Proc. Prehistoric Society of E. Anglia*, Vol. VII, p. 225.

As to the name Cockcrow Hill, it is not certain whether it applies to
 the barrow or the hill on which it is situated.

MOUND S.W. OF COCKCROW HILL.

6" O.S. Map 17 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 11''$.

Parish : Wisley.

Long. $0^{\circ} 27' 17''$.

Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Site visited 3rd January 1932.

Description : This burrowed mound is 108 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, and is covered with bracken. It appears to be a barrow.

OCKHAM COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 17 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 59''$.

Parish : Ockham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 27' 0''$.

Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Situation : A few yards south-east of Currie's Clump.

Site visited 3rd January 1932, with Dr. W. Hooper.

Description : A low mound, 63 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, covered with trees. It is not marked on 6" O.S. Map, 1912 Revision.

CHATLEY HEATH.

6" O.S. Map 17 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 55''$
 Long. $0^{\circ} 26' 37''$ } approximate.

Parish : Cobham-Ockham boundary.

Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Situation : On the borders of Ockham Common and Chatley Heath.

Site visited 18th December 1932.

Description : This earthwork consists of a circular earth-ring with outer ditch. It looks like a tree-planting earthbank, but trees are no more abundant inside than outside the area, and the ringwork is cut by a boundary-trench of later date. In general appearance the ringwork looks fairly recent, and it is almost certainly not a barrow.

EWELL DOWNS.

6" O.S. Map 19 N.W.

Parish : Ewell.

Soil : ? Chalk.

Sites visited 18th February and 3rd March 1934.

1. The Dead Hills { Lat. $51^{\circ} 20' 25''$ – $51^{\circ} 20' 46''$.
 Long. $0^{\circ} 15' 10''$ – $0^{\circ} 15' 30''$.

The name of these fields is suggestive but may relate merely to the gallows which formerly stood near here. The site is now perfectly flat and is partly occupied by a recreation ground.

2. Priest Hill Farm { Lat. $51^{\circ} 20' 35''$ – $51^{\circ} 20' 45''$
 Long. $0^{\circ} 14' 30''$ – $0^{\circ} 14' 50''$ } approximate.

A barrow is said to have existed west of Ewell Railway Station and is supposed to have been destroyed about a century ago. There is nothing now to be seen.

3. *Longdown and North Looc*. {Lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 30''$ – $51^{\circ} 20' 15''$ } approxi-
 {Long. $0^{\circ} 13'$ – $0^{\circ} 14' 40''$ } mate.

Some of the barrows in this area were on ground allotted to Thomas Calverley in 1803, and his tenant "began to remove one of them; in so doing he found some human bones and weapons, and having more pious reverence for the former, and less of curiosity as to the latter, than is always met with in an Antiquary, he desisted, and left the remainder in the state he found it"—Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 581.

Literature for the three above-mentioned sites :

Manning and Bray, *op. cit.*

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 219, and Vol. V, p. 363.

Willis, C. S., *A Short History of Ewell and Nonsuch*, 1931, p. 55.

GALLY HILLS.

6" O.S. Map 10 N.E.

Situation : On Banstead Downs, north-east of Banstead Railway Station.

Site visited on several occasions 1931–33.

Parish : Banstead.

Soil : Chalk.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 54''$. 25 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. "Bun-Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 22''$. kered" in the centre and almost unrecognizable as a barrow.
2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 54''$. 45 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. The mound Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 20''$. is burrowed and gorse-covered.
3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 55''$. 42 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. The mound Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 20''$. is burrowed and gorse-covered.
4. Lat. $51^{\circ} 19' 56''$. A gorse-covered mound, the centre of which has Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 21''$. been almost entirely removed. 30 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Description : This group of four bowl-barrows is known as Gally Hills (6" O.S. Map, 3rd Edition) or Galley hills (Gough's *Camden's Britannia*, p. 178). For a similar barrow-name Galley Low, Brassington, Derbyshire, may be quoted (Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 291). Walter Johnson (*Byways in British Archæology*, p. 68) suggests that "Gallows" or "Galley" Hills may sometimes indicate the former position of a gallows, and a gibbet is said to have stood near these barrows at one time. The barrows, which are on a golf-course, are in bad condition, and it is well that they have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. A few years ago a skeleton of unknown date was found during the construction of a bunker near or in one of the Gally Hills (? perhaps No. 1).

Literature : Gough's Ed. of *Camden's Britannia*, p. 178.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 584.

Archæologia, Vol. IX, p. 104.

Johnson and Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, p. 68.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 222.

Bawtree, *Banstead Downs*, 3rd Ed., 1920, p. 15.

PRESTON HAWE.

6" O.S. Map 19 S.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 1''$. Parish : Banstead.

Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 35''$. Soil : Chalk (?)

Situation : North of a pond and north of Preston Lane.

Site visited 12th July 1931.

Description : A steep circular bowl-shaped mound, 45 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, around which are traces of a deep and wide ditch. Its origin and purpose appear to be unknown, but it is doubtful whether it is a barrow.

"MR. BUCKLE'S ESTATE"

6" O.S. Map 19 {N.W.
S.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 30''$ – $51^{\circ} 19' 30''$ } approxi- Parish : Ewell or Banstead.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 0''$ – $0^{\circ} 15' 0''$ } mate. Soil : Chalk (?)

Situation : Near Buckle's Gap, north of Tattenham Corner Railway Station

Site visited 12th July 1931, and 18th February 1934.

Description : It is known vaguely that a number of barrows existed formerly near Buckle's Gap and Rose Bushes. Some or all of them are marked on a (? seventeenth-century) plan of Mr. Buckle's Estate published in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIV, Plate 2, and also in Sir Henry Lambert's *History of Banstead*, Vol. II. On this plan are marked twelve barrows, one of which is on Preston Downs and is surmounted by a cross. All these barrows appear to have been destroyed.

The following quotation is taken from Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 581 :

"In an ancient and very rudely drawn plan of part of Mr. Buckle's estate, seven Barrows are placed close together in a line running from N.E. to S.W., and at the S.W. end is one considerably larger ; at small distances from the latter are two large ones and one smaller. This land was open down till about 75 years ago (*i.e.* about 1725—L.V.G.) when it was inclosed, and the plow has levelled the seven, but the other three remain. Rains barrow is named in the Court Rolls as a boundary of the Manor of Banstead, but this must be different from those above mentioned."

Referring to litigation of 1740, Sir Henry Lambert (*History of Banstead*, Vol. II, pp. 80–81) quotes contemporary references to "the three knowls or little hills where the parishes of Ewell, Cuddington and Banstead meet in a point," and to "a place called . . . the Long Hill, where there are now two knowles, and where there was

formerly three knowles." These sites are on O.S. 19 N.W., and a Pagan Saxon skeleton was found near the Ewell-Cuddington-Banstead boundary a few years ago (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 91). At present the three boundaries join at *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 19' 42''$ and *Long.* $0^{\circ} 13' 5''$.

TUMBLE BEACON.

6" O.S. Map 19 S.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 58''$. *Parish* : Banstead.

Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 57''$. *Soil* : Chalk (?).

Situation : N.E. of Nork Park, and about a mile south of Banstead Railway Station.

Site visited 12th July 1931 and 13th November 1932.

Description : This large bowl-shaped mound is between 110 and 120 feet in diameter and about 15 feet high, and is situated in a private garden. A path and a rockery border have been constructed around the east side of the earthwork. Whether the whole mound was originally constructed as a beacon, or was originally a barrow which was later used as a beacon, remains to be revealed by excavation. According to Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 581, "in 1594 William Merland (then owner of Burrough) was appointed to receive £40 of the High Constables of the Hundred of Kingston etc., for wages of persons watching this Beacon." The site is marked "Beacon Clump" on Bryant's Map of Surrey, 1823, and "Tumble Beacon" on 1" O.S. Sheet 286, 1878, and on 6" O.S. Map, 2nd Edition.

E. A. Downman, a very experienced student of earthworks of this type, compared it with Farley Mount, Hampshire.

Literature : Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 53.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 581.

Downman, E. A., *Ancient Earthworks in Surrey* (B.M. Add. MSS. 37973), p. 60.

Lambert, Sir Henry, *History of Banstead*, Vol. I, p. 253.

Johnson and Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, p. 68. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. xiv.

Hobson, J. M., *The Book of the Wandle*, 1924, p. 190.

FARTHING OR FAIRDEAN DOWNS.

6" O.S. Map 20 S.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 18' 2''$ – $51^{\circ} 18' 33''$. *Parish* : Coulsdon.

Long. $0^{\circ} 8' 2''$ – $0^{\circ} 8' 10''$. *Soil* : Chalk.

Situation : This group of grave-mounds is scattered along the top of Farthing Downs from north to south.

Site visited 18th October 1930 and 25th October 1931.

Description : These bowl-barrows are in three groups, and are marked differently on the three editions of 6" O.S. Map (1867, 1895 and 1910). Sketches based on these editions of 6" O.S. Maps are shown in Fig. 2, together with a survey made by the writer in 1931.

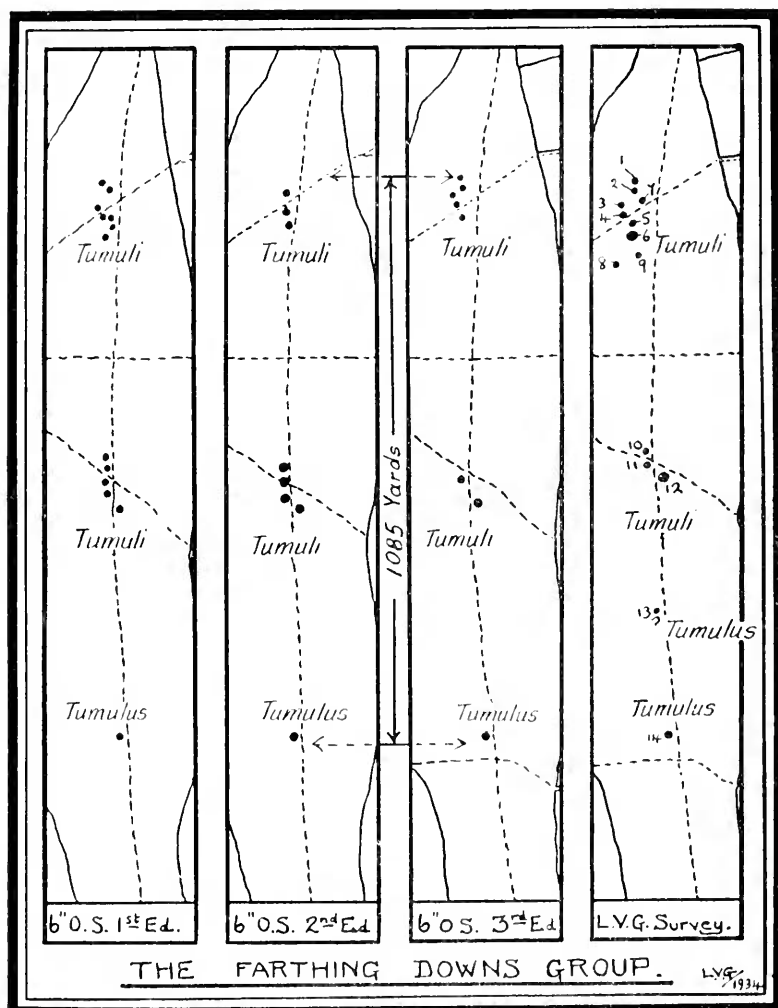


FIG. 2.

The first three figures are based on the Ordnance Survey Maps, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Measurements of Barrows marked on 1931 Plan.

Number.	Diameter in feet.	Height in feet.	Shape.	Other Details.
1	24	1	Low bowl	
2	27	1	"	
3	19	1	"	Hollow in centre
4	18	1	"	
5	18	1	"	Hollow in centre
6	39	2	"	" "
7	18	1	"	" "
8	24	1	"	" "
9	12	? Vague	Vague	" Doubtful "
10	18	1	Low bowl	
11	21	1	"	
12	40	1	"	
13	D o u b t f u l			
14	37	1	Poorly preserved	Hollow in centre

Ditches are not visible around any of these barrows: they have probably all been under plough in the distant past.

One of these mounds was opened about 1760 and a skeleton found (Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 448).

In 1871 Mr. J. W. Flower made a more scientific examination of the Farthing Downs group and all the barrows he opened there were shown to be Saxon, and yielded extended skeletons, some with grave goods including iron knives, an iron sword, bucket and shield-boss. These finds are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Croydon Public Library.

Literature: S.A.C., Vol. VI, p. 108.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 448.

Anderson, J. C., *Saxon Croydon*, pp. 83-6.

V.C.H., *Surrey*, Vol. I, pp. 264-5.

HEATH BROW.

6" O.S. Map 22 S.W.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 17.5''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 49' 2''$.

Parish: Farnham.

Soil: Upper Bagshot Sand.

2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 17''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 49' 1''$.

3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 16''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 49' 0''$.

Situation: Just on the Surrey side of the Surrey-Hampshire border, and south-west of Cæsar's Camp.

Site visited 4th March 1934.

Description: These three bowl-barrows are part of a group, the remainder being in Hampshire. Those in Surrey are badly preserved and not marked on the maps.

1. A rather vague mound, 20 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, perhaps intact.
2. A gorse-covered mound, 24 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, with a large cavity in the centre.
3. This mound is very thickly covered with gorse and the measurements (20 feet in diameter and 3 feet high) are only rough.

BULLSWATER COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 23 NW/NE.

Parish : Pirbright.

Soil : Bracklesham Beds (?).

Situation : North of Merristwood Cottage and south of the road from Rickford to Stanford Common.

Sites visited 6th November 1932.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 48''$
 Long. $0^{\circ} 37' 45-48''$ } approximate.

Description : An earth-ring, consisting of a platform 90 feet in diameter surrounded by a ditch about 10 feet wide and 2-3 feet deep. The ditch is filled with reeds.

2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 50''$
 Long. $0^{\circ} 37' 42-46''$ } approximate.

Description : An earth-ring, consisting of a platform about 108 feet in diameter surrounded by a ditch 10-12 feet wide and 3 feet deep filled with reeds.

Both these ringworks are covered thickly with scrub which renders inspection difficult. No bank is visible either inside or outside the ditch of these examples, and they are therefore ditch-rings rather than earth-rings.

Inspection under necessarily difficult conditions led me to think that the ringworks are probably not circular, and probably not barrows. They belong to a class of earth-rings the period and purpose of which appear to be unknown.

Literature : Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 234.

WHITMOOR COMMON (Late Bronze Age Barrows).

6" O.S. Map 23 N.E.

Parish : Worplesdon.

Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Sites visited 6th November 1932 and 4th March 1934.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 12''$.
 Long. $0^{\circ} 35' 9''$.

Description : A small round barrow, 45 feet in diameter and about 1-2 feet high, situated about 250 yards west of the bridge near Mount Pleasant. The mound is hollow in the centre, and very dilapidated. There may be a slight trace of surrounding ditch. This barrow may have been opened by Pitt-Rivers (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 28) and yielded three Late Bronze Age "bucket" urns. It is not certain

whether these urns containing burnt bones were the primary or secondary burials. The urns are in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford.

2. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 16' 23''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 34' 15''$.

Description : Apparently a barrow of a type intermediate between bell and disc. The berm is well preserved, but the mound is very dilapidated, bracken-covered and burrowed; surrounding the berm is a ditch filled with reeds, and outside this is a bank. The ditch is interrupted on the south-east by a causeway. This example is situated in the extreme eastern corner of Whitmoor Common, east of the railway.

Dimensions : Diameter of mound . . . 40 feet.
 Width of berm . . . 12 „
 Width of ditch . . . 8 „
 Width of outer bank . . 12 „ (present on west side only).
 Height of mound . . . 2 „
 Depth of ditch . . . 1-2 „
 Height of outer bank . . 1-1½ „

This barrow was opened by Pitt-Rivers (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 27-9, no. 2) : " In the centre a small hole was clearly seen where no doubt a burnt body had been deposited." Very near this hole were found two cinerary urns of the bucket type, but it is not certain whether these were primary or secondary; they are in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford.

Literature for both examples : *British Association Report*, 1877, Anthropology, pp. 116-17.

S.A.C., Vol. XXXV, pp. 27-9.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 83-4 and 240.

WHITMOOR COMMON (Saxon Grave-mounds).

6" O.S. Map 23 N.E.

Lat. Possibly $51^{\circ} 16' 29-31''$.

Parish : Worplesdon.

Long. Possibly $0^{\circ} 34' 40-45''$.

Soil : Bagshot Sand.

Exact Situation not known for certain.

Site visited 6th November 1932 and 4th March 1934.

Description : After describing the Late Bronze Age barrows on Whitmoor Common in *British Association Report*, 1877, p. 117, Pitt-Rivers went on to describe six Saxon grave-mounds opened by him in the same locality. They yielded " burnt bones, an iron Saxon knife, and other remains," which led Pitt-Rivers to assign the mounds to between A.D. 500 and 600. On the common south-west of Poor Jack's Wood and east of the railway-line are some vague mounds which may be the remains of these barrows.

Literature : *British Association Report*, 1877, Anthropology Section, p. 117.

MERROW DOWNS.

6" O.S. Map 24 S.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' - 51^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Parish : Merrow.

Long. $0^{\circ} 30' 30'' - 0^{\circ} 32'$. Soil : Chalk.

Situation : South-east of Levylsdene, and in or (more probably) near Walnut Tree Bottom.

Site visited 11th February 1934.

Description : The site of this barrow was probably on the golf-course on Merrow Downs, but the barrow may have been levelled when the golf-course was laid out, as a careful search over these downs revealed no sign of the mound. This barrow was opened by Pitt-Rivers sometime before 1873, and in it he found "a British urn" and a number of holes in the floor of the mound. Major G. W. G. Allen has recently seen a possible barrow-circle from the air, located on or near Merrow Downs.

Literature : S.A.C., Vol. XIII, p. 27.

Jour. R. Anth. Inst., Vol. VI, p. 281.

LEATHERHEAD DOWNS.

6" O.S. Map 25 N.E.

Parish : Leatherhead. Soil : Chalk.

Situation : A group of four barrows marked on 6" O.S. Map, no. 1, west of Ermyng Street and nos. 2-4 east thereof.

Sites visited 6th December 1931.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 43''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 18''$.

This is the only barrow in the group recognizable as such. It is situated in the grounds of Cherkley Court. The mound is about 53 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 feet high, and no encircling ditch is visible. The whole mound is covered with vague hummocks and hollows. This barrow was opened about 1928 or 1929 by boys from St. John's School, Leatherhead, superintended by a master, but I learn from the school authorities that nothing of note was found. This barrow is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Very near this spot some sepulchral urns, one with impressed zig-zag ornament (? Middle Bronze Age), were found by Capt. W. A. B. French of the Ordnance Survey in 1868. (Information kindly supplied by the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.) This barrow is illustrated on Plate IX.

2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 42''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 8''$.

3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 43''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 2''$.

Barrows 2 and 3 are marked on 6" O.S. Maps of 1868 and 1913, but were not visible to Walter Johnson about 1904, and were not visible to the writer in 1931.

4. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 10' 43''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 17' 58''$.

This mound is nearly destroyed; vestiges were seen by W. Johnson about 1904 and by L.V.G. in 1931. On the site W. Johnson found a piece of pottery, "coarse and friable, and small pieces of flint stood out markedly from the soft matrix."

Literature: Johnson and Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, pp. 68-9.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 232.

STANDARD HILL.

6" O.S. Map 25 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.W.} \\ \text{S.W.} \end{array} \right.$

Lat. $51^{\circ} 15' 50''-60''$ } approximate.

Parish: Eflingham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 24'-0^{\circ} 24' 15''$ } *Soil*: Chalk.

Situation: Somewhere on Standard Hill, near the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. Exact site not known.

Site visited January 1933 and 11th February 1934.

Description: In *Gentlemen's Magazine Library*, Topography, Part XII, p. 14, we are told that "on Standard Hill . . . is a large tumulus where bones have been found." In Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 688, we are informed that in 1758 the bones of four or five human bodies were found a short distance away from the barrow.

A careful search was made for this mound on two occasions by the writer, but without success.

Literature: *Gentlemen's Magazine Library*, Topography, Part XII, p. 14.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. I, p. 482, and Vol. II, pp. 688 and 708.

Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 85.

BOX HILL, No. 1.

6" O.S. Map 25 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 50''$.

Parish: Dorking Rural.

Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 30''$.

Soil: Chalk, covered by clay-with-flints.

Situation: Half a mile north of Boxhill Farm, and immediately south of the metalled road west of Upper Boxhill Farm.

Site visited 10th July 1932 and 11th March 1934.

Description: The mound is about 45 feet in diameter and is partly surrounded by a ditch 9 feet wide and one foot deep, which is not visible on the southern and lower slope. The height of the mound is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the road level to the north, and about 7 feet above the ground level to the south. This earthwork appears to be a barrow of the usual bowl shape, but its nature can be determined definitely only by excavation. (See Plate IX.)

BOX HILL, No. 2.

6" O.S. Map 25 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 54''$.

Parish : Mickleham-Dorking Rural Boundary.

Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 3''$.

Soil : Chalk, capped by clay-with-flints.

Situation : Two hundred yards west-north-west of Upper Boxhill Farm.

Site visited 11th March 1934.

Description : A bowl-shaped barrow 63 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height, covered with trees. It may be intact. The writer was first informed of this barrow by Dr. W. Hooper.

REIGATE HEATH.

6" O.S. Map 26 S.W.

Parish : Reigate.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : South of the road from Reigate to Buckland, and north-east of the Windmill.

Sites visited 28th June 1931.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 24''$. A bowl-barrow, 90 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, situated on an elevated part of the heath.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 35''$.
2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 23''$. A bowl-barrow, 108 feet in diameter and 8-9 feet high. (See Plate VIII.)
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 38''$.
3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 22''$. A bowl-barrow, 75 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 41''$.
4. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 20''$. A bowl-barrow, 78 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 39''$.
5. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 16''$. A platform-shaped mound, 60 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet high.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 34''$.
6. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 18''$. A small flat mound, 27 feet in diameter and less than 1 foot high. This mound is situated on a trackway and has a small cavity in the centre.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 36''$.
7. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 13''$. A platform-shaped mound, 50 feet in diameter and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.
Long. $0^{\circ} 13' 30''$.

N.B.—Among the barrows on the heath are one or two earth-rings, which are afforestation circles and must not be mistaken for ring-barrows.

Nos. 1 to 4 are unquestionably barrows ; nos. 5 to 7 are probably barrows, but there may be an element of doubt about them.

Excavation : Some of the Reigate Heath barrows (nos. 1 to 4) were opened in 1809 and yielded cinerary urns of Middle Bronze Age. Pygmy flint implements have been found on and around these barrows by Dr. W. Hooper.

Literature : *Archæologia*, Vol. XVII, p. 325.

S.A.C., Vols. XXXV, pp. 12-13, and XXXVII, Part 2, p. 238.
Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 69 and 234.



Section of Barrow No. 1, Box Hill.



Leatherhead Downs No. 1.



The Mount, Barrow Green, Oxted.

GODSTONE.

6" O.S. Map 27 S.E.

Parish : Godstone.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : Nos. 1 and 2 are in the field known as Hilly Field north of Godstone Green ; the site of no. 3 is on the western border of the green, on the road from the Priory to Ivy Mill.

Sites visited 6th March 1932.

Description :

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 58''$. A large circular bowl-shaped mound, used as a Long. $0^{\circ} 4' 5''$. trigonometrical station by the Ordnance Surveyors, and as a windmill stead previously. The site of this windmill is marked by a circular depression on the top of the mound. A windmill is marked on this mound on 6" O.S. Map, 1st Edition, 1868-69. This mound is about 120 feet in diameter and 8-10 feet high.
2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 53''$. A shapeless and very badly preserved mound, Long. $0^{\circ} 4' 3''$. of doubtful origin.
3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 50''$. Site of a barrow, marked on 6" O.S. Map, 1st Long. $0^{\circ} 4' 6''$. Edition, 1868-69.

There is said to have been another barrow in this group, perhaps on Godstone Green, but the exact position appears to be unknown.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are marked on 6" O.S. 1st Edition, nos. 1 and 2 are marked on 6" O.S. 2nd Edition, but none of the sites are marked on 6" O.S. 3rd Edition.

Literature : *Gentlemen's Magazine Library*, Topography, Part XII, p. 30.

Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 322.

Shoberl, *Beauties of England and Wales*, Surrey, p. 140.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 69.

Lambert, *Godstone*, pp. 10-11.

THE MOUNT, BARROW GREEN.

6" O.S. Map 27 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 15' 23''$.

Parish : Oxted.

Long. $0^{\circ} 1' 18''$.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : South of Priory Lane and 150 yards south of Barrowgreen Farm.

Site visited 6th March 1932.

Description : "The Mount" is a very large bowl-shaped mound, about 200 feet in diameter and perhaps 30 feet high. On the top is a flat area about 20 feet in diameter. If sepulchral, this mound is one of the largest barrows in England, but its nature is very doubtful. It may be a natural rise converted into a barrow. It is believed to be very largely natural. (See Plate X.)

On early maps, "Farrow Green" (obviously a misprint for Barrow Green) is marked on maps by Seller, Oliver and Palmer (1680 ?), Saxton

(1600), and Morden (1605). "Barrows Green" appears on maps by Senex (1729), Bowen (1749), Rocque (1768-72), Bowles and Dury (1771), and Cary (1785). "Barrow Green" appears on later maps by Lindley & Crosley (1793), Bryant (1823), and J. and C. Walker (1835).

An amusing reference appears in the Index to Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 817: "Barrow Green—so called from a large Barrow thrown up by the Danes"!

Literature: Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, pp. 322 and 817.

S.A.C., Vol. V, p. xxvi.

F.C.H. Surrey, Vol. IV, p. 312.

Johnson and Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, p. 70.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 69 and 234.

THE SOLDIER'S RING.

6" *O.S. Map 30 N.E.*

Lat. $51^{\circ} 12' 28''$.

Parish: Seale.

Long. $0^{\circ} 44' 23''$.

Soil: Hythe Beds (?).

Situation: On Crooksbury Hill, south of The Sands.

Site visited 29th November 1931.

Description: A roughly circular mound comprising a central platform 150 feet in diameter, surrounded on the north by a berm 18 feet wide at the widest part. The mound or platform is 4 feet above the berm which is raised considerably above the sloping ground to the north.

The earthwork is clearly a natural hill altered in shape by human agency, but its period and purpose are both unknown. Some Bronze Age implements were found nearby in 1857.

Literature: Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 228.

On Botany Hill, west of the Soldier's Ring (*Lat.* $51^{\circ} 12' 30''$ and *Long.* $0^{\circ} 44' 49''$) is another earthwork of similar type but not so well formed.

LITTLEWORTH CLUMPS.

6" *O.S. Map 30 N.E.*

1. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 12' 31''$.

Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

2. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 12' 23''$. Doubtful barrows very thickly covered in growth.

Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 21''$.

Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XI, p. 64.

CROOKSBURY COMMON.

6" *O.S. Map 30 S.E.*

Lat. $51^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Parish: Seale.

Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 30''$ } approximate.

Soil: Hythe Beds (?).

Situation: Between Long Hill and the triple barrow on Turner's Hill.

Site visited with Dr. Hooper, 29th November 1931.

Description : Two bowl-barrows, close to each other, which were found by Dr. Hooper. Each example is about 80 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.

TRIPLE BELL-BARROW ON TURNER'S HILL.

6" O.S. Map 30 S.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 11' 48''$. *Parish* : Elstead.

Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 15''$. *Soil* : Hythe Beds (?).

A full account of this fine earthwork, with plan and photographs, is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL, pp. 58-60 and Plate 13.

THE BARROWS, CHARLESHILL.

6" O.S. Map 30 S.E.

Parish : Farnham Royal. *Soil* : Hythe Beds (?).

Situation : In the garden of the residence known as "The Barrows."

Site visited 29th November 1931, by kind permission of the owner, Mr. Baring.

Description : There are said to be five barrows in this group, all of which are marked on 6" O.S. Map, 1st Edition, 1870-1, but none of which are marked on 6" O.S. Map, 3rd Edition. They are all thickly covered with rhododendrons and other shrubs, and are scarcely visible.

1. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 27''$. Opened in 1870 by Rev. C. Kerry. "This barrow, like the rest, appears to have been formed of small layers of sand of varying hues, apparently brought from different localities, and deposited in small quantities on the mound." No burial was found.

2. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 26.5''$.
Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 40''$.

3. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 26.5''$.
Long. $0^{\circ} 43' 40.5''$.

4. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 26''$. Opened by Rev. C. Kerry in 1870, who described *Long.* $0^{\circ} 43' 41''$. it as the only bowl barrow of the group. The only find was a calcined flint.

5. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 26''$. Opened by Rev. C. Kerry in 1870: nothing *Long.* $0^{\circ} 43' 42''$. found.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. VII, pp. 192-3.

THE HOG'S BACK.

6" O.S. Map 31 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 31''$. *Parish* : Puttenham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 40' 24''$. *Soil* : Chalk.

Situation : Immediately south of the road along the Hog's Back, and east of the 5th Milestone from Farnham and Guildford.

Site visited 19th July 1931.

Description : This barrow has been destroyed. It was opened in 1817 and contained coins, pottery, and a skull, according to *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII, pp. 153-4.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII, pp. 153-4.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 234.

[N.B.—Ordnance Survey Air-photographs 245 and 60229 reveal possible ploughed barrows near the Hog's Back and Wanborough.]

FROWSBURY.

6" *O.S. Map* 31 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 12''$.

Parish : Puttenham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 39' 19''$.

Soil : Hythe Beds (?).

Situation : On Puttenham Heath.

Site visited 20th December 1931.

Description : This bowl-barrow is situated on a golf-course and a tee has been constructed on top of the mound. On the barrow are a flagstaff and a stone commemorating the visit of Queen Victoria to the spot in 1857. The mound is about 135 feet in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and is surrounded by a ditch 8 feet wide and 1 foot deep. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII, p. 153.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 69.

EARTH-RING ON PUTTENHAM HEATH.

6" *O.S. Map* 31 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 10''$.

Parish : Puttenham.

Long. $0^{\circ} 39' 21''$.

Soil : Hythe Beds (?).

Situation : About 100 yards south of Frowsbury.

Site visited 20th December 1931.

Description : A roughly circular earth-bank with outer ditch, about 60 feet in diameter. This earthwork is of unknown period and purpose, and is of the same type as the earth-rings near St. Martha's and on Bullswater Common.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. XII, p. 153.

TYTING.

6" *O.S. Map* 32 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 36''$.

Parish : St. Martha.

Long. $0^{\circ} 32' 13''$.

Soil : Chalk.

Situation : West of Tyting Farm.

Site visited 13th December 1931 and on subsequent occasions.

Description : This circular mound, which is tree-covered, is 40 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, and is surrounded by a ditch. Although this circle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, inspection on several occasions leads me to think that it may be no more than a ditch and bank thrown up at the time the trees were planted on the hill.

Literature : *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 17.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 241.

ST. MARTHA'S EARTH-RINGS.

6" O.S. Map 32 N.W.

Parish : St. Martha. Soil : Chalk.

Situation : South of St. Martha's Church.

Site visited 13th December 1931.

1. Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 24''$. The southern part is destroyed by a reservoir.
Long. $0^{\circ} 31' 40''$. The bank is 1 foot above the ditch. The ring-work is about 100 feet in diameter.
2. Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 25''$. The diameter is about 105 feet and the bank is
Long. $0^{\circ} 31' 38''$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ditch.
3. Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 25''$. The diameter is about 105 feet, and the bank is
Long. $0^{\circ} 31' 36''$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ditch.

In all three examples the ditch is outside the bank, and the earth-works are best preserved at the northern and higher part. They are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Literature : S.A.C., Vol. XII, p. 151.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, pp. 235 and 241.Johnson, W., *Byways of British Archæology*, p. 195.Johnson, W., *Folk-Memory*, p. 336.

S.A.C., Vol. XXIX, p. 152. (Account of find of a Saxon urn in this locality, possibly near or in one of the earth-rings.)

NEWLANDS CORNER.

6" O.S. Map 32 N.W.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 55''$. Parish : Albury.Long. $0^{\circ} 30' 11''$. Soil : Chalk.

Situation : Immediately east of Newlands Corner.

Site visited 13th December 1931 and 11th February 1934.

Description : This bowl-barrow is 60 feet in diameter and 4-5 feet high, and has a large hollow in the centre. It was not opened by Pitt-Rivers, as has sometimes been stated. (See Plate XI.)

Literature : S.A.C., Vol. XXXIV, p. 62 ; also Vol. XII, p. 155.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 232.

WESTON WOOD.

6" O.S. Map 32 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 26''$. Parish : Albury.Long. $0^{\circ} 29' 21''$. Soil : Chalk (?).

Situation : In the eastern part of the wood.

Site visited 11th February 1934.

Description : A large flat-topped mound, 5 feet high and about 135 feet in diameter. In type it resembles The Soldier's Ring on Crooksbury Hill, and another earthwork on Botany Hill nearby. The earthwork is perhaps too large for a barrow, and falls into no recognized barrow-type. It may or may not be ancient.

Literature : S.A.C., Vol. XXXIV, p. 62.

THE HALLAMS, BLACKHEATH.

6" O.S. Map 32 S.II.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 12' 2''$.

Parish : Womersh.

Long. $0^{\circ} 30' 51''$.

Soil : Folkestone Beds (?).

Situation : The site of this destroyed barrow is in the garden of the house known as "the Hallams."

Site visited 13th December 1931.

[A full account of this barrow, which yielded a cinerary urn of bucket shape, is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 26-7.]

DEERLEAP WOOD.

6" O.S. Map 33 N.II.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 12''$.

Parish : Wotton.

Long. $0^{\circ} 23' 55''$.

Soil : Lower Greensand.

[A full account of this barrow, which is intermediate between bell and disc types, is given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XL, pp. 62-4.]

MILTON HEATH.

6" O.S. Map 33 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 38''$.

Parish : Dorking.

Long. $0^{\circ} 20' 55''$.

Soil : Hythe Beds.

Situation : North of Westcott Road and near Sondes Place.

Site visited 21st June 1931 and 30th October 1932.

Description : A bowl-barrow 66 feet in diameter and 5-6 feet high, covered with trees. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Literature : Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 241.

ABINGER.

6" O.S. Map 33 S.II.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 12' 6''$.

Parish : Abinger.

Long. $0^{\circ} 24' 19''$.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : West of the church, and in a private garden.

Site visited 21st June 1931.

Description : This large conical mound is about 15 feet high and between 80 and 120 feet in diameter. The mound is probably not a barrow and may be of mediæval date. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The following quotation is from the 1695 Edition of Camden's *Britannia* :

"Abinger; near the Church yard whereof is a heap or mount cast up, which some imagine to have been a small fortress rais'd by the Danes or Saxons. But to cure that mistake, it's plain enough 'twas done by neither; but by the neighbouring people, whom the high grounds on which they live put under a necessity of contriving a pond to water their cattel; and this rubbish was thrown out of that place."

It is doubtful if this explanation is correct.



Newlands Corner.



Thursley Common No. 2.

Literature : Camden's *Britannia*, 1095 Edition, p. 193.

S.A.C., Vol. XII, pp. 155 and 162.

I.C.H. *Surrey*, Vol. I, p. 250.

J. C. Cox, *Rambles in Surrey*, pp. 126-7.

Johnson, *Byways in British Archæology*, pp. 62-3.

Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 241.

FRENESHAM.

6" O.S. Map 37 N.W.

Parish : Frensham.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : On a hill-top between Frensham Great and Little Ponds.

Sites visited 27th December 1932.

1. *Lat.* 51° 9' 34". A bowl-barrow, 75 feet in diameter and 6 feet high.
Long. 0° 46' 49".
2. *Lat.* 51° 9' 30". A bowl-barrow, 75 feet in diameter and 8 feet high; surrounded by a ditch 9 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The mound has a slight dip in centre.
Long. 0° 46' 47".
3. *Lat.* 51° 9' 20". A bowl-barrow, 42 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. Signs of ditch at west. The mound is hollow in centre.
Long. 0° 46' 47".
4. *Lat.* 51° 9' 28". A bowl-barrow, 54 feet in diameter and 5½ feet high, surrounded by a ditch 8 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. The mound is hollow in centre.
Long. 0° 46' 47".

Literature : S.A.C., Vol. XII, p. 155.

THURSLEY COMMON, No. 1.

6" O.S. Map 37 N.E.

Lat. 51° 9' 35".

Parish : Thursley.

Long. 0° 42' 0".

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : Half a mile S.S.E. of Pudmore Pond.

Site visited 13th March 1932.

Description : A typical bowl-barrow, with a definite but irregular ditch, which is 1-2 feet deep and 6 feet wide. The mound is 80 feet in diameter and 6 feet high.

Literature : Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 236.

THURSLEY COMMON, No. 2.

6" O.S. Map 38 N.W.

Lat. 51° 9' 36".

Parish : Thursley-Pepper Harrow Boundary.

Long. 0° 41' 51".

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : East of the barrow on O.S. 37 N.E.

Site visited 13th March 1932.

Description : A ditched bowl-barrow, the mound of which is 75 feet in diameter and 8-9 feet high. The ditch is 7 or 8 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. At the south end of the mound is a large stone slab, probably of recent erection. This barrow is illustrated on Plate XI.

Literature : Whimster, *Archæology of Surrey*, p. 236.

WITLEY COMMON.

6" O.S. Map 38 N.W.

Parish : Witley.

Soil : Folkestone Beds.

Situation : West of the road south-east of the Half Moon Inn.

Site visited 25th February 1934.

1. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 9' 10''$. A doubtful bowl-barrow, 85 feet in diameter and
Long. $0^{\circ} 40' 54''$. 6 feet high. No ditch visible.
2. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 9' 8''$. A good bowl-shaped example, 63 feet in diameter
Long. $0^{\circ} 40' 53''$. and 6 feet high, with a large cavity in the
 centre. There is no visible ditch.
3. *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 9' 9''$. The best of the group. The mound is 90 feet in
Long. $0^{\circ} 40' 51''$. diameter and 7 feet high and is surrounded
 by a ditch 10 feet wide and 1 foot deep, which is best preserved
 on W. The mound is rather mutilated at top, and is of the
 usual bowl shape.

GOSTRODE FARM.

6" O.S. Map 45 N.E.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 5' 27''$.

Parish : Chiddingfold.

Long. $0^{\circ} 37' 35''$.

Soil : Clay (?).

Situation : Slightly east of Gostrode Farm.

Description : For a full account of this ploughed barrow, which yielded
 a skeleton and pottery vessel (? beaker), see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXV,
 pp. 3-4.

Additional Literary References : Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*,
 p. 220.

S.A.C., Vol. XXXVI, p. 122. (Account of find of flint implements
 near the barrow, and a reference to "Goldhorde" field, in or near
 which the barrow is situated.)