

the diocese of London to that of Rochester, in 1876, the living was only a perpetual curacy subordinate to Wimbledon, the latter being the mother church. In the king's books Mortlake is returned as "not in charge." From the Second General Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, ordered to be printed 15th June, 1847, it appears

It was first erected on its present site after the exchange between Archbishop Cranmer and Henry VIII., about the middle of the sixteenth century (1543). The tower consists of four storeys; the three lowermost are of flint stone in chequer work, strengthened by buttresses at the angles; the upper storey is of brick, with stone dressings, and it



MORTLAKE CHURCH.

that Mortlake was formerly a "peculiar" of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but under an Order of Council made in 1845, and ratifying certain proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the parishes of Mortlake and Wimbledon, St. Mary's Newington, Barnes, and Putney, all peculiars of the same prelate, were added to the see of London from and after January 1st, 1846.

The present church, like most of those along the valley of the Thames, has preserved only its western tower, the rest of the edifice being built of brick, in the tasteless style of the earlier Georges.

is crowned by a modern lantern and cupola. The belfry and roof are reached by a spiral staircase, terminating in a turret. Over the window above the doorway in the tower is an inscription—"Vivat Rex Henricus VIII."

The body of the church is plain and uninteresting, and has been re-built and enlarged at various periods. The ceiling is flat, divided into panels, and supported by Tuscan columns. At the east end is a Corinthian screen of oak, having in the centre a painting of the Entombment of Christ, by Vandergutch, who lived for some time at Mortlake,