

see of Sarum, was farmed out to John Methuen, who, the Quakers were willing to admit, had in some cases acted in a conciliatory spirit by allowing the tenants to enjoy their estates without the customary forms of swearing. But in 1678, it was resolved to make an exception in the case of William Withers, who thereupon received a declaration of ejection, together with a notice that if he thought fit, he might appear and plead his cause at Salisbury. The alleged ground of complaint was the Quaker's refusal to swear fealty to the crown. The impression on the minds of the aggrieved party was that the forfeited estate had attractions for Mr. Methuen recalling the story of Naboth's vineyard. A belief that the sympathies of his kinsman Robert Waylen were to some extent enlisted in the same cause rests on a tradition recorded by the late Mrs. Rowden, that he gave £50 towards the erection of the Friends' Meeting house in Devizes. How far this story is consistent with the fact that his children continued to be christened at St. James' Southbroom, Mrs. Rowden failed to explain.

In respect of the kindred family of Pound, a digression may be further made for the purpose of reviving the memory of two of its most illustrious members, namely, Dr. James Pound, and Dr. Thomas Bradley, both of them astronomers. James Pound, born Feb. 1669, in the parish of Bishops Cannings, died 16 Nov., 1724, at Wanstead in Essex, of which place he was rector. Judging by the date of his birth, we conclude him to have been brother to John Pound, Mrs. Robert Waylen's first husband. In the service of the East India Company he went to China, and was one of the few survivors of the massacre of the factory in the island of Palo-Condere in Cochin China, an account of which tragic scene Archdeacon Macdonald late of Bishops Cannings discovered among the papers of Dr. Bradley, as also the journal of the passage of the *Ross* sloop till they reached Batavia in April 1705. In the conflagration, Dr. Pound just escaped with his life, losing his entire museum of curiosities. Notwithstanding his parochial engagements at Wanstead, he became known as one of the most practical astronomers in England, both Newton and Halley making frequent application for his observations. From Sir Isaac, it has recently transpired that he received substantial com-