

NEW ZEALAND BULLETIN

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POSTAL HISTORY by Peter Collins

Postal History has been described as the study of the use of the postage stamp. Another well-known philatelic personality has said Postal History is the Arts side of the hobby, Philately (the study of the printings, plates, retouches, etc.) is the Science side. Combining the two thoughts, we see postal history as a romance, weaving together through covers, postcards and post marks the story of a country and its stamps, often with touches of domesticity, local and social news and contemporary national events.

We remember an entire of the 1840's in which the writer says his wife has had chloroform for her confinement; often letters end, "I must close now as the ship is sailing." Early covers frequently show the name of the vessel on which the mail is to be carried and we know one keen postal historian who has gone to great lengths in recording the voyages of mail carrying ships.

In a soldier's letter of 1845, we were stirred by a graphic description of an assault against a Maori Pah. Years later and from an entirely different source, we found another letter from the same soldier. This sort of discovery is one of the thrills of postal history collecting, and not such a long shot coincidence as might be supposed. Correspondence between members of one family seems to be preserved and sometimes it is subsequently brought together in one collection of Postal History material perhaps a century later. Incidentally, the later letter from this soldier asked his father for money to buy his discharge, so perhaps the earlier letter mentioned above was coloured highly to excite sympathy. We have no record of father's reply, but visualise it as the classic, "The pig is dead. Soldier on."

What determines the value of Postal History material? In our experience, knowledgeable collectors expect to acquire material cheaply, picking up bargains through their knowledge, while the collector innocent of knowledge wonders why a high price is asked for certain items.

The Post Office at Titirangi (Blenheim) is recorded as being open from Jan 1st 1895 to May 15th 1895, when the name was changed to Hikoetoea. The postmark at Waikouaiti Military Camp was used for only a few weeks in the years between 1933 and 1938 on the occasion of Territorial Army camps. This shows how scarce some markings can be.

What a furore can be caused by finding a postmark used at an earlier or later date than ever before recorded! We know of a collector who is justly proud of two "Goldfields Otago" postmarks in his album, one prior to the recorded date of its introduction (1863) and one infinitely later than any other known copy, while another friend of ours is delighted to have a cover with a previous unrecorded type, "Goldfields Marlborough" cancellation. It is probable that these cancellations were issued to an itinerant postmaster who rode around the diggings, collecting mail and taking it back to a Head District Office.

With the development of railways, Railway Travelling Post Offices were introduced. Perhaps it is due to the fascination of steam trains that markings of the railway post offices have always been so thoroughly studied and keenly collected. In 1907 the Railway Postal Clerks were issued with a rather cumbersome pneumatic operated machine canceller which they were required to carry around with them for back stamping letters received on trains. It may be that these machines were so heavy and awkward to hump around that the clerks "forgot" to take them, or "mislaid" them. After a short time their use was officially discontinued; examples of the machine R. T. P. O. cancellation are extremely rare, and good, clear strikes sell at £15 or more.

The introduction of airmails superseded rail transportation for long distance. mails and was an important factor in making Railway Post Offices obsolete. First Flight Covers are of considerable interest in a postal history collection, as although they may be regarded as "philatelic," their cachets provide proof of the opening of new routes in developing mail delivery. The specialist, as usual, scores heavily with his philatelic knowledge. For instance, we recently saw the following description in a postal history auction catalogue:

"1934 June. Special flown cover Kataia-Australia, with 3d and 4d Air Mails, the former the scarce perf. 14 x 15."

Of course, the collector who knows his stamps realises that the 3d Air Mail perf. 14 x 15 was not issued until May 1935, so he won't be bidding on that lot!

First Day Covers, special cachets and postmarks all have a place in a collection of Postal History, even though the purists regard them as "philatelic." It is through these that our stamps and postal services tie in with the contemporary history and development of a locality.

The value of Postal History knowledge in itself is becoming appreciated by collectors, but the value of material is still to some extent a matter of conjecture and bargaining between buyer and seller. A scarce postmark, a hitherto unrecorded cancellation or an exceptionally early date of use of a particular stamp can take apparently quite ordinary pieces soaring into the specialist class. Early covers, survivors of a time when collectors "washed off" all their stamps, may be worth hundreds of times the catalogue value of the stamps they bear.

Prices asked by Postal History Specialist Dealers and, more significantly, realisations at auctions, show the growing awareness of collectors to the pleasure which Postal History adds to philately.

The amount of material available can never increase; demand always will as more people seek to extend their interest beyond the simple collecting of stamps, and discover the fun of delving into the past, and by extending their knowledge put flesh and blood around the bare bones of their stamps. Covers, cancellations, notes of postal routes and postal rates, and postmarks, no matter how common they may be, fit in as an essential part of the breath of life.

STOP PRESS. As the Bulletin goes to press, we have a report (unconfirmed) of a part sheet of the 18 cent Law Society being sold across a Post Office counter with the red colour missing.

We shall be interested to hear from any reader who can corroborate or who has any further information on this item.

SOME NZ STOCKTAKING BARGAIN OFFERS

An opportunity to fill awkward gaps in simplified collections! All good-lookers and collectable copies despite the prices.

- Jne 1 First Sidefaces 1d to 1/- Elusive and currently catalogued £29 mint, 135/- used. While stocks last: Set of 6.....Mint...£6 Used.....65/-
- Jne 2 Second Sidefaces $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/- Regardless of wmk. or perf. one of each value complete (10).....Mint...60/- Used.....37/6
- Jne 3 a) 1898 - 1908 Pictorials $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5/- All changes of colour and design incl. the small 3d, 6d and 1/- Regardless of wmk. or perf. one of each (22) .Mint 230/-
 b) As above but complete to 2/- only (21). Used.....90/-
 c) 1d Lake Taupo C. P. E2a, S. G. 249/250 the three catalogued shades. Mint 5/6 Used 3/-
 d) 1d White Terracss C. P. E3a, S. G. 297/299. No less than 7 fine shades
 Mint25/-
 e) As above Four good shades. Used.....4/-
 f) $\frac{1}{2}$ d Boer War C. P. E4a, S. G. 300/302. Three shades including the scarce brown. Mint.....37/6
- Jne 4 A box Collector's accumulation of stamps in vast quantities, covers, post-cards, postmarks - we really dread to think what we're giving away, but there's much too much material for us to ever sort. Months of fun for the buyer, apart from which, "finds" will more than repay the cost. From Q. V. to Q. E. (Pictorials), $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £1. Thousands. On appro. to known customers...£20
- Jne 5 Q. E. Plate Crack 2d C. P. N4a, S. G. 726. Plate 17. A series of five plate blocks showing development of the plate crack, the first having no crack, the second a small trace, and three more showing the extent to which it advanced. The block showing major plate crack is catalogued C. P. £5. The complete series of five mint blocks.....£8
- Jne 6 Adson 1894 Second Sidefaces values to 1/- with some printed in the rarer colours. Altogether a useful collection of 50 used.....£6
- Jne 7 a) Chambon Perfs. 6d Pikiarcro on chalk-surfaced paper - this is the scarce one! Superb mint block of six showing clearly the characteristic wide or narrow "teeth"40/-
 b) As above but including the outstanding "PIKI" retouch on R8/7. The "double attraction" block of six, mint60/-

COVERS

- Jne 8 1936 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. S. G. 593-597. (5) Complete on F. D. C. with special postmark10/-
- Jne 9 N. Z. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE. S. G. 1045-1051. (7) F. D. C. dated 1 AU 47 (Scarce).....15/-

Jne 10	1969. THE NEW DECIMAL LIFE INSURANCE. Lighthouses. $\frac{1}{2}$ c, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3c, 4c, 15c (5) F.D.C. dated 27/3/695/-
Jne 11	ROSS DEPENDENCY. Special Pictorial Cancellation. Scott's Polar Journey 1912 - 1962 6/-
Jne 12	WHAKATANE ENVELOPE Special official post office printing with impressed 4d red stamp. Fine Used 3/6
Jne 13	<u>MILITARY</u> W.W.II (1940 - 42) clear strikes including EGYPT 42, M. P. O. K. W., K. W. 1, etc. 2 covers and 6 on piece40/-
Jne 14	<u>MARINE P. O.</u> 1905. R. M. S. Sierra handstamp and the N. Z. P. O. barred killer on postcard to Wellington. A rarity 150
Jne 15	<u>SPORTS THEME</u> Sept. 1949. Auckland slogan postmark BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES AUCKLAND N. Z. 4th-11th FEBRUARY 1950. Clear strike on entire cover 3/6

Q. E. OFFICIAL

C. P.	S. G.		M	U
NO 21a	O159	1d orange. Coarse paper.	1/-	6d
NO 21b	O159Eo	" Fine white paper.	6d	6d
NO 22a	O160	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d lake brown.	1/6	1/6
NO 23a	O161	2d green. Coarse paper.	2/6	6d
NO 23b	O161Eo	" Fine white paper.	3/-	1/-
NO 24a	O162	3d vermilion. Coarse paper.	1/-	6d
NO 24b	O162Eo	" Fine white paper.	1/-	6d
Variety	O162Eoi	" Wmk. inv.	20/-	20/-
NO 25a	O163	4d blue. Coarse paper.	2/-	6d
Variety	O163Ea	" Printed on the gum.	£25	—
NO 25b	O163Eo	" Fine white paper.	2/-	1/6
NO 26a	O164	9d rose carmine.	2/6	2/-
NO 27a	O165	1/- purple. Coarse paper.	3/6	1/-
NO 27b	O165Eo	" Fine white paper.	3/6	2/6
NO 28a	O166	6d on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d lake brown.	1/-	1/-
NO 29a	O167	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2d green.	1/-	1/-
NO 35a	O161b	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d olive green.	1/-	6d
NO 39a	O165b	3/- grey.	10/-	—
Jne 16	<u>Q. E. Official</u>	Plate blocks 1d pl. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d pl. 4, 2d pl. 3, 3d plates 1 and 8, 4d pl. 5, 9d pl. 7, 1/- pl. 6. 6d on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d pl. 4. The complete set as issued on coarse paper. All now scarce. 9 blocks of 4 mint.	150/-	

N. Z. RARITIES

S. G.

538	Dunedin 4d POSTAGF error in block of four.	Mint	£15
546/7	Smiling Boy. Used pair. Blocks of four		£87/10/-
625a	K. G. VI "Inserted 2" variety.	Mint..... £70	Used..... £50
777a	1959 Health. Pink omitted.		Mint..... £30
808b	2½d surcharge. Pair, wide and narrow setting.		Mint..... 50/-
O163a	4d Q. E. Official printed on the gummed side.	Mint.....	£25
781Eoa	½d Manuka. Grey omitted.	Used.....	£20
783Eoa	2d Kaka Beak. Black omitted. Spectacular!	Mint.....	£45
784Eob	2½d Titoki. Yellow omitted.	Mint.....	£30
784Eoc	2½d Titoki. Green omitted.	Mint.....	£27/10/-

VARIETIES

Jne 18	a) <u>1949 Health</u>	2d + 1d Nurse S. G. 699a. R1/2 "No Stop" variety.	
		Mint.....	25/-
	b) <u>1958 Health</u>	3d + 1d Bugler. S. G. 765 v3, "Phantom tent", design duplicated in selvage beside R18/1 in mint positional block of 6.....	25/-
Jne 19	<u>1960 Pictorials</u>	2d S. G. 483. V7. ZFALAND. Fine used.....	£6
Jne 20	<u>1960 Pictorials</u>	A selection of constant varieties. ½d R1/4 flaw on D of ½D; R7/5 "Teardrop" flaw, and unidentified but constant dot between ½ and D. 1d R20/1 flaw on "N" of NEW, prominent retouch above D, and copy from slot machine. 4d R18/3 Petal flaw, R6/4 flaw on 4, and 5d, two shades, and R7/3 retouch. A total of 11 readily seen varieties, all good used and clearly identified.....	30/-
Jne 21	<u>3d Kowhai</u>	S. G. 785Eoa. Yellow omitted. Very fine used on piece.....	£10
Jne 22	<u>1967 Decimals</u>	Constant varieties. 2½d cent R8/5 "Butterfly on flower", R10/6 "Serif on 2", R12/7 two prominent background retouches, R14/9 prominent flaw over "D" of LAND, R6/8 flaw by top leaf. 3 cent R11/5 flaw on "Z", R13/9 retouch above "D", R14/3 spot over 3c, and an unidentified but constant spot over A of PUARANGI.	
		A total of 9 varieties. Good used.....	30/-
Jne 23	<u>ANZAC</u>	4d brown R1/6 flaw on top of 5 of 1915. Good used	2/6
Jne 24	a) <u>Road Safety</u>	R3/2 Apostrophe flaw (S. G. 821 V12) Good used.....	5/-
	b) <u>As above</u>	R5/3 Nick in N of NEW.....	3/6
	c) <u>As above</u>	R5/8 Black bar on wrist.....	3/6
	d) <u>As above</u>	R9/6 Flaw in D of ROADS.....	3/6

EXCEPT FOR THE HEALTH VARIETIES, ALL ITEMS ARE USED AND SELDOM OFFERED
THUS

1960 PICTORIAL COIL PAIRS SCARCE. ALL MINT

C. P.	S. G.		
OC1a	783Eb	2d Kaka Beak black number	15/-
OC1b	786Eb	4d Puarangi " "	25/-
OC1c	791Eb	1/- Timber " "	45/-

After a short time it was found that the black coil numbers were not readily seen, and they were therefore changed to red; representation of both red and black numbers is thus essential to fully cover this aspect of philatelic history.

OC2a	783Eb	2d Kaka Beak red number	7/6
OC2b	784Eb	2½d Titoki " "	3/6
OC2c	785Eb	3d Kowhai " "	4/-
OC2d	786Eb	4d Puarangi " "	4/6
OC2e	788Eb	6d Clematis " "	7/6
OC2f	789Eb	8d Rata " "	8/6
OC2g	791Eb	1/- Timber " "	32/6
OC2h	792Eb	1/3 Trout " "	15/-
OC2i	793Eb	1/6 Tiki " "	17/-
OC2j	794Eb	1/9 bistre " "	65/-
OC2k	795Ea	1/9 multi colour	25/-

The 1940 Centennial

- a) Used ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 1/- (13) at ½ S. G. 20/-
 b) Officials Used. Centennial ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d, 1/- (8) 8/-
 c) S. G. 0142a "FF joined in pair with normal (S. G. 40/-) Mint 20/-
 d) 1½d Five Sovereigns. Top corner block of four with R 1/1 plate crack in value tablet (plate A1) with a matching block of four from another plate without the variety. (Few only). The two mint blocks of four. 7/6
 e) 2½d Waitangi Imprint and plate block of four. Plate A1. Mint 3/-
 f) 4d Transport Two really outstanding shades - a striking and spectacular pair. The two, mint 8/6

STOCKTAKING BARGAINS (as long as stocks last)

Short sets at a fraction catalogue or at coppers over face value.

K. G. V. King's Head Mint. 4 x ½d (S. G. 503, 527, 527a, 530a). 1d (S. G. 539).

2 x 2d (S. G. 522, 529). Set of 7 (S. G. 57/6d). (Block of four available).....

King's Head. 8d indigo vertical pair. S. G. 491b. Mint 10/-

1906 Christchurch Exhibition: ½d S. G. 424. M 6/-; 1d S. G. 425. M or U 5/-;

1913 Auckland Exhibition: ½d S. G. 470. M 12/6; 1920 Victory: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d (5) Mint 7/6; 1925 Dunedin Exhibition: ½d and 1d S. G. 536/7 3/-

HEALTHS (all mint) 1936 Lifebuoy 4/-; 1939 Beach Ball (2) 7/6; 1941 Beach Ball (2) 4/-; 1942 Swing (2) 2/-; 1946 Soldier (2) 6d; 1950 Princess and Charles (2) 7d; 1951 Yachting (2) 6d; 1952 Charles and Anne (2) 8d; 1954 Mt. Aspiring (2) 9d; 1956 Apple Tree (3) 1/6; 1958 Brigade Children (2) 9d; 1964 Birds (2) 1/-; 1966 Birds (2) 1/-; 1968 Olympics (2) 1/-.

8th July, 1969. Definitives

The Post Office, Wellington announce that three new definitives will appear on this date, designed by the Display Section, Public Relations Division and lithographed by Bradbury Wilkinson in sheets of 100. The designs are part of the new series publicising New Zealand's exports and industries.

8 cent multi colour	Fruit Industry
18 " " "	Wool Industry
20 " " "	Meat Industry

6th Aug. 1969. Health Stamps

As 1969 is the 50th anniversary of the opening of the first Children's Health Camp in New Zealand, a third stamp featuring a portrait of Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, M. B. E., who founded the first Camp, is being included in this year's issue.

The sporting theme is being continued in the designs of the other stamps which, this year, will feature the sport of cricket in recognition of the 75th Anniversary of the New Zealand Cricket Council.

The denominations of the stamps will be 3½c (2½c postage plus 1c health), 4c (3c postage plus 1c health), and 5c (4c postage plus 1c health). The 3½c stamp features boys playing cricket and the 4c stamp features girls playing cricket, while the portrait of Dr. Gunn will appear on the 5c stamp. Miniature sheets comprising six stamps of each design will be available in the two values of 3½c and 4c only.

August 1969. Commemorative Issue

The Post Office will release a "Bay of Islands" stamp issue in August to commemorate early European settlement in New Zealand. In announcing this today, the Postmaster-General (Hon. W. J. Scott) said that the release of this issue will coincide with the celebrations to be held to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Kerikeri, the oldest European settlement still in existence.

Mr. Scott said that the issue will comprise two stamps; one features a scene of the Bay of Islands and the other a scene of Kerikeri showing the oldest existing house in New Zealand built in 1819 and the old Stone Mission Store built in 1833. The denominations for the stamps will be 4c and 6c and full details including the date of issue will be released later.

1st Oct. 1969. Christmas Issue

This year's Christmas stamp will feature a reproduction of the painting 'Nativity' by Federico Fiori, the Postmaster-General announced today. The original painting is in the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana at Milan. The 2½c stamp will be released on 1st October. The same design will be featured on Christmas stamps released on behalf of Tokelau Islands and Niue, said Mr. Scott.

NEW ZEALAND AS IT WAS. . . . by Campbell Paterson

Two mistakes of transcription crept into my notes on the "NZ Shipping Coy's Diary" last month. The first was in the name of the ship RUAHINE (pronounced, broadly speaking, ROOAH-HINNEY) - this was printed as Rushine. The second was in the name of the author, The Hon. William PEMBER REEVES, rendered as William PEWTER Reeves. Sorry about these mistakes - I did not do the proof-reading, and it seems my handwriting misled the typist!

Since I wrote I have obtained some further data about Mr. Reeves. He was, as I have said, a scholar. He attended Christ College in Christchurch. He gained there five scholarships and later studied law, being admitted to the Bar. However, he preferred journalism and politics to the Law as a career and served as Editor in due course on both the Canterbury Times" and "Lyttelton Times." He served in the House of Representatives for different Christchurch electorates from 1887 to 1896. He held office as Minister of "Education, Labour and Justice," resigning to become Agent General for NZ, in London, in 1905. A surprising appointment for a New Zealander was his holding of the position of Director of the London School of Economics from 1908 to 1920. (Doubtless things were quieter then!) He held numerous other posts of considerable importance, such as membership of the Senate of the University of London. He died, aged 75, in 1932.

All the above is hardly philatelic but is not without interest in the light of the facts he gives in "The Pocket Book." He knew his country well and loved it dearly, though he chose to serve for many years in what he always called "the Motherland."

Apart from material facts - which he gives in plenty - Reeves is particularly interesting in his generalizing on the subject of the life of the New Zealand community as it then was. (It should at all times be remembered that he is writing of the country in 1906 - as he says, Auckland "still the largest city, as it is the most beautiful," at the time had a population of only 90,000, as against Wellington's 70,000. Comparative populations in 1963 were about 450,000 and 250,000.) Perhaps I may quote a passage obviously directed towards potentially critical visitors from overseas. . . .

"Europeans are apt to be impatient of colonial towns, seeing in them collections of buildings neither large enough to be imposing nor old enough to be mellowed into beauty or quaintness. And it is true that in our four (main) cities you have towns without architectural or historic interest and in size only about equal to Reading, Oxford, Coventry and York. Yet these towns, standing where seventy years ago nothing stood, have other features of interest beside their newness. Cities are after all chiefly important as places in which civilized men and women can live decently and comfortably, and do their daily work under conditions which are healthy and neither degrading nor disagreeable. The first business of a city is to be useful and its second to be healthy. Certainly it should not be hideous; but our cities are not hideous. What if the streets tend to straight rigidity" (Reeves here had Christchurch in mind I think! CP) "while the dwelling houses are mostly of wood and the brick and stone edifices bespeak modern commercialism! The European visitor will note these features; but he will note also the spirit of cleanliness, order and convenience everywhere active among a people as alert and sturdy as they are well-fed and comfortably clad. The unconcealed pride of the colonist in material progress may sometimes jar a little on the tourist in search of the odd, barbaric or picturesque. But the colonist, after all, is building up a civilized nation. Art, important as it is, cannot be the foundation of a young state. In the towns, then, you see bustling streets, where electric tramways run out into roomy suburbs and where motor-cars have already ceased to be a novelty. You notice that the towns are even better drained than paved and that the water supply everywhere is as good as it ought to be in so well watered a country."

Reeves here seems to be a little on the defensive; perhaps, in a day when only the wealthy could tour at all, let alone as far as New Zealand, he had met some visitors whose background of wealth and culture hardly fitted them to appreciate the virtues of a peculiarly equalitarian state. The colonists, many of them from European towns made ugly by the excesses of the industrial revolution had a very different outlook. What is more touching to me is that these same colonists retained such an unswerving loyalty to their "Old Country" - which in those days was hardly a paradise for the not-so-rich. Reeves goes on to say that the then Colony was far from devoid of all art. "Theatres and concert-halls are commodious, if not imposing. . . . and there is usually a good play to be seen or good music to be heard. . . . Good art-schools have been founded. . . . Societies are buying and collecting pictures for their Galleries." (And collecting stamps, too! The Philatelic Society of New Zealand, now "The Royal" in Wellington, had been founded in 1888.) Reeves here goes on to mention that "at the International Exhibition, held in Christchurch in 1906-07, the fine display of British art, for which Christchurch had to thank the English (sic) Government, was welcomed with the enthusiasm it deserved. The picture galleries were thronged from beginning to end of the Exhibition and (the) many thousands of pounds spent in purchases gave material evidence of the capacity of New Zealanders to appreciate good art when they have a chance of seeing it."

Here Reeves is crediting the whole of NZ when Christchurch should have been given most praise. From the beginning I think it safe to say that Christchurch had been a cultural leader. Today this sort of development is general - one of the loveliest Art Galleries I know is in Dunedin and the number of true Old Masters to be found there is quite astonishing. I wish I could say that Pember Reeves had mentioned one of NZ's rarest works of art - the 1d Claret Christchurch Exhibition! With untypical obtuseness he fails to mention it. He would have been surprised to learn that one day (a week or two ago as I write) £975 was paid for a 1906 Exhibition cover bearing three 1d Clarets! I will have more plums to pick from this surprisingly fruitful little book next month.

"CENTS" SURCHARGED ON NEW ZEALAND ISSUES by P. E. Collins

Some time ago a collector wrote to us from somewhere in Kent if my memory serves me right. He was not a customer of ours and we have never heard from him before or since.

His query was that he had a 2d Full Face Queen surcharged "4 cents." What was it? Was it rare, and (inevitably) had he discovered something that would turn him into a millionaire! ?

I replied that this item had not been recorded, and no mention seemed to be made in the Handbooks of any "Cents" surcharges. Now I think I may have found a solution. On an entire to the U. S. A. which I saw recently, was a Postage Due marking "Collect Postage 6 cents." A fortuitous positioning of this handstamp, could, it seems to me, bring the value on the face of the adhesive on a cover, to which it was applied, and if the stamp was subsequently removed, it would appear to have been surcharged.

If our correspondent subscribed to the CP Bulletin, he would now have an answer to his problem.

Verb sap

If anyone is shown a New Zealand stamp with a decimal surcharge by a collector from Kent, perhaps they will tell him!