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C.R.H Taylor 1905 - 1997.

Obituary: C.R.H Taylor

Lindis Taylor (eldest son and music critic for *The Evening Post*)

Clyde Taylor, fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and editor of its magazine for two periods, 1958-74 and 1977-89, died on 23 July 1997. He was born in Havelock, Marlborough, on 13 May 1905.

Interest in numismatics came relatively late in his life which was enriched by an unusual number of interests and talents. He was the son of a peripatetic newspaper man, T D Taylor, given to an outspokenness that eventually stopped him achieving what his talents might have deserved. The family was in Wellington during Clyde's secondary education and he attended Wellington College, but he finished at Wairarapa College. The family then went to Christchurch and he became the first member of the family to gain a degree, at Canterbury College while working in the Lands Department, then housed in the old Provincial Council buildings (writing a distinguished guide to its history and architecture). His MA was in economics and he also completed a Diploma in Journalism.

Even then his interests extended beyond the academic and he was an early amateur radio enthusiast; while still at school he had built his own generator to power the receiver and transmitter that he likewise built himself.

On graduation he was appointed to the Department of Agriculture library in Wellington and that proved the touchstone for his future.

After the move to Wellington he married, in 1932, Inez Day, a secondary teacher, whose complementary interests in history and books supported his own and created an intellectually stimulating background for their three children and later for seven grandchildren.

He had always a strong love of books with an enviable memory for poetry. His ability led to his being invited to join the Alexander Turnbull Library, and he was awarded a Carnegie Fellowship in 1934 to study librarianship at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In 1937 he succeeded Johannes C Andersen as Chief Librarian: he was 32. His energy and flair for publicity saw the library become well known in New Zealand and increasingly famous abroad for the strengths of its Pacific collections and English literature, particularly Milton and the 17th century. He established a friends organisation - perhaps the first of its kind in New Zealand.

It was because the library opened its doors to many cultural groups that Clyde became interested successively in Pacific literature (he was secretary of the Polynesian Society for many years), the Ex Libris Society (bookplates), PEN - and numismatics. The Society had met in the Turnbull Library from the days of Johannes Andersen and their collection of coins was housed in the Chief Librarian's office; for many years they lay dormant but a visit by Harold Mattingly sparked his interest and he slowly educated himself about them; finding that his background in Latin, in history, in English literature was enriched by the tangible evidence of the past offered by coins - and the reverse.

After retiring from the Turnbull in 1963 he became part-time librarian for the National Council for Adult Education, and when he left that he became honorary keeper of numismatics at the National Museum. His tenacity and research skills made him an unexcelled expert on rare and unusual coins. When he took the crippling stroke in 1995 he was still actively involved; though he still maintained a large garden, repaired his two cars, was a wonderful grandfather, the study of coins had become his most absorbing interest in his last years.

[During his long association with the Society, Clyde also held the positions of Hon. Treasurer, Keeper of the Collection, Librarian and Council member - Ed.]



Raymond Thomas Harwood

1917- 1997

Obituary: Raymond Thomas Harwood

1917- 1997

Ray was born in Christchurch and brought up in Ashburton. He was the second eldest of five children, four boys and one girl.

Ray commenced his working career with the Ashburton Borough Council, and was subsequently employed as a draughtsman with a drain laying firm in his home town.

Ray moved to Wellington in 1937 and worked as a clerk with the National Provident Fund. He married Marion in 1940 and was called up for military service the following year. He trained at Trentham for two years and was then discharged owing to ill health.

Ray was then appointed to the Treasury where he remained until his retirement, apart from a short term contract with the Red Cross organisation.

During his time with the Treasury, Ray was involved with the introduction of the Decimal Currency monetary system into New Zealand. He spent a considerable period of time speaking at schools, banks, shops and businesses, clubs and even prisons throughout the North and South Islands about the changes which would be implemented with the new system.

It was when Ray was manager of the Coin Section of Treasury that his interest in coins and coin collecting really took over, so much so that after retirement he started up his own coin business - Modern Coins Ltd. At this time the Foreign Affairs department asked Ray if he would promote a souvenir coin for the Tokelau Islands as a revenue source for the island economy. This venture proved to be successful for the Tokelau Islands and very interesting for Ray.

Ray spent some years as Secretary for the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand - a position he enjoyed immensely. He met some very interesting people during this period, including Jim Berry and his wife Muriel. After Jim's death, the Berry family asked Ray to collate and dispose of his wonderful coin and stamp collection - a task that took two years to complete! Ray called upon the expertise of the late Clyde Taylor to assist him in this task. The book on Jim's life, "The Image Maker" by J R Tye, involved Ray, and others, in many meetings and he spent considerable time compiling the necessary research for the author.

Ray maintained his interest in coins even after his move to Levin. If you visit "Lillies International" where they have a museum you will find coin donations from Ray as well as stories of interest which he thought were worth passing on.

Ray was proud to be an honorary member of the Tauranga Numismatic Society and found great pleasure in attending special meetings, Christmas parties and anniversaries, occasionally speaking at such gatherings.

[Ray also held the offices of President, Vice-President and Council member during his 23-year membership of the Society - Ed.]

Coin Scarcity in the Colonies

Peter Kraneveld, Epinay-sur-Orge, France

It is often argued that in the 17th and 18th century the colonial powers maintained a scarcity of coins in order to keep the colonies on an economic leash. First, it is not clear how a scarcity of coin would induce the colonists to be more loyal to the mother country. On the contrary, it would be an incentive to trade where they would be paid in coin, even when most colonists were subject to laws that permitted them to trade only with the home country. Second, I think it is defensible to say that the colonial powers did try to provide enough coin.

It is a fact that coin was scarce and often badly worn in the colonies, but this is a symptom, not a reason. The colonists were most in need of copper coins, not silver, for which Spanish silver and - often insufficiently covered - paper was generally available. This is amply evidenced by the plethora of copper tokens, while silver (or copper tokens with a denomination that called for silver) is uncommon.

Concentrating on British monetary policy, the first important legislation was the Royal proclamation of 18th June 1704, later turned into law (6 Anne, cap 57, 1707) that clearly expresses that the government sees a sufficient supply of money in the colonies as its task and that recognises that more should be done. The proclamation fixes a tariff of 6 shillings to the 8 Reales piece (which is based on the Massachusetts rate of 1697). This rate, which overvalues the "Pillar Dollar" is the source of the scarcity problem, as is stated in a report from Deputy Governor Evans of the Board of Trade, who blames the scarcity on the greed of local merchants, and says it is "owing to no slackness in the government".

The situation was not different in France. In a royal declaration of 19th February 1670 countersigned by Colbert it said: "il estoit nécessaire d'y envoyer de la menue monnoye, afin d'aider les artisans et gens de journée" (it was necessary to send small change to the colonies, to help the craftsmen and day workers). Although the king at first tried to maintain higher rates for colonial coins (the rate of the colonial livre floated against Spanish silver, while it was fixed at 20 sols in France), smuggling forced the abolition of the colonial livre and coins of the same country in France and its colonies (Royal order of 30th August 1826).

The Dutch colonies also had a scarcity of copper, even though local minting by the VOC (United East India Company) was eventually allowed and in spite of a tariffication of 4 duits to the stuiver (8 duits in the home country). The VOC could also mint silver coins, but only in homeland mints and they were maintained at the same value as those in the United Provinces. Smuggling was rampant and apparently even considered part of the pay of VOC naval officers. In 1826 Dutch coins became valid in the colonies (decision of 18th February, number 1) at the same rate as those of the home country.

There are further indications that the British government tried to provide sufficient coin in their attempts to replace the Spanish dollar with the shilling. This was urgent and important business. If the colonists would use British instead of Spanish coins the British government would get the seignorage that flowed to the Spanish and Spanish colonial governments. In addition, the Spanish real was continually devaluing against the shilling as new South American silver increased inflation in Spain. The British coinage reforms of 1816, introducing the gold standard, gave the government a tool to introduce the shilling. Moreover, around 1820 revolts started breaking out all over the South American continent, cutting off the supply of Spanish silver.

A Treasury minute of 11th February 1825, turned into an Order in Council of 23rd March 1825 tried to introduce the shilling in all British colonies. Sensibly, it said: "the substitution of British silver and copper currency for the Spanish dollar, even in the payments from the military chest to the troops, can only be gradually effected." It is clear from the Order that the salaries of the troops stationed in the colonies were fixed in sterling, which does not mean they were paid in sterling. As a first step to supplanting the Spanish dollar, the military would henceforth pay only in sterling. Except that the order fixed the 8 Reales piece at 4/4 which overrated the Dollar against the gold sovereign (remember that Britain was on the gold standard and

the new silver was token money). Once again, the Dollar won, being the inferior coin.

If it wasn't an artificial shortage, what caused the scarcity of copper coin? In the 1790s economic thought was just starting to develop. An influential trade theory was Mercantilism, the idea that the wealth of a nation was determined by the amount of gold and silver (coin) it had. This theory called for high import tariffs, especially on manufactured goods to protect the home industry and export duties on primary products, sometimes compounded by protectionist shipping legislation (e.g. the British Navigation Act). Economists have discovered 100 years ago that economic liberalism is much more efficient to increase wealth, but Mercantilism still has ardent followers among populist politicians and some trade unionists.

As refined by Colbert, the theory also supported a large deficit with colonies that would remain unpaid as a way to increase wealth - at least in the home country. "A survey of Trade" by William Wood (London 1718) puts it like this: "And 'tis computed that there is exported from Great Britain and Ireland to the several Colonies and Plantations belonging to the Crown in America, to the value of 850,000 pounds, and that the Importations from them all, including silver and gold, &c., are to the value of 2,600,000 pounds. So that over and above what we send to our colonies and plantations in our manufactures, native product, and foreign commodities, we have a balance in return thereof to the value of 1,750,000 pounds, which centres and remains among us". Note that this statement applies to goods only and contains nothing on payment.

A structural surplus on the balance of payments (as the colonies experienced) that remains unpaid leads to inflation as the same amount of money chases a smaller and smaller stock of goods. However, through tariffication of coins (publishing tables of rates at which coins must be exchanged for each other), the colonial powers tried to keep the value of their coins the same in the colonies as in the mother country. As a result, the homeland coins were undervalued in the tariffs and tended to disappear. In addition, the relation between gold and silver coins or between coins of different weight and purity was often estimated wrongly in the tariffs, which led to melting. The colonies were not short of coin because the state was unwilling to provide coins, but because the coin tariffs were wrong (or because the exports of the colonies remained largely unpaid if you like).

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Cleopatra and the Romans

Douglas Carian

The night I won Lotto I'd been looking at coins. Roman coins. In particular, a rather beat up denarius of Octavian before he became Augustus, the first Emperor of Rome. It has the letters ACT in the exergue on the reverse (figure 1). The letters were there to remind the Roman people of who had won the crucial naval battle of Actium, the battle that was the beginning of the end for Antony and Cleopatra.

I have two memories relating to this battle. The first is the battle scene in the film **Antony and Cleopatra** which starred Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor. The second is recent. About a year ago I stood on a high point overlooking the sea at Actium in western Greece, looking out over the bay where the course of Egyptian and Roman history might have been changed.

Winning Lotto would allow me to upgrade my Actium denarius I thought, but I'd be reluctant to part with the specimen I'd had so long and always associated with the battle and the famous characters involved. Then another thought came. Why not build a collection of Roman coins that would show the characters in the story of Cleopatra and the Romans that affected her life. There would be plenty of types to choose from though some would be expensive. But, no matter, winning Lotto had seen to that.

Where to begin the story of Cleopatra and the Romans? It would be a story of many political intrigues, bribes, betrayals and military conflicts - both in Egypt and in Rome. Far too much detail to tell here so an outline must suffice. You might think we should start when Cleopatra met her first Roman. But Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, was a Macedonian Greek. How did a Macedonian Greek get to be Queen of Egypt? Because Alexander the Great, King of Macedon in the north of Greece, conquered Egypt in 331 B.C. and founded a city there which he modestly named after himself - Alexandria. He planned to settle a colony of Greeks there and had a vision of it being the capital of a cosmopolitan empire based on his conquests.

Before his dreams could be realised Alexander died in Babylon in 323 B.C. aged 33. His empire collapsed immediately with his generals fighting over the fragments, no one of them powerful enough to keep it united. One, Ptolemy, a childhood friend of Alexander, took Egypt and held it against all rivals, establishing a Macedonian dynasty that lasted almost 300 years. Cleopatra VII - the famous one - was the last of this line.

Most collectors of ancient coins will have seen a coin from Ptolemaic Egypt. The most easily recognisable as such are large heavy bronzes with a bevelled edge, often with the head of Zeus, the chief Greek god, on the obverse and an eagle or two on the reverse. They are not too difficult to obtain nor are coins of Alexander the Great himself. Fascinating coins to be sure but this is to be a Roman collection so they would be out of place.

The baby girl born in luxury in 69 B.C. was given the Greek name of Cleopatra and was to become the most famous woman ruler of all time. She became Queen of Egypt in 51 B.C. when she was eighteen years old. Brothers marrying sisters was a tradition, even a requirement, in Egypt. Accordingly, Cleopatra formally married her brother, Ptolemy XIII. He was only a boy of ten at the time.

Cleopatra, as was the custom, took an extra name, that of Philopator, a Greek name meaning 'she who loves her father'. She was now a living goddess worshipped by both Greek and Egyptian priests and had immense power owning the land and her subjects alike.

Ptolemaic Alexandria was the greatest cultural centre of its time. It had taken over this distinction from Athens because Ptolemy I and his son, Ptolemy II had set out to make it so. They established a great library and a Museum which was the equivalent of a modern university. In Cleopatra's time the library held about 700,000 books (papyrus scrolls), the largest collection in the western world.

Alexandria on Cleopatra's accession had a population of almost three quarters of a million in and close to the city. Alexander had chosen the site well. It was at the crossroads of the caravan trading routes between Africa and Asia as well as being well placed on the important sea routes. Trade was of prime importance. Alexandria was the most important grain port in the Mediterranean, a fact that had not gone unnoticed by the Romans.

Not only was Alexandria at the peak of its power it was also at the peak of its glory. There were temples, theatres, amphitheatres and its crowning glory, the marvellous lighthouse on the island of Pharos, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Built by Ptolemy II, it was one hundred and thirty metres high. The fire that burned at the top could be seen at night from fifty kilometres out to sea.

What of Cleopatra herself? The various coin portraits show her to have been a very good-looking but not beautiful woman. Her face is one of dignity, one of a queen. Fortunately we don't have to rely on Egyptian coins for a portrait to go in our collection. Figure 2 is a coin showing Antony and Cleopatra when she was his wife. Not a great portrait coin, but it is Roman and will have to do. Strange, though, the Queen of Egypt on a Roman coin.

Cleopatra was more than a pretty face. She was a brilliant linguist. It was rare for her to require a translator when dealing with non Greek-speaking ambassadors. She was the first of her dynasty to trouble to learn Egyptian, the language of the people they ruled. She spoke Latin well and could talk to Romans without difficulty.

Rome's greedy eyes had been focused on Egypt for some time before any move was made to take it over. Egypt was wealthy, always an attractive proposition to Rome. The wealth came largely from agriculture which was under state control and most of the profits from agriculture, trade and taxation went straight to the rulers. This meant revenue was available for them to maintain an effective army thus ensuring military security. While Rome waited for the right time to take complete control of Egypt and its riches, it made sure there was no competition. It intervened as arbitrator, sometimes with force, whenever there was conflict involving Egyptian internal or external relations.

One significant intervention was that of Sulla, the Roman dictator, in 80 B.C. This is in the period of the Roman Republic before the time of the Emperors. I must get a denarius of Sulla even though it is not a portrait coin. There is a gold issue but that would be about \$25,000 if I could find one. Sulla forced the then queen, Cleopatra-Berenice to marry her nephew, Ptolemy XI, who had her killed and was then assassinated himself. His replacement was Ptolemy XII, the father of Cleopatra. Under him, Egypt began to fall apart economically and politically. Corruption flourished.

The Roman Senate claimed that Ptolemy XI had left Egypt to Rome in his will but refused, the time not being ripe for political reasons, to make Egypt a Roman province. There were fears that Julius Caesar and others who supported the move would gain too much personal power from the takeover. Figure 3 is an excellent portrait coin of Caesar.

The most powerful Roman opposing the move was the Roman Imperator, Pompey the Great. This great general had built a military reputation by crushing a revolt in Rome, defeating the pirates in the Mediterranean who had long been a thorn in Rome's side and defeating the great Asian king, Mithridates. He was Caesar's rival for power in Rome. The coin in figure 4 was struck to commemorate Pompey's victory over Caesar's fleet at Rhegium. After Pompey had made Syria a Roman province and established Roman forces close to Egypt, Ptolemy XII thought it polite to make Pompey many gifts and also send him 8000 cavalry. Pompey had to be kept happy.

But worse threatened for Egypt in 60 B.C. when Julius Caesar and Pompey became allies. Ptolemy sent a very large gift of money to Rome. Rome responded by recognising him as king and as 'an ally and friend of the Roman people'. In effect, this made Ptolemy a slave king. Two year's later Rome attacked Cyprus whose king was Ptolemy's brother. He committed suicide by drinking poison and Rome took over the island - and its treasury of course.

The situation was now looking distinctly dicey for Egypt. Not surprisingly, the Alexandrians expelled Ptolemy XII who fled to Rome for sanctuary. In 57 B.C., Ptolemy began his efforts to regain the throne of Egypt. He spent so much money in bribes to Roman senators and others that he was soon in debt. By this time Ptolemy's eldest daughter, Berenice IV, had been placed on the throne in Alexandria.

When Alexandrian delegates arrived in Rome asking the Roman Senate to decide who should rule Egypt, father or daughter, they found Rome was not in a hurry to settle the matter. Ptolemy's attempt to resolve the situation was to arrange to have some of the delegates assassinated. That did not help much and Rome was clearly reluctant to send a large force to reinstate Ptolemy. In frustration Ptolemy moved to the Greek city of Ephesus (in present-day Turkey). Cleopatra, then about ten years old, was still in Alexandria which was still ruled by her half-sister.

Finally, Rome decided to act and one of Pompey's officers, led a powerful force into Egypt. No doubt the large fee promised by Ptolemy influenced the timing of the expedition. Leading the cavalry in this army was an officer who will play a major part in our story. It was the twenty-four year old Mark Antony (figures 2 and 5), a very capable and popular leader though considered headstrong by some. Roman force restored Ptolemy XII to his throne. Naturally, in the custom of the period, he immediately had his ruling daughter executed. Leaving only a force to protect Ptolemy, the Roman army left, its job done.

It was against this murky and confused background that Cleopatra succeeded to the throne on the death of her father in 51 B.C. Although she had to rule jointly with her younger brother, Ptolemy XIII, she was, in effect, free to rule as she pleased. A new era in Egypt's long history had begun.

Cleopatra had been educated to be a queen. She had studied literature, music, languages, science and was an excellent horsewoman. She was famous for her looks, her intelligence, her political skills and her sense of humour. Her personality enchanted those who met her. But all was not well in Egypt. There were severe famines in two successive years and Cleopatra had to devalue the currency to increase the level of exports. Cleopatra's younger sister wanted the throne and Cleopatra's brother-king had powerful advisers who hated her and worked against her.

The situation in Rome was unsettled too. Pompey and Caesar were now rivals again for leadership and control. Cleopatra considered Pompey the more likely to succeed and, although he had never been a supporter of the Ptolemies, sent him troops and supplies once Caesar had showed his hand and started a civil war.

At home, Cleopatra was in trouble. Her sister and brother plotted to remove her and she fled the country eastwards to Arab lands. There she raised an army of mercenaries and began an attempt to regain her throne. There would have been a battle between her forces and her brother's had not Pompey arrived. Pompey had been defeated by Caesar in Greece and had fled south to Egypt hoping to find refuge with Cleopatra and her brother. He had spent six weeks seeking asylum elsewhere before coming finally to Egypt. It was a decision that was to cost him his life. Ptolemy's advisers had him executed, thinking this would please Caesar.

When Caesar arrived three days later with a force of two legions and 800 cavalry he stayed on board his ship at first not sure of the military situation. Ptolemy's officials brought him the head of Pompey and his ring. Although Pompey was his enemy, reports say Caesar wept to see a great Roman treated in this manner.

The Alexandrians assumed Caesar was an enemy and many Roman soldiers were killed in minor actions. Caesar managed to calm the populace and called Cleopatra and Ptolemy to a meeting in Alexandria to discuss the situation. Ptolemy came but left his army in the field still in fighting order. Cleopatra came secretly fearing the agents of her brother. She was smuggled into Caesar's rooms in the centre of a roll of carpet. When Ptolemy saw his sister with Caesar he declared she had committed treason and stormed out of the apartments. Caesar again pacified the people and brought Cleopatra and Ptolemy together to rule jointly once more. Caesar and Cleopatra became lovers and Caesar lived in Alexandria with Cleopatra.



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ILLUSTRATIONS

Top Row: Figs. 1(a), 1(b), 2, 3

2nd Row: Figs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

3rd Row: Figs 9, 10

Bottom Row: Figs 11, 12

Ptolemy continued to plot against his sister and eventually his army of twenty thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry advanced on Alexandria causing civil war. This army occupied Alexandria except for the palace where Cleopatra and Caesar held Ptolemy prisoner. There were seventy-two Egyptian and fifty Roman warships in the harbour. Caesar had them set on fire in case they were captured by Ptolemy's forces. In the process buildings along the seafront were accidentally fired and the famous library was at least partly destroyed. Ptolemy's force retreated when Roman reinforcements arrived and was finally defeated near the Nile. Ptolemy had been released and had joined his army only to die in the Nile. His body was found in the mud still wearing a golden breastplate. Caesar was now the effective ruler of Egypt.

Egyptian traditions continued. In 47 B.C. Cleopatra married another brother, the ten year old Ptolemy XIV. Caesar proved three legions ostensibly to guard Cleopatra but also to give stability to the rule of Egypt. Accounts show that Caesar probably visited the tomb of Alexander the Great about this time and made the famous trip up the Nile with Cleopatra on a luxurious barge. He was on campaign for Rome though when his and Cleopatra's son was born later that year. The son was named Ptolemy Caesar but the Egyptians called him Caesarion. The Egyptian priests claimed that the father was the god, Amon-Ra, who had acted through the human Caesar. Cleopatra issued coins to commemorate the birth.

In 46 B.C. Cleopatra joined Caesar in Rome taking with her Caesarion and her child husband. She was not popular in Rome and sympathy was with Caesar's Roman wife, Calpurnia. Caesar's power grew. Finally, in 44 B.C., the senate appointed him dictator for life. Many thought he wanted to become King of the Romans, an idea which was highly offensive to most Romans. During one festival Mark Antony three times publicly offered him a crown. Three times Caesar refused it. This was not enough for his enemies and a month later Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March. Cleopatra and her husband and son fled immediately to Egypt.

Brutus (figure 6 is a coin of his appropriately showing a sacrificial knife) and Cassius (figure 7 ironically showing the head of Liberty, the only Cassius design recorded in Seaby) were prominent among the assassins. Portrait coins of Brutus exist but are likely to cost more than \$16,000.

When the young Ptolemy XIV died, Caesar's son, Ptolemy Caesar, became ruler with his mother. Once more, Cleopatra effectively was sole ruler. The situation in Rome was not so simple. Mark Antony, the consul, and Octavian, Caesar's adopted son and heir, were rivals to succeed Caesar as controller of Rome. Again civil war erupted and in 43 B.C. Mark Antony was defeated in battle. But that did not put Octavian in charge. He was opposed by the group who had assassinated Caesar and who wanted to maintain Rome as a republic.

Rome needed leadership in this crisis and decided on a triumvir, a committee of three. They were Mark Antony, Octavian (figure 1) and Lepidus, Caesar's former cavalry leader. To reinforce their power, the Triumvirs had hundreds of senators and noblemen killed. Mark Antony ensured that this massacre included the famous orator and writer, Cicero, who had published very critical attacks on him. Cicero's head and right hand were cut off and hung in a public place, where Fulvia (figure 8), Antony's wife, is reported to have pieced Cicero's tongue with a hairpin. In 42 B.C. these noble Romans defeated the Republicans, Cassius and Brutus, with an army led by Mark Antony. Cassius and Brutus, two of the main assassins of Caesar, committed suicide.

For various reasons Mark Antony led military expeditions to the Eastern provinces. On reaching Tarsus in 41 B.C. he sent for Cleopatra to come and explain why the Roman legions in Alexandria had supported Cassius. Antony had a hidden agenda. He dreamed of a great victory against Parthia (in modern Iran) and hoped to persuade Cleopatra to supply troops. After much pressure Cleopatra eventually left Egypt to meet Antony. They became lovers - Cleopatra at 28 at the height of her attractiveness and Mark Antony at 42 a victorious general and joint-ruler of Rome. They lived together at Alexandria for a year before Antony was called away to deal with Parthian invaders in Asia Minor. After he left Cleopatra gave birth to twins - Cleopatra Selene (Moon) and Alexander Helios (Sun).

Antony's wife, Fulvia, had provoked an unsuccessful revolt against Octavian while in Athens and again Antony had to make his peace with Octavian. It was agreed that Antony would control the East, Octavian the West and Lepidus Africa. Fulvia died and Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavian. Their first child was born in 39 B.C. Antony met Cleopatra in Antioch where they married in an Egyptian ceremony, Egyptian law permitting polygamy.

Antony fought an extended campaign against the Parthians losing battle after battle. In all his losses were 20,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry. The survivors were sick and in rags but still loyal to Antony. Cleopatra rescued them with food and clothing and took them all back to Egypt. The ill feeling between Antony and Octavian was reaching a climax. Feelings were further inflamed when Antony repudiated his wife, Octavia, Octavian's sister, who was forced to leave her home in Rome. Octavian exploited the anger of the Roman people directed at Antony because of his preference for Egypt and declared war on Cleopatra in 32 B.C.

During that year and the next, Mark Antony struck a large number of silver denarii. These were to pay the men of his legions and fleet during the buildup to the war with Octavian. Figure 9 shows the obverse and reverse of the type. The obverse shows a warship and the inscription ANT AVG III VIR R P C. which indicates that Antony was one of the triumvirate ruling Rome. The reverse shows an aquila (eagle) standard between two other standards and the number of one of Antony's legions, in this case the fourteenth. The standards are important symbols. They were used as rallying points in battle and it was a great disgrace for a legion to lose its standards to the enemy.

Roman legions were numbered in the order they were established. Antony's coins were the first Roman coins to show reference to them. Antony depended on his legions so he showed them his confidence and appreciation of their loyalty by naming individual legions on his coins. This also served to advertise his military strength. Specimens of this type exist with legion numbers up to XXIII. It has been suggested that numbers up to XXX exist but all known specimens in the range XXIV to XXX, including those in the British Museum, are forgeries or highly suspect.

Many of these denarii were struck in silver debased to 0.9 fineness or occasionally even less. A few legions were specially honoured by having their numbers recorded on gold variations of this issue. This 'money of convenience' was probably not produced in established mints by skilled mint workers but in travelling mints or 'camp mints' with the work being done by soldiers. Given the political circumstances it is surprising that these coins were accepted for 200 years or more.

The showdown came in Greece. The forces were large by standards of the day. Octavian had 70,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and 400 ships. Antony's army, financed by Cleopatra, consisted of 75,000 infantry, 25,000 auxiliary troops, 12,000 cavalry 200 warships and 300 cargo ships. Cleopatra, in her flagship, commanded her personal fleet of 60 warships. The Roman naval commander was Agrippa. Figure 10 shows Octavian and Agrippa (they were childhood friends) and a crocodile (the symbol of Egypt) chained to a palm.

Antony's army was surrounded and running short of food. He and Cleopatra decided to break through the Roman naval blockade using only their faster warships. All their other ships were burnt. The attempt was made on 2 September 31 B.C. Leaving, many said deserting, the land forces, 240 Egyptian ships attempted to reach the open sea through the Roman fleet. Cleopatra's group slipped through a gap. Antony followed with as many ships as could make it. Altogether about 100 Egyptian ships escaped.

Plutarch, a Roman writer, records that for three days Antony sat alone without a word in the ship's prow, covering his face with his hands. In Alexandria he lived as a hermit until eventually persuaded by Cleopatra to live a normal life.

In 30 B.C. Octavian arrived in Egypt to finish the job. He demanded that Cleopatra abdicate and that Antony be executed. Cleopatra refused. There were battles and finally Antony was trapped in Alexandria. When he heard that Cleopatra had died he stabbed himself in the stomach only to find that Cleopatra was still alive. She and her servants pulled Antony up through her window with ropes. He died in her arms.

Octavian wanted to take Cleopatra captive to Rome, to make her walk through the streets in chains, so she was kept captive. Antony and Fulvia's son was found and executed but Caesarion escaped to India. Cleopatra became very ill. She had stopped eating and the wounds of grief she inflicted on herself were infected. She sent a message to Octavian asking to be placed in the same tomb as Antony. Octavian realised she was intending to kill herself and sent men to stop her. They were too late. There is no doubt she poisoned herself, maybe from the bite of an asp she had smuggled into her rooms in a basket of fruit. Octavian allowed her request and the tomb she shared with Antony has never been found.

Caesarion was assassinated in due course. Cleopatra and Antony's children - there was another son by then - were sent to Rome where they were taken in by Octavia. The boys disappeared suspiciously, only Cleopatra Selene survived. She became the wife of Juba, ruler of the Roman province of Africa.

Egypt was now totally under Roman domination but in an unusual way. It was not a province of the Roman Empire but Octavian's personal possession. It remained the personal possession of the Emperors of Rome for four centuries. In 27 B.C. Octavian was given the title Augustus and became the first Roman Emperor (figure 11).

Egyptian coinage changed little while Egypt belonged to the Roman Emperors. Alexandrian tetrachms, equivalent in value to the Roman denarius, were reduced in size and inevitably in silver content until Diocletian abolished the series in 296 A.D. The familiar tetrachms remind us of the troubled past, an Egyptian coin showing a Roman Emperor with a Greek inscription (figure 12).

When I woke to find I had not won Lotto, I was disappointed that my Roman-Cleopatra collection would not eventuate. But thinking it over, I asked myself if I would really want to be often reminded of these honourable people. I decided to stay with Athenian owls and Corinthian boys on dolphins.

Photographs: Figures 1, 9, 12 by Sonia Jeffrey-Carian. All others from Antiquarius catalogues courtesy of R Loosley.

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New Zealand's Unlawful Medals

G.A. Macaulay

Most literature about a nation's orders and medals distinguishes those officially awarded by the Crown or State from those awarded by other bodies (such as, in New Zealand, the Order of St John or the Royal Humane Society). However, no numismatic publication appears so far to have recognised that, in New Zealand at least, there is a third category: those which have the appearance of being awarded by the Crown but have no status in law.

In New Zealand, orders and medals are defined by statutes and royal warrants - rules issued under the royal prerogative in such matters - which detail the criteria for their award and the design of insignia. Under the Regulations Act 1936, and its successor the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all such statutes must be gazetted and published officially. The annual publication *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations in Force* therefore lists the statutes and regulations governing awards such as the Queen's Service Order, the Queen's Service Medal, and the New Zealand 1990 Commemoration Medal.

Not listed, however, are the statutes for the various United Kingdom orders (Garter, Bath, St Michael and St George, British Empire, etc.), decorations (VC, GC, MC, MM, RRC, etc.), and other medals (e.g. Polar, Coronation and Jubilee medals).

The statutes and regulations for these awards have been issued in the United Kingdom by successive sovereigns of the United Kingdom. As a result of constitutional enactments and legal development, most notably New Zealand's adoption of the Statute of Westminster in 1947, the Constitution Act 1986, and the Imperial Laws Application Act 1988, the Sovereign of the United Kingdom is now a separate legal entity from the Sovereign of New Zealand and the statutes of the various United Kingdom awards are not part of the law of New Zealand.

There is no "imperial Crown" or "imperial law" or "Commonwealth Law" and it is no longer legally or constitutionally appropriate for Ministers of the Crown of New Zealand to recommend that honours or awards be conferred on New Zealanders by the Sovereign of the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, for many years New Zealand Governments have acted as if New Zealand were still a Dominion of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. United Kingdom awards have been made to New Zealanders, but the royal warrants purporting to confirm and certify these awards have been issued in the name of the Sovereign of New Zealand.

The bizarre result is that large numbers of New Zealanders have been given the insignia of orders and other awards which are unknown to the law of New Zealand and have not been validly awarded according to their United Kingdom statutes. Probably the largest single group of such awards occurred in 1977 when more than 1500 New Zealanders were given copies of the Silver Jubilee Medal of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. An even more unfortunate case of confusion occurred more recently when a George Cross was presented to the next of kin of Sergeant S.G. Guthrie, who died in the Aramoana tragedy of 1990.

The 1995 report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on the Honours System recommended that the award of United Kingdom orders and decorations to New Zealanders be discontinued, but failed utterly to mention that it was already impossible for such awards to be validly made by the Sovereign of New Zealand.

The committee also recommended that a suite of New Zealand gallantry decorations be instituted. It is as well that New Zealand is not involved in any wars at present as there are no gallantry awards currently in the gift of our monarch. In particular it should be noted that the Victoria Cross is not a New Zealand decoration.

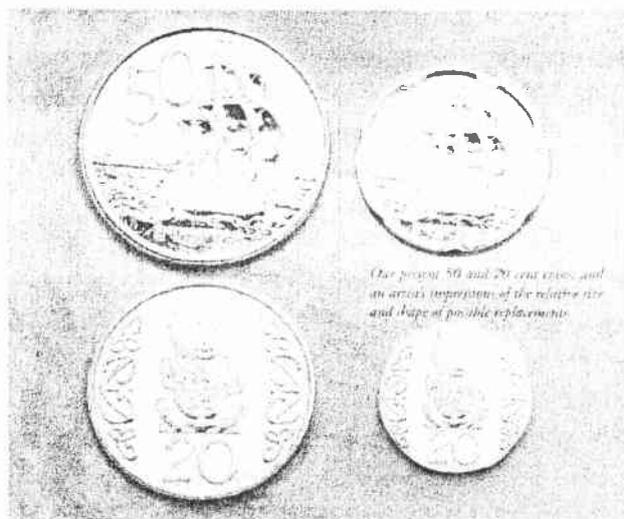
If the proposal of the committee is adopted that a "Victoria Cross for New Zealand" be instituted, it is to be hoped that the design used is different from the United Kingdom's Victoria Cross. The current Victoria Cross features the lion crest of England from the royal arms of the United Kingdom. This is not a personal or family or dynastic emblem but part of the chief symbol of sovereignty of the monarch of the United Kingdom and as completely inappropriate for use on a New Zealand medal as a maple leaf or a bald eagle would be.

It is also to be hoped that any new medals will bear the Queen's title in a form known to the law of New Zealand rather than in the alien and anachronistic Latin form as used in the United Kingdom which, remarkably, appears on a number of New Zealand medals.

There have for many years been regrettable deficiencies in the advice given to the Crown and Government of New Zealand concerning orders and decorations, and the Sovereign and citizens of New Zealand are poorly served by the present system of awards. Far too many of our medals and decorations inhabit a curious limbo - they are or have been given to people but have no officially documented existence - and the Government's advisers on such matters appear to have a defective understanding of New Zealand's law and constitution.

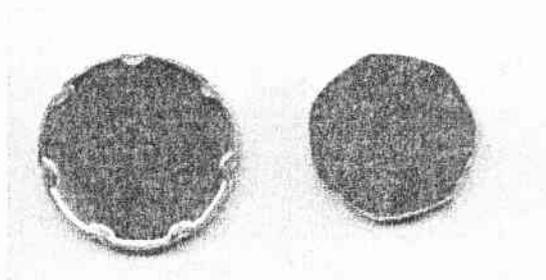
The New Zealand Coinage Review 1997

Martin Purdy



In October 1997 the Reserve Bank of New Zealand issued a proposal to scrap the 5-cent piece on the grounds that its spending power was only 1/10 of what it was at the time of its introduction in 1967. At the same time it was proposed that the size of the 20 and 50 cent pieces be reduced to make them more convenient to handle. In the proposal booklet the Bank provided an "artist's impression" of what such smaller coins might look like. Blanks matching the proposed smaller sized coins had been prepared for the Bank, 100 of the heptagonal "20 cent" and 50 of the scalloped "50 cent" blanks. The Society was fortunate enough to obtain one of each for its collection. These are illustrated below.

As we go to press (February 1998) it has been announced that no further action will be taken on the proposals because of the unpopularity of the idea of scrapping the 5 cent piece and rounding prices still further, and because of the cost involved in converting parking meters, vending machines, etc., to accommodate the new-sized and shaped coins. The blanks in the Society's collection will remain a curiosity, a plan that never eventuated.



The Review of the New Zealand Royal Honours System

Noel Cox

On 23 January 1995, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Right Honourable Jim Bolger, established an Advisory Committee on the Royal Honours system. This was widely seen as being part of his personal campaign for New Zealand to become a republic.

The terms of reference for the Committee, which was accountable only to the Prime Minister, were:

“to consider and present options and suggestions on the structure of a New Zealand Royal Honours System in New Zealand, which is designed to recognise meritorious service, gallantry and bravery and long service”.

Specifically, the Committee was to review:

“the purpose and coverage of the current honours system; the appropriateness of the current system of a mix of traditional (sometimes called British or Imperial) and indigenous Royal Honours; whether new honours and awards should be instituted and whether either or both of the existing indigenous Orders (the Order of New Zealand and the Queen’s Service Order) should be modified; whether certain honours should or should not be titular, ie carry the appellation of “Sir” or “Dame”, or some other appellation; and other significant aspects of the honours system, for example, timing, frequency, nominations for and number of awards”.

Matters regarded as being within the exclusive prerogative of The Queen were not to be considered.

Although it had been suggested that the Committee would comprise a group of experts, in the event this was not the case. A number of those appointed openly shared the known preference of the Prime Minister for radical change. The Chairman was the Honourable Philip Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, and the leading supporter in Parliament of the Prime Minister’s republican campaign.

Other members of the Committee were the Right Honourable Jonathan Hunt, MP, Senior Opposition Whip; James Belich, historian and author; Sharon Crosbie, OBE, the Chief Executive of New Zealand Public Radio Ltd; Dame Miriam Dell, ONZ DBE, Past President of the National Council of Women, and of the International Council of Women; Mrs Areta Koopu, CBE, President of the Maori Women’s Welfare League, and community worker; Dr James Ng, CNZM MBE, medical practitioner, historian, and community worker; and Belinda Vernon, financial controller and company secretary (and now a National Party Member of Parliament).

The Prime Minister’s Advisory Committee on the Royal Honours system also included several ex officio members. These were Marie Shroff, CVO, Secretary of the Cabinet, and Clerk of the Executive Council, and Phillip O’Shea, LVO, the Executive Officer (Honours), in the Cabinet Office, and New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary to The Queen. Mrs Alison Quentin-Baxter, QSO, lately Director of the New Zealand Law Commission, was also an ex officio member of the Committee. However, she resigned on 30 June 1995, on appointment as Legal Counsel to the Fiji Constitution Review Commission. Gordon Parkinson, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, was the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee met on ten occasions, from 22 February to 25 August 1995, and considered 259 written and 25 oral submissions. It reported privately to the Prime Minister on 31 August, and on 21 September 1995 publicly released its report, entitled *The New Zealand Royal Honours System*. It was particularly significant that The Queen, although font of honour, was not consulted until after the committee had completed its task and had publicly released its recommendations.

Commenting on the report, the Prime Minister said that it “could be” a further step on the road to republicanism, but not necessarily so. The Honourable Philip Burdon observed that a large number of the written submissions

held that a British-based honours system was an anachronism, and that the Committee had unanimously recommended a move to a distinctive New Zealand system.

The Committee recommended that existing British awards be replaced by a New Zealand Order of Merit. No titles would be conferred under the Order. The only British awards which it recommended should continue would be those which the Queen awards personally. These include the Order of the Garter, which was awarded to Sir Edmund Hillary, KG ONZ KBE, on 23 April 1995.

The public response to the Report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on Honours was mixed. Whilst there may have been a general agreement that some of the proposed changes were appropriate, the public was not convinced of the need to abandon titles. The decision to end the conferment of all British Orders, decorations and medals (apart from those few which are conferred solely on the initiative of the Queen, and the Order of St John), was also opposed by many. To date, approximately half of all appointments had been of New Zealand awards, in the Order of New Zealand (ONZ), and the Queen's Service Order (QSO).

Knighthood is a status which is not dependent on membership of an order, nor is its retention dependent upon keeping Imperial orders. Although, for political reasons, Canada ceased recommending the creation of any new Canadian knights after 1919 (except for the period 1933-35), and South Africa followed in 1924, Australia retained its own order of knighthood until 1986. In 1980 Barbados created a new honours system including Knights and Dames of St Andrew. All other realms continue to bestow knighthoods, however infrequently.

Never before had one of the Queen's realms abandoned 'Imperial' honours in favour of its own system in one sweeping move. Canada ceased to recommend awards of these honours in 1946 (although they were not replaced by the Order of Canada until 1967). However, even Canada continued bestowing Imperial bravery awards, until a range of specifically Canadian civilian bravery awards was introduced in 1972.

The Australian Federal Government ceased recommending the award of Imperial honours in 1983, and all the Australian states had followed its lead by 1989. In the Caribbean, Jamaica created its own honours system in 1969, and Barbados in 1980. In both cases, and in all other realms except Australia and Canada, Imperial honours continued to be bestowed, alongside the local awards.

An honours system must be developed gradually. Honours systems are by their very nature evolutionary. As it had been eight years since the Order of New Zealand was created, it was perhaps not premature to establish a third New Zealand order. However, any awards introduced as a result of the Committee's deliberations would be seen by many as the creation of a political party, and tainted accordingly.

The choice of title "New Zealand Order of Merit" is not inspiring, and the Order is liable to be confused with the Order of Merit, which is to be retained as it is awarded by The Queen personally. A better solution might have been to expand the existing the Order of New Zealand, established in 1987, and so avoiding the need for the creation of a new order altogether.

The Committee proposed that New Zealand should abandon all British gallantry and bravery awards, and replace them with a new New Zealand Cross, and a Victoria Cross for New Zealand respectively, each with four levels.

Military gallantry awards have been the subject of much ill-considered comment in recent years. The report of the Committee implied that military gallantry medals recognise rank rather than gallantry. This impression is simply not correct. Gallantry awards by their very nature recognise gallantry, not rank. Different medals might have been awarded to officers and other ranks, but they were very definitely of equal status. In any event, the awarding of different medals for officers and other ranks, formerly found in all awards except the Victoria Cross, had already ended.

The cost of introducing a separate system of gallantry and bravery awards is hardly justified. At least so far as the military awards are concerned, they would be very infrequently awarded. It took Canada, a vastly more populous country than New Zealand, until 1972 to introduce its own civilian bravery system, and a military gallantry system did not follow until 1993. They however still retained the Victoria Cross, as does the new Australian system. No Realm has adopted anything similar to the frankly bizarre idea of a Victoria Cross for New Zealand in four grades.

Submissions were not specifically called for on the report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on Honours. There was a tendency on the part of the news media to assume that the recommendations of the Committee would be automatically implemented.

All matters relating to honours are governed by the royal prerogative, exercised through responsible Ministers.

The Prime Minister enjoys the right to advise the Crown on matters relating to honours generally, and was entitled to advise Her Majesty The Queen to create a new New Zealand Order. Equally, he was entitled to announce that he would no longer recommend the award of British honours, but only those which are conferred upon the advice of the Prime Minister. Other Ministers of the Crown, particularly the Minister of Defence, have the right to advise the Crown on specific honours.

Parliament itself has no role in honours, but the members of Parliament belonging to the National Party were involved by Cabinet in supporting the recommendations of the advisory committee, so as to suggest a broader political acceptance.

However, attempts were made by many people, including National Party members of Parliament, to prevent the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations. The Honourable Simon Upton, Minister for the Environment, who was opposed to the wholesale rejection of British Orders, proposed the conversion of some British orders into New Zealand orders. He also supported the creation of the proposed New Zealand Order of Merit.

A technical paper on how this conversion might be achieved was written by the author of this article. This paper was seriously explored by the Minister of Justice, the Honourable Doug Graham, and Mr Upton. The proposal received some support from their Caucus colleagues, but not enough for it to be adopted by the Government. The opponents of radical change had to fall back to supporting the more simplistic, and less colourful, solution which was adopted.

The National Party Caucus accepted the report of the Committee on 15 February 1996. However, they opted to retain titles. This was a compromise between some senior cabinet figures who wanted an end to all honours, including personal orders of the Queen, and others who favoured a more traditional system. The majority of the caucus were opposed to the abolition of knighthoods.

Knighthoods and damehoods were opposed by Mr Bolger, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Don McKinnon, the Minister for Trade Negotiations, the Honourable Philip Burdon, Minister of Broadcasting, the Honourable Maurice Williamson, and the Minister of Employment, the Honourable Wyatt Creech. Supporters of traditional honours included Mr Graham, Mr Upton, the Honourable John Banks, and the Honourable Jenny Shipley.

Mr Bolger indicated that fewer titles would be bestowed in future. He himself has indicated that he would not accept a knighthood, and claims that the decision by Caucus to adopt the recommendations of the committee was "a mark in the ground of the independence of New Zealand".

On 2 May 1996 the Prime Minister issued a Press Statement announcing details of the New Zealand Order of Merit, the principal element of the new New Zealand based honours system. Mr Bolger described it as "a major step in the development of a distinctly New Zealand honours system which reflects our national identity".

The New Zealand Royal Honours System would in future be made up of the Order of New Zealand (ONZ), which remains the highest honour, the Queen's Service Order (QSO) and its associated Medal (QSM), and the new New Zealand Order of Merit. Existing holders of British honours would continue to enjoy their privileges within the New Zealand Royal Honours system. A new system of gallantry and bravery awards for the military and civilians remains to be developed.

The Prime Minister announced that Her Majesty The Queen had approved the institution of the New Zealand Order of Merit.

The new Order consists of the Sovereign, a Chancellor (the Governor-General), and five levels of membership- Knights and Dames Grand Companion (GNZM); Knights and Dames Companion (KNZM, DNZM); Companions (CNZM), Officers (ONZM) and Members (MNZM).

Those appointed to the first and second levels of the Order, except honorary appointments, will be entitled to be called "Sir", in the case of a man, and "Dame", in the case of a woman, before their forenames. The chosen style Knight Grand Companion is unusual, that of Knight Grand Cross being more usual, or Knight Grand Commander, which was adopted for the predominantly non-Christian Orders of the Indian Empire and the Star of India. The style of Knight Companions for the second grade is also unusual, Knight Commander being more usual.

The Queen had also approved a new order of wear, with the insignia of a Member of the Order of New Zealand (ONZ) now worn immediately after that of Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (GCB) and the Order of Merit (OM), and before Knights and Dames Grand Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit (GNZM) and Knights and Dames Grand Cross of British Orders of Chivalry.

The insignia of the New Zealand Order of Merit blends traditional Maori and British designs, colours and symbolism. It was designed by Phillip O'Shea LVO, who also designed the insignia of the ONZ, QSO and QSM and a number of other official medals.

The Badge of the Order is a cross with the New Zealand Coat of Arms in the centre encircled by the motto "For Merit" in English and "Tohu Hiranga" in Maori (literally translated as "to achieve excellence") and set in green enamel, representing the highly prized pounamu or New Zealand greenstone. The badge is similar to the Canadian Order of Military Merit or Royal Victorian Order.

The Breast Star is based on a stylised representation of the head or crown of the ponga or silver fern tree, a national emblem of New Zealand, and is similar to that of the Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

The insignia will include a Lapel Badge for every-day wear by members of the various levels of the Order, and miniatures for evening wear. A Lapel Badge was introduced for the ONZ in 1990, and will be introduced, as soon as possible, for holders of the QSO and QSM.

The ribbon of the Order is red ochre ("kokowai"). The same colour is used in the ribbons of both the ONZ and the QSO.

The Warrant establishing the Order and the Warrants of Appointment issued to members of the various levels of the Order will be in English and Maori. The Warrants of Appointment for the ONZ are in English and Maori, and in due course the Warrants of Appointment for the QSO will also be issued in English and Maori.

A special Chain is to be worn by the Sovereign and the Chancellor, and is composed of links of the central medallion of the Badge and gold Koru (in the form of the letter S) with, in the centre, a representation of the New Zealand Coat of Arms from which the Badge of the Order hangs. The Koru is a stylised representation of a fern frond and may symbolise new birth, growth, vitality, strength and achievement. Details of the design are derived from the chain of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Knights and Dames Grand Companion (GNZM) wear a Badge, in the form of a cross, in white enamel set in gold with, in the centre, a medallion bearing the Arms of New Zealand within a circle of green enamel bearing the motto of the Order. The Badge is worn from a red ochre sash worn over the right shoulder and resting on the left hip. The Breast Star is of eight points, each arm bearing a stylised representation of a fern frond, in gold, with a smaller representation of the Badge of the Order in the centre. Insignia is worn after the ONZ and before other Knights and Dames Grand Cross (GCB, GCMG, GCVO, GBE) and the CH.

Knights and Dames Companion (KNZM, DNZM) wear a Badge and Breast Star similar to that prescribed for Knights and Dames Grand Companions except that the Badge is worn from either the neck or from a bow on the left shoulder. The Breast Star is in silver, with the Badge of the Order in the centre. Insignia is worn after that of Knights and Dames Grand Cross and the CH and before other Knights and Dames Commander (KCB/DCB, KCMG/DCMG, KCVO/DCVO) and Knights Bachelor.

Companions (CNZM) wear a Badge similar to that prescribed for Knights and Dames Companion. Insignia is worn after that of Knights and Dames Commander and Knights Bachelor and before other Companions and Commanders (CB, CMG, CVO, CBE).

Officers (ONZM) wear, on the left breast, a smaller representation of the Badge of the Order, in gold, with the motto set in green enamel. Insignia is worn immediately after the QSO and before the OBE.

Members (MNZM) wear a Badge similar to that prescribed for Officers, except that it is in silver and green enamel. Insignia is worn immediately before the MBE.

The first appointments to the new Order were announced on 3 June 1996, the New Zealand observance of the Queen's Birthday. These included one GNZM (the new Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Michael Hardie Boys, GCMG); one KNZM (Sir Robert Mahuta); one DNZM (Dame Kate Harcourt); 13 CNZM; 21 ONZM; and 39 MNZM.

The Prime Minister has announced that The Queen had agreed that there should continue to be two regular honours lists a year. These would be at the New Year (announced 30/31 December) and on the New Zealand observance of the Queen's Birthday, the first Monday in June. In addition, there would continue to be special lists from time to time, as for bravery or for military campaigns.

Whilst the motive for introducing the new honours system was his avowed republicanism, the end product is not as bad as might have been feared.

Much of the debate had focused on knighthoods. The style and title of a knight is independent of any jurisdictional difficulties, not being dependent on membership of a British Order of Chivalry, and is a unique and valuable survival whose retention is welcome.

As for any suggestions that honours generally are contrary to the supposedly egalitarian New Zealand society, the point need only be made that if this argument were followed the whole honours system would have to go. The Soviets were particularly keen on Honours.

The decision that New Zealand is to abandon all British awards, apart from the very few royal awards, is to be regretted, especially in the field of honours for bravery and gallantry. The lesson which is yet to be learned is that gradual change is best for an honours system, as it is for the monarchy itself. Radical changes are rarely desirable, nor necessary. Changes introduced for political motives are generally the least successful.

Decimalisation Retrospective

To commemorate the 30th anniversary of New Zealand's decimalisation, we reprint an article which set the scene and some of the expectations of the times. The original appeared in the New Zealand Numismatic Journal in 1966.

THE PROPOSED DECIMAL COIN DESIGNS

Recently, statements have been made that the Royal Mint will have the final say as to the "coinability" of the new decimal designs. The implication is that a design pronounced unsuitable by the Mint must be abandoned or radically altered. Past experience has shown that this is not the case.

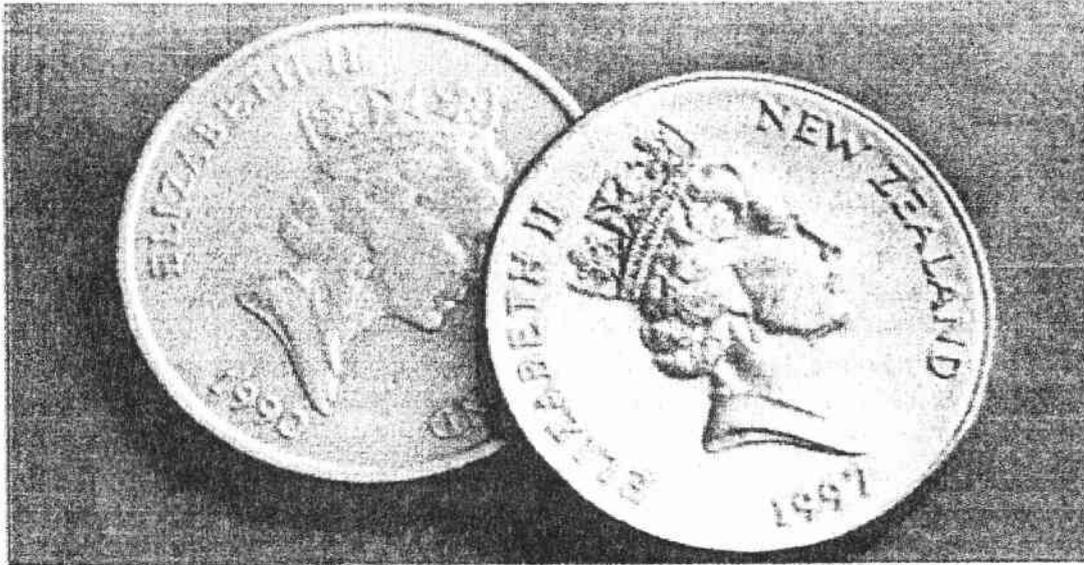
When Mr L. C. Mitchell's designs for the Centennial halfcrown, penny and halfpenny were submitted to the Mint in 1939, the Mint wanted to make substantial changes on the ground that the designs as submitted were "un-coinable". In the case of the halfpenny *hei-tiki*, the suggested alterations rendered the image ludicrous.

In contrast to the present situation, the governments of both 1933 and 1939 worked in close collaboration with the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Inc. In 1939, at the suggestion of the Society, Sir James Elliott, a foundation member and past president, was given authority by Treasury to discuss the designs with the Mint officials during a visit to England. He was able to explain to the Deputy Master that not only did the changes alter the character of the designs, but that the new versions were not the designs which the New Zealand public wanted. In spite of protests that the original designs "could not be done", the forceful and persuasive Sir James talked the Mint into trying. The results are well-known, and the Mint acknowledged that they had done what they had believed impossible. The trial pieces are now the property of this Society.

With this and later experience, the Mint is well able to execute any practicable design submitted to it. The present designs have been prepared by artists who are aware of the limitations and special requirements of striking in metal. All the designs can be struck. There is therefore no reason why the public should not receive the designs they have chosen.

There is, however, an important proviso. The public has not seen all the designs submitted to the Design Committee. The representations made on behalf of Professor Beadle's designs, have resulted in the entire set being forwarded to the Mint. The same opportunity has not been extended to the other designers. In view of the public preference as expressed in the polls, it would appear that other artists should be granted the right to have their efforts passed upon by the Mint.

—B.G.H.



In the last days of 1997 new circulating \$2 coins begin to appear in change in New Zealand's major cities. These were the first new \$2 coins to be issued since the 1991-dated pieces which had been stockpiled and trickled into circulation over recent years. It quickly became apparent, however, that the new coins were not quite the same as the 1990 and 1991-dated issues, or indeed the 1997-dated coins which had appeared in the mint sets. The rim on both sides was noticeably thinner, as was the security "track" running through the milled edge. Reports also appeared in the press to the effect that the new coins were being rejected by slot machines, or were only being given credit for \$1. The Reserve Bank initially said it would not recall the pieces, but this policy has been reversed and the coins will be withdrawn. Some 3 million pieces were ordered to be struck in Pretoria, one million had so far actually been struck and 788,000 issued.

A replacement order meeting the correct edge specifications will be made, but it is likely that the replacement coins will be dated 1998, making the 1997 "circulation" piece a one-off variety that will deserve cataloguing as a separate sub-type.

The issue of where the fault for the failure to meet specifications lies is still being discussed. It would appear from radio reporting that the edge specifications were not detailed in the instructions given to the South African mint.

The ironic part about this whole story is that the new issues were rushed into circulation just before Christmas to accommodate demand for \$2 coins after one of New Zealand's casinos altered its slot machines to take only coins of that denomination... and it is the slot machines that reject them.

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Book Review by Jerry Remick

“THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE COINS OF MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE AND BRUNEI”, 2nd ed., by Malaysian numismatist Saran Singh was published in March 1997 at \$50 U.S. retail by the Malaysia Numismatic Society, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It is available at \$58.00 U.S. postpaid seairail from Steven Tan, International Stamp & Coin SDN. BHD., G.P.O. Box 12-016, 50764 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, tel. (603) 292-6373. It is also available postpaid at £35, \$72 Singapore and 94 Malaysian ringgit.

The 650 page hard-covered book is printed on 7½ x 10 1/8 inch glossy paper. The first edition was issued in 1986. About 1450 coins and tokens are illustrated at actual size.

Numerous photographs of nearly all the governors and sultans of the Malay States from about 1860 to date have been included, providing an interesting pictorial background to the contents of the Encyclopedia.

The book is divided into 21 chapters, each of which catalogues in detail the coins and tokens issued from 1450 to 1967 in the Malay States of: Malacca, Johor, Pahang, Trengganu, Perak, Kelantan, Kedah & Perlis, Selangor, Negari Sembilan and Penang, and also in the British colonies and/or countries of the Straits Settlements, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Malaya, Malaya & British Borneo, Malaysia, Republic of Singapore and the Sultanate of Brunei. There are separate chapters on the British Trade Dollar series and on foreign coins used in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

One of the greatest assets of the book is the cataloguing of the tin coinage, most of which is rare, issued by various Malay States and by Brunei. More than 100 types and varieties of early Brunei tin pitis coins are catalogued in detail with photographs.

Each chapter begins with the following sections: a short history of the state or country; a listing of the former sultans, governors and/or heads of state and photographs of most of them; a short text on the coins and tokens; a listing of counterfeit coins; a descriptive list of die varieties, a listing of patterns and trial pieces; and a large location map. A detailed listing of the coins and tokens issued for the state or country follows. The following data is given for each type coin: an actual size photograph of both sides, a complete description of both sides, edge type, weight, diameter and composition. Enlarged photos, showing the location of difficult-to-find mintmarks or engraver's initials, are included.

A listing of all dated coins with mintage figures follows. Proof specimens are catalogued separately. Valuations in two grades plus proof condition, where it exists, are given in a separate 28-page booklet which accompanies the Encyclopedia free of charge. Photographs and full descriptive details on counterfeit coins conclude some chapters.

All known tin, copper, silver and gold coins of the Malay States, Singapore and Brunei, many of which have never before been recorded elsewhere, are listed for the first time.

Eight appendices are near the end of the book and include “A Guide to Coin Grading” and a 14-page “Dictionary of Common Numismatic Terms”. A 9-page bibliography concludes the Encyclopedia.

The book is very well researched and is truly a detailed Encyclopedia cataloguing the coins and tokens of the Malaysia area.

Book Review

C.T.H.R. Ehrhardt
(chris.ehrhardt@stonebow.otago.ac.nz)

Kevin Herbert, *Roman Imperial Coins, Augustus to Hadrian with Antonine Selections, 31 B.C. to A.D. 180 (The John Max Wulff Collection in Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo. vol. III)*

Bolchazy-Carducci, Wauconda, Illinois 1996. xxii+92pp., 42 plates. A4 size, \$US50.00, paperback. ISBN 0-86516-332-4.

The Wulff Collection comprises over 13,000 coins. Kevin Herbert has published three volumes of a catalogue: vol. I contains 437 Greek coins; vol. II (not available, as far as I know, in New Zealand) contains Roman Republican ones, and the volume under review contains 1042 coins of the first two centuries of the Roman empire, mostly from the imperial mints but including about 100 coins from civic mints, mostly Spanish ones under Augustus, Tiberius and Gaius, mostly from Syria and, above all, Alexandria for the later emperors. The publicity for vol. III, and its foreword, strongly suggest that this is to be the last volume, in which case over 10,000 coins will remain unpublished. However, the introduction (p. xvii) states that the rest of the coins of Antoninus and Marcus 'must therefore await a later publication', so there may still be hope.

The catalogue is carefully and thoroughly done, every coin is fully described and illustrated by clear photographs, though the printing of some is rather 'flat' and dull. The collection, brought together for teaching purposes, gives a good coverage of the main types of the early imperial coinage, to the death of Hadrian. It is hard, however, to understand why only a selection of Antonine coins is included, and there is no explanation of the basis on which it was made; it is certainly surprising that it includes none of the coins celebrating the 900th anniversary of Rome, in AD. 148.

The catalogue proper is preceded by a fourteen page introduction, giving a compressed and very conventional history of the early Empire, in the form of 'potted biographies' of the emperors, but using the coins of the collection to good effect as illustrations. It is a pity that there are no references to the sources, and the introduction's value for modern students is limited by the author's decision to leave all Latin coin legends untranslated, and quote no Greek ones. Most of the misprints and misstatements in it are trivial: ones which require comment include (p. ix) the statement that the legend on the Gaius dupondius in Germanicus' name is inscribed 'SIGNIS RECEPT(is) GERM(anorum)', when a glance at the coin description (no. 196) shows that it has the standard wording 'SIGNIS RECEPT(is) DEVICTIS GERM(anis)'; (p. x), the term 'Paduan' needs explaining ('Paduans' are imitations of Roman (and other) coins made by the Cavino family in Padua in the mid-16th century); (p. xi) Galba was recognised as emperor by the Senate, not 'in July' 68, but some hours before Nero committed suicide on 9 June; (same page) the attribution of the 'anonymous' denarius of AD. 68 (no. 325) shows the usual Anglophone ignorance of P.-H. Martin's demonstration over 20 years ago (*Die anonymen Münzen des Jahres 68 n.Chr.*, Mainz 1974) that all these coins (as far as they are not ancient or modern forgeries) were produced for Galba in the period between the beginning of his revolt and the Senate's conferment of the imperial powers on him; (p. xviii) Marcus Aurelius is blamed for 'inexplicably' breaking with the tradition of choosing an adopted heir, by making his son Commodus his successor, though even a Stoic might be allowed enough natural feeling not to condemn his son to death, and experience - from the fate of Agrippa Postumus after Augustus' death onwards - had shown that princes with a strong claim to the purple never had a long life-expectancy; incidentally (same page), Commodus was murdered on New Year's Eve 192, not on 1 January 193.

For some reason, the catalogue is divided, at the death of Domitian, into two parts, which are separately indexed. This is not the only puzzle in the catalogue: several of the 'Greek imperial' coins had already been published in vol. I; but not only are several civic issues included here which were not in vol. I, some coins in vol. I which fall into the period of this volume, are not re-published here (nos. 367-68, 407-11). In the introduction (pp. viii-ix), the civic mints listed as represented in the collection are fewer than those in the body

of the catalogue, but the number of specimens is considerably greater, so apparently there are several more 'Greek (and Spanish) imperials' still to be published.

The body of the catalogue also contains some puzzles, for example the meaning of 'C V I' as a title on coins of Celsa in Spain (nos. 6-10) is not explained (it stands for 'Colonia Victrix Iulia'), nor is 'C V I N C' (i. e. 'Colonia Urbs Iulia Nova Carthago') on those of Carthago Nova (nos. 123-24), nor the countermark 'RE' (no. 54) - and, incidentally, countermarks on the obverses of coins are not listed in the indices of legends, but countermarks on reverses are (there is no separate index of countermarks) -; coins which have a consular date (e.g. nos. 70, 71) can generally be attributed to a specific year, instead of to a range of years.

Some legends are given inaccurately: no. 89, delete last 'I'; no. 118, the obverse monogram is given correctly in vol. I, no. 118; nos. 492 and 509 are from Titus' eighth (not seventh) consulship; for nos. 493, 496 delete the intrusive second 'I' in 'VESPASIAN'; on no. 788 add an 'A' to 'TRIAN'.

Some coins cry out for further comment, e.g. 'PERM DIVI AVG' (i.e. 'by permission of the deified Augustus') on nos. 135-36, civic coins from Spain struck under Tiberius; the mysterious 'R C C' on the quadrans of Gaius, no. 186 (contrast the explanation of 'P N R' on Claudius' quadrans, no. 213); Gaius' dedication of the temple to his deified great-grandfather, Augustus, commemorated by no. 192; the absence of the conventional 'S C' from Nero's as, no. 270; the meaning of 'Hybrids' in the bibliography to the Vitellius denarius no. 359 and of 'Brockage' in describing no. 475; Vespasian's denarius, no. 400, with two laurel branches, struck on the centenary of the conferral on Augustus of the right to have his door posts decorated with laurels; the anonymous coins, nos. 606-8, at the end of the entries for Domitian. The description of no. 990 ends with 'Date, see pp. 328-9' - but of what book? Obviously the coin for 'DIVA SABINA' (no. 997), being posthumous, must be later than the coins honouring the empress in her life-time (nos. 993-96), not contemporary with them. No. 1043, of Marcus Aurelius' sixteenth year of tribunician power, is obviously not from the same year as no. 1044, from his twenty-fifth year; the correct dates for them are December 161 - Dec. 162 and Dec. 170 - Dec. 171 respectively. The suggestion that Securitas, placing her right hand over her head in the conventional manner (no. 404) 'is presenting a military salute' is unlikely - anything less military than the half-draped goddess is hard to imagine.

The apparently unique diobol from Alexandria, no. 238, with the Greek inscription 'Bretannikos Kaisar', raises a serious problem: the title, which is never used for Claudius, combined with the bare-headed and youthful portrait suggests that it should refer to Claudius' infant son, rather than to the emperor; but the date on the reverse, 'year 3', i.e. AD. 42/43, would mean that the title 'Britannicus', which Claudius was granted following his successful invasion of Britain in AD. 44, was in use a year before the invasion! However, the illustration seems to show an iota (i.e. '10') before the gamma (i.e. '3') of the date, which would place it in 'year 13', AD. 52/53. The coin itself should be carefully inspected to verify the reading.

Nos. 370 and 769 in the catalogue appear as nos. 345 and 766 on plates XV and XXXI respectively.

Any person or institution seriously interested in Roman imperial coins would find this volume useful, as an adjunct to the catalogues of the great collections in London and Glasgow, and to 'Roman Imperial Coinage', particularly since it contains a few coins (listed p. xxi) not included in those works. In New Zealand, one would hope that at least university libraries would buy it, but the recent savage cuts in library acquisition funds (reduced at Otago by 42%!) may make this impossible.

[This article appeared earlier in *Prudentia*, the journal produced by the Classics Department of the University of Auckland, Vol. XXIX no. 2, Nov. 1997, pp. 87-91. Reprinted here with the permission of the author and the Editor of *Prudentia*.]

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|---|--------------------|
| - Transactions of the Society, 1931-1947 (three vols, photocopied, fcp size, unbound), indexed | \$40 each (US\$28) |
| - Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-70 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues), | \$300 (US\$190) |
| - Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-70 (as above, minus Transactions), | \$200 (US\$125) |
| - Individual numbers | \$4 (US\$3) |
| - Index of nos. 4-48 | \$2 (US\$1) |

(All prices over NZ\$10 are post-paid)

Annual Report 1997

As President I am pleased to present the 66th Annual Report.

Patron His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Michael Hardie Boys, GNZM, GCMG, Governor-General of New Zealand, has honoured the Society by agreeing to be our Patron for his term of office.

Meetings and Activities

- April 1996 Dealers' Night. Three dealers attended and reported on the state of our hobby in New Zealand. Members had the opportunity to purchase from the stock on display.
- May 1996 After the AGM Evan Black displayed and explained British and New Zealand military badges and insignia.
- June 1996 Coins of the Roman Republic. A talk and display by Doug Carian, covering the period from 509 BC to the reign of Octavian almost five centuries later.
- July 1996 Birds on New Zealand coins. Mike Humble showed slides of illustrations taken from Buller's book on NZ birds and displayed the related coins.
- August 1996 The silver coins of William III. The President displayed and commented on coins from his collection.
- September 1996 Visit to the Reserve Bank to inspect part of the Bank's NZ note collection and the collection of NZ and Australian currency tokens. I thank Mr Richard Howe for arranging a most enjoyable evening.
- October 1996 Chinese coins from the New Zealand goldfields, presented by Stuart Park. The full report appeared in *Journal* no. 74.
- November 1996 Christmas meeting with members of the Wellington Coin Club at Alistair Robb's premises. I thank Alistair for another excellent evening.
- February 1997 The Inter-Club meeting at the Red Cross Hall, Levin, organised by the Wanganui Numismatic Society. The programme included displays, short talks, workshops, auction of members' duplicates and a quiz won by the Wellington Coin Club.
- March 1997 The British hammered and milled issues of Charles II, presented by the President. The Secretary displayed some Scottish pieces of Charles II.

Meetings were held at the Numismatic Library Room, Turnbull House, unless noted otherwise.

Reserve Bank Issues 1996

<u>Coins</u>	<u>Struck so far</u>	<u>Sales to 31 Dec 96</u>	<u>Issue Price (NZ\$)</u>
1996 "Kaka" Proof set	4,000	2,865	85
1996 "Kaka" Unc. set	6,000	4,869	25
1996 "Kaka" Proof \$5	3,000	2,022	60
1996 "Kaka" Unc. \$5	5,000	2,415	16
*1996 "Heemskerk" Proof \$5	3,000 (NZ)	770	60
	15,000 (o'seas)	-	
1996 Note/Coin set \$20 note + 70th Birthday Proof \$5	3,000	2,455	95
1996 Auckland Proof \$5	3,000	2,462	60
1996 Auckland Unc. C-N \$5	6,000	3,515	16
1996 Gen. Grant Gold Proof \$10	650	650	870
1996 Gen. Grant Al-Bro Unc. \$10	6,000	3,227	20

*Overseas sales details not available.

Publications *Journal* no. 74 was published dated December 1996 and two *Newsletters* were issued, no. 22 (July 1996) and no. 23 (September 1996).

Membership Stands at 152, having shown a slow decline over recent years. A programme to enrol new members should be undertaken this year.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Mr R.T. Harwood, FRNSNZ, of Levin. During his long membership Ray served as President, Vice-President, Secretary and on Council, and was elected a Fellow in 1983.

Library Most of our books and records are back at Turnbull House, and work on classification and sorting should be completed this year. I appeal to members who have numismatic publications (books, magazines, newsletters, journals, dealers' price lists, old auction catalogues, etc.) which they no longer require to donate them to the library.

Branches Otago held regular meetings during the year. Canterbury remains in recess.

Administration In conclusion I thank members of Council, the Treasurer, *Newsletter* Editor and the Secretary, Martin Purdy, who retires after seven years' service, for their efforts during the year.

W.H. Lampard
31 May 1997

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 1997**

INCOME	1997	1996	EXPENDITURE	1997	1996
Subscriptions	\$2,595	\$2,968	Journals	\$670	\$713
Tax Refund	\$219	\$215	Books	\$156	\$225
Medals/Badges	-	-	Postage etc	\$675	\$778
Interest	\$1,507	\$1,237	Meeting Expenses	\$220	\$382
			Officers Expenses	\$600	\$600
			Taxation (RWT)	\$336	\$298
			Rent	\$776	\$519
			Misc. Expenses	\$240	\$290
			Newsletter	\$618	\$583
			Grants	\$120	\$120
			Insurance	\$105	\$105
Deficit	\$195	\$193	Surplus	-	-
	\$4,516	\$4,613		\$4,516	\$4,613

**BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1997**

LIABILITIES	1997	1996	ASSETS	1997	1996
Accumulated Funds	\$20,403		Cash:		
			Petty	\$120	
			BNZ	\$1,465	
Minus			AGC	\$7,000	
Deficit	(\$195)	\$20,403	SPIERS	\$10,000	\$18,102
Creditors	\$1,074	-	Medals	\$120	\$120
			Library	\$100	\$100
			Coin Collection	\$457	\$457
			Stock Medals	\$456	\$456
			Slides	\$159	\$159
			Projector/Screen	\$335	\$335
			Chairs/Desk	\$200	\$200
			Display Cases	\$150	\$150
			Debtors	\$720	\$324
	\$21,282	\$20,403		\$21,282	\$20,403

AUDITORS REPORT

I have examined the books and accounts of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Incorporated and I am satisfied that the above Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet correctly set out the financial results and position of the Society.

A.W. GRANT
(Honorary Auditor)

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(President)

R.L. STAAL
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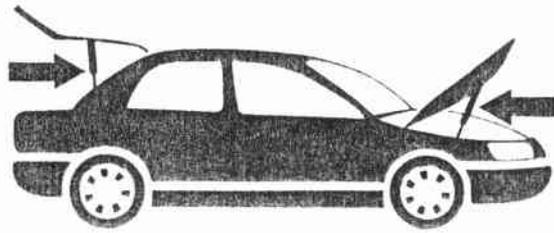
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