Swedish form, I have understood, is Brita, and the name was early found in that country.

HERMENOTRUD

WILLIAMS OF BRISTOL, ARTIST (6th S. ii. 85).

—No Williams of Bristol ever exhibited in London; but there are two from that part of the country. (A third, Williams of Bath, exhibited a portrait at the Royal Academy in 1785, and a view in 1792—no initial is given.)

T. H. Williams, a landscape painter in oil and water colour, painted chiefly views in Wales and Devonshire. He exhibited at the Royal Academy 1801-1829 (5 works); at the British Institution 1807-1828 (15 works); and at Suffolk Street in 1826, one work. He lived in Pomeroy Conduit Street, Plymouth, in 1801; at 32, High Street, Exeter, 1807-8; Magdalen Street, Exeter, 1821-1823; and Alphington Cross, Exeter, 1824-1829. He published Picturquesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall in 1804, and also The Environs of Exeter and A Tour in the Isle of Wight, for all of which he drew and etched the plates (Redgrave).

W. Williams was a landscape painter, and confined himself also to Wales and Devonshire. He exhibited at the Royal Academy 1845-1850 (10 works); at the British Institution 1845-1867 (40 works); and at Suffolk Street 1844-1876 (52 works). He lived at 15, Trim Street, Bath, in 1845; 1, Pultney Bridge, Bath, 1846-1848; 3, Geneva Cottages, Torquay, 1849-1853; and at Topsham, Devon, 1855-1876. In the 1845 Catalogue of Suffolk Street he is described as “late of Plymouth.” No view in Ireland was exhibited by either artist.

ALGERNON GRAVES.

BOLTON CORNEY (6th S. ii. 123).—I think the Bibliotheca Corneiana, sold by Sothebys, May 31, 1871, and nine following days, might be added to Mr. Ashbee’s note. The sale was referred to in The Times of June 6 and 8, 1871.

Olfar Hamst.

A ROYAL RAT-CASTER (6th S. ii. 9).—In Gent. Mag., 1741, vol. ii. p. 554, is, “Mr. Gower [made] Rat-killer to His Majesty,—a place of 100l. a year,—an honourable office.”

CHARLES JACKSON.

RACHAEL, WIFE OF CHRISTOPHER GOLTTON (6th S. ii. 86).—Her maiden name was, I believe, Kitchingman. CHARLES JACKSON.

Doncaster.

“ANEMÔNE PULSATILLA” (6th S. i. 496).—The name pulsatilla is derived from the Latin pulsetis, pounded, brayed (as in a mortar). Anemone pulsatilla held a high place in the pharmacopoeia of the Arabian physicians, who “beat and pounded” the root into a pulp for blisters, using it also as a salve for the eyes. I am, therefore, inclined to believe that this specific name was given at a very early date and on this account. It is a medical plant still in use and widely distributed. It was well known to the Romans and is mentioned by Pliny. Anemone pulsatilla is known in England as the Pasque flower. Gerard speaks thus of it at p. 385:

“They flour for the most part about Easter, which hath moved me to name it Pasque flower or Easter flower. In Cambridshire, where they grow, they are called Country-bells.... They do grow very plentifully in the pasture or close, belonging to the Parsonage house, of a small village called Holdershams: The parson’s name, that lived at the impression* thereof was Mr. Fuller, a very kind and loving man, and willing to shew unto any man the said close, who desired the same.”

A. HARRISON.


Larousse says of this flower (article “Anémone”):

“L’anémone pulsatille, designée vulgairement sous les noms de pulsatille, de coquelourde, de coquerelle, d’herbe au vent, de fleur de Pâques.”

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

6, King’s Bench Walk, Temple.

“Anemone, wind-flower, from amuoec, because it was supposed the flowers do not expand until blown by the wind. The specific name, from pulso, is in allusion to the same conditions, being beaten by the wind.”—See Eng. Bot., third edit. (Hardwicke).

T. F. R.

MS. COMMONPLACE-BOOK OF A GERMAN APOTHECARY (6th S. i. 411).—It may be interesting to give the correct text of the collection of French proverbs quoted by Mr. Bingham in the description of his curious MS. They appeared in print for the first time as follows, in the Recueil des Sentences Notables et Dictions Communs, Proverbes et Refrains, Traduit du Latin, de l’italien et de l’Espagnol, par Gabriel Muriér. Anvers, 1568, 12mo:

“Chevalier qui ne fait prouesse,
Prince qui n’aime noblesse,
Conseiller vepui de sagesse,
Est juge qui v6rit4 delaisse, ,
Serviteur remply de paresse,
Scolot et maistre et maistresse,
Francois, Proverbes et Refrains.
Traduit du Latin, de l’italien et de l’Espagnol, par Gabriel Muriér. Anvers, 1568, 12mo:

“Chevalier qui ne fait prouesse,
Prince qui n’aime noblesse,
Conseiller vepui de sagesse,
Est juge qui v6rit4 delaisse, ,
Serviteur remply de paresse,
Scolot et maistre et maistresse,
Ne sont jamais en pris ny presse.”

* May not this be “impropriation”?
I have an Irish coin with the following round the edge: 

"Payable in Dublin or at Bally murtach.

"Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1792.

"Camac Kyan and Camac: Halfpenny." Initials "H. M. Co.," which makes me think that it is a token of some company. Can any of your correspondents tell me any more about it—what it is worth, &c.?

HEPATICUS.

Appendix to Notes and Queries, No. 351, May 5, 1870.

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