

WHITEHALL, CHEAM

BY

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ON the west side of Malden Road, at the corner of Park Lane, in Cheam Village, a few yards south of the Rectory, is the large and dignified timber-framed house of Whitehall.¹ This has long appeared to the writer as a building of particular importance among such houses in North Surrey and has the distinction, rare with timber houses, of a mention in Manning and Bray and all the County Histories since.

In 1963, Commander Stewart-Killick, whose family had been connected with Whitehall for over two centuries, sold the house to Sutton and Cheam Borough Council and in August 1964, the writer was consulted in an attempt to unravel its structural history. In this he would particularly like to record the helpful assistance, which he has received at all stages, from the Architect's Department of the new London Borough of Sutton.

The house was originally built about 1500 as a continuous-jetty house, had additions of a porch, staircase and attics in the middle of the sixteenth century and two large rooms at the rear in the mid-seventeenth century. It was very carefully restored about 1790, when the weatherboarding was added to the front. Alterations since have been few: mainly lavatories, bathroom and kitchen.

THE ORIGINAL BUILDING

The plan² of the house is given in Fig. 1. The names of the rooms are those in use until recently and by which the rooms will be called throughout this report. During its history most of the rooms have changed their use several times.

The main framework of the house is in oak and it is basically a 'continuous-jetty'³ house.' That is, it was built in two stories, the upstairs open to the roof and overhanging the ground floor along the whole length of both front and back. This is the earliest form of house, in this region, to be constructed with two stories throughout, the hall being purely a downstairs room. This type, while common in Essex and Suffolk, is rare in Surrey, although the Rectory at Long Ditton,⁴ demolished in the decade preceding the last war, was one of

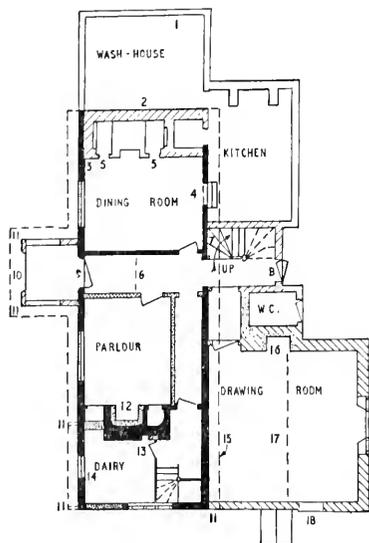
¹ Nat. Grid Ref. TQ 243638.

² In preparing this plan, the author had the use of a plan drawn by the late C. J. Marshall and produced at very small scale on p. 43 of 'History of Cheam and Sutton, published locally in 1936 (hereafter referred to as Marshall). The dimensions were individually checked and details of the whole plan corrected. The house is illustrated in *V.C.H.*, IV, 196, Marshall, and from photos by B. Alfieri in *The Courier*, Vol. 42, No. 5, May 1964.

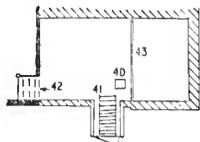
³ This type is discussed further by Mason, R. T., *Framed Buildings of the Weald* (1964), 41.

⁴ *V.C.H. Surrey*, III, 516.

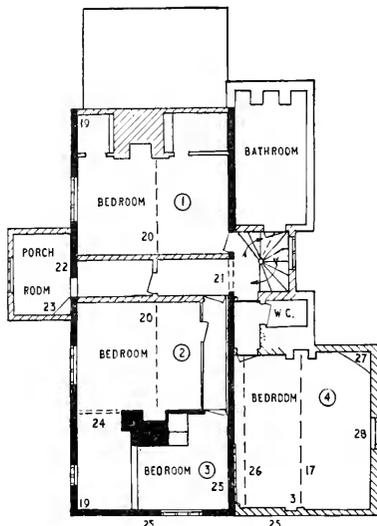
WHITEHALL



GROUND FLOOR

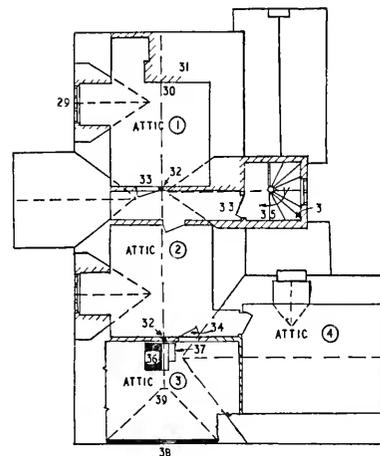


CELLAR

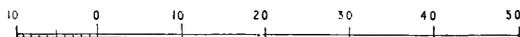


FIRST FLOOR

CHEAM



SECOND FLOOR IN ROOF



SCALE OF FEET

ORIGINAL BUILDING

16 TH. CENTURY ADDITIONS

17 TH. CENTURY ADDITION

c.1800 RESTORATIONS ETC

LATER WORK (DETAILS OMITTED)



KEY

KEY TO THE PLAN (FIG. 1)

1. Garden wall—brick with flint base.
2. Location of fleur-de-lis stone (see Fig. 3).
3. Location of iron ties.
4. Inserted door with early timbering over.
5. Cupboards masking ingie nook.
6. Beam in ceiling.
7. Close studding and overhang—also chalk-block footings under.
8. Double back door.
9. Front door with 'Tudor' Spandrils (see Fig. 4).
10. Porch door with 'Tudor' Spandrils (see Fig. 4).
11. Position of brackets.
12. Fireplace c. 1800.
13. Remains of ovens and old door.
14. Blocked original window.
15. Original overhang at rear, visible in drawing-room ceiling.
16. Fireplace reputed from West Cheam Manor.
17. Plain ceiling beam.
18. Blocked door.
19. 'Gunstocks' (see Fig. 3). (Tops of upright posts widened to locate tie-beam and wall-plate.)
20. Beam in ceiling, chamfered with stops at each end.
21. Beam in ceiling giving original wall stud positions (see Fig. 3).
22. Close studding.
23. Victorian corner cupboard.
24. Ancient partition recently removed.
25. Blocked window.
26. Original gutter-line visible in ceiling.
27. Victorian cupboard, with re-used panelled door, covered with hessian and wallpaper.
28. Sash window.
29. Dormer window containing old fastening.
30. Collar purlin continues to chimney.
31. This section of attic walled off.
32. Position of Crown Post.
33. Old door.
34. Old door with lettering.
35. Timber framing (see Fig. 3).
36. Original chimney.
37. Addition to chimney.
38. Blocked original window with sawn-off mullions.
39. Gables position.
40. Sump.
41. Modern stairs.
42. Original earth visible.
43. Modern new light partition.

these. Perhaps the most famous of all is Ellen Terry's House at Smallhythe, Kent (and this must date from very soon after the fire of 1514).

At Whitehall, the wooden framework of the walls was originally erected on foundations of chalk blocks. A few of these remain under the present stairs, but everywhere else the timbers have been underpinned in 9 inch brickwork in English Bond. The framing was in the form of close-studding, that is the timbers were arranged to give tall, thin vertical panels between them. These were filled with a wattle-work of laths and covered with a coarse straw-and-plaster mixture, often referred to as 'Rye Dough.' This framing is visible on the western wall of the north-west bedroom, on the original outer wall of the house just inside the porch room (Plate VII(a)) and at the foot of the stairs, where the overhanging ends of the joists of the first floor are also to be seen. The spacing between the centre-lines of the 7 inch wide studs is only 14 inch and the positions of the mortices may be seen in the exposed length of wall-plate at the top of the stairs (shown in Fig. 3).

A two-storey house must have been built with a fireplace and chimney from the very beginning. This is confirmed by the absence in the roof of any blackening from the smoke of an open fire. The original chimney still exists (the northern one) and it is interesting to see how this is positioned to avoid interfering with the roof timbers. Brick was used because it was fireproof, but the builders were uncertain of its strength and did not allow it to become a load-bearing part of the structure of the house. The bricks used are thin (only 10 inch rise for four courses) and bright red in colour. This fireplace would have been in the hall and in the first period this was the room to the right on entering the front door. Behind the fireplace was the first kitchen and this has remained largely in its original form and is now referred to as the dairy. In the wall of the chimney on the dairy side are two oven openings (Fig. 3). These were blocked from the inside with larger bricks sometime after the ovens were abandoned and have given rise to tales that they were aumbries of a former chapel.⁵ The framing, complete with ground-cill, can be seen in this room and there is a contemporary window, blocked only by the weatherboarding. This originally had three wooden mullions (section shown in Fig. 3), but only the centre one remains. It was not intended for use with glass and presumably was once fitted with a wooden shutter. This kitchen is much smaller in size than the usual lower end arrangements in a Wealden house and this raises doubts as to whether Whitehall was ever the house of a sizeable farm.

The ground floor had originally three rooms: the kitchen to the north; the hall on the site of the present parlour, hall and passage-way; and a third, unheated room corresponding to the present dining-room. Whereas the hall was used for eating and entertaining,

⁵ e.g. Eason, Lilian M., 'Whitehall Cheam,' *Surrey County Journal*, II (1949), 23.

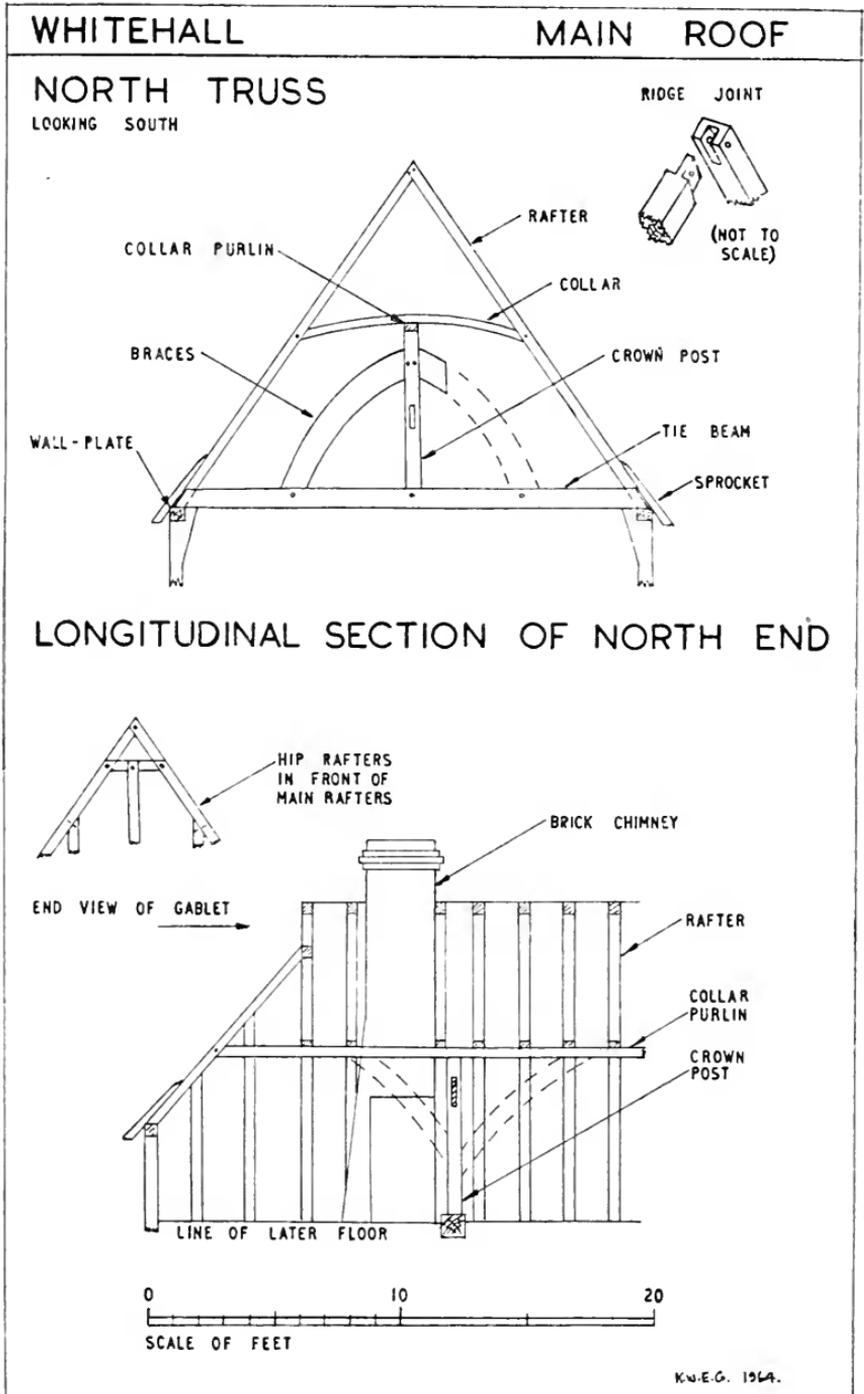


FIG. 2.—WHITEHALL. ROOF TRUSS.

this room was probably the best bedroom.⁶ The front door, which would have been in the same position as the present front door, opened directly into the hall and the back door was in line with it. In a continuous-jetty house, unlike the earlier open-hall house, these doors were usually at the opposite end to the kitchen.

It is rather difficult to decide on the division of rooms upstairs. The first floor would have been approached by a staircase, little better than a ladder, of which all trace has disappeared. Apparently there was one room above the present dairy. This would have been for storage. There are remains in the north-west corner of a window and door (Plate VII(b)) which may date from the seventeenth-century addition or may be original, providing access from outside. A similar feature still exists in hall-houses at Turk Farm, Smarden and Shirley Farm, Woodchurch (reputedly for cloth and wool storage respectively). Another window was found in the centre of the north wall. Apparently the rest of the upstairs was one large room, a storage and sleeping apartment. Two walls now divide this, forming the passage leading to the porch room. The northern one must be an addition, as shown by the inserted timbers within the attics, but the southern one might be original as it is in line with the crown-post in the roof. If it were so it would be reasonable to expect a doorway in it. No trace of this was found and presumably had it existed it would not later have been necessary to cut a new doorway into the staircase. This doorway is also very near an original window, so could not be a former outside door. The upstairs at Ellen Terry's House has one large room and on the whole this arrangement is more likely.

The roof is of Crown-post type, shown in Fig. 2, classified by Cordingley⁷ as type IIe. The crown-posts are completely plain and it is surprising how few mouldings are to be found in the house in spite of its size and good standards of construction. This appears to be a characteristic of such houses in North Surrey and has been observed at Weston Manor Farm⁸ and elsewhere. There is no ridge-piece and the tenon and mortice on the ridge joints alternate in position on successive pairs of rafters, which are laid with their wider sides horizontal.

There is a collar to each pair of rafters and these are supported by a collar-purlin, which is not pinned to the collar beams in any way, but gives longitudinal support by friction alone. These collars have distorted considerably as the timbers dried out. The collar purlin is supported in turn by two crown-posts and tie-beams, the ends of which rest between rafters on the wall-plate. The ends of the tie-beams are located on a widened upper end (or 'gunstock') of the wall-posts.

⁶ Information from inventories given by Barley, M. W., *The English Farmhouse and Cottage* (1961), 43, etc.

⁷ Cordingley, R. A., *Trans. Ancient Monuments Society*, New Series IX (1961), 73.

⁸ Gravett, K. W. E., and Mercer, T. S., *Surrey A.C.*, LXI (1962), 29.

The northern end of the roof is half-hipped and has a small gablet. The construction at this end is interesting, the collar purlin being attached to one of the rafters of the hipped end. A longitudinal section is given in Fig. 2 and this is very similar to that at Durlock Grange, Minster.⁹ As mentioned before, there is no sign of smoke blackening and the gablet could not have been needed as a smoke-exit, as is often surmised. It must have had a structural purpose, perhaps to accommodate, without weakness, the rafters meeting at the apex of the hip. The southern end of the roof has been altered and is inaccessible. It is quite likely that it also was originally half-hipped. The roof covering from the first has been in hand-made flat tiles without nibs and with square holes for wooden pegs.

Houses of the continuous-jetty type first appear at the very end of the fifteenth century and continue to be built for at least thirty years of the sixteenth. In this case, a date of about 1500 is likely, since within some forty years would have occurred a change of style and this new style is evident in the first additions to the house.

For this early period, no documentary evidence about Whitehall remains, although the connections of the manor of East Cheam, with which it was associated, with the archbishops of Canterbury, may account for the 'Kentish' feel of its shape, plan and features.

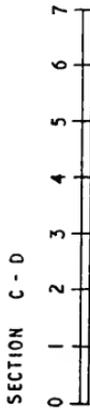
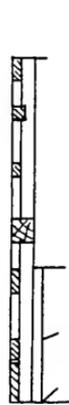
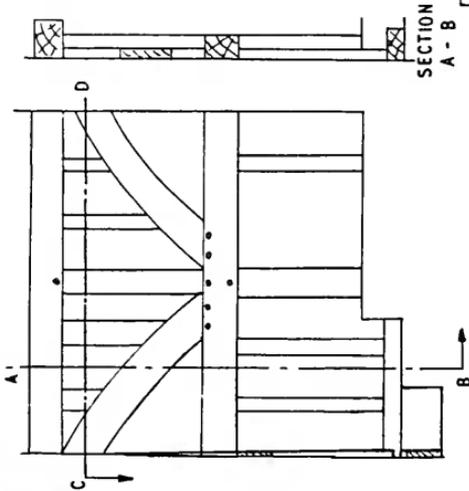
THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ADDITIONS

Sometime in the middle of the sixteenth century considerable reconstructions were carried out at Whitehall. The previously unheated room at the southern end of the ground floor was provided with a large chimney, with inglenooks, of chalk block and sandstone rubble. This was carried the whole height of the house and necessitated the end of the house being reconstructed as a gable. Exactly in the centre of the outside wall is a stone plaque of fleur-de-lis (included in Fig. 3). This may have been a re-used stone, but it was certainly deliberately placed here as an ornament.

The second major alteration was the division of the upstairs by a floor at tie-beam level, to give a series of attic rooms. These are supported on longitudinal beams, the undersides of which are chamfered with plain stops at each end. One end of each beam is supported by a chimney and the other by a transverse wall, the two transverse walls forming the passage-way to the room above the porch. This passage-way is repeated in the attic, which is divided into three rooms. In the centre of the northern-most wall is what remains of a mullioned, unglazed window which was bisected and blocked by the floor. The attics are lighted by two dormer windows, built flush with the front of the house. The timber framework of these is a later style of timbering than the original work in the house, consisting of panels approximately fifteen inches square and including re-used timbers. The windows are casements with iron frames. In the restoration of *c.* 1790, these were re-set in softwood frames and many fittings obviously date from then. However, in the

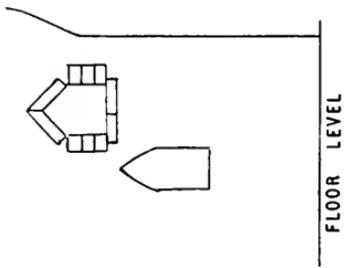
⁹ Drawings by Parkin, E. W., in K.R.O., Maidstone.

STAIRCASE FRAMING
INTERIOR ELEVATION OF NORTH WALL AT
TOP OF STAIRCASE



WHITEHALL

OVEN
IN DAIRY



MULLION &
MORTISE FROM
DAIRY WINDOW



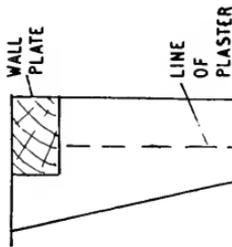
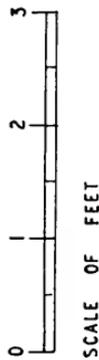
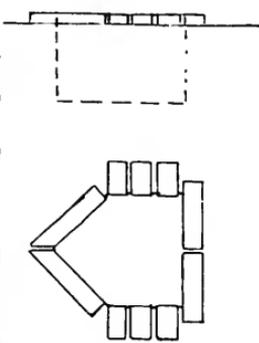
STONE ON
OUTER WALL



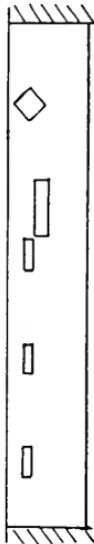
DETAILS

'GUNSTOCK'
AT TOP OF CORNER
POST

UPPER OVEN



WALL PLATE
EXPOSED LENGTH BY STAIRS -
VIEW OF UNDERSIDE



KN.E.G. 1964.

FIG. 3.—WHITEHALL. DETAILS.

southern dormer window is a fastener, shown in Fig. 5, and this may well date from the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century.¹⁰ Dating of these fasteners is difficult. While all are basically similar in pattern, small variations may be significant, hence it was decided to include a drawing. The provision of glass windows at this date was an innovation and points to the importance of this house or its owner.

To provide access to the attics a wooden newel-staircase was added at the back of the house, behind the original position of the back door, which was moved to under the staircase. Constructed around the vertical post, five inches in diameter, the stairs are made of planks and the uppermost storey show very interesting framing (Fig. 3). That the staircase was an addition is proved on the first floor, where the wall-plate is now visible from the underside (Fig. 3). This shows that studding and part of a window were removed when the staircase was added.

The attic door, at the top of the stairs, is original and two other attic doors (and also one in the dairy) are of the same vertical plank construction. One in the attic retains an eighteenth-century latch and another has several inscriptions (Plate VIII(b)). These include 'Remember' and 'D.O.M.', both of which have been interpreted as signs of an occupant with Royalist sympathies.¹¹ Much of the attic floor boarding is original.

The porch was also added at this time. This was undoubtedly added for show and has very close studding (4 inch spacing) under the weather-boarding. The little room above is supported on two dragon-beams on an archway below. Probably the sides of the ground floor were once walled, with windows or balustrades. The floor is paved with hard chalk slabs. The two doorways form the most distinguished feature of the old house. The hollow spandrels are of a pattern invented for Merton College, Oxford, in 1424,¹² although the type was used as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century. Closer inspection shows that they are not quite the normal style, having a square in each corner, perhaps for heraldic devices, nor are they quite the same. For these reasons both are drawn in Fig. 4. It appears that the front doorway was part of the original house and the porch door was copied. This is a more likely explanation than that both were added, as late-Tudor spandrels were usually more ornamental in character.

The dates given for these alterations vary between 1540 and 1580.¹³ These represent the limits possible as the new style of timbering used had barely arrived by 1540 and by 1580 the doorway would have looked very old fashioned for so near London. Thus a date of *c.* 1550 appears probable. Again documentary evidence does

¹⁰ Lindsay, S., *The Anatomy of English Wrought Iron* (1964), 53.

¹¹ Marshall, 43; Eason, *op. cit.*

¹² Mills, H. L., 'The Dating of Timber Houses in the Weald of Kent,' *Arch. Cant.*, XLIV (1932), 20.

¹³ The earlier date is given by Clifton-Taylor, A., *The Pattern of English Building* (1962), 57; the later date by Marshall, 43.

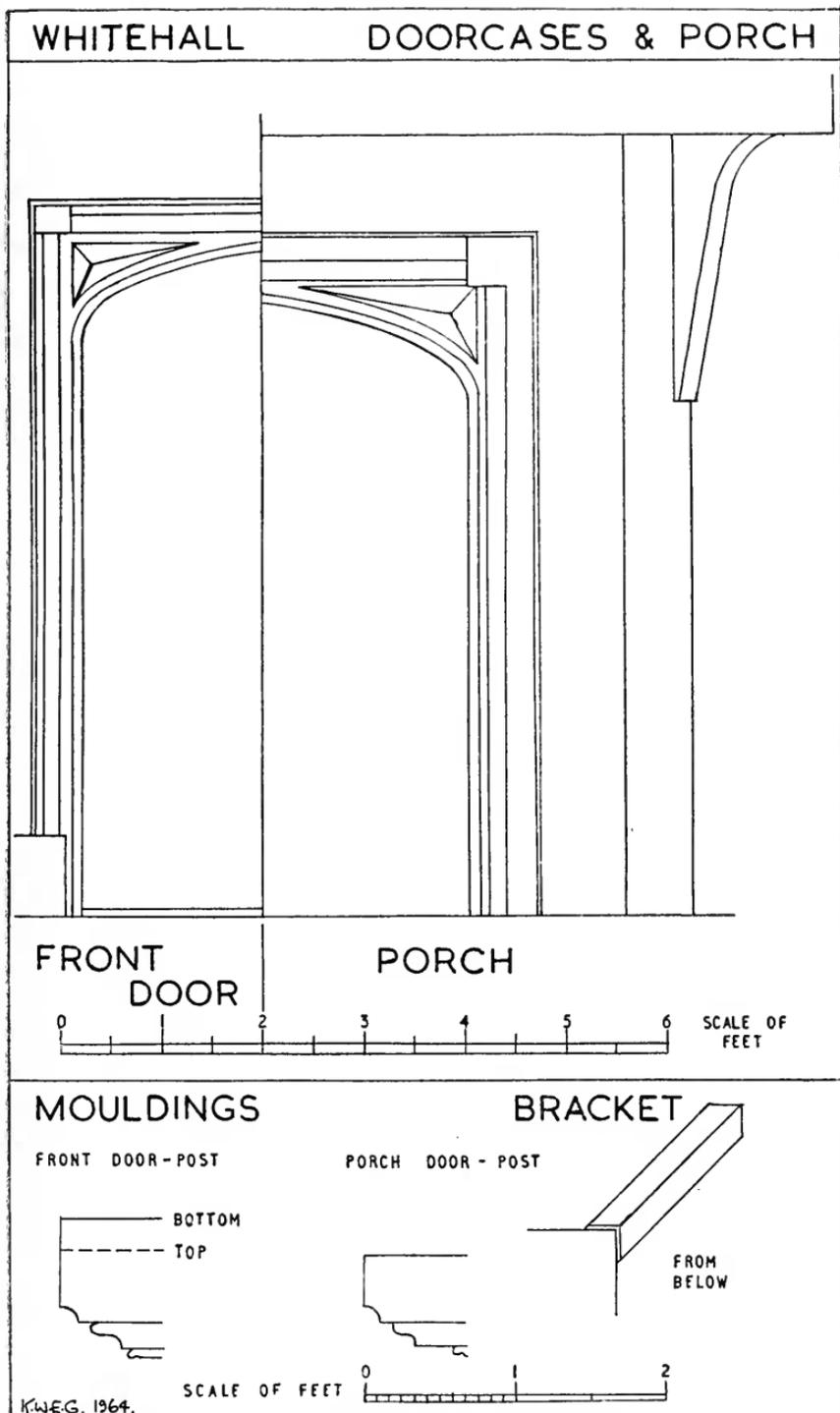


FIG. 4.—WHITEHALL. DOORCASES.

not help us. Whitehall, although just over the road from West Cheam Manor House, was part of East Cheam Manor, part of the Archbishop of Canterbury's bailiwick of Croydon. Cranmer sold the Manor to the King in 1538 and it was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court in 1540.¹⁴ In 1554, Mary granted East Cheam to the newly created Viscount Montague.

The alterations were so vast as to almost amount to a change of use and it is tempting to speculate on the size of the family or the importance of the new owner that should require such a change. Perhaps the house was used by an official at nearby Nonsuch. Certainly the demolished Merton Priory would offer a source of stone for the chimney and perhaps the idea for the ornamental fleur-de-lis stone had come from the re-use of carved stones from Merton in the Nonsuch cellars.¹⁵ There is a very long tradition, mentioned by Manning & Bray¹⁶ that the house was formerly known as 'The Council House,' because Queen Elizabeth I, out hunting one day, received some important dispatches and held an emergency Council meeting here. If this occurred it would have been in the room at the south end of the ground floor, the principal apartment since the large fireplace had been added. Walford¹⁷ repeats the story and refers to a set of fine tapestries, once in the house, but recently (c. 1860) destroyed. But this does raise a problem as to why the Queen would choose Whitehall, when West Cheam Manor House was so near. Perhaps she knew the tenant.

Another persistent story is that the house is called Whitehall because a palace official lived there and it has been surmised¹⁸ that this must have been Edmund Barrett, Sergeant of the Wine Cellar to King Charles I, to whose memory is a tablet, dated 1631, in the Lumley Chapel. This is quite possible, although there is no evidence available.

THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ADDITION

In 1646, Rev. George Aldrich, previously curate of Cheam in 1633-1644 and priest-in-charge at Crowhurst 1644-5, is reputed to have started a school in Whitehall, on losing his cure at Crowhurst in a Cromwellian purge.¹⁹ Certainly in 1665, to avoid the plague, several London gentlemen sent their sons here to be educated and this was the beginning of the famous Cheam School,²⁰ which in a mysterious way is also connected with the vault behind 5-9, Malden Road. Aldrich died in 1685 and is buried in Cheam Church. The school moved from Whitehall in 1719, achieved considerable fame in the eighteenth century and in 1934 was moved out of the district

¹⁴ *V.C.H., Surrey*, IV, 196.

¹⁵ Dent, J., *The Quest for Nonsuch* (1962), Plate 3.

¹⁶ *M. & B.*, II, 467.

¹⁷ Walford, E., *Greater London* (c. 1860), 229.

¹⁸ Marshall, 42.

¹⁹ Stewart-Killick, F. S., 'Associations of Whitehall with Cheam School,' *Sutton and Cheam Herald*, 24.3.1960.

²⁰ Marshall, 45; *V.C.H., Surrey*, III, 195.

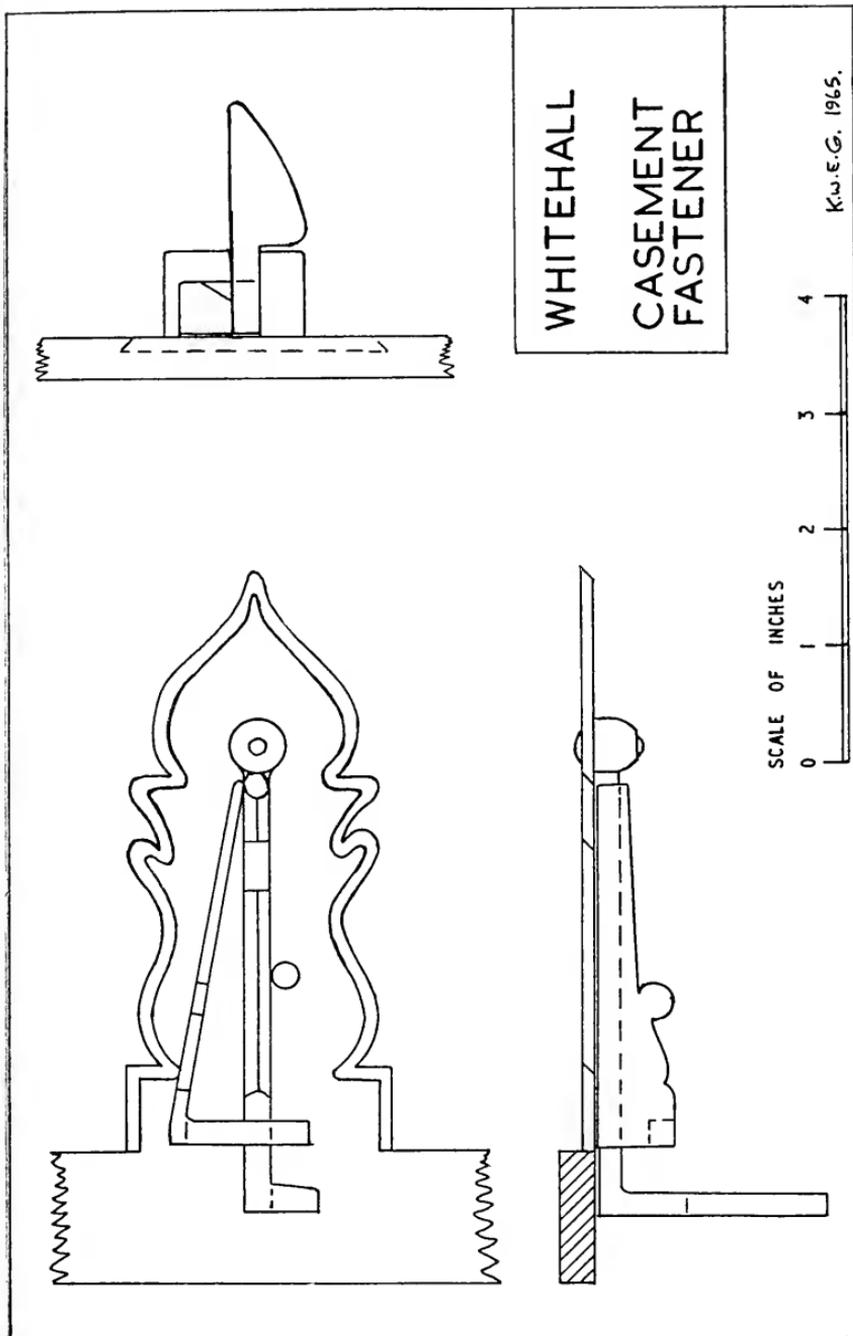


FIG. 5.—WHITEHALL, CASEMENT FASTENER.

to Beenham Court near Newbury, Berkshire, where it still flourishes. Tradition has it that the wing at the back of Whitehall was built in Aldrich's time to accommodate the school, the ground floor room, now the drawing-room, being the schoolroom and entered by an outside door.

Architectural evidence supports this view. The drawing-room originally had an entrance, now blocked in the north wall. The roof of this section has butt-side-purlins, without windbraces, and this and its general proportions date the wing to the second half of the seventeenth century.

THE RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE

Aldrich was a tenant of Bartholomew Fromonde, whose daughter Mary married Richard Walmsley. The grand-daughter of this couple, Catherine Walmsley, in 1712 married Robert, seventh Lord Petre, who died the following year, leaving her with a child, the eighth Lord Petre. She married Charles Stourton, afterwards first Earl Stourton, in 1738, but when she died in 1785 she left her Surrey estates to her grandson Robert, ninth Earl Petre. He rapidly disposed of the property, Whitehall being purchased by James Killick, whose father John Killick (1714–1764) had moved there when he married in 1741.²¹

Apparently soon after he acquired the freehold of the house, Killick must have commenced the very sympathetic restoration which it then received. The timber frame must have been in need of strengthening and iron ties were fitted to hold it together in the one or two places shown on the plan (Fig. 1). Probably the plaster had shrunk between the timbers and to make the building more weathertight and draughtproof the distinctive weather-boarding, with a three-quarter inch roll-moulding, was added (Plate 3). The windows were reframed and the majority of latches replaced. The ground floor of the north-wall was infilled with brick. Internal sash-type shutters were fitted inside the downstairs windows and a new sash window upstairs at the back. The front of the house is shown in this state in a photocopy of an early nineteenth-century watercolour in the Croydon Public Library.²² The elegant panelled front and back doors are of this time and also the back-outer door and hood. During recent repairs, it was found that one of the supports of the porch was in teak, and must have been renewed about this time.

The present dairy must have ceased to be used as the kitchen. I suspect this happened, either when the schoolroom was built or when the school moved out in 1719 and the schoolroom replaced the present dining-room as principal apartment. The present dining-room then became the kitchen, as the hood-beam across the

²¹ Stewart-Killick, F. S., 'Faculty Pews, an Interesting Survival,' *Sutton and Cheam Herald*, 20.1.1961.

²² The photograph in the collection of the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey is stated to be from an extra-illustrated copy of Brayley's *History of Surrey* in Blechingley Parish, but whereabouts now unknown.

fireplace shows the grooves where a spit-machine was once fitted. The ovens were on the right-hand side of this fireplace and replaced the ovens in the old chimney, which were now blocked from the inside with larger bricks, leaving the enigmatic recesses in the dairy. A new fireplace was inserted and a passage-way created by two new walls to form the present hall and give easy access to the dairy and the room remaining became the present parlour. At the same time a fireplace was inserted in the drawing-room and a passage-way built to reach this from the staircase. Stewart-Killick²³ has stated that the parlour fireplace was brought by his ancestor from West Cheam Manor at its demolition. This house, described by Lysons as being in a bad state of repair in 1796²⁴ was pulled down soon afterwards. The fireplace in question was reputed to have been installed in the Manor House in 1732. However, the parlour fireplace (Plate IX(a)) is very similar to some in Bloomsbury and the Soane portions of the old Bank of England (commenced 1788) and that in the drawing room (Plate IX(b)) is of an earlier type and more likely to be that from West Cheam.

LATER ALTERATIONS

Later alterations have been few. In the middle of the nineteenth century the house was again modernised, this time far less sympathetically. The doors were renewed; one was re-used for a cupboard door in the large back bedroom. This was covered with hessian and this again had several layers of wall-paper, laid on *The Times* of 7 September, 1847, which must effectively date the alterations.

Additions included a new kitchen, with a bedroom above, now used as a bath-room, and the two lavatories with a water supply from a tank in the roof. Wooden ground-floors replaced the original earth and fireplaces were put in the upstairs bedrooms, that to the middle bedroom involving an addition to the older chimney. The back bedroom chimney was rebuilt, blocking an older gable, and a passage-way was made so that the north bedroom could be reached without passing through the middle bedroom.

The spit-machine was removed and the large inglenook filled with a modern fireplace and cupboards. This room now became a dining-room with a door to the kitchen and the old ovens to the right of the fireplace were removed and a pantry was made. The space between the southern end of the house and the old boundary wall was given a lean-to roof of pantiles and became a wash-house. These additions are definitely present on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1866, but appear to be absent from the tithe-map of 1840.

²³ Stewart-Killick, F. S., 'Sarah Churchill at West Cheam Manor,' *Sutton and Cheam Herald*, 19.5.1961.

²⁴ Lysons, S., *Environs of London*, I (1796), 139.

APPENDIX

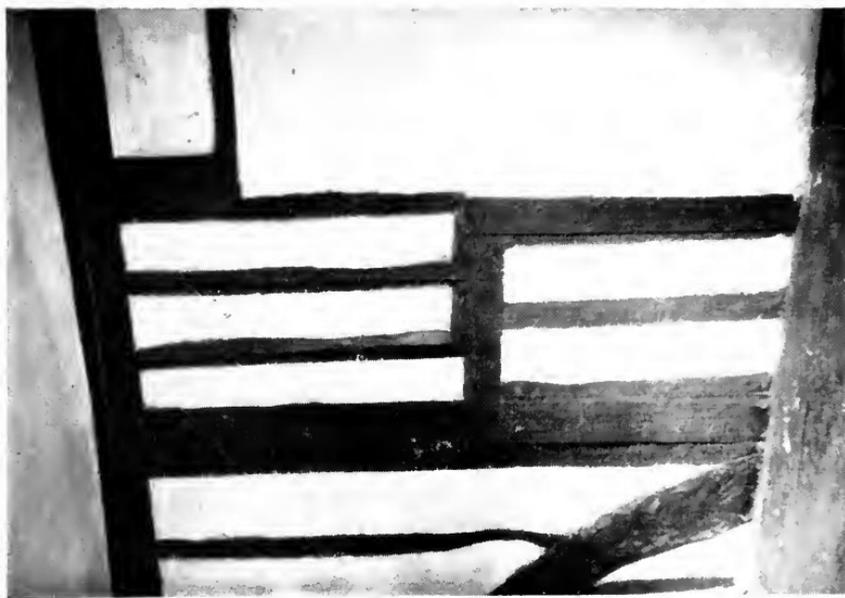
OTHER HOUSES IN CHEAM

Nonsuch (formerly Laurel) Cottage, 3 Malden Road, was first built as a simple (two room up—two room down) cottage, with a wind-braced, side-purlin roof, probably about 1600. The south wall was built of chalk blocks, very similar in type to the fragment of wall of West Cheam Manor, remaining on the south side of the churchyard. This wall was pierced some time in the early nineteenth century and two rooms (one up and one down) added to the south. Later another two rooms at the back completed the square block-plan and doubled the original accommodation. The stone-block wall still, however, divides the house and necessitates two staircases. The three, weather-boarded cottages, 5-9, Malden Road, were erected about 1800 or a little afterwards.

While studying photographs in the Croydon Public Library, the author came across some of Cheam Court Farm, demolished 1929. This was an open-hall house, with inserted chimney and probably of earlier date than 1500. Near this at Cheam Cross Roads was an old cottage of the late fifteenth century, which was repaired and moved to its present position in Malden Road.²⁵ Another medieval house remains in Church Cottage, beside the west entrance to the churchyard and probably the original rectory. A further medieval fragment remains behind some cottages in Park Lane, while in High Street is the remains of a house with chalk block and flint squares in its front wall.²⁶

²⁵ *Surrey A.C.*, XXXIV (1921), 99, and Marshall, 40.

²⁶ This was once a local style and further former examples are shown in Marshall, 13, 19 and 52.



(b) BLOCKED WINDOW AND DOOR IN THE
NORTH-WEST BEDROOM.



(a) CLOSE-STUDDING OF ORIGINAL OUTSIDE WALL, AS
NOW VISIBLE IN THE PORCH ROOM.

WHITEHALL, CHEAM.



WHITEHALL, CHEAM.

(a) ENTRANCE FRONT, SHOWING PORCH, DORMERS AND WEATHER-BOARDING.



WHITEHALL, CHEAM.

(b) INSCRIPTIONS ON DOOR IN ATTIC.



WHITEHALL, CHEAM.
(a) PARLOUR FIREPLACE.



WHITEHALL, CHEAM.
(b) DRAWING-ROOM FIREPLACE, FROM WEST CHEAM MANOR.