

Francis (Frank) W. Giles, a forgotten Adelaide numismatist: his era and legacy

Peter Lane

There were serious coin collectors prior to numismatic societies being established in Australia. Many of these collectors' names appear to have been lost over time, except for those who wrote books on numismatics or sold their collections by public auction. One such forgotten South Australian collector is Francis (Frank) William Giles of Beaumont. He did not publish numismatic articles, nor did his collection come up for sale on the public market, but he proudly displayed his collection on at least one occasion and won a prize medal for the exhibit. Some of his coins went to the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia (PLMAG) which, in his time, housed the State numismatic collection, and to the University of Adelaide's Classics Department.

The catalyst to undertake research on Giles occurred in October 2009. Over lunch in Adelaide, long-time friend Dave Carr¹ sold me a 1910 South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition silver medal awarded to F.W. Giles for a 'Collection of Coins' (Fig. 1). This medal had been put up for auction on three previous occasions in Sydney, but had not attracted sufficient interest to sell.² Within an hour of acquiring the medal I was cataloguing some Maundy money in the South Australian numismatic collection when, by incredible coincidence, I came

across a number of coins that had belonged to F.W. Giles (Appendix 1).

Shortly after I had secured the medal, another one awarded to F.W. Giles also came my way, this time through an auction. This medal was awarded for 'Olive and Salad Oils' at the 1905 South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition (Fig. 2). The 'Olive and Salad Oils' medal shows that Giles had an interest in olives which helped to fund his life style, including money to buy his coins. Giles' obituary³ tells us that for him, olives were more of a hobby rather than a profession.

Frank Giles

Frank Giles, an accountant by profession, was born in South Australia in 1863 into a well connected family. His father, Henry, was a successful business man. His grandfather was William Giles, who arrived in South Australia in 1837 and, four years later, became the colonial manager of the South Australian Company, the largest company and most politically powerful business enterprise in the colony. William Giles was also the patriarch of a very large family of twenty-one children and seventy-eight grandchildren. Henry Giles had seven children, of which Frank was the youngest male. At the age of forty-six, Frank married Mary Ethelwyn Strawbridge, (known by her second name, Ethelwyn), a competent amateur artist, on

14 July 1910⁴; her father was the seventh Surveyor-General of South Australia from 1894 to 1911.

The extended Giles family was part of the South Australian establishment⁵, and Frank Giles married a member of that society. Frank lived for most of his life in the district of Beaumont in the council area of Burnside, which is nestled in the Adelaide foothills and overlooks the city. There were two agricultural industries in the district before it became a residential suburb of Adelaide; they were olive plantations and vineyards. The most successful person to grow olives in the district was Sir Samuel Davenport, who resided there from 1849 until his death in 1906. Frank had a family connection to Samuel Davenport—Frank's sister, Amy, married George Fullerton Cleland, who was a nephew of Davenport. Cleland managed Davenport's vineyard and olive plantation for fourteen years. With the experience he gained he was then able to establish his own wine-making and olive-oil production business, the olive-oil part of which continued until the mid 1960s.

Frank and Davenport were probably friends as they were near neighbours and, as previously mentioned, were distantly related by marriage, shared common interests in olives and were involved in exhibitions. Davenport, by far the more affluent of the two, grew olives and published pamphlets on them. He was president of several business organizations and a commissioner of a number of international exhibitions.⁶

Frank lived much of his life at his parents' property, *Rosehill*, which had a house and a small independent chapel on the estate. The chapel was used for worship by the Giles family, the Clelands, the

Davenports, and a few other members of the local gentry. When the chapel ceased to be used for its intended purpose it was converted to a school, which was run by Misses Small and Lowe. The school had little impact on the overall size of the property and when Frank's father died, his sister Amy and her husband lived there from 1878 to 1889, and then Frank occupied the house. The family property was located near the southern corner of Glynburn and Katoomba Roads, Beaumont. While all the buildings on the property have since been demolished, some of the original olive trees survive.

Frank was very successful growing olives and making them into olive oil; the crushing process was done by Cleland. He won four medals for olive oil; a gold medal at the 1906–7 New Zealand International Exhibition, silver medals at each of the 1905 and 1910 South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Exhibitions and a gold medal at the 1908 Franco-British Exhibition. When he retired from accounting in 1915, he enjoyed a country life at his home in Beaumont among the fruit and olive trees. He remained a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australia Branch (RGSASA) for a quarter of a century until his death in July 1919.⁷

Frank Giles was buried at the Clayton Church cemetery, at the corner of Portrush Road and the Parade, Beulah Park, and his family's headstone is one of just a few surviving memorials in the burial ground.

The Chamber, family connections and Giles' medals

In 1869, the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Incorporated was formed as a lobby and support group



Figure 1. SA Chamber of Manufactures medal for the 1910 exhibition. Awarded to F. W. GILES / COLLECTION / OF COINS. Silver, 50 mm.



Figure 2. SA Chamber of Manufactures medal for the 1905 exhibition. Awarded to F. W. GILES / OLIVE AND / SALAD OILS. Silver, 50 mm.

for the State's manufacturers. One of the promotional activities of the Chamber was to hold periodic trade exhibitions.

The Giles extended family were heavily involved and influential members of the Chamber. Sir Samuel Davenport was the president from 1869 to 1888. In 1905, the year Giles won his first 'Olive and Salad Oils' award medal, Cleland, his brother-in-law, was a councillor.

By 1910 Cleland had become its president when Giles won two medals, one for 'Collection of Coins' and the other, again, for 'Olive and Salad Oils'.

The Chamber held its early shows in the Adelaide Town Hall and later in the Jubilee Exhibition Building on North Terrace (Fig. 3). In 1972, the organization merged with the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce to become the Chamber of Commerce and Industry SA Inc and, after another merger and name change, it is now known as Business SA.

The Exhibition Medals.

While no maker's name appears on the 1905 and the 1910 Chamber of Manufactures medals, they were in fact



Figure 3. Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition Building Adelaide lantern slide c.1890; 1920, 8.2 x 8.2 cm (plate) R.J. Noye Collection. Gift of Douglas and Barbara Mullins 2004. Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide 20041RJN6544.

made by S. Schlank & Co. of Adelaide.⁸ The medals depict the arms of the Chamber on one side and a wreath and the exhibition's title on the other. The winner's name and the competition section details are engraved within the wreath. A new reverse die with a change of date was made for the 1910 exhibition. The Giles 'Collection of Coins' silver medal, with the appropriate hand inscription on the reverse, was available for to him to pick up on 26 July at the Chamber's offices located in the Jubilee Exhibition building.⁹

The Jubilee Exhibition Building and the 1910 Exhibition

The building, which was built for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887, was designed by the architects Withall and Wells and built by W. Rogers. It was a typical exhibition building of the period, was double storeyed with a central dome and had east and west annexes. Its site was prominently located on North Terrace, near Pulteney Street.

The 1910 exhibition was the Chamber's eighth show and was held at the



Figure 4. An advertisement for the 1910 SA Chamber of Manufactures exhibition, appearing in the *The Register*, 27 April 1910.

Jubilee Exhibition Building. It went from 24 March to 4 May and had over a quarter of a million visitors. The advertising stated that the gates were opened for two sessions a day, from 12 noon to 5 pm and at night from 7 to 10 pm, and admission was one shilling a session for adults and sixpence for children (Fig. 4). The local papers ran daily reports on the show, recording visiting dignitaries, medal winners, displays and concerts. The 1905 exhibition, where Giles had won his 'Olive and Salad Oils' medal, was held from 20 March to 29 April at the same venue.

The building was used for a variety of other events, including the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Show, now commonly called The Royal Adelaide Show, and in the 1930s it moved to its current site at Wayville. The Exhibition building was demolished in 1962 and the area where it stood is now a

plaza within the University of Adelaide campus. Images of the building appear on many medallions.

The Register and The Advertiser

Towards the end of the 1910 exhibition, Giles made an announcement that he, acting for the late Rev. F.W. Cox's widow, had arranged for 250 gold, silver and bronze coins to be gifted to the Adelaide University. *The Register* published the details of this gift on 23 April. (Appendix 2) Four days later, Giles' coin display was written up in detail in that paper. From the article we learn some details of what was displayed: from British-Romano to cartwheel coinage, British Empire, South African, South American and Australian tokens. (Appendix 3). *The Advertiser*, simply records that there was a coin display.

Provenance of Giles' Chamber medals

After Giles death, it appears that his medals were split up amongst close relatives and, sometime later, The Honourable Dr Howard E. Zelling AO, CBE, acquired the silver SA Chamber of Manufactures medals.¹⁰ Shortly after Zelling died in the late 1990s, his collection was acquired by I.S. Wright (Adelaide) and sent to its Status Auctions division in Sydney, where it remained before being put up for auction in October 2006.

Numismatics in South Australia

The year after the 1910 exhibition, Giles sold 47 British coins, of which 44 were Maundy pieces, to the PLMAG for its numismatic collection (which is now housed in the AGSA), and he bequeathed to the University of Adelaide his ancient

Greek and Roman coins, four numismatic books including 'Simon's Great Seals', and display cases.

In Giles' day the cultural centre of Adelaide was (and still is) North Terrace. Along this precinct were the Institute, Library, Museum, Art Gallery, University and Jubilee Exhibition building. All these institutions at one time or another housed and displayed coins and medals. The State numismatic collection, which began in the early 1860s, was originally housed in the South Australian Institute building at the corner of North Terrace and Kintore Avenue. The South Australian Institute's Museum was founded in 1856 and opened in 1862. Frederick George Waterhouse was the first curator-director and was in charge of the entire collection, including coins. Waterhouse had worked with his brother at the natural history department of the British Museum, gaining valuable experience and, when he arrived in South Australia in 1860, he was appointed curator—a role that meant also running the institution. The following year he joined the John McDouall Stuart expedition that successfully traversed the country from north to south and brought back numerous specimens. He died in 1898.

When the PLMAG was formed in 1883, Johann Otto Gottlieb Tepper was appointed by the Museum department as the entomologist and within a couple of years his duties included the custodianship of the coin collection.

The PLMAG annual report for 1896–1897 records Professor Edward Bensly, of the Adelaide University Classics Department, as holding the position of Honorary Curator of Archaeology and Numismatics. This continued under Tepper's guidance until 1901. Tepper was

then recorded as being the numismatist and entomologist until the custody of the collection was transferred to the Art Gallery department around 1908 and Harry P. Gill, the Hon. Curator of the gallery, took charge of the collection until he resigned in 1909. The collection remained dormant until Alfred Chitty was appointed numismatist late 1911 and he remained there for five years.

Chitty had provided a report on the collection to the Board on 21 April 1911¹¹, some eight months before he was appointed, and in it, amongst other things, he recommended they complete their Maundy coin series. It appears that Giles either read the report or heard about it through his contacts and, on 4 May offered to sell his collection of Maundy coins and three other coins. In his letter of offer he mentioned that he had them for twenty-five years, and that, 'at our last local Exhibition I was awarded a silver medal & special prize for a collection of coins'.¹² His letter certainly brought to the attention of the Board that he was an established collector and had the ability to mount an award winning exhibition, thus making him an ideal candidate for a numismatic position should one become available.

Chitty was approached regarding the offer and said that 'Mr Giles letter, from a numismatic point of view this is not very satisfactory' as there were no Maundy set dates mentioned and no description given of their condition.¹³ After some correspondence regarding the Giles offer, Chitty recommended that the Board purchase all the coins.¹⁴

On 20 October *The Register* (page 10) had an article on the PLMAG Annual Report which mentioned that it intended to appoint a numismatist to catalogue and



Figure 5. The Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery numismatic room, circa 1912–1920, housed in the Museum building. Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.

arrange the coins for exhibition. In response to this, on 4 November, Giles wrote to the PLMAG seeking ‘further particulars with regard to the position if it is permanent etc etc’.¹⁵ On 6 November the PLMAG secretary, Mr Adams, recorded a note that ‘Mr. Giles knows something about coins, but would not in my opinion be a suitable a man for us as Chitty. If his letter is to be dealt with by the Board now, it may give the whole matter a setback. The position with Chitty now has to some extent committed the Board.’¹⁶ Within seven days of Giles writing his letter he received a reply stating that the position of numismatist had been offered and accepted by a Victorian gentleman.¹⁷

During Chitty’s tenure the collection was housed on the first floor of the South Australian Museum (Fig. 5). From 1915 he was assisted by Miss Sedley Towler. When Chitty left in 1917, Towler became the

numismatist and James Hunt Deacon was appointed as her assistant in 1918, about a year before Frank Giles’ death. Ron Appleyard wrote in 1949 (undoubtedly with the help of Deacon), referring to the background of the formation of the Numismatic Society of South Australia:

*The earliest links with the Coin Room dates from 1917, a small band of collectors formed the habit of meeting there on Saturday afternoon to discuss the pleasures and problems of the hobby ... over 300 gatherings took place.*¹⁸

Appleyard mentions that among these collectors were Dr A.A. Lendon, Cannon T.H. Frewin, C.B. Hillman, Towler and Deacon, but does not mention Giles by name, possibly because Giles had died within a relatively short time after these meetings commenced. From these early

gatherings held in the numismatic room on the first floor of the Museum building it was decided to formalise these meetings by establishing the NSSA in 1926; meetings were then transferred to the Classics Association room at the University. Deacon, one of the founders of the Society, was always actively recruiting new members, particularly juniors (including me).

In 1937 the collection was moved again, this time to the next building to the east, the National Art Gallery of South Australia now known as the Art Gallery of South Australia (AGSA). Coins were on public display at the gallery until the mid 1970s.

Giles, like many collectors in his time, had friends who had interests outside numismatics on subjects that he also was interested in. For example, Tepper and Giles shared a very keen interest in Kangaroo Island, and both were members of the RGSASA. Tepper, along with Ralph Tate (who in 1874 was the foundation appointee to the Elder Chair of Natural Science at the University of Adelaide, and who was a key member of the William Austin Horn expedition into central Australia), encouraged the government to establish a reservation at Flinders Chase on Kangaroo Island; and no doubt this would have pleased Giles. In 1907 Giles had approached the PLMAG seeking a commission to collect bones on the island, but the Museum Department was unable to approve the offer.¹⁹

The leading light in the South Australian numismatic fraternity at the time was Heinrich (Henry) Heuzenroeder, a pharmacist who had a shop in Hindley Street. Heuzenroeder had a collection of over eleven thousand coins and tokens. When he sold his collection, apparently

some of the coins were acquired by a collector living in the eastern States, but most of the collection was sold to the mining magnate and explorer, William Horn, who donated this to the PLMAG in August 1890. Heuzenroeder died in 1898, and in June 1913 his catalogue of his coin collection, which was written in German, was gifted by Giles to this institution.²⁰ The current whereabouts of the catalogue is, unfortunately, a mystery.

A cache of Giles' correspondence

A small handful of Frank Giles' correspondence is held in the State Library of South Australia.²¹ Among the letters are a number of references to numismatics and his other interests: Kangaroo Island and the explorer, John McDouall Stuart, who successfully crossed the Australian continent in 1862. Of numismatic interest is the correspondence between Giles and the PLMAG offering them some of his British silver coins.

In 1910, Giles wrote to Charles A. Bean of Mauritius about Matthew Flinders' stay on Mauritius. Flinders was the first to discover, chart, circumnavigate and name Kangaroo Island. Giles also enquired about acquiring some coins. The correspondence reveals that Bean could not fulfill this numismatic request.

Another letter mentions the Heuzenroeder's coin collection catalogue being gifted to the PLMAG by Giles. Alfred Chitty considered that the catalogue would throw some light on the early stages of Mr. Heuzenroeder's collection.

In 1913, Henry Darnley Naylor wrote to Giles as a friend. Naylor stated that he had acquired four coins in England for him at near the prices Giles wanted to pay; a third-century Carausius brass for 15/-, an

Alfred the Great penny for £2/2/0, a Persian silver Daric for 15/- and a Rosa Americana twopence for £1/5/0, totalling £4/17/0. At the time Naylor had been the professor of Classics at the University of Adelaide for seven years (his predecessor was Professor Bensly who, as previously mentioned, was curator of the State numismatic collection).

Among the correspondence are two letters written after Giles' death. In one of these letters dated 1919, his widow Ethelwyn offers the collection of ancient coins to the University of Adelaide and requests that Professor Naylor should handle the transfer. In the other letter dated October 1936, the PLMAG thanks Ethelwyn for donating two Chinese coins: Pu money of Wang Mang.

The Adelaide University Coins

Professor Darnley Naylor stated in an internal University note that there were 'over 500' of Giles' coins, while Mrs Giles, in a letter of hers, refers to the quantity of coins as '395 altogether'. Unfortunately, at the University, the Giles coins were eventually mingled with those of the Dannatt collection and neither collection had come with a full catalogue.

The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia South Australian Branch

During Giles' membership, the Society had a number of numismatists in its ranks, namely: Dr Joseph Verco, Sir Samuel Way, Johann Otto Gottlieb Tepper and Thomas Gill, who had all donated coins and medals to the State numismatic collection.

William Strawbridge, Giles' father-in-law, was a member of the Society, and Giles himself was a member for over thirty

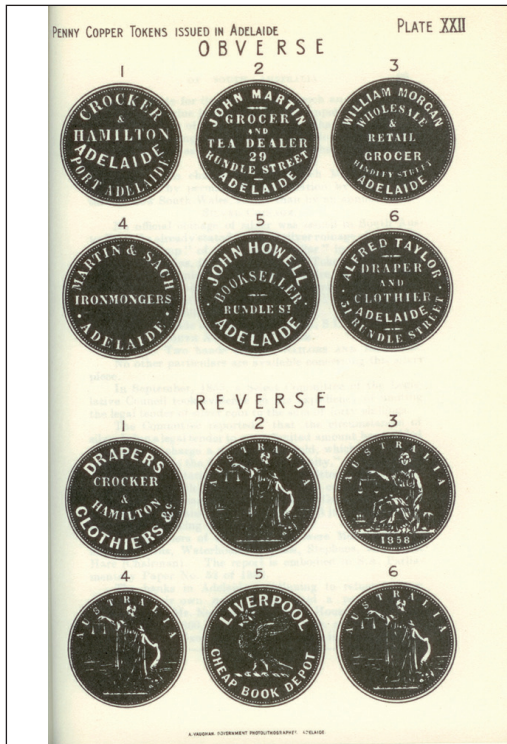


Figure 6. Six 'Adelaide Penny Tokens' illustrated in Thomas Gill's *A Brief Sketch of the Coinage and Paper Currency of South Australia*. The actual tokens came from the Giles collection.

years and joint secretary for a few years. During this tenure, the fiftieth anniversary of John McDouall Stuart's epic expedition from Adelaide to the North Coast of Australia was celebrated. Giles attended council meetings where it was agreed that gold medals be struck for the five surviving members of the expedition, which included a brother-in-law of Giles²² and a small number of examples, perhaps twelve to fifteen, were to be struck in copper.²³ The maker was A.W. Dobbie, who ran his own engineering firm and was a fellow council member. The copper specimens were to be presented to State museums in every Australian capital city

and to the British Museum, the Royal Geographical Society, the Scottish Geographical Society and the Victorian Geographical Society.²⁴ Also, in 1912, the Society published Thomas Gill's book titled *A Brief Sketch of the Coinage and Paper Currency of South Australia*; this was a reprint of an article in one of their journals, and Giles attended a council meeting that approved 200 be printed. In that publication the author acknowledges that Giles supplied the six 'Adelaide Penny Tokens' (Fig. 6). At another council meeting Alfred Chitty was invited to present a numismatic talk to the Society. The council's minutes don't specify that Giles was the driving force supporting the striking of the Stuart medal, the publication of Gill's numismatic history or the invitation to Chitty, but Giles was the leading numismatist on the committee at the time, and would have been the most likely instigator of these events.

In 1915 Dr Frederick Lucas Benham, another passionate coin collector, joined the Society, and his substantial numismatic and philatelic collections were bequeathed to the PLMAG in 1939. He also bequeathed £50,000 to the University of Adelaide and this money was used to construct the Benham Building for the study of natural history. In addition, he gave some 4,000 books to the RGSASA and the remaining portion of his library to the University. Much of Benham's wealth came from his shares in the Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Company in Tasmania.

In recent decades, the Society has attracted South Australian numismatists, including Maurice Keain, a past president of the Numismatic Association of

Australia, and Fellow of the NSSA and David Carr, a member of the NSSA. In the 1980s Carr was its treasurer, the same position that Thomas Gill held when he wrote his seminal work.

Frank Giles' legacy

Giles was an enthusiastic collector and eager to be a professional numismatist in his home town; but this was not to be. Giles' generosity to public institutions, however, was substantial, with a large portion of his coin collection now part of our heritage, having been absorbed into two important public collections. In recent years the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Australia project has photographed the Adelaide University Ancient Greek coin collection²⁵, which includes coins from the Giles bequest and the Rev. F.W. Cox collection that Giles helped the University acquire.

In the course of this research it has become evident that Giles and contemporary collectors like him helped to shape the future of numismatics in South Australia decades before the NSSA was founded. This year marks the centenary of Giles' award for his numismatic display at the 1910 SA Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition, and it is through this 'Collection of Coins' medal that Giles is now remembered.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to: Dr Margaret O'Hea, Director of the Museum of Classical Archaeology (School of Humanities), The University of Adelaide for providing information from the University records; the Art Gallery of South Australia for access to their records and for providing the images for Figures 3 and 5.

Endnotes

1. David Carr lived in South Australia for much of the 1980s through to the mid-1990s. David had been the Secretary of the NSSA and the RGSSA Treasurer for much of that time, and from the early 1990s helped out at the Adelaide Arcade shop of I.S. Wright. Later he took up the position of manager of the Melbourne shop.
2. Status International, a Division of I.S. Wright, offered the Giles 'Collection of Coins' medal in their sales: Auction number 235, 27 October 2006, Lot 7582, Auction 239, May 2007, Lot 7810, and Auction 242, 26 October 2007, Lot 7455.
3. Obituary *The Register*, 18 July 1919, p.6.f.
4. Three of Ethelwyn Strawbridge's water colours were published in Elizabeth Warburton's *The Paddocks Beneath, A History of Burnside from the beginning*, Corporation of the City of Burnside, South Australia 1981 opposite pp 84–85. Ethelwyn's brother, Alan, was a sculptor, painter and poet. The Contemporary Art Society (in the UK; see www.contemporaryartsociety.org) acquired his work for the British Museum and the AGSA has in recent years acquired two of his works.
5. Family members' occupations included, Governor of the Botanic Gardens, Paymaster of South Australia Railways, Commissioner of Audit, merchants, a Police Commissioner, and Dean at the University of Adelaide. One member married a daughter of Robert Barr Smith, pastoralist and benefactor of the University of Adelaide, and another married into the Cleland family who owned an olive plantation in Beaumont and were also wine merchants. One of Frank Giles' uncles by marriage was George Marsden Waterhouse, a highly successful wholesale grocer and financier, who in the 1860s became a South Australian Premier, later re-emigrated to New Zealand and in 1872–3 became its Prime Minister.
6. Sir Samuel Davenport who arrived in the colony in 1843, with his brother Robert, was the president of the SA Agricultural and Horticultural Society, The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia: South Australia Branch, and the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures. In 1851 he represented the colony as executive commissioner at the Great Exhibition in London, Philadelphia in 1876, Sydney in 1879 and Melbourne in 1880, Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 and the International Exhibition at Melbourne in 1888. He died in 1906 and his home, Beaumont House, is now owned by the National Trust and is open to the public. Incidentally, an 1851 Great Exhibition medal that his brother won is on display at the AGSA; this piece was donated by the recipient in 1891 and the gallery also has nine watercolours by him.
7. The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia: South Australia Branch (established 1885) changed its name in 1996 to the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia Inc.
8. *The Advertiser*, 20 January 1905, p.6.
9. Ibid, 26 July 1905, p.4.
10. Honourable Dr Howard E. Zelling AO, CBE, collecting interests were Queen Adelaide medals and any medals and coins to do with coin collecting. He was a long-time member of the NSSA, and in April 1951 with an interest in law and numismatics he wrote an article titled 'Treasure Trove' which was published in the South Australian Numismatic Journal, Adelaide, 1951, Vol.2, No 2 p.9. He became a judge and was involved in constitutional law. The University of Adelaide now has a joint fund called the Zelling-Gray Scholarship which supports students studying towards a Doctor of Philosophy in Law.
11. Government Records GRG19/5/8321a. 21 April 1911.
12. Ibid, GRG19/5/8408. 5 May 1911.
13. Ibid, GRG19/5/8457. 15 May 1911.
14. Ibid, GRG19/ GRG19/5/8548 p3. 29 May 1911.
15. Ibid, GRG19/5/9540 p1. 6 November 1911.
16. Ibid, GRG19/5/9540 p2. 6 November 1911.
17. Ibid, GRG 19/5/03995. 10 November 1911.
18. R.G. Appleyard, 'The Numismatic Society of South Australia', *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Numismatic Society of South Australia: special introductory issue and Vol. 1, 1949–1950. p.8.
19. Government Records GRG19/5/910. 22 October 1907.
20. PLMAG correspondence 13494 June 20 1913, addressed to Mr Adams, General Secretary, 'PLMAG from Charles Duffield'.

- 21.State Library of South Australia references: PRG1339/22/34, PRG1399/22/22, PRG1399/22/23, PRG1399/22/26, PRG 1399/22/28, PRG1399/21/3, PRG1399/21/4, and PRG1399/21/12.
- 22.The five surviving members to receive a gold medal were William Patrick Auld, John Billiatt, Stephen King, Heath Nash, and John McGorrrery. King and McGorrrery's medals are in the AGSA collection. Heath Nash's medal appeared in Status International auction number 246, May 2008, lot 7781. These medals are listed in Carlisle 1912/1. William Patrick Auld married Ethelwyn's sister, Eliza Hartland Strawbridge. Billiatt and King were cousins.
- 23.The minute book of the RGSASA, 16 August 1912, page 69, records that the dies should be held by the society while 'bronze' medals be given to museums. The Society presently holds four of the bronze specimens.
- 24.It appears that at least some institutions received duplicates and over the years at least three of these are now in private hands. The author's example was acquired from Noble Numismatics; this had belonged to the late Ron Greig, an honorary numismatist at the AGSA and a patron of the NSSA.
- 25.The SNG is a global project to record photographically all ancient Greek coins in public institutions.

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Appendix 1

F.W. Giles British silver coins acquired by the PLMAG

Reign	Denomination	Date
Charles II	crown	
Charles II	four pence	
Charles II	three pence	
Charles II	two pence	
Charles II	penny	
William III	crown	1695
Anne	half crown	1707
James II	four pence	1687
James II	three pence	1687
James II	two pence	1687
James II	penny	1687
William & Mary	four pence	1689
William & Mary	three pence	1689
William & Mary	two pence	1691
William & Mary	penny	1689
William III	four pence	1700
William III	three pence	1699
William III	two pence	1701
William III	penny	1700
Anne	four pence	1708
Anne	three pence	1709
Anne	two pence	1708
Anne	penny	1709
George I	four pence	1717
George I	three pence	1727
George I	two pence	1721
George I	penny	1725
George II	four pence	1746
George II	three pence	1746
George II	two pence	1746
George II	penny	1746
George III	four pence	1784
George III	three pence	1762
George III	two pence	1784
George III	penny	1786
George IV	four pence	1829
George IV	three pence	1829
George IV	two pence	1829
George IV	penny	1829
William IV	four pence	1835
William IV	three pence	1835
William IV	two pence	1835
William IV	penny	1835
Victoria	four pence	1838
Victoria	three pence	1838
Victoria	two pence	1838
Victoria	penny	1838

Appendix 2

The Register, Adelaide, April 23, 1910 p13.

Old Coins for the University

The Adelaide University this week received a valuable collection of 250 gold, silver, and bronze coins, comprising the collection of the late Rev. F.W. Cox. The gift was obtained from his widow, through the kindly intervention of Mr. F.W. Giles (a student of numismatics), who, on being told by Mrs. Cox that she desired her husband's collection to be put to some good educational purpose, suggested the handing of them to the University, as the Greek and Roman ones would be valuable in teaching classics, and the English ones would come in for English and Imperial history. Mr. Giles had an interview with Professor Naylor and Mr. C. Lucas, and made the offer on condition that the University provided a cabinet for their safekeeping. Coins are divided for practical purposes into four divisions – Ancient (Greek, Roman, Phoenician, and so forth), byzantine, medieval. (various European and Oriental), and modern (for all countries). On the Greek kinds are mythological subjects, "strange face to face vestiges of vanished aeons," which to use the expression of Carlyle "bring our minds into immediate contact with life and history as no mere book study can do." Mr Cox was a keen student of numismatics, and he gathered together a highly valuable and educative collection. They include Graeco-Egyptian, Greek colonies, Roman, Byzantine, Sicilian, Macedonian, Maximilian, and also ancient, modern, and Imperial English, as well as various European coins, including specimens from America, Hong Kong, Japan, and other places. One of the English tokens is a beautiful specimen of the gold Noble of Edward III. The coins will remain in the library until the much-needed classical and history museum has been erected, within the University precincts. On Friday Mr. F.W. Giles called at The Register Office and showed a half groat and a penny piece of the Commonwealth of England, which was issued in 1649–60. Both were in silver. The obverse is a plain shield charged with the cross of St. George, and encircled by palm and

olive branches. The reverse bears St George's cross and shield and Irish harp conjoined, and above them is the value in numerals. These coins bore no legends, but the higher-valued pieces are inscribed. The coins are called "breeches" from the juxtaposition of the shields.

Appendix 3

The Register, Adelaide, April 27, 1910 p.9.

British and other coins

Mr. F.W. Giles' collection of British and other coins is of great historical interest. It includes a number of rare specimens. The oldest is an early British coin of copper, date unknown, but calculated to have been issued before the landing of the Romans. Another, which bears the head of the Emperor Trajan, was dug up in Kent between 200 and 300 years ago. There are two coins of the time of Hadrian, who visited Britain, and caused the great wall to be built to repel the incursions of the Picts and Scots from the north. One coin is of Constantius, who married a British princess, and was the father of Constantine the Great, subsequently crowned Emperor of the West at Eborieum (York). Teutonic Britain is represented by a coin of Canute, and the Norman period by money of William the Conqueror, known as the pax penny, and of King Stephen (1135–1154). Of the Plantagenets there are an Irish penny of King John, pennies of Edward I and II., and a groat of Edward III. The Lancastrians are represented by a penny of Henry IV, coined at Calais, and a Henry VI groat. Later coins are Henry VII groat, Edward VI, "rose" shilling, one bearing the heads of Phillip and Mary, two with that of Mary alone, an Elizabethan "rose" sixpence, money of James I of England and VI, of Scotland, Charles II Farthing (the first English copper coinage) William and Mary 6d., a Vigo 6d. made from silver captured from the Spanish at Vigo in 1705 (it bears the head of Queen Anne), a George II Lima half-crown (of silver won from the Spaniards in South America), a 7/- gold piece of George III, and a twopenny piece of copper, which was coined about the same time by Bolton & Watt at Soho. It was the first representation of

Britannia, with the trident and ship to indicate her position of Mistress of the Seas, and, curiously enough, it was a German engraver who designed the coin. Other items in this fascinating collection are British Imperial coins, including African Kruger money, and coins of India and Ceylon. One dates from the Mongol Emperor Mohammed Toghluq, who reigned about the middle of the fourteenth century. There are two Ceylon stivers of George III, and a rupee of William IV, Canadian and South American coins (of which a half-stiver, issued for the colonies of Essquibo and Demerara in 1813 is particularly noteworthy). Early Australian tokens and a Trafalgar medal made of copper from the famous flagship Victory enhance the collection.