

# IAN STEWART

Bernard Harold Ian Halley Stewart

10 August 1935 – 3 March 2018

Elected Fellow of the British Academy in 1981

by

DONAL BATESON

Ian Stewart was elected a Fellow of the British Academy for his outstanding contribution to British numismatics. His areas of interest were the Scottish coinage, Anglo-Saxon and later medieval English coins. He published extensively, *The Scottish Coinage* and *English Coins 1180–1551* being standard works. Yet he never held an academic post. His collections of English and Scottish coins were outstanding. Stewart was a banker by profession but had a second career in politics, holding several ministerial posts in the 1980s. He was knighted and subsequently raised to the peerage as Lord Stewartby in 1992.



IAN STEWART

(1981, *Monitor Press Features Limited*)

Collectors often enjoy recounting details of their first acquisition. In the case of six-year-old Ian Stewart it was the finding of a double-headed coin—a copper half-penny of William and Mary—lurking in a jar on the local grocer's counter. Often such interest soon falls by the wayside or lacks real roots but in this case it was to bear extraordinary fruit. Ten years later, while still at school, he wrote what remains the standard introduction to Scottish coins and some fifty years on the classic work on the later medieval English coinage. Between, there appeared a multitude of numismatic publications which many academics would be pleased to have produced. Yet, he never held a university or museum post. In fact, he pursued two other successful careers, in politics and banking. He served as a Member of Parliament for eighteen years and held a number of ministerial posts before being elevated to the Lords where he was a working peer. He retired in 2015 and spent the last few years of his life in the Scottish Borders continuing to research on coinage and keeping in touch with the Upper House.

Bernard Harold Ian Halley Stewart was born on 10 August 1935—coincidentally in the same London nursing home as his future spouse. He used the name Ian, Halley being the surname of a maternal ancestor. Although born and bred in England he was immensely proud of his Scottish ancestry. There was a farming history with Stewarts from the Highlands settling in Atholl and Mar but the patriarch of the family was Alexander Stewart (1790–1874) born in Kirkcaldy in Fife. After an adventurous life at sea, including capture during the Napoleonic War, he settled in London where he became a popular and highly regarded minister in the Congregational Church.

His tenth child, Halley, was born in 1838. After working as a clerk he, too, felt the call of religion. At the same time a growing involvement with politics was encouraged by the Liberal victory under Gladstone in 1866. Three years later he went into business with his brother Ebenezer as manufacturers of superior cattle cake. Halley stood for Parliament and won a famous victory in the Spalding constituency in Lincolnshire in an 1886 by-election. At the end of the century the company was sold but in 1900 was replaced by a new venture in brick manufacture. In 1923 this became the London Brick Company. Twelve months later Halley retired and set up what is now the Sir Halley Stewart Fund. He was knighted in 1932. The company produced over 120 million bricks a year in Wootton Pittinge, Bedfordshire, which was transformed into a model village renamed Stewartby. It gave him great pleasure to baptise his latest great-grandson in 1935 Bernard Harold Ian Halley Stewart.

Ian's grandfather, Bernard Halley Stewart (1873–1958), Halley's youngest child, went up to Cambridge, to Jesus College, and obtained an Honours degree in Natural Science in 1896. He joined the family firm but his heart was not in business and in 1899 decided to study medicine. After qualifying he chose general practice.

Bernard and Mabel Stewart had three children of whom the eldest was Harold Charles (1906–2001). He, too, became a GP but was later appointed to a chair in Pharmacology at London University. Ian was his only son.

Born in August 1935 and baptised by his 97-year-old great-grandfather, Ian Stewart attended prep school at St Michael's, Tawstock. The first person he met on his first day was Tom King, who was to be a life-long friend and subsequently a political colleague. His Classics Master, R. M. Ashcroft, recognised his ability in that subject and guided him towards Haileybury which had an excellent Classics Department. He was also taught art by Wilfred Blunt, the brother of his later numismatic mentor and friend, Christopher. He flourished there and, unlike so many others at public school, enjoyed it. He excelled both academically and in sport and it was in his last years at Haileybury that his serious interest in numismatics developed.

Between 1954 and 1956 he did his National Service in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He won a scholarship to Jesus College, Cambridge, in Classics in 1956 and gained a Double First in his Classics Tripos three years later. However, sport was not neglected and he was a double blue in tennis as well as an admired batsman on the cricket field. After coming down his interest in the ancient world took a practical course when he went to the British School at Athens. Lord William Taylour had just taken over the directorship of the excavations at Mycenae from W. B. Wace and there Ian made his way to participate. Unfortunately, he caught a severe throat infection and was hospitalised in Corinth. His memorial eulogy recounted that, sporting a full beard and carrying a copy of the New Testament in Greek, Ian was mistaken for an Orthodox priest. However, he was to be neither priest nor archaeologist, deciding on a career in the City. After a brief period in a Discount House, he joined the private bank of Brown Shipley & Co Ltd in 1960.

It was there that he met his future wife, Deborah, who was employed as an intern. The Hon Deborah Charlotte Buchan was the daughter of the 3rd Baron Tweedsmuir. She is thus the granddaughter of John Buchan, politician, sometime Governor-General of Canada and best known as an author of histories and adventure novels of which *The Thirty-Nine Steps* is the most famous. Buchan's father was the minister of the Gorbals Parish Church in Glasgow. Ian's family, too, had a connection with Glasgow, a kinsman being responsible for bringing clean water to the city in the nineteenth century. There is some uncertainty as to how brief the courtship was, but a reliable source says the pair were engaged within the week. Ian and Deborah were married in 1966 in Ewelme Parish Church and it was there they returned to celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 2016 surrounded by their three children, Henry, Lydia and Louisa with their spouses, and their grandchildren, to all of whom he was devoted and immensely proud.

After National Service Ian served in the Royal Naval Reserve rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Every summer he would take a train to Newcastle for his two weeks active service. This took place on HMS *Northumberland* which was on mine-sweeping duty in the Tyne Division. However, on one occasion the ship made its way to Gibraltar where it was given an exercise to lay tracer fire on an incoming aircraft. Nothing happened for several hours but at last a Royal Air Force plane was spotted and duly 'fired' on, taking evasive action. It was only that evening when the officers attended a reception at Government House that another guest, a pilot in the RAF who had arrived with a number of sick personnel, was overheard to complain of being fired at as he came in over the island and having had to take swift action to the consternation of crew and 'passengers'. Fortunately, it did not become an incident. Ian was a navigation officer and maintained an interest in cloud formations for the rest of his life. He was awarded the Reserve Decoration but regretfully resigned on being appointed a government minister.

In the early 1970s Ian began to become interested in politics, believing there needed to be better links between the City and government. He was encouraged by Edward Heath to stand for parliament and in not unusual fashion was chosen to contest the unwinnable Labour seat of North Hammersmith, losing by over 6,000 votes. However, in the February 1974 general election he won Hitchin for the Conservatives with a majority of just over 4,000, and when Harold Wilson went to the polls a second time that year he held the seat. Jim Callaghan replaced Wilson in 1976, but after the winter of discontent was decisively beaten by the Conservatives under Margaret Thatcher in the general election of 1979. Ian held his Hitchin seat with a thumping majority of over 13,000. That year he was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary (PPS) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Geoffrey Howe, a position he held for four years.

Early in 1983 he was promoted to Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, when the Secretary of State for Defence was George Younger, in which role he served until October of that year. In June there had been a general election when he retained his seat, now re-named Hertfordshire North with slight boundary changes, with a majority of almost 10,000 and the Thatcher government won a formidable majority of 143 seats. In October he became Economic Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, then led by Nigel Lawson. During his tenure he was responsible for a number of important Acts including the Trustee Savings Bank (1985), Building Societies (1986) and Banking (1987) Acts, which together greatly changed the face of finance in the United Kingdom. He was also the British representative on the European Budget Council and on one occasion caused consternation by quoting Virgil's famous phrase from the *Aeneid* (II:49), 'Beware the Greeks bearing gifts', except that he delivered it in Latin much to the surprise of the simultaneous transla-

tors most of whom removed their ear-phones in puzzlement. Alas the context has been lost.

Another general election was held in June 1987 when the Tory majority was still over one hundred and Ian's personal majority was increased to over 11,000. In the newly formed government he was offered the post of Minister of State for the Armed Forces under George Younger, the Defence Secretary. This he held for just under a year before being moved as Minister of State to the Northern Ireland Office, headed by Tom King. There he was responsible for Security, an arduous and, at the height of 'The Troubles', a dangerous brief and one resulting in the need for care and vigilance for many years after. The following summer he hurt his hip in a helicopter incident and had to resign from office. He was appointed to the Privy Council in 1989 and in the Queen's Birthday Honours List of 1991 he was made a knight. He decided against standing again in the 1992 general election by which time John Major had replaced Margaret Thatcher as Leader of the Conservative Party.

That year Sir Ian Stewart was raised to the Lords, taking as the title for his life peerage Baron Stewartby of Portmoak in the District of Perth and Kinross. This referred to both his English and Scottish heritage with Stewartby being the model village to the south of Bedford founded by the family firm and Portmoak a small village to the south-east of Loch Leven, where Alexander Stewart's family had a small farm. The dwelling still exists but is now the headquarters of the Scottish Gliding Club. Stewartby's coat of arms is based on that of his great-grandfather Halley who had obtained a grant of arms in 1922 as a 'Gentleman without title'. The shield is 'Or, a fess chequy and Argent between a Portcullis ... And in base a lymphard, all within a border azure'. The fess refers to King Robert II, the portcullis to membership of the House of Commons and the ship probably to Alexander Stewart's time at sea. The Stewartby arms supporters are the Tweedsmuir Stag sinister and Lion proper dexter. This also possesses the coronet appropriate to a Life Baron and a peer's mantling and helmet—the crest on the latter again being a lymphard with a fleur-de-lys either side of the prow possibly referring to Alexander's unwelcome stay in France. Above is the family motto, 'THERE REMAINETH A REST' (Hebrews 4.9–16). Finally there is the addition of the cross of the Order of St John behind the shield and the pendent badge of a Knight Bachelor. The Lord Lyon noted that the pendent badges were not necessary and that £20 could be saved in the fee through their omission.

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Alas the coat of arms bears no reference to numismatics which was such a major part of Ian's life. From that early encounter with the old coin on the grocer's counter (being collected for the war effort, but fortunately not compulsory as with iron railings, and

replaced with another) his interest had grown and at its meeting on 27 February 1952 he was elected a Junior Member of the British Numismatic Society. Also elected to Junior Membership was Peter Spufford who was to have an eminent academic career at Cambridge as a medieval historian with strong numismatic interests. The most eminent British numismatist at that time was Christopher Blunt, who before and after the war was responsible for regenerating a somewhat moribund society. He was to remain at the forefront until his death in 1987. He was described as the ‘mentor, friend and colleague of numismatists young and old’ in his Fellow’s memoir, appropriately written by Ian.<sup>1</sup> This indeed aptly describes the fruitful relationship between the two. Ian recounts that soon after joining the Society he purchased a run of back-numbers of the *British Numismatic Journal* for what seemed a modest sum and only discovered years later that he had been charged merely half price, the rest being paid for by Blunt.

Ian soon began to make his mark. In September 1952, lately turned just 17, he delivered his first lecture, entitled ‘The attribution of the Thistle-head and Mullet groats’ to the ‘British’, accompanied by an exhibition of relevant specimens. This was subsequently printed in the Society’s journal for 1952–4 along with two other papers, ‘The Heavy silver coinage of James III and James IV’ and ‘Double moneyers names on early Scottish pennies’. In 1954 the Royal Numismatic Society instituted the Dr Parkes Weber Prize, sponsored by its then longest-standing member who was a physician and a collector, who donated a large part of his collection to the British Museum, as well the writer of several numismatic publications. The prize was intended to encourage younger numismatists who had to be under twenty-three and submit an original essay of under 5,000 words on any aspect of coins, medals or tokens. The winner received ten guineas along with a specimen of Frank Bowcher’s portrait medal of Weber. Ian submitted an essay, neatly written in a Haileybury exercise book, on ‘Aspects of coinage and currency in medieval Scotland’. Although this did not win the prize it was runner-up with high commendation. He received an invitation to tea with the great man.

In his final years at Haileybury Ian was working on a somewhat larger project, namely a handbook on the coinage of Scotland. This had been completed before he left for National Service and the final corrections were addressed to Ordinary Seaman Stewart at Victoria Barracks, Portsmouth, in mid-October 1954. Although considered eligible to partake in battle, legally at nineteen he was not allowed to sign the publication agreement with Spink, the leading numismatic publishers in London. His father signed on his behalf at the end of October 1954. For some time little work had been carried out on the Scottish coinage. Edward Burns’ magisterial three-volume *The*

<sup>1</sup>I. Stewart, ‘Christopher Evelyn Blunt 1904–1987’, *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 76 (1991), pp. 347–81.

*Coinage of Scotland* published in 1887 remains the standard reference work for the series. Yet it is often difficult to use, cannot easily be moved around and is expensive. As Ian succinctly observed in the preface of his new work, 'it is exhaustive and exhausting'. Thus, little had been added to the subject in the first half of the twentieth century and it needed to be updated and revised. With the post-war rejuvenation of British numismatics a condensed and reliable handbook was required for the student, researcher and collector. Thus B. H. I. H. Stewart's *The Scottish Coinage* admirably fulfilled this role. Its success was shown by the print run of 1,000 being sold out within a decade, with the author receiving royalties of £332.

Over the next sixty years, despite his other commitments, there was a steady stream of publications. Apart from books and special publications, these appeared mostly in the *British Numismatic Journal* and *Numismatic Chronicle*, with lesser notes in *Spink's Numismatic Circular*. There are several papers on 'Unpublished Scottish coins', among which 'Some Scottish ceremonial coins' (1965) is his sole contribution to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. This included his discovery of the only recorded survivor of the touch pieces produced for the touching ceremony held after Charles I's Scottish coronation at Holyrood in 1633, which he identified in William Hunter's eighteenth-century cabinet in Glasgow.

He believed in the importance of publishing coin hoards and dealt with a number of these, assiduously describing the contents and interpreting their numismatic, historical and economic value. Several were joint papers for he was a ready collaborator with colleagues. These include the 1956 fifteenth-century Glenluce hoard; the 1961 fifteenth-century Rhoneston find (with R. B. K. Stevenson); the nineteenth-century Biggar (Crosscryne) find of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century sterlings; the 1963 Renfrew hoard of mainly pennies deposited a few years after Robert the Bruce recaptured Berwick and pointing to a date of circa 1320 for his coinage (with Peter Woodhead); the 1966 Loch Doon treasure trove of pennies probably hidden in the 1330s, used for the analysis of the hoards of this period (with Peter Woodhead and George Tatler); two nineteenth-century finds of later fourteenth-century issues from Dipple and Balgony; 'Some Edwardian hoards from Scotland' (1973); the 1900 hoard of Edwardian sterlings from Berscar (Closeburn), (1977); but few further after this latter date. Although there was but one joint output with Robert Stevenson, who was Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland with a strong interest in numismatics, there was a fruitful working relationship covering advice, discussion, exchange of information, encouragement and access to the National Collection of Scottish coins as well as new finds. Collaboration continued after Stevenson's retirement in 1987 until his death in 1992, especially on his publications of the bawbees and groats of James V.

In 1967 Spink published a revised edition of *The Scottish Coinage*. However, it is disappointing that they decided to print a facsimile of the first 1955 edition and to add



the revisions as a single supplement instead of integrating these. There are some thirty additional pages (to the original 184) containing errata and corrigenda, changes to the text, lists, bibliography and the chart of mints, as well as an extra plate. Account is taken of recent published and unpublished work and ‘new theories, identifications and material’ incorporated. The year 2017 marked the fiftieth anniversary of its appearance and it is remarkable that it remains the standard introduction to the coinage of Scotland.

Also in 1967 there appeared a paper on unpublished coins of the early reign of James III written jointly with Joan Murray. This marked the start of twenty years of collaboration and friendship with Lt. Col. J. K. R. and Mrs J. E. L. Murray which produced a wealth of research and output on the Scottish coinage. Born Joan Clarke, she was an outstanding mathematician and after Cambridge was recruited in 1940 for the top-secret code-breaking work being carried out at Bletchley Park. There she met and became engaged to the brilliant Alan Turing but broke off their engagement. After the war she was employed at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), where she met Jock Murray, late of the Indian Army. They married in 1951. The Murrays became seriously interested in collecting and researching Scottish coins in the early 1960s, and after meeting Ian in 1964 they formed a triumvirate on the series.

The trio happily complemented each other: Ian being especially interested in the early issues; Joan in those of the later fourteenth century and the Jameses; Jock in the later sixteenth- and the seventeenth-century coinages. Their work was meticulous and, making use of documentary sources, they greatly enhanced our knowledge and understanding of the Scottish issues. Jock published outstanding surveys of the gold and silver coinages of Charles I for Scotland, Charles II’s Scottish silver and, with Ian in 1972, ‘The Scottish copper coinages 1642-1697’. A postscript in 1978 published a document which solved an outstanding problem with the turners of the 1640s and the 1660s. The II after the CR on the reverse was shown to refer to Charles II and not the value of twopence Scots, at last allowing these very common coins to be assigned correctly to the respective reigns. Joan’s important work on the arrangement of the coinage of Robert II was the subject of her final talk to the British Numismatic Society in 1994. Colonel and Mrs. Murray died in 1986 and 1996 respectively. Ian published ‘Mrs. Murray’s arrangement of the coins of Robert II, 1371–1390’ in 2015, a final tribute to an outstanding contribution to Scottish numismatics.

Meanwhile, in 1971, for the *Festschrift* in honour of Albert Baldwin, Ian contributed ‘Scottish mints’, a short title belying an extensive and in-depth examination of the mints from the twelfth century to the Act of Union in 1707. This covered the location and function of the mints and the mint names, as they are found on the coins, followed by a comprehensive survey of the early sterlings (1136–95). Then came

a discussion of the short and long cross sterlings (1195–1280), followed by the single cross sterlings (1280–1357). The latter did not bear a mint signature but he attempted to assign them, probably on the whole correctly, by counting the differing number of points found on the stars and mullets of the reverses. Next came the later Middle Ages (1357–1513) and the modern period until the end of the Scottish coinage early in the eighteenth century. He concluded with a study of the die-links between the mints, especially in the period 1136 to 1280. This monumental paper allowed him to move beyond *The Scottish Coinage* and to put forward his own ideas and interpretations, greatly contributing to the understanding of Scotland's coin output. It has, perhaps, not received the attention and use it deserves.

In 1969 the second large hoard, of long cross pennies, had been discovered in Colchester (the earlier being in 1902 of short cross pennies) and Ian was asked to write up the Scottish element containing just under 500 specimens, which was published in 1974. Burns had described the Scottish long cross issues, struck between 1250 and 1280 at the largest number of mints (sixteen) operating in Scotland for a specific issue, though he did this on a limited amount of material. Albert Baldwin presented a new arrangement based on approximately 1,750 included in the huge 1908 Brussels hoard in Part V of the celebrated Lockett Sale held in 1957. Two years later Ian conducted a review of this on the coins and notes still held at Baldwin's—'The Brussels Hoard: Mr. Baldwin's arrangement of the Scottish coins'—and in 1970 discussed 'The long voided sterlings of Alexander in Burns'. All this allowed him to give a well-considered and concise account of the issue in his 'Scottish mints' in the Baldwin Festschrift.

By 1977 academic interest in the Scottish coinage had developed greatly, not least due to Ian's work and enthusiasm, and a highly successful symposium was organised by the Ashmolean on the uses of coinage in medieval Scotland. This brought together numismatists, archaeologists and historians who discussed how coinage could contribute to the study of monetary matters. This produced a highly useful *Proceedings* in which Ian contributed the paper 'The volume of early Scottish coinage', a synopsis of what he said about a previously neglected aspect of the series but the lengthier content as presented at the meeting intended for another time did not emerge. There was a reduction in his numismatic output in the 1980s due to an increasing interest in the English coinages and his governmental commitments during that decade.

However, there were important papers in two special publications. The first, in the 1981 volume commemorating the bicentenary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was entitled 'Two centuries of Scottish numismatics with a biography of Scottish numismatics', and the second in the 1983 Festschrift in honour of Robert Stevenson, 'Coinage and propaganda: an interpretation of the coin types of James VI'. He also contributed an appendix to the 1987 *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*

volume (*SCBI* 35) covering the Scottish coins in the Ashmolean and Hunterian collections on the unique Alexander III transitional short cross penny of 1249–50 struck at Glasgow, probably the earliest output of a mint there. It had surfaced in the Spurway Sale (1984) when it was purchased by Ian, who later generously passed it to The Hunterian.

The 1990s saw renewed emphasis on his English research and, apart from a few short notes, his major paper was the ‘Classification of the single-cross sterlings of Alexander III’. This major and detailed work examined the most common of Scottish medieval coins, introduced shortly after its English prototype of 1279 and largely struck in the early 1280s. Also in 1990 the Edwardian sterlings in the Lochmaben, Blackhills and Mellendean hoards were looked at afresh and reclassified. Both papers were written in collaboration with J. J. North, the authority on Edwardian pence.

The year 2000 saw another collaboration, with Nicholas Holmes of National Museums Scotland who was working closely with Ian on several Scottish topics. ‘Scottish coinage in the first half of the fourteenth century’ was followed by ‘The 1533 issue of James V placks’ in 2008 and the classic work ‘The coinage of John Baliol’ in 2010. Another joint note in 2007, this time with Lady Stewartby, had a somewhat later subject but one to which others continually return to, Mary’s ryals of 1565–7 with the palm and tortoise. This puts forward the novel theory that the design refers to the siege of Malta in 1565 rather than to the more usual, but dubious, Crookston Castle yew tree or to her husband Lord Darnley.

Ian returned to the Brussels hoard when he contributed a detailed section on the Scottish coins in the British Numismatic Society’s special publication printed in 2012. A short note in 2013 confirmed the start of Alexander’s single long cross pence in 1280 based on the re-examination of the contents of the 1873 Northampton hoard. His final paper, ‘The saltire-stopped heavy groats of James III’, was published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 2015.

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Although Lord Stewartby made an outstanding contribution to Scottish numismatics, surprisingly only around a third of his published work relates to this coinage. He was also greatly committed to the English coinage, Anglo-Saxon and later medieval, in which areas he wrote a much greater number of papers. In the *British Numismatic Journal* for 1955–7, for example, he had two notes and a review on the issues of Aethelred II from the Stamford mint, the crux issue and the first small cross issue. These were followed by two papers on the Northumbrian Viking coins found in the Cuerdale hoard written jointly with Stuart Lyon, with whom he was to collaborate fruitfully, and a lengthy article, ‘The coinage of Southern England, 796–840’, again

with Lyon and also Blunt. Alone he wrote on the meaning of the terms *moneta* and *mot* as used on the Anglo-Saxon pennies. Alongside these was a string of short, but insightful, notes on a spread of topics ranging from the mints at Lincoln, York, Peterborough, Wessex, Droitwich and Caistor to types of Aethelred II, Edward the Confessor and the Vikings. By the 1970s, however, he seemed to be developing a greater interest in the later medieval English series and though interest in the earlier series remained he moved from the later issues to those of the tenth century.

Over the years Christopher Blunt's interest had also moved, but from the later medieval period to the Anglo-Saxon and, in particular, the tenth century, looking at the unifying of the currency as the country was unified. Out of this emerged the classic study of the coins of Aethelstan published as a single volume (42) as a special publication of the *British Numismatic Journal* to mark his 70th birthday in 1974. His work on the preceding and subsequent reigns led him to the conclusion that the period should be dealt with as a whole for publication. Stuart Lyon was also interested in these coinages, as was Ian, and both were invited by Blunt to collaborate on a project which by 1976, after much thought, was to be nothing less than a comprehensive study. It was over a decade in the making, being published by the British Academy in 1989. It commences with the reign of Edward the Elder (899–924) and ends with Edgar's strategic reform of the coinage which probably occurred in 973. This authoritative work leaves students in Anglo-Saxon studies greatly indebted to these three scholars. Additionally, it was intended to be used in conjunction with the Academy's *SCBI* volume (34) by Marion Archibald and Blunt on the British Museum's holding of over 1,400 coins from Aethelstan to Edgar's reform, published three years earlier. Worked on in parallel, *Coinage in Tenth-Century England* provides the arrangement and referencing while *SCBI* provides a large corpus of specimens which would have not been feasible in the former alone. The latter handsomely acknowledges Ian's assistance.

This was followed by another major output in his section of *A New History of the Royal Mint*, edited by Christopher Challis, published in 1992. Ian wrote the first section covering the start of the English coinage in the seventh century to the end of the Norman issues in 1158, when Henry II introduced the Tealby penny. This consisted of a major overview of the entire Anglo-Saxon output along with that of the first century after the Conquest. The reviewer in the *British Numismatic Journal* lamented the lack of such a survey previously and described it as 'the first reputable modern survey of the history of coinage in Britain over the period as a whole' and added 'To the study of the coinage from the earliest times to 1158, which in other hands might have remained as confusing and amorphous as the raw material on which the historical narrative must be based, Lord Stewartby has brought an almost magical clarity and his remarkable gift for summarising the complexities of scholarly argument without either looking down to the reader or misrepresenting any essential point.'

Ian's first contribution to the later medieval English coinage consisted of a brief note in 1957, 'A new Norman forger', concerning a contemporary light penny of William I made from altered London dies by one of the mint's own moneyers. In the 1960s came two articles on die output in the fourteenth century and a further one on style. During the 1970s there appeared a series of notes on many diverse subjects ranging from Stephen, Matilda, William I and II and Henry I to Edward III, Richard II and Henry VII. A more in-depth two-part paper covered the later issues of John and the early issues of Henry III. Further notes appeared throughout the 1980s on various issues, mints and dies from William I to Henry VII. In 1988 he was invited to deliver the first Howard Linecar Memorial Lecture to the British Numismatic Society, choosing as his subject 'English numismatics—progress and prospects'. Ian had known Linecar as head of publications at Spink from his early teens when he first started acquiring numismatic books. This lecture covered many diverse topics including: the revival of English numismatics and the British Numismatic Society in the post-war years under Blunt's leadership; the appointment of Michael Dolley to the British Museum and the latter's work on Edgar's reform and the subsequent periodic recoinages into the twelfth century; his own doubts on Dolley's thesis; the changed post-war market in coins; photographic recording by polaroid—which seems so dated now in the digital age; the increased discovery of coin hoards; imitations; and his dislike of the normalisation of moneyers names—the cause of much confusion. But he thought the Society could take pride in its achievements and was optimistic for the future.

Short articles on John's recoinage of 1208 and Henry I type xv followed. Freed of ministerial responsibilities, there was continuous output of material concentrated on the medieval period. They are too numerous to list but mention may be made of his substantial 1995 paper 'German imitations of English short-cross sterlings'. The single long cross imitations of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries produced in the Low Countries had received much attention but the earlier copies of the short cross coinage (1180–1250), emanating chiefly from Westphalia in the first half of the thirteenth century, only now received a detailed study and catalogue.

However, all was leading up to Ian's *magnum opus* on the later coinage. Contemplated for forty years and written between 1994 and 2007, his eagerly awaited *English Coins 1180–1551* was published to wide acclaim in 2009—'nothing short of a masterpiece', 'an indispensable work of reference'. The author wrote that after a century of intense activity in English numismatics 'it seems timely to attempt a conspectus of the subject of our state of knowledge at the turn of the millennium'. His aim was 'to provide a general historical survey combined with a classified description of the coins' of use to numismatists, historians, collectors and the general user. The work begins with the major reform of the coinage by Henry II in 1180 when the short cross issue replaced the poorly produced products dating back to the civil war and

ends with another major reform carried out by Edward VI in 1551 to replace his father's debased monetary system. The period is divided into nine chapters each containing the historical background and overview of the period followed by a clear, full classification of the coins. These are accompanied by sections on mint output and a calendar of relevant events. The first three chapters deal with the end of the period when the silver penny constituted the mainstay of the coinage. Next comes Edward III's attempt in 1344 to follow Europe in introducing a gold coinage. It required further modifications before the change was successful in 1351. In that year, too, the silver was expanded with a larger coin, the groat of fourpence. The second half of the book is then devoted to the development of this coinage. The main system is fairly simple in its limited number of denominations but complicated in the extensive use of privy marks. The latter are dealt with comprehensively but with clarity. Two major weight reductions in the silver allow splits in 1412 and 1464 and the seventh chapter leads to the reign of Henry VIII and his revaluation of 1526 by which time there was a greater range of coins—and real portraiture introduced by the Renaissance. Henry receives two chapters from 1526 and the last from 1544 to 1551 when he debased the coinage. This was reversed by Edward VI in 1551 thus opening a new and modern period for the English coinage.

There was to be one further medieval English paper, on the notorious 'dandyprats', which was published in 2012. These inferior quality halfgroats issued by Henry VII for use in his Boulogne campaign of late 1492 have engendered much debate. He suggested that the low weight halfgroats of London and York with a pellet and lozenge in the centre of the reverse could indeed be identified with the dandyprats, reviewing critically the counter-argument that the sequence of Henry VII's initial marks did not allow this.

Two other lesser interests may be noted. The first was the Roman mint of London. This was opened by Carausius, the usurper who founded the first British Empire in 287, and continued to function until 325 when closed by Constantine the Great, though it was revived for a brief period in the 380s. In the late 1980s Ian published three notes in which he was able to confirm, with actual specimens, the existence of two previously dubious issues. The first is a bronze follis of Constantine the Great as Augustus with reverse Mars and the rather long legend MARTIPATRIPROPVGNATORI. The second is of Constantine as Caesar with the *Adventus* reverse dating to 307 and suggesting a first planned or actual imperial visit that year prior to those of 312 and 314. In 1992 he spotted in a sale lot another excessively rare follis of Constantine as Caesar with MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI reverse, otherwise known only from a single specimen in the Vienna Cabinet. He returned to the extensive coinage of Constantine Caesar when he discovered a follis lurking unnoticed in the trays at the Fitzwilliam Museum with the *Virtus* type hitherto unknown as an issue of this emperor. The coin

was recorded along with a detailed survey of the numerous tetrarchic issues from London of late 307 to 309 according to the three reducing weight standards.

Further research took him to two Lincolnshire finds of early tetrarchic folles recovered before the war at Market Stainton. The two hoards contained a combined total of over 700 bronze coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius and Galerius, mostly from the London Mint. His final Roman paper appeared in 2011 and concerned a hoard found in Falmouth in 1865. Somewhat similar to the Market Stainton hoards, it appeared on the market in 1970 when it was acquired by Baldwin. Ian was able to examine those coins still in stock in 1991 and provided a further detailed corpus and discussion of London's tetrarchic issues.

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Another interest lay in the history of numismatics. The history of collecting had become popular towards the end of the twentieth century culminating in the Enlightenment Gallery which opened at the British Museum in 2003, thus placing Ian among the first to work on this subject. Two substantial papers complement each other and provide a major insight into the collecting and research of Scottish coins over 300 years. The earlier is a contribution to the bicentenary volume of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1980. The Society had been interested in coinage from its foundation and in 1781 received the donation of 109 Scottish coins from Dr William Hunter and its collection continued to grow until transferred to the (now) National Museums Scotland in Edinburgh where it constitutes the national collection of the Scottish series. Its first President, the 3rd Earl of Bute, was a serious collector of coins. The paper covers the study of Scottish coins and currency noting that this tended to flourish when collecting was more active, as in the period 1850–90 and from the mid-1950s. It looks at the nature of coinage, the development of the Scottish coinage and the collecting of Scottish coins from the seventeenth century. Literature on the subject dates back to the early eighteenth century, culminating in the standard work *The Coinage of Scotland* by Edward Burns in 1887 but restarted with Ian's own handbook of 1955/1967. An appendix contains a useful bibliography of Scottish coinage.

His second paper, 'Scottish coin collectors', published in 1996, deals more specifically with collections, collectors and contents. Scottish coins are more often elements in larger cabinets of British and Classical coins formed mainly by the great and lesser English collectors. The number of collections of Scottish coins alone and formed by Scots in Scotland is limited. The paper is concise but comprehensive. The earliest collections date to the late seventeenth century with Scottish elements in those of the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater and Archbishop Sharp of York while that of the Edinburgh botanist James Sutherland focused on Scottish issues. The great

eighteenth-century collections included those of the Earls of Oxford and Pembroke and of Martin Folkes, Richard Mead and William Hunter—whose cabinet was one of the few not to end up in the saleroom but was bequeathed to the University of Glasgow. The early nineteenth century was less active but John Lindsay of Cork, who published *A View of the Coinage of Scotland* in 1845, owned over 600 Scottish coins. This was followed later in the century when R. W. Cochran-Patrick and Edward Burns wrote their outstanding works and also collected coins. However, the best collections of Scottish coins at that time belonged to two West of Scotland businessmen, Thomas Coats and James Wingate, that of the former being the basis of Burns' *The Coinage of Scotland* and ending in the Edinburgh museum. While the first half of the twentieth century was 'quiet', noteworthy were the Grantly, Ryan, Dakers and Lockett cabinets and sales. After 1950 there was simply one outstanding collection of over 6,000 carefully selected Scottish coins, that of Lord Stewartby.

In addition to these two works, there was a number of other historical contributions. An appreciation of Edward Burns, based on nine volumes of letters from the 1880s preserved by his descendants, appeared in 1987 to commemorate the centenary of *The Coinage of Scotland*, a 'great and enduring work' which 'set new standards in numismatic technique'. Making further use of this archive, Ian wrote a paper on the background to the Wingate sale—one of the great nineteenth-century Scottish collections sold at Sotheby's in 1975—and the part played by Burns which provides a 'fascinating and perhaps unique insight'. Two further papers along similar lines appeared in the centenary volume of the British Numismatic Society in 2003. Here he dealt with aspects of English numismatics which in the first half of the twentieth century received more analytical and specialised attention. An appendix to the first lists over fifty crucial papers, mainly in the pages of the *British Numismatic Journal*, including that of Lawrence on the short cross and long cross coinages, the Foxes on the long single cross Edwardian sterlings and Blunt and Whitton on Edward IV. Much of the basic work was carried out in the first half of the century with several scholars undertaking work on detail and refinement in the second half. The second paper arose out of a previously unknown obituary of J. G. Murdoch (1830–1902) who represented the earlier enthusiastic collector who did not research or publish. However, Murdoch built up one of the greatest collections of British coins which was sold at Sotheby's in 1903–4. A final short paper, 'Evans and the coinage', was contributed to the centenary volume *Sir John Evans 1823–1908*.

It may be appropriate to end this review of Ian's contribution to numismatic research by referring to an interesting and intuitive paper he wrote with Michael Metcalf in 2007 entitled 'The bust of Christ on an early Anglo-Saxon coin'. The coin is a small base silver sceatta belonging to Metcalf's Secondary series type Q assigned to the first half of the eighth century and to West Norfolk. The obverse depicts a fac-



ing bust with a cross behind—‘a cross without a nimbus makes this unequivocally a portrayal of Christ and not a saint’. The reverse type of a bird and snake is suggestive of the battle between good and evil. One of Ian’s lesser known pastimes was early Christian art, so it is an area he had some knowledge of. He had bought this otherwise unrecorded coin for his own collection but generously donated it to the Fitzwilliam Museum in 2017.

This academic contribution to numismatics was accompanied by a willing participation in the administrative side, both leading to election and appointment to many committees and the award of prizes and honours. His interests naturally led him towards the British Numismatic Society. He was elected to the Council in 1960 and served on it for over fifty years. He held the post of Director from 1966 to 1975 and was a Vice-President from 1980 until his death. In 1971 the Society awarded him the John Sanford Saltus Medal for his scholarly contribution to British Numismatics. He did, however, also join the Royal Numismatic Society, being elected a Fellow in 1956 and winning the Society’s Parkes Weber Prize for that year. In 1996 he was presented with the Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society awarded annually to ‘some person highly distinguished for services to Numismatic Science’. Cambridge recognised its alumnus by awarding him a LittD in 1978 while he was made an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College in 1994; he was appointed Honorary Keeper of Medieval Numismatics at the Fitzwilliam Museum in 2008. In 1981 Ian Stewart was elected to a Fellowship of the British Academy; the *Sunday Telegraph* for 12 July reported that he had received this high, and unusual for a politician, honour for distinction in numismatics—the first time a sitting Member of Parliament had been so honoured since Arthur Balfour and John Morley in the foundation list of 1902. He served on the Academy’s *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* Committee from 1967 and was Chair for ten years from 1993 to 2003. The *SCBI* has been a particularly successful Academy project, producing some seventy volumes from 1958 to 2017. During Ian’s chairmanship some ten volumes were published covering Anglo-Saxon, Norman and medieval English coins as well as seventeenth-century tokens in collections from Britain, the United States, Latvia, Estonia, Russia and Sweden. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and served on its Council from 1974 to 1976. He was also elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Ian was the numismatic adviser to the National Art Collections Fund from 1988 and Chair of the Treasure Valuation Committee from 1996 to 2001.

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The third area of Ian’s working life was banking and he was frequently referred to as a ‘banker by profession’ or ‘retired banker’. He spent almost fifty years in the City,

broken only by his ministerial appointments. It is less easy to say a great deal about this aspect of his life—owing, no doubt, to banking discretion. He first entered a firm of bill brokers after coming down from Cambridge in 1959 but found his metier when he moved to Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd., a merchant bank where he worked from 1960 and was appointed a Director in 1971. He resigned in 1983 on his appointment to government. His experience and expertise were put to good use in seeing a number of banking related bills through Committee and Commons on to the statute book during his time as Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

After injury brought his ministerial career to a premature end in 1989 he returned to the City. He joined Standard Chartered plc in 1990, becoming Deputy Chairman in 1993 and chairing the Audit and Risk Committee. He was also Chairman of the Throgmorton Trust, Deputy Chairman of Amlin and a Director of Diploma plc. He served on the Financial Services Agency (formerly Securities and Investment Board) from 1993 to 1997. Ian retired from these various posts between 2004 and 2007.

Among other interests Ian had a close connection with the Order of St John, as had his father. He was made a knight of the Order in 1992. He served as County Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance for Hertfordshire from 1978 to 2007, when he became County President. He provided direction and wise advice in many ways over these years. A close relationship was maintained with his old school where he was a Life Governor and Member of the Haileybury Council between 1980 and 1995. His interest in Stewart history found an outlet in the Stewart Society of which he was Honorary Vice-President from 1989 and served as President from 2007 to 2010. In addition, he was a Trustee from 1978 before being made President of his great-grandfather's philanthropic trust, the Sir Halley Stewart Trust, in 2002.

His sporting activities continued throughout his life. He played tennis into his sixties and turned out for The Lords cricket team. Among his clubs was the MCC. The last quotation in the Order of Service for his Memorial Service at Jesus College made by Sir Clive Lloyd is worth repeating, 'We played a match last week, a former West Indies side against a team from the House of Lords and Commons. We won easily, but there was one batsman, the Lord Stewartby; we couldn't get him out—he played so straight.'

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There remains something to be said on the Stewartby coin collection. Ian collected for pleasure and the increase of knowledge. He built up two outstanding collections: the first of English coins of the Anglo-Saxon and later medieval issues and the second his Scottish coins. The former was sold at auction over five days by Spink in 2016–17 with the specific title, 'The Academic Collection of Lord Stewartby'. Unfortunately,

catastrophe had struck the Scottish cabinet in 2007 when the significant early portion of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was lost to theft. Nevertheless over 5,000 specimens from the later thirteenth to the seventeenth century remained and were generously gifted to the University of Glasgow in 2017.

The English coins were auctioned in five parts, each accompanied by a fully illustrated catalogue which will be works of reference in their own right. Almost 3,700 coins, from the first half of the seventh century to the seventeenth century, when milled coinage replaced hammered a few years after the Restoration, made up 1,879 lots. They were meticulously provenanced, many from the great collections, and provide a fascinating insight into coin collecting in Britain over the last hundred years. The majority of the collection was purchased mainly from the leading London dealers and at auction and a small number were gifts. The terms rare, very rare, and exceedingly rare litter the catalogues. A few examples may be noted. The very first lot was a gold thrymsa or shilling of King Eadbald of Kent (616–640), one of only seven known examples and one of the two in private hands. There were two portrait pennies of Offa and another depicting his queen, Cynethryth, as well as a specimen of Alfred the Great's London penny of the early 880s. At the end of the first part there were Civil War pennies of the Yorkshire baron Eustace Fitzjohn and of Matilda struck at Bristol.

In Part 2 the academic aspect became more prominent with over 1,500 coins covering the Tealby (from 1158), short cross, long cross and single long cross (to 1333) of Henry II, Richard, John, Henry III and Edward I, II and III in myriad classes, subclasses, varieties, mints and moneyers.

Part 3 comprised the gold coins of which there were 153 commencing with a leopard or florin from Edward III's first unsuccessful attempt to introduce a gold coinage. Only five specimens are now known. Edward succeeded with a bi-metallic coinage in 1351. The coin was now the noble. Some twenty-six, from Edward III to Henry VI, were included showing it lived up to its name. Another splendid later medieval coin was the sovereign or pound depicting the monarch enthroned. Introduced by Henry VII it was issued in every reign to that of James I. A superb run was offered with those of Mary and James I being rare and choice. The triple unite of 1642 minted at Oxford, one of only four known, cannot avoid notice.

Returning to the silver, Part 4 contained over 800 coins running from the reform of Edward III in 1351. The groat and halfgroat were now supreme and the plethora of issues, mints and privy marks found to the end of this king's reign are well represented by some 350 coins. Likewise, the long and numismatically productive reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV were given considerable attention in Ian's collecting. He possessed smaller runs of the less numerous and rarer issues of Richard II, Henry IV and V and Richard III. Overall a remarkably complete picture is provided of a silver coinage which remained consistent in the issue of five denominations for well over a hundred years.

The last part of the English collection covered the Tudor and Stuart silver issues from Henry VII to Charles II's hammered coinage of 1660–2. The reigns of Henry VII and VIII and Edward VI were represented in greater numbers. Shortly after 1500 a Renaissance-style profile portrait replaced the old medieval stylised facing bust. The best example was a very fine and extremely rare halfgroat of London. Over 150 specimens traced the increasing debasement of the coinage in Henry VIII's reign. Edward VI set about remedying this and his introduction of the fine issue in 1551, of five values from crown to threepence, as well as the lesser pieces, marked another major reform of the English coinage.

It was at this point that Ian ended his book and drew back on his acquisitions. There was a very fine groat of Philip and Mary, with Mary's portrait only, but the number of coins from Elizabeth I's and James I's long reigns ran only to seventy-four and thirty-one respectively. There were over a hundred specimens of Charles I's prolific coin output among which were a rare Oxford pound of 1642, several examples of the issues of the provincial mints and a nice example of a Pontefract shilling of 1648 in the name of Charles II. The collection ended with a half-dozen of the hammered coins of 1660–2 which were replaced by the modern milled coins. The archives associated with the Stewartby English collection—along with his other papers—were deposited with Jesus College.

It is rightly said that the Stewartby collection of Scottish coins is the best of this series ever put together by a private individual. Its only rival in importance is that of National Museums Scotland. The main collection was made up of around 6,000 coins from the reign of David I, when the coinage was instituted in 1136, to the end of a separate Scottish issue following the Act of Union in 1707. It is mainly of silver though with many runs of billon and copper and a smaller group of gold lions, unicorns, riders, ryals and unites. It was a lifetime's work carefully constructed with a view to having as complete a representation as possible and used as the basis for much of the owner's extensive research and publication on Scottish coinage. Condition ranges from uncirculated through fine to poor, when such pieces filled a gap in the jigsaw.

It is tragic that such an outstanding collection suffered a major theft in 2007 when Ian was working on the early coinage—the pennies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—and had them at home in Broughton in the Scottish Borders. While Lord and Lady Stewartby were away in June the house was broken into and ransacked. The coins along with Lady Stewartby's jewellery—carefully concealed in the attic—were stolen. The thieves had the audacity to return at the end of the following year and removed a smaller group of coins from the end of the series. Despite a reward of £50,000 being offered nothing has been recovered. The theft greatly affected Ian, but he managed to complete and see through the press *English Coins 1158–1551*.

Unfortunately, the collection was not catalogued or photographed so the loss was doubly felt. Such a large and comprehensive collection of the early coins was extremely important given that no numismatic archives from that period have survived.

Early in 2017 Lord Stewartby gifted his Scottish coins to the Hunterian Museum at the University of Glasgow whose internationally important coin cabinet is based on the substantial eighteenth-century bequest of Dr William Hunter. The richness of this lies in his Classical coins but the Scottish element which, while good, is relatively small and is now immensely enhanced by the Stewartby coins. At the handover Lord Stewartby said, 'I am very pleased the Coin Cabinet of the Hunterian Museum felt able to accept my Scottish coin collection, built up over 75 years. The new Coin Cabinet [opened at the Kelvin Hall Hunterian Study Centre in 2016] is a fitting home for it where scholars and numismatists from all over the world may study the collection.' He hoped that the thieves might return the missing portion so that it could be re-united with his gift to make the collection complete as a 'full history of Scotland from David I to the Union told through coins'. Funding was generously provided to list and digitise the coins.

The collection now starts with the Second Coinage of Alexander III. Introduced in 1280 this is the Scottish equivalent of Edward I's long single cross penny which had appeared the previous year. There is a long run of almost 400 of these including a group of the new round halfpennies and farthings. Alexander's penny is the most common of Scottish medieval coins and Ian contributed greatly to its arrangement and interpretation. John Baliol and Robert the Bruce issued similar coinages from 1292 and 1320 respectively. All are rare but the collection possesses 112 pennies of the former and eleven of Robert as well a total of twenty-two of the lesser values.

After his release from captivity in England, David II added the larger groat and halfgroat to his coinage. The extended range was followed by Robert II and III and the half-century to 1406 is represented by over 1,000 specimens, mainly groats. The reigns of James I, II and III continued the groat as the main denomination but debasement of the smaller coins began early in the century and James III introduced a billon plack of four pence Scots—the £ Scots now increasingly diverged in value from the £ Sterling. Another innovation of James was the more natural depiction of his image in the renaissance style on his groat issues of 1471 and 1484—over twenty-five years earlier than Henry VII. The collection has forty-six groats and eight halfgroats of the former issue and fifty groats and ten halves of the latter. This richness may be compared with the total of twenty-four contained in the two major university cabinets at Oxford and Glasgow. The relief on the portrait coins is low thus often leading to a lack of detail through wear but many of the Stewartby examples still possess clear and pleasing portraits.

James IV reverted to the older stylised bust except for the groat struck for the Maundy Service of 1512. Unusually the image is bearded and the specimen included

is an excellent example of an extremely rare coin. James V did not issue silver until 1526 but now used a proper profile portrait similar to that of Henry VII. He also introduced, in 1538, another billon piece called the bawbee of six pence Scots. This was to endure for a long time and would eventually be the equivalent of the English halfpenny. The 500 coins of Mary Queen of Scots are weighted somewhat towards her bawbee of which there are almost 200 specimens. Among the hundred examples of the new testoon or shilling is one of the rare issue of 1561 depicting the newly arrived widow. Mary also introduced the large crown-sized ryal represented by a dozen examples.

During his Scottish rule prior to the Union of the Crowns after Elizabeth I's death, James VI issued a great variety of types and denominations among which is a pleasing specimen of the rare two merks or thistle dollar of 1580 depicting the national emblem. Although Lord Stewartby was perhaps less interested in the seventeenth century, nevertheless he acquired over 400 coins from each of the reigns of Charles I and II and some twenty from the shorter rule of James VII. From later issues to the Union there are only twenty-six coins of William and Mary of the two highest values for the theft removed the rest.

The gold coins, of which there are 120, were kept apart and thus spared from the thieves. Gold only became a regular feature of the Scottish coinage at the end of the fourteenth century. The collection includes twenty-eight lions and demies from the reigns of Robert III and James I and II. There are two of James III's new unicorns and three of the riders. One of the half unicorns of James IV is an extremely rare variety. In his coinage of 1539 James V brought portraiture to the Scottish gold coinage. Ducats of 1539—the first Scottish coin to bear a date—and 1540 depict a handsome bust of the king wearing a jewelled bonnet. There is an example of each. Mary Queen of Scots struck gold issues up to 1560, the first being minted at Holyrood and hence known as Abbey Crowns. Again, there are two good examples of this rare coin. Only the three-pound piece and its half of 1555–8 bear the queen's image and both are represented.

Apart from David II's gold noble of 1357 of which the four known examples are in museums, the most valuable Scottish gold coin is the £20 piece of 1575 and 1576 bearing a magnificent half length figure of James VI wearing armour and holding a sword and olive branch. Ian had obtained a pleasing example of the earlier date. James minted several issues of gold up to 1604 including ducats, lion nobles, thistle nobles, hat pieces, riders and sword and sceptre pieces, all represented. After the Union of the Crowns the two coinages became similar in design and size albeit with minor differences to distinguish the London and Edinburgh output, but of different values. Thus, the respective unites were £1 sterling and £12 Scots. The latter and its lower values are well represented. These are shown by twenty-one examples including four

unites of James VI/I and three of Charles I. The portrait is half-length bearing sword and orb and that of Charles I's third coinage of 1637–42, by Nicholas Briot, is particularly fine. The latter is the last issue of gold in Scotland bar the pistole or £12 Scots and its half produced in 1701. William II/III permitted gold dust obtained in Guinea by what is commonly known as the Darien Company to be minted into these. There is an example of each of these rare and historic coins, the last gold of the Scottish coinage which was soon to be extinguished by the Act of Union.

The collection is housed in small white envelopes in row upon row, carefully arranged by reign, metal, issue, class, denomination, mint and date. It arrived in two deed boxes but transferred to a museum cabinet it is an impressive sight clearly showing the huge amount of time and effort put into it. In a working collection more details can be given on envelopes and changes to order made more easily. On the back of each are the source and date of acquisition along with previous provenances. More recently the accompanying archive of the Scottish collection and his Scottish numismatic books have been deposited with the Hunterian.

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Ian Stewart was a remarkable and talented person who contributed greatly to country, community and coin collecting. He was a banker, though his career in the City was in two parts as he had to step down from this during his ministerial career in the 1980s. He was a Director at Brown Shipley before and Vice-Chairman at Standard Chartered after. He retired in 2004. In the early 1970s he became seriously interested in politics and entered the Commons as a Conservative in 1974. He was courteous but firm at the hustings though he never had a cabbage thrown at him as had his great-grandfather at a Liberal party meeting. Ian was a diligent and conscientious constituency MP who maintained a large majority. His rise to office began with his appointment as PPS to the Chancellor, Geoffrey Howe, in 1979. He progressed to ministerial office at Defence, the Treasury, Defence again, and then became number two at the Northern Ireland Office. He suffered an injury on a helicopter journey in 1989 and soon after had to resign his post. He was knighted in 1991. He stood down from the Commons when the 1992 general election was called and was subsequently raised to the peerage. He then had another career in the House of Lords until he retired in 2015. But he was first and foremost a family man.

He was also one of that group of amateur scholars/coin collectors who have played an outstanding role in English numismatics for over a century. He was proud to be a member. Note may be made of the less obvious contribution to the study of the coinage by the main London dealers such as Baldwin, Spink and Seaby. Ian maintained a good relationship with each in expanding his collection and obtaining crucial and

often new varieties. He was a distinguished scholar in English and Scottish coinage, producing a revised edition in 1967 of his 1955 *The Scottish Coinage*, making major contributions to *Coinage in Tenth-Century England* and *A New History of the Royal Mint* and successfully publishing his outstanding work *English Coinage 1180–1551* in 2009. It was his desire and intention to produce a similar in-depth study of the Scottish coinage but, alas, this was not to be. He was an active member and Chair of the Academy's *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* Committee. His numismatic work was recognised by the award of many honours from the major societies of fellowships and medals. His Scottish coin collection was generously handed over to the University of Glasgow where it is a valuable addition to Scottish heritage accessible to researchers and the public. Ian enjoyed coins, as he did so much else in life—Haileybury, Cambridge and Jesus, banking, politics, the Royal Naval Reserve and not least sport. He had a great respect for John Buchan, affectionately known as 'JB', his wife's grandfather. Lord and Lady Stewartby bought the old Buchan house in Broughton when it was put up for sale in the 1990s. This became their home though they journeyed to London frequently. For some years Ian suffered from Parkinson's Disease and after other complications died peacefully at home as the snow covered Broughton early in March 2018. He is buried in Ewelme churchyard.

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