

The heated controversy that arose was solved and assuaged by the politic dictum of St. Gregory that as pagan people were converted, not destroyed, so pagan symbols, decorations and the like, should be converted and not cast out or destroyed.

The cock was therefore harangued and as it made no objection was deemed converted and the bird of Jupiter, according to popular acceptance, became a reminder of St. Peter's betrayal of his Lord.

This popular idea is however a late and fanciful conception, contrary to the gentle Christ-like spirit of that day, which was not vindictive and would not stigmatize the dead Saint with an epitaph so cruel.

The conversion in fact was less crude and cruel. It retained its age old significance, but in its qualified interpretation now heralded the dawn of Christianity and hailed the Risen Son of Righteousness.

Following the example of Prof. Skeat Mr. Messent derives the word "Vane" from the A.S. Fana, a small flag, but possibly the origin is much earlier and is associated with the Fane (Fanum, a temple) of which it was the crowning feature—a derivation which the controversy above mentioned supports.

Both of these books can be obtained at The Ancient House, Ipswich, and when funds permit should be acquired as a matter of patriotism. Not only because they are interesting to the individual purchaser but—a point often overlooked—in consideration of future generations.

For in the past many an artist and historian has made similar attempts to benefit posterity by illustrating and recording tottering edifices, crumbling buildings and threatened earthworks, which in his day were dying but were not, as now, dead and buried. The public did not buy their works or contribute to the cost, with the result that many ancient monuments have passed away unlettered and unsung. To-day we lament this lack of foresight but cannot very well blame them if we in our day fail to support similar tentative ventures.

H.A.H.

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THE STAMPS OF CHINA (WITH THE TREATY PORTS AND FORMOSA), by Dr. Leonard B. Cane, F.S.A. (Stamp Collecting, Ltd., 8, Buckingham St., Strand, London, W.C.2. 8vo. 3s.).

This very attractive "Stamp Collectors' " Handbook, written by one whose interest is by no means confined to Bungay and its Castle, will be welcomed by the philatelist. It has already been awarded the "Stamp Collecting" Silver Medal for 1938.

We are reminded that the postal system of China goes far back into antiquity, the first Government posts being said by the Chinese Postal Department to have been established during the Chou Dynasty (1122-255 B.C.). Only government messages were then carried, but in about the year 1402 A.D. this postal system was extended to include private messages.

On all the early stamps of China up to 1907 the Imperial Dragon figured as the central design. This legendary creature was considered to exert a benevolent influence upon agriculture, the principal occupation of China; but on the higher values from 1897 to 1907, the carp and the goose appeared. In 1909 appeared a beautiful set of three stamps with the picture of the Temple of Heaven, issued in honour of the accession of the Emperor Hsuan T'ung. A detailed description of this temple will be found in the book.

On the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in 1911, followed by the Emperor's abdication in 1912, republican stamps appeared with portraits of Sun-Yat-Sen and Yuan Shih-Kai. There is a short biography of each. These stamps, owing to their size, had a short life, and were succeeded in 1913 with an issue bearing designs of a junk, a reaper in a field, and the three-doored Hall of Classics in Peking. This issue, with variations, was in use for over twenty years.

Portrait stamps again appeared in 1921 with an issue bearing three portraits on one stamp, those of the President, the Premier and the Minister of Communications. Later issues show Marshal Chang Tso-lin (1928), Chiank Kai-shek (1929), the Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum (1929), Sun-Yat-Sen portrait (1931), Gen. Tan Yen-kai (1933) and the Martyrs of the Republic (1932-4). Two issues of Air Stamps are depicted; the first (1921) shows a biplane flying over the Great Wall, and was used but little. The increasing popularity of the monoplane over the biplane is indicated in the 1932-33 issue, on which one is shown flying over the Great Wall.

Dr. Cane's Handbook bears on its yellow cover a design from embroidery formerly in the Imperial Palace, brought home from Peking by the author.

W.M.L.

## CORRIGENDA.

## WINDMILL GOVERNORS.

In his article on "WINDMILLS" in Volume XX, Part 2, 1929, on page 137, the late Mr. A. Woolford states :—

"Governors of the Watt Type are also fitted so that when the mill is running fast, the stones are automatically *lifted* so as to reduce the risk of firing."

This should read :—

"Governors of the Ball Type are also fitted so as to automatically adjust the stones when running at *different speeds*. This allows the mill to get off in a light breeze and to make the best use of a choppy wind. Without these governors the miller would be continually adjusting his stones and it would be almost impossible to do even grinding in a windmill without them. The governors automatically *close* the stones as the speed of the mill is increased and *vice versa*. There is no risk of firing unless the stones are allowed to run empty."

Formula used by *old* millwrights.

To obtain the speed of millstones : Divide the number of inches of the diameter of the stones into 5,000 for grinding flour, and 6,000 for wheat meal and grists.

Diameter of stones 48"  $\div$  6,000 = 125 revolutions per minute.

H. G. COBBOLD,  
Millwright and Engineer.

## KETTLEBASTON.

*Errata* : Suffolk Churches, Chantries and Gilds, Volume XXIII, Part I, 1937, page 63, No. 113. For "Lord" read "Lady" and for "xiii. 16" read "xiii. 116."