

White reports a dramatic increase in wood between 1883 and the 1892 Columbian issue although occasional all-rag stock printings occurred. Some American Bank Note 6 and 10 cent stamps are found on hard, thin, part-rag paper. White discusses some of the fiber distinctions in the wood pulp papers as well as the different fillers — kaolin, clay, etc., used.

The final general article is on reperforation and is group authored by the expert committee. It notes four reasons for reperforation. Three are for "improvement", e.g. eliminating straight edges, eliminating faults, and improving centering while the fourth is to change the stamp's catalog classification. There are a number of excellent illustrations to "train the eye" of collectors to detect many types of reperforation. It should joint the *Opinions II* analysis of gumming as a basic study of a key problem in stamp evaluation.

Calvet M. Hahn

*Catalogue of the Crawford Library of Philatelic Literature at the British Library - Revised Edition*, by Sir Edward D. Bacon. Printed by and available from the Printer's Stone, P.O. Box 30, Fishkill, NY 12524. Hardbound, 605 + ix pp., ISBN 0-941480-10-0, US \$225 prepaid (+ \$15 bank charge for non-US check), 1992.

Publication of the Crawford Library catalogue by The Philatelic Literature Society in 1911 predates the *CCP*. One must, therefore, return to vol. 10 for our first review of the 1926 supplement.

The present edition gathers together the 1911 work, the 1926 supplement, and the 1938 addenda into one handsome, well-bound volume. As such, it is a direct, clear, photo-offset reproduction of Sir Edward's personal copy, incorporating his handwritten notes. Shelf-marks, or library catalog numbers, were added by hand for those items actually held by the British Library; these constitute a major resource for

those researchers with the time and funds to use the Library.

Some entries lack shelf-marks, as the preface notes, for the Catalogue is more than a guide to the Crawford collection. It represented an effort to list all known philatelic works as of 1911. The supplement listed books added later, as well as Bacon's corrections and bibliographical notes. The addenda tabulated additional notes.

Republication of a rare book of such immense research worth as this, even in a limited edition of 500, represents a substantial gamble. On the one hand, philatelic bibliophiles who purchased originals at auction will wonder if the value of their copies will diminish. On the other hand, researchers will rejoice at the information now readily available, information that could only be had at the expense of using the original in the Club's library room or at the APRL reading room.

The Catalogue includes not only books but also important journal articles and bibliographic data on Crawford's extensive runs of periodicals. For the latter, the Catalogue is more convenient to use than the recently reprinted *Harris Index*, itself a valuable resource covering a longer time-span. It is more helpful than the Rickett's tabulation of journal publications, reprinted some years ago in the *Philatelic Literature Review*, due to the notes, commentary, and bibliographic data. The Catalogue notes the existence of the Suppan-tschitsch tabulation of non-English language publications, but does not incorporate those listings. Nevertheless, the catalogue is one of the primary research aids that any serious philatelist should own.

Out of curiosity, I checked the Collectors Club entry to see what might be included. All that is mentioned are two annual reports from 1902 and 1905. This is understandable as the *CCP* did not begin to appear until 1922. Of more interest is an entry for New York's National Philatelic Society, on the adjacent page: the 1884

color chart. John Luff also owned a copy of this chart, and it may be the source for the color designation "lake" for the 1892, 2c small Banknote that has held my interest for a number of years. If so, it would mean that the resolution of a controversy he started more than 50 years ago was right under Steve Rich's nose.

If you don't buy another book this year, get a copy of the *Crawford*.

EEF

*The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists*, by A.R. Butler. Background on the founding and operation of the "roll" as well as brief biographies and illustrations of most of the signers. Published by the British Philatelic Federation, Ltd., 107 Charterhouse St., London EC1M6PT. Hard-cover, 220 pages, 8½ x 11". Available from the publisher at £32.50 or U.S. \$60, 1992.

This book falls outside the criteria of books I normally review but a special request was made for a review. It is a useful biography of almost 260 prominent philatelists who either signed the "roll" or were posthumously recognized.

Checking the biographies against personal knowledge I found only a few minor problems. Herbert Bloch's name is misspelled as "Block." Don Haverbeck is listed as editor of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* for a decade after he gave up the post. There is a startling omission in B.H. Poole's biography of his major contribution to Confederate philately published in the *Philatelic Gazette*. In Maurice Burrus's biography the claim is made that his collection "exceeded in size and value" that of Ferrari. Anyone who checked the catalogs of the dispersals of these two major holdings would find that difficult to accept, particularly if they were valued in constant dollars.

A greater problem than these relatively minor errors or omissions is something over which the author had no control but which he obviously believes in, that is the

degree to which the "roll" represents the distinguished philatelists of the world. Some 42 percent of the signers are English or Australian. There is a definite underrepresentation of Germans and Austrians. Also, a number of the key "fathers" are not included while the "roll" has over 2 percent of its names represented within Varro Tyler's list of forgers or were convicted of philatelic crimes.

In 1921 the administrators of the roll attempted to broaden it by including a number of philatelic "fathers." More is still needed in this area. Twice there was a "catch up" adding four names — C.W. Hennan, A.T. Nicolau, J.S. Telfer and E.R. Woodward. Only a few biographic lines are given Telfer and Woodward on pages 26-27, outside of the listings, and none to Dr. Clarence Hennan or Dr. A.T. Nicolau, both of whom deserve better. The author apparently approves of the policy of no posthumous election despite the numerous omissions of distinguished candidates. This reviewer finds the omissions too numerous and too important to do other than diminish the luster of the signatories. A new "catch up" is strongly suggested.

Among the English omissions are: R.C. Alcock, Herbert Joyce, H. Robertson, J. Walter Scott, William Smith, Frank Staff, F.W. Webb, and L.M. and M. Williams. One also wonders about the omission of: J.L.G. Aguiar, Nicholas Argenti, Jal Cooper, Sten Christensen, Agathon Faberge, Karl Huber, C.M. Jephcott, Hans Lagerloof, C. Lindenberg, Edwin Mueller, Kenneth Rowe, H. Schloss, S. Tchilinghirian, and Tracy Woodward among others.

While the American signers list, at 39, is the second largest, it also excludes far too many distinguished philatelists, many of whom have contributed more than a number of signers. There is an apparent organizational bias as well as too much politics and disregard of real philatelic contribution. Again one wonders why there is no place for E.R. Ackerman,