



THE LEARNED SOCIETY OF WALES CYMDEITHAS DDYSGEDIG CYMRU

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY – CELEBRATING SCHOLARSHIP AND SERVING THE NATION
YR ACADEMI GENEDLAETHOL – YN DATHLU YSGOLHEICTOD A GWASANAETHU'R GENEDL

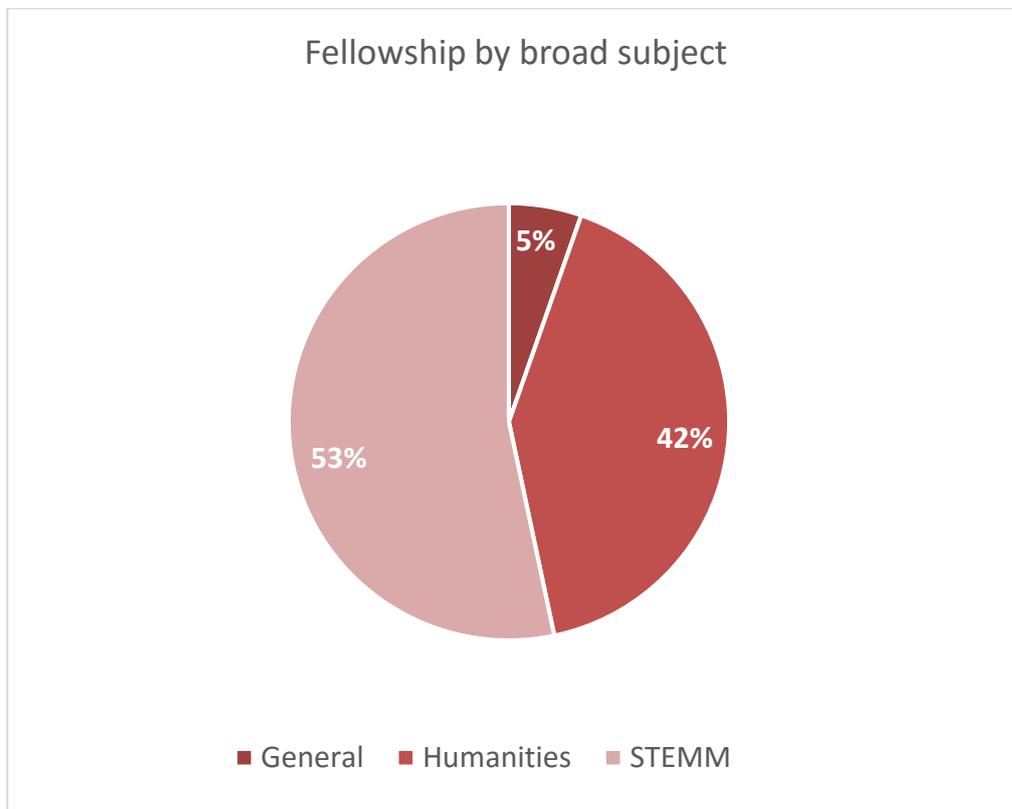
Annual General Meeting, 22 May 2019
Cyfarfod Cyffredinol Blynyddol, 22 Mai 2019

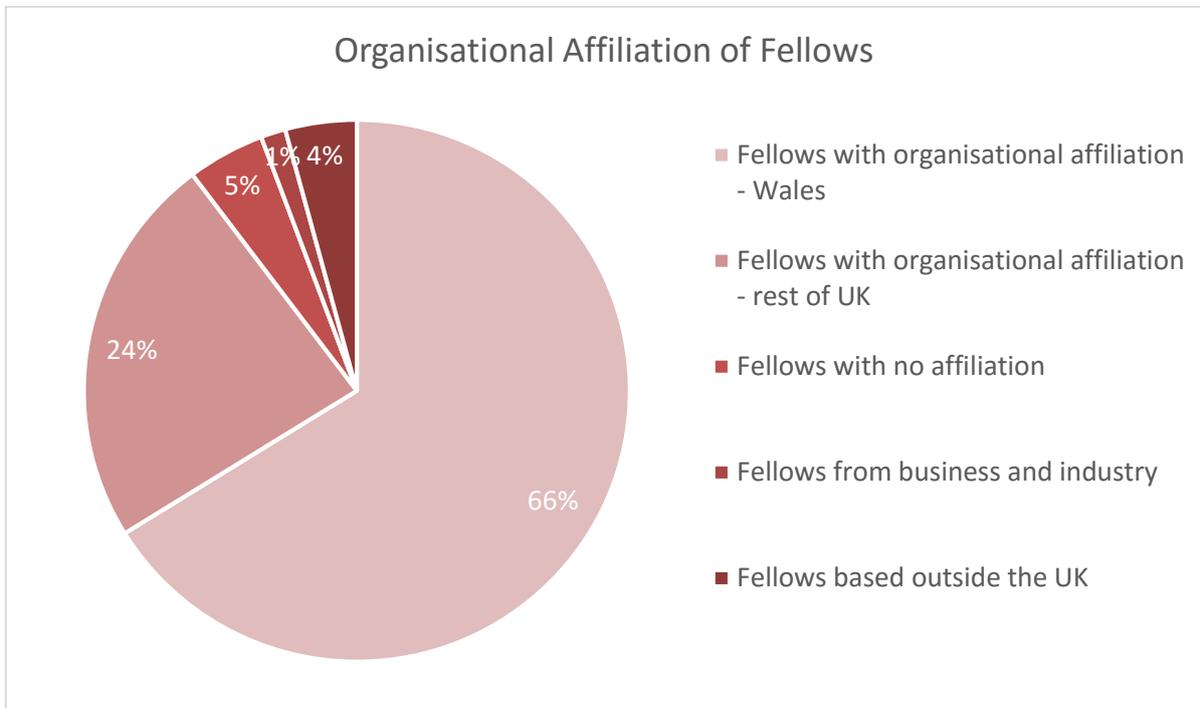
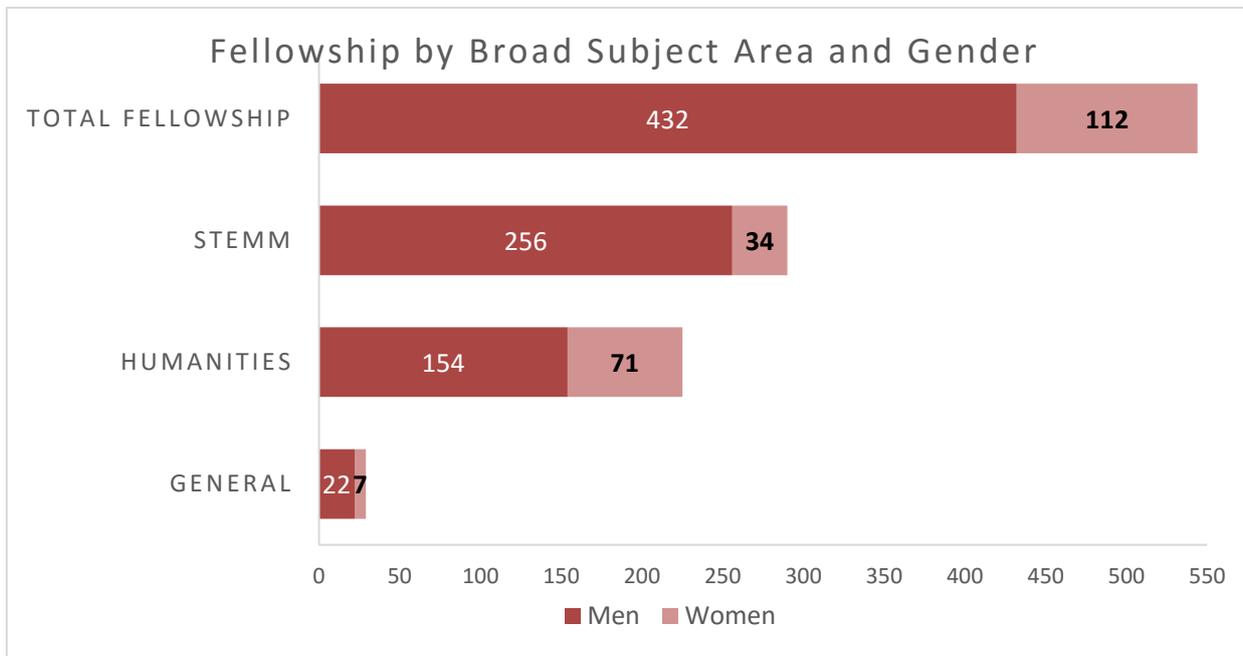
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Fellowship Matters

- 47 new Fellows were elected in April 2019, along with one Honorary Fellow. There are now 539 Fellows of the Society and five Honorary Fellows.
- The deaths during the year of Sir Michael Atiyah OM FRS PPRSE FMEDSCI FAA HONFRENG HONFLSW, Professor Roger Ainsworth FRAES FLSW, Y Parchedig Owen E. Evans DD FLSW, Professor Christopher Hooley FLSW FRS, Y Parchedig Athro Gwilym H. Jones DLitt FLSW, Professor Ieuan Gwynedd Jones DLitt FRHisTS FLSW, Professor Haydn Mason FLSW, Professor Andrew Pelter DSc FRIC FLSW, Professor Paul O'Brien DSc CBE FEAS FLSW FRS, Professor Meic Stephens FLSW, Elected 2016), are, with great regret, recorded below.
- During the Society year May 2018 to May 2019, one Fellow resigned.

Fellowship Overview





Fellows with organisational affiliation - Wales	
Aberystwyth University	38
Bangor University	27
Cardiff Metropolitan University	4
Cardiff University	164
University of South Wales	13
University of Wales & University of Wales Trinity Saint David	17
Wrexham Glyndŵr University	1
Swansea University	77
Wales – Other organisations	19
Total	360

Fellows with organisational affiliation – rest of UK	
University of Birmingham	4
University of Liverpool	5
University of Warwick	5
University College London	6
University of Oxford	19
University of Cambridge	21
OTHER ORGANISATIONS	68
Total	128

Fellows outside the UK	23
Fellows from business/ industry	8
Fellows with no affiliation	25
Total	56

Fellows' Honours, Prizes and Awards

Warmest congratulations are offered to the following Fellows on the conferment upon them during the past year of honours, prizes and awards, as indicated:

Dr Robin Chapman FRHistS FLSW was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society

Professor Claire Connolly MRIA FLSW was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Irish Academy, and was appointed Parnell Fellow in Irish Studies at Magdalene College, University of Cambridge for the academic year of 2018-2019. She gave the Parnell Lecture on 25 February on 'Sea Crossing in Irish Culture', and the note of thanks was offered by Dr Rowan Williams FLSW, Master of Magdalene

Professor David Edmunds FLSW was awarded a DSc Honoris Causa by the University of Sussex in July 2018

Yr Athro Nancy Edwards FLSW has been appointed Chair of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Professor Haley Gomez FLSW was awarded an MBE for services to astrophysics, astronomy and outreach activities

Professor Michael John Hambrey FRGS FLSW was awarded the 'SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) 2018 Medal for Excellence in Antarctic Research' at the Polar2018 Conference in Davos, Switzerland

Professor Graham Hutchings FLSW was awarded a CBE for chemistry and innovation

Professor David Jiles FInstP FIEE FIET FEng FIMA FIMMM FLSW has been selected for the IEEE Magnetics Society Distinguished Service Award for 2019 and has been made a Life Fellow of IEEE

Professor Peter Knowles FLSW has been elected to the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Science

Yr Athro Peredur Lynch FLSW was awarded the Literature Wales Wales Book of the Year Golwg 360 Barn y Bobl (the Welsh-language people's choice prize) for *Caeth a Rhydd*

Professor John Morgan FRAI FRHistS FRSA FLSW has been awarded the Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship – *UNESCO and the Cultural Cold War: Intellectual co-operation or 'soft-power'?*

Professor Sir John O'Reilly FLSW has been given the Honorary Citizen Award from Singapore for his valuable contributions to the country

Professor D Roger J Owen FEng FLSW FRS received Doctor Honoris Causa Degree from the University of Cape Town on 20 April 2019

Professor Wayne Powell DSc FLSW has been elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh

Professor Bernard F Schutz FInstP FLSW was awarded the Royal Astronomical Society's 2019 Eddington Medal

Professor Dame Marilyn Strathern HonFLSW has been awarded the 2018 Balzan Prize for the profoundly innovative character of her contributions to social and cultural anthropology

Yr Athro M Wynn Thomas OBE FLSW was awarded the Literature Wales Wales Book of the Year English-language Creative Non-Fiction Award for *All that is Wales*.

Professor Meena Upadhyaya OBE FLSW received a Muslim Council of Wales Award on 26 March 2019

Reverend Professor Thomas G. Watkin FLSW was appointed an honorary Queen's Council on 11 March

Obituaries

It is with great sadness that we report the death of the following Fellows of the Society during the year:

Sir Michael Atiyah OM FRS PPRSE FMedSci FAA HonFREng HonFLSW (1929-2019)

Elected 2016

Professor Roger Ainsworth FRAES FLSW (1951-2019)

Elected 2017

Y Parchedig Owen E. Evans DD FLSW (1920-2018)

Elected 2011

Professor Christopher Hooley FLSW FRS (1928-2018)

Founding Fellow

Y Parchedig Athro Gwilym H. Jones DLitt FLSW (1920-2018)

Elected 2011

Professor Ieuan Gwynedd Jones DLitt FRHistS FLSW (1920-2018)

Elected 2011

Professor Haydn Mason FLSW (1929-2018)

Elected 2012

Professor Andrew Pelter DSc FRIC FLSW (1931-2019)

Elected 2012

Professor Paul O'Brien DSc CBE FEAS FLSW FRS (1954-2018)

Elected 2015

Professor Meic Stephens FLSW (1938-2018)

Elected 2016

Sir Michael Atiyah OM FRS PPRSE FMedSci FAA HonFREng HonFLSW (1929-2019)

Those elected to the office of President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (RSE) are by any standards, outstanding and distinguished individuals. But even by these elevated standards, Sir Michael Atiyah was truly exceptional.

He was the first to be President of the RSE, Scotland's National Academy, after having been President of the Royal Society in London – the world-renowned science academy. Only Lord Kelvin has also been President of both Royal Societies. Sir Michael became an Honorary Fellow of the RSE in 1985; its highest category of Fellowship, given in recognition of his exceptional brilliance in mathematics. He was awarded the Fields Medal in 1966.

In 1990 he concurrently became President of the Royal Society (until 1995), Master of Trinity College Cambridge, and Director of the Isaac Newton Institute – a feat only possible for someone of his extraordinary energy, drive and retentive memory. In 1992 Her Majesty awarded him the Order of Merit and in 2004 he received the Abel Prize from the King of Norway; an award he shared with Isidore Singer 'for their discovery and proof of the [Atiyah-Singer] index theorem, bringing together topology, geometry and analysis, and their outstanding role in building new bridges between mathematics and theoretical physics'.

Although Sir Michael had enjoyed a glittering career in Oxford, Princeton and Cambridge, and had received many international honours, he decided to retire to Scotland in 1997. Being very proud of his Scottish descent on his mother's side and having a Scottish wife (Lily Brown), he was very much at home in Scotland.

Not for him, however, a quiet retirement, resting on his laurels. He still had plenty of energy and became an active Fellow of the RSE. It was therefore with universal acclaim from the RSE Fellowship that Sir Michael was elected President in October 2005. His was a far from titular Presidency and he relished the role with characteristic energy and vision.

One of his key objectives was to increase awareness of the genius of the Edinburgh-born mathematical physicist and 19th century Fellow of the RSE, James Clerk Maxwell. This took various forms. The first was to re-name the large Committee room on the ground floor of the RSE's George Street building as the James Clerk Maxwell room. It was there under the portrait of Maxwell that Sir Michael signed an Agreement with the President of the IEEE (Institution of Electronic and Electrical Engineers) to create a joint Maxwell Prize. This prize, funded by Wolfson Microelectronics plc has since been awarded to several very eminent scientists and engineers, with the Medals being presented by Prince Philip on HRH's regular visits to the RSE.

The most obvious evidence of Sir Michael's determined efforts at improving public recognition of James Clerk Maxwell was the creation and erection of the fine statue of Maxwell in George Street by Alexander Stoddart. The process of securing planning permission from the City of Edinburgh Council to erect the statue, securing the site in George Street, designing and commissioning the statue, raising the money to pay for it, and then having it installed, was a complex and labyrinthine project. Only someone of Sir Michael's determination, drive and ingenuity could have brought this project to a successful conclusion. The statue was unveiled in November 2008, shortly after Sir Michael had completed his 3-year term as President and handed over to Lord Wilson of Tillyorn KT. The unveiling ceremony was the highlight of an international commemorative conference about Maxwell and his legacy, and the proceedings were published by the RSE. The Maxwell statue is owned by the RSE which maintains it.

The other major achievement of Sir Michael's Presidency was signing several Memoranda of Understanding (MoU's) with major overseas national academies. Having been President of the Royal Society and a foreign or honorary member of many academies, he fully appreciated the role they can play in fostering international research and allowing bright young researchers to work with the ablest minds in other countries.

The MoU with the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NNSFC) in 2007 complemented that signed earlier with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and provided funding for an extensive series of joint projects between Chinese and Scottish researchers. A partnership that continues to this day. MoUs were also agreed and signed with the Indian National Science Academy, the Pakistan Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences Malaysia, where the esteem of having Sir Michael as President greatly facilitated creating these relationships and ensured that the MoUs became vehicles for action.

The RSE commissioned a pleasing portrait by Juliet Wood of Sir Michael. This was unveiled by his life-long friend and colleague, Lord Mackay of Clashfern KT and it hangs in the RSE's Kelvin Room.

In all these various ways, Sir Michael greatly raised local as well as international awareness of the RSE and that legacy continues.

Sir Michael is survived by his sons David and Robin.

First published January 2019 on rse.org.uk/fellow/michael-atiyah/

Prepared by Dr William Duncan

Professor Roger Ainsworth FRAES FLSW (1951-2019)

Roger Ainsworth, who died in Oxford on February 23rd, was, at his death, the longest-serving Head of House in post in the University. He had led his College, St Catherine's, since 2002 with an inimitable mix of conviviality and steel, making it his business to foster close and supportive relations with Fellows, of course, but also with graduate and undergraduate students and, far from universally among those in his position, with the College staff. He was an outstanding Chairman of the Governing Body, combining good humour with even better discipline, and would be visibly pleased if meetings broke the record for expeditiousness. This was, of course, only achieved by careful planning, and by the expert transmission of the work of committees to the plenary debate. He had most recently inaugurated the construction of a new Graduate Centre, compatible with the existing Grade I buildings in the central part of the College (designed by Arne Jacobsen). This, along with other initiatives that he oversaw, was largely made possible by his excellent rapport with the whole range of College benefactors, with alumni, of course, but also with such generous individuals and foundations as The Cameron Mackintosh Foundation and The Leathersellers' Company.

He had combined this achievement, which witnessed both the growth of the College and its achievement of academic excellence, with any number of other commitments. Following his doctorate, and a period working with Rolls Royce and at Harwell, he was elected a Fellow in Engineering Science and University Lecturer in 1985, before being promoted to Professor in 1998. His involvement in the administration of the University began with his appointment as Senior Proctor in 1998-9. Thereafter he served as a Delegate of the University Press (1999-2009), a member of Council (2002-5) and of the Finance Committee (2001-9), before becoming a Pro-Vice-Chancellor in 2003. Beyond the University his range of commitments was as varied as it was daunting, and included acting as Chairman of the Oxford Preservation Trust (from 2009), the Voltaire Foundation (2015-18) and as a Governor of Abingdon School (1997-2010) and Governor (from 2004) and then Chairman of Governors of the Dragon School (from 2015). His firm Anglican faith also found expression in his work as a Churchwarden of the University Church of St Mary the Virgin.

Nonetheless, his primary commitment was to his College, in its diversity of activities (sporting, theatrical and social, as well as purely academic) and he regularly brought guests to dinner, usually following a generous reception in the Lodgings in which he was assiduous in involving other Fellow and their guests. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society in 2004, a Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales in 2017, and appointed a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog (Denmark) in 2006. His research pioneered the measurement of the unsteady flows within jet engines. A particularly astonishing feat was the development of a method of mounting silicon piezoresistive pressure sensors on the surface of turbine blades. These sensors had to operate under centrifugal accelerations of tens of thousands of g and were able to measure the blade surface pressure hundreds of thousands of times a second. The method was widely adopted by companies such as Rolls-Royce and international research institutes such as the German Aerospace Centre (DLR).

Roger William Ainsworth was born in Lancaster in 1951, the son of Harold and Mary Ainsworth. He married Sarah *née* Pilkington in 1978, and they had three children: Tom, a philosophy teacher in Oxford, Emily, a primary school teacher, also in Oxford, and Harriet, a lawyer in London. He was educated at Lancaster Royal Grammar School and at Jesus College, Oxford, where he gained a First Class degree in Engineering Science in 1973, and went on to take his DPhil in 1976. He was made an Honorary Fellow there in 2002. These two affiliations began a lifelong affection for his Lancastrian roots, and for his Welsh ancestry (his mother came from a Welsh-speaking farming family in Carmarthenshire), and indeed he had recently bought a house in St David's to which he was intending to retire after he stepped down as Master at the end of 2019.

Roger was an easily recognizable figure in Oxford, usually riding through on his sit-up-and-beg bicycle or, maybe more dangerously, driving his beloved E-type Jaguar. His humour and conviviality were there to the end. A colleague recalls visiting him in hospital on the day before he was to be transferred to the hospice where he died. Roger did not fail to point out that “at least in the hospice there is a drinks trolley”. He died the following day, having duly procured his last gin and tonic.

Prepared by Professor Richard Parish (Emertius Fellow St Catherine’s College)

Y Parchedig (Reverend) Owen E. Evans DD FLSW (1920-2018)

Cofio Owen E Evans – ysgolhaig y Testament Newydd a fu’n darlithio yn y Brifysgol ym Mangor ac a roddodd flynyddoedd o lafur i’r dasg o gyfieithu’r Beibl Cymraeg Newydd

Fel un o blant y Bermo, Sir Feirionnydd, y bydd cyfeillion Owen Evans yn ei adnabod, er mai yn Llundain y treuliodd bum mlynedd gyntaf ei oes. Fe’i ganed ar 23 Rhagfyr 1920, a phan fu farw ei dad, fferyllydd wrth ei alwedigaeth, symudodd y teulu’n ôl i Gymru, ac ymgartrefu yn y Bermo. Wedi gadael yr Ysgol Ramadeg yn 1937 aeth Owen yn ôl i Lundain, gan ymuno â’r Gwasanaeth Sifil, a thra’r oedd yno dechreuodd bregethu ar y gylchdaith Fethodistaidd Gymraeg. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn teimlodd awydd i gynnig ei hun yn ymgeisydd am y weinidogaeth, a chafodd ei dderbyn i goleg ei enwad yn Headingley, Leeds. Bu’n astudio yno o 1946 hyd 1949, a thra’r oedd yno daeth dan ddylanwad Vincent Taylor, ysgolhaig ym maes y Testament Newydd y bu gan Owen feddwl uchel ohono. Cafodd Owen ei ordeinio yn 1951, a bu’n weinidog am ddwy flynedd yn Nghricieth, ond yn fuan wedyn fe’i penodwyd i Gadair y Testament Newydd yng Ngholeg Hartley Victoria ym Manceinion, lle bu am 16 mlynedd. Tra’r oedd yno rhoddodd beth o’i amser i gynorthwyo ysgolhaig adnabyddus arall ym maes y Testament Newydd, sef T.W. Manson, a oedd yn darlithio yn y brifysgol ym Manceinion. Mae’n ddiddorol nodi mai’r peth olaf a gyhoeddodd Owen oedd ysgrif yn dwyn y teitl ‘On Serving Two Masters’, lle mae’n talu teyrnged i Taylor a Manson, ac yn trafod y modd y bu iddynt ddylanwadu arno. Cyhoeddwyd yr ysgrif (a oedd wedi ei sgrifennu flynyddoedd ynghynt, ond heb ei gyhoeddi) yn y gyfrol, *The Bible in Church, Academy and Culture: Essays in Honor of John Tudno Williams* (gol. Alan P.F. Sell; Eugene, Oregon, UDA: Wipf & Stock 2011, tt. 124-41).

Yn nechrau 1969 ymunodd Owen â’r Adran Efyrdiau Beiblaidd (fel yr adwaenid hi bryd hynny) yng Ngholeg y Brifysgol ym Mangor, yn ddarlithydd y Testament Newydd trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac yno y bu hyd nes iddo ymdeol yn 1988.

Fe’i penodwyd yn gadeirydd y panel a fu’n gyfrifol am gyfieithu’r Testament Newydd yn 1963, ac yna, yn 1974, fe’i penodwyd yn Gyfarwyddwr y Beibl Cymraeg Newydd. Byddai’n anodd i neb amgyffred yr amser a’r llafur a roes Owen Evans i’r gwaith hwn, a thrwy ei waith diflino ef a’i gyd-banelwyr fe sicrhawyd bod y Beibl cyfan yn barod i’w gyhoeddi erbyn dydd Gŵyl Dewi 1988. Ymddangosodd y Testament Newydd yn 1975, ond bu panel y Testament Newydd yn parhau i gyfarfod, gan fod angen diwygio’r fersiwn hwnnw a chyfieithu llyfrau’r Apocryffa. Cafodd cyfraniad Owen ei gydnabod pan ddyfarnwyd iddo radd Doethur mewn Diwinyddiaeth er Anrhydedd gan Brifysgol Cymru yn 1988, a maes o law fe’i etholwyd yn Gymrawd Cymdeithas Ddysgedig Cymru.

Gallesid bod wedi disgwyl i Owen orffwys ar ei rwyfau ychydig ar ôl iddo ymdeol a gweld cyhoeddi’r Beibl Cymraeg Newydd, ond i’r gwrthwyneb: aeth ati wedyn i baratoi Mynegair, sef rhestr yn nhrefn yr wyddor o bob gair sy’n ymddangos yn y Beibl Cymraeg Newydd – gwaith cwbl eithriadol a gymerodd ddeng mlynedd i’w gwblhau. Golygai’r gwaith hwn feistrolï’r holl dechnegau cyfrifiadurol newydd oedd ar gael, ac nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod y gyfrol a gyhoeddwyd – sy’n ymestyn ymhell dros fil o dudalennau – yn gampwaith ac yn arf pwysig, defnyddiol, ac angenrheidiol i’r sawl sy’n astudio’r Beibl o ddifri.

Nid rhyfedd bod nifer o gyhoeddiadau Owen, yn enwedig o 1976 ymlaen, yn ymwneud â’r dasg o gyfieithu’r Beibl. Dyna oedd testun Darlith Goffa Henry Lewis, a draddododd Owen yn 1976, a’r un oedd thema Darlith Goffa A.S. Peake, a draddodwyd yn Saesneg gan Owen yr un flwyddyn. Y flwyddyn gynt, traddododd ddarlithoedd D.J. James, ac fe’u cyhoeddwyd mewn cyfrol yn dwyn y teitl, *Saints in Christ Jesus: A Study of the Christian Life in the New Testament* (Gwasg John Penry, 1975). Mewn cyfrol ddiweddarach trafododd

ddilysrwydd, awduriaeth, dyddiad a lleoliad y llythyrau hynny yn y Testament Newydd a briodolir i Paul (Arweiniad i'r Testament Newydd: Y Llythyrau Paulaid; Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru, 1984).

Bu Owen yn heddychwr o argyhoeddiad ar hyd ei oes. Bu'n wrthwynebydd cydwybodol yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd, ac yn 1941 gorfu iddo sefyll o flaen tribiwnlys ym Mae Colwyn yn dadlau na allai gysoni rhyfela â'i ffydd fel Cristion. Bu'n weithgar yng Nghymdeithas y Cymod am flynyddoedd lawer, gan gael ei ethol yn Is-Lywydd yn 1989-1991 ac yn Llywydd y mudiad yn 1992-94.

Bûm yn fyfyrwr iddo yn y 70au cynnar, ac un o'i nodweddion arbennig fel darlithydd oedd ei garedigrwydd ystyriol tuag at yr holl fyfyrwyr dan ei ofal. Ef a'm dysgodd sut i ddarllen y Testament Newydd yn yr iaith wreiddiol, a bydd pawb a fynychodd ei ddosbarthiadau'n cofio am y sylw manwl a roddai i ystyr a tharddiad pob gair. Pan ddeuthum yn ôl i Fangor yn ddarlithydd ar ddiwedd y 70au, bu Owen yn gydweithiwr hynaws a pharod iawn ei gymwynas bob amser, a mawr fu fy nyled bersonol iddo am ei gefnogaeth, ei gyngor caredig a'i gyfarwyddyd doeth dros y blynyddoedd.

Pan fu i Owen ymddeol o'r Adran, cefais y fraint o olygu cyfrol deyrnged iddo (Efyrdiau Beiblaidd Bangor 4, Gwasg Gee, 1988), ac roedd hynny'n gyfle i'w gydweithwyr a'i gyfeillion ddangos eu gwerthfawrogiad o'i gyfraniad i ysgolheictod Beiblaidd yn y Gymraeg. Treuliodd Owen ei flynyddoedd olaf mewn cartref gofal yn Llanfairpwll, a bu colli ei briod, Margaret, y llynedd, yn loes mawr iddo.

Bu Owen Evans farw ar 31 Hydref 2018 a chynhaliwyd gwasanaeth coffa iddo yng nghapel Ebeneser, Caernarfon, sef y capel lle cafodd ei ordeinio'n weinidog 67 mlynedd yn ôl. Fel darlithydd, rhoes Owen do ar ôl to o fyfyrwyr yn drwm yn ei ddyled, a thrwy'r gwaith aruthrol a wnaeth gyda'r Beibl Cymraeg Newydd fe roes holl genedl y Cymry yn ei ddyled hefyd.

In memory of Owen E Evans – New Testament scholar who lectured at Bangor University and dedicated years of labour to the task of translating the New Welsh Bible.

Owen Evans' friends will know of him as a son of Barmouth in Merionethshire, although he had spent his first five years in London. He was born on 23 December 1920 and when his father, a pharmacist by occupation, died, the family returned to Wales and settled in Barmouth. Upon leaving Grammar School in 1937 Owen went back to London to join the Civil Service, and while there, began to preach on the Welsh Methodist circuit. During this period, he felt the call to present himself as a candidate for the ministry, and was accepted to his denomination's college in Headingley, Leeds. He studied there from 1946 to 1949, and while there came under the influence of Vincent Taylor, a New Testament scholar held in high regard by Owen. Owen was ordained in 1951, and spent two years as a minister in Cricieth, but he was soon appointed to the Chair of New Testament at Hartley Victoria College in Manchester, where he stayed for 16 years. While there he spent some time assisting another well-known New Testament scholar, T.W. Manson, a lecturer at Manchester university. It is interesting to note that Owen's last publication was an essay entitled 'On Serving Two Masters', where he paid tribute to Taylor and Manson, and discussed their influence on him. The essay (written years earlier, but unpublished) was published in the volume *The Bible in Church, Academy and Culture: Essays in Honor of John Tudno Williams* (ed. Alan P.F. Sell; Eugene, Oregon, UDA: Wipf & Stock 2011, pp. 124-41).

In early 1969 Owen joined the Biblical Studies Department (as it was known at the time) at Bangor University College, lecturing on the New Testament in Welsh, and stayed there until his retirement in 1988.

In 1963 he was appointed chair of the panel charged with translating the New Testament, and then in 1974, he was appointed Director of the New Welsh Bible. It is not easy to apprehend the time and labour given by Owen Evans to this work, and thanks to the tireless work undertaken by him and his co-panellists, the complete Bible was ready for publication on St David's Day 1988. The New Testament appeared in 1975, but the New Testament panel continued to meet, as that version needed to be revised and the Apocrypha books translated. Owen's contribution was recognised with the award of a University of Wales Honorary Doctorate in Theology in 1988, and in due course he was elected a Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales.

It could have been expected that Owen would rest on his laurels upon retiring and seeing the New Welsh Bible published, but on the contrary, he started work on the Index, an alphabetical list of every word that appears in the New Welsh Bible – a wholly extraordinary task that took ten years to complete. This work involved mastering all the new computer techniques available, and there is no doubt that the published volume – which runs to well over a thousand pages – is a masterpiece and an important, useful and necessary tool for anyone seriously studying the Bible.

It is no surprise that Owen's publications, particularly from 1976 on, were concerned with the task of translating the Bible. This was the topic of the Henry Lewis Memorial Lecture that Owen delivered in 1976, and also the theme of the A.S. Peake Memorial Lecture, delivered in English by Owen in the same year. The previous year, he delivered the D.J. James lectures, which were published in a volume entitled *Saints in Christ Jesus: A Study of the Christian Life in the New Testament* (Gwasg John Penry, 1975). In a later volume he discussed the validity, authorship, date and location of the New Testament letters attributed to Paul (*Arweiniad i'r Testament Newydd: Y Llythyrau Paulaid*; University of Wales Press, 1984).

Owen was a lifelong committed pacifist. He was a conscientious objector during the Second World War, and in 1941 had to face a tribunal in Colwyn Bay to argue that he could not reconcile going to war with his Christian faith. He was active in the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Wales for many years and was elected Vice-President in 1989-1991 and President of the movement in 1992-94.

I was his student during the early 70s, and one of his particular characteristics as a lecturer was his considerate generosity to all students in his care. He taught me how to read the New Testament in the original language, and everyone who attended his classes would remember the detailed attention he gave to the meaning and etymology of each word. When I returned to Bangor as a lecturer in the late 70s, Owen was an amiable colleague who was always prepared to help, and my personal debt to him for his support, his kind advice and guidance over the years is great.

When Owen retired from the Department, I had the privilege of editing a volume in tribute to him (*Efrydiau Beiblaidd Bangor 4, Gwasg Gee, 1988*), which was an opportunity for colleagues and friends to show their appreciation of his contribution to Welsh language Biblical scholarship. Owen spent his last years in a care home in Llanfairpwll, and losing his spouse, Margaret, last year was a cruel blow.

Owen Evans died on 31 October 2018 and a memorial service was held in Ebeneser chapel, Caernarfon, the chapel where he was ordained 67 years ago. As a lecturer, successive generations of students were in Owen's debt, and through his work on the New Welsh Bible, the whole nation of Wales is also indebted to him.

Prepared by Professor Eryl Wynn Davies DD FLSW

Professor Christopher Hooley FLSW FRS (1928-2018)

Professor Christopher Hooley was one of the UK's most distinguished Number Theorists and Head of the Cardiff School of Mathematics.

Professor Hooley graduated from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and went on to complete his PhD there in 1957 entitled 'Some Theorems in the Additive Theory of Numbers' under the supervision of Professor A. Ingham.

In 1958 Professor Hooley moved to Bristol, and stayed there until 1965 when he was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics at Durham. In 1967 he moved to Cardiff as Head of the Pure Mathematics School and was the Head of Cardiff School of Mathematics from 1988-1995. Professor Hooley was a Distinguished Research Professor at Cardiff until 2008.

In 1973 he won the Adams Prize awarded by Cambridge University, and in 1980 the Senior Berwick Prize from the London Mathematical Society. In 1983, Professor Hooley delivered a one hour address at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Warsaw. He was on several occasions a visiting Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and in 1983 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Professor Hooley was a Founding Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales.

Professor Hooley had nearly a hundred publications that have strongly influenced the development of analytic number theory through the past half century. He made pivotal contributions to the development of sieve theory, some of this work having been exposed in his influential monograph “Applications of Sieve Methods”, published by Cambridge University Press in 1976.

He was an early pioneer in analytic number theory of the application of Deligne’s celebrated resolution of the Weil Conjectures to problems in sieve theory and Diophantine equations. This work shifted the course of the subject.

Professor Hooley’s work on additive problems and in applications of the circle method is unique in its flavour and unparalleled in its sophistication. In particular, his proof in 1988 that non-singular cubic forms in nine variables satisfy the Hasse Principle remains one of the crowning achievements of the use of Fourier analytic methods within number theory.

Finally, but by no means least, there is his encyclopaedic series of nineteen papers on the Barban-Davenport-Halberstam theorem.

Y Parchedig Athro (Reverend Professor) Gwilym H. Jones DLitt FLSW (1920-2018)

Professor Gwilym H. Jones was born in Rhos-fawr on the Llŷn peninsula in 1930. Gwilym H. – as he was known by many – enjoyed a brilliant academic career. In 1950, after completing his education at Pwllheli Grammar School, he studied at Bangor University, graduating with a First Class degree in Hebrew. From there he went on to Jesus College Oxford to read for a degree in Theology, and then the MA. After completing his theological training, he accepted a call to serve as minister in Presbyterian churches in Anglesey and Rhuthun.

But his time as a minister was comparatively short, as he was appointed to a lectureship at the Theological College in Aberystwyth in 1961, and within five years was appointed lecturer in the Old Testament in his old department at Bangor University. This is where he spent the remainder of his academic career, and was in time appointed Head of Department and awarded a Personal Chair.

I was his student in the early 70s, and as a tutor he was always prepared to help and concerned for the students in his care. His classes were exemplars of patience and generosity with remarkable enthusiasm for his subject. When I returned to Bangor in the late seventies as a young lecturer, we collaborated happily for eighteen years, and when Gwilym was appointed Head of Department he was wise enough to change the structure of the courses and added several new ones to make the degree more contemporary and relevant. The Bible Studies Department later became the Department of Theology and Religious Studies. The Bible, of course, remained central, but there were opportunities for students to broaden their interest in religion. No wonder that the number of students in the Department increased substantially during his time in charge.

Gwilym was a polished preacher, his message always concise, contemporary and relevant. Fifteen of his sermons were published by Gwasg Pantycelyn in the volume *O Sgrepan Teithiwr [From the Bag of a Traveller]* (2001) – the title reflecting the fact that experiences that he had on his travels, be that on holiday or working, inspired many of the sermons in the volume. His frequent contributions over the years to ‘Munud i Feddwl’ [*Thought for the Day*] on Radio Cymru were also testament to his ability to present a message in a concise and memorable way.

Gwilym was highly respected among Bible scholars across Britain, and one sign of this was that he was elected President of the Society for Old Testament Study, the leading British society in the field, in 1995; the greatest honour that could be awarded to a scholar of the Old Testament. He gained his PhD for work on the oracles of the prophets in 1970, and in due course was awarded a Doctorate in Theology by the University of Wales for his published scholarly work on the Old Testament. The fact that he was also honoured with a DLitt, and elected a Fellow of the Learned Society, is further testament to the depth and breadth of his scholarship.

Gwilym was a remarkably productive scholar throughout the years. He was always aware of the need to publish scholarly works in Welsh as well as in English, and would take pride in the fact that the Department in Bangor was the first in the University (apart from the Department of Welsh) to enable students to pursue a complete course and sit their exams in their mother tongue. He published a great many articles in Welsh in *Y Traethodydd* and *Diwinyddiaeth*, and in English in the journals *Vetus Testamentum* and *Zeitschrift für die*

alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. He was also the author of many volumes, including explanations in Welsh on the book of Isaiah and the Psalms, and two substantial volumes of explanation in English on the books of Kings in the standard The New Century Bible series. His volume *Arweiniad i'r Hen Destament* appeared in 1966, and proved an useful aide for school and college students who were keen to know about the latest trends in critical studies of the Old Testament.

In 1974 The University of Wales Guild of Graduates Theology Section decided to promote a series of Welsh handbooks for students studying Biblical and religious subjects, and 'Cyfres Beibl a Chrefydd' was established, published by the University of Wales Press. The first volume to appear in the new series was *Gramadeg Hebraeg y Beibl [Bible Hebrew Grammar]* jointly produced by Gwilym and his friend in the department, Dafydd R. Ap-Thomas. The two taught the language of the Old Testament to their students in Welsh and English for many years, and both were convinced that there were substantial advantages for the Welsh to learn Hebrew through the medium of their own language. Gwilym was also responsible for the fourth volume in the series, *Diwinyddiaeth yr Hen Destament [Theology of the Old Testament]*, that appeared in 1979. This was a ground-breaking work in Welsh at the time as the author considered the main conclusions in other branches in the field, be those linguistic, archaeological, historical or literary studies.

Gwilym also provided a masterful discussion of stories about the prophet Nathan in his volume *The Nathan Narratives*, published in 1990, and succeeded in skilfully summarizing the findings of recent scholars on the Chronicle books in his volume *1 & 2 Chronicles* which appeared in the Sheffield Academic Press Old Testament Guides series in 1993. The works that Gwilym produced over the years show that he did not restrict his talents to specialist publications; he was keen to share the fruit of his labours with lay people and the intelligent public.

I was privileged to be a member of the same panel as Gwilym charged with preparing the Welsh translation of the Old Testament for the New Welsh Bible, and his tremendous work over a quarter of a century to ensure that the translation saw the light of day must be recognised. In every panel meeting Gwilym could find the exact Welsh word that would express the meaning of the original Hebrew text.

Upon retiring, he was presented with a volume in his honour, *Cenadwri a Chyfamod*, edited by Gareth Lloyd Jones, which was an opportunity for colleagues to show their appreciation of his untiring contribution to Bible scholarship. His many admirers will remember him as a brilliant theologian, an inspired lecturer and a first rate Biblical scholar. After retiring from the Department in 1995, Gwilym's entertaining company was missed, as was his strong and no-nonsense leadership, and his inexhaustible learning which he shared so generously. The loss to Old Testament scholarship is great.

Prepared by Professor Eryl Wynn Davies DD FLSW

Yn Rhos-fawr yn Llŷn y ganwyd yr Athro Gwilym H. Jones a hynny yn 1930. Cafodd Gwilym H. – fel yr adwaenid ef gan lawer – yrfa academaidd ddisglair. Ym 1950, ar ôl cwblhau ei addysg yn Ysgol Ramadeg Pwllheli, aeth yn fyfyrwr i'r Brifysgol ym Mangor, lle y graddiodd gyda gradd Dosbarth Cyntaf mewn Hebraeg. Oddi yno aeth i Goleg Iesu yn Rhydychen i ddarllen am radd mewn Diwinyddiaeth, ac yna'r MA. Ar ôl cwblhau ei hyfforddiant diwinyddol, derbyniodd alwad i fugeilio eglwysi Presbyteraidd ym Môn a Rhuthun.

Ond cymharol fyr oedd ei gyfnod fel gweinidog, gan iddo gael ei benodi'n ddarlithydd yn y Coleg Diwinyddol yn Aberystwyth ym 1961, ac ymhen pum mlynedd ei benodi'n ddarlithydd Hen Destament yn ei hen Adran ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. Yno y treuliodd weddill ei yrfa academaidd, gan gael ei benodi maes o law yn Bennaeth yr Adran a'i ddyrchafu i Gadair Bersonol.

Bûm yn fyfyrwr iddo yn y saithdegau cynnar ac roedd yn diwtor parod iawn ei gymwynas a mawr ei gonsyrn dros yr holl fyfyrwyr dan ei ofal. Roedd ei ddosbarthiadau'n batrwm o amynedd a charedigrwydd a brwdfrydedd di-feth dros ei bwnc. Pan ddeuthum yn ôl i Fangor ddiwedd y saithdegau yn ddarlithydd ifanc, bu cydweithio hapus iawn rhyngom a barhaodd am ddeunaw mlynedd, a phan benodwyd Gwilym yn Bennaeth yr Adran bu'n ddigon doeth i newid strwythur y cyrsiau ac ychwanegu amryw o rai newydd er mwyn gwneud y radd yn fwy cyfoes a pherthnasol. Daeth yr Adran Efyrdiau Beiblaidd bellach yn Adran Diwinyddiaeth ac Astudiaethau Crefyddol. Roedd y Beibl, wrth gwrs, yn parhau'n ganolog, ond daeth cyfle i'r myfyrwyr ehangu

eu diddordeb ym maes crefydd. Nid rhyfedd i nifer y myfyrwyr yn yr Adran gynyddu'n sylweddol yn ystod ei gyfnod wrth y llyw.

Roedd Gwilym yn bregethwr graenus, a'i neges bob amser yn gryno, yn gyfoes ac yn berthnasol. Cyhoeddwyd pymtheg o'i bregethau gan Wasg Pantycelyn yn y gyfrol O Sgrepan Teithiwr (2001) – y teitl yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith mai profiadau a gafodd wrth deithio, boed ar wyliau neu gyda'i waith, a ysgogodd nifer o'r pregethau yn y gyfrol. Roedd ei gyfraniadau mynych dros y blynyddoedd i 'Munud i Feddwl' ar Radio Cymru hefyd yn tystio i'w allu i gyflwyno neges mewn modd cryno a chofiadwy.

Roedd Gwilym yn fawr iawn ei barch ymhlith ysgolheigion Beiblaidd ledled Prydain, ac arwydd o hynny oedd y ffaith iddo gael ei ethol yn Llywydd y Society for Old Testament Study ym 1995, y brif gymdeithas Brydeinig yn y maes; dyna'r anrhydedd fwyaf y gellir ei rhoi i ysgolhaig ym myd yr Hen Destament. Enillodd radd PhD am waith ar oraclau'r proffwydi ym 1970, a maes o law dyfarnwyd iddo radd Doethur mewn Diwinyddiaeth gan Brifysgol Cymru am ei waith ysgolheigaidd cyhoeddedig ar yr Hen Destament. Mae'r ffaith iddo gael ei anrhydeddu hefyd gyda DLitt, ac iddo gael ei ethol yn Gymrawd y Gymdeithas Ddysgedig, yn dyst pellach o ddyfnder ac ehangder ei ysgolheictod.

Roedd Gwilym yn ysgolhaig rhyfeddol o gynhyrchiol gydol y blynyddoedd. Roedd bob amser yn ymwybodol o'r angen i gyhoeddi gweithiau ysgolheigaidd yn Gymraeg yn ogystal ag yn Saesneg, a byddai'n ymhyfrydu mai'r Adran ym Mangor oedd y gyntaf yn y Brifysgol (ar wahân i Adran y Gymraeg) i alluogi myfyrwyr i ddilyn cwrs llawn a sefyll eu harholiadau yn eu mamiaith. Cyhoeddodd nifer helaeth o erthyglau yn Gymraeg yn Y Traethodydd a Diwinyddiaeth, ac yn Saesneg yn y cyfnodolion *Vetus Testamentum* a *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*. Bu hefyd yn awdur nifer o gyfrolau, gan gynnwys esboniadau yn Gymraeg ar lyfr Eiseia a llyfr y Salmau, a dwy gyfrol swmpus o esboniad yn Saesneg ar lyfrau'r Brenhinoedd yn y gyfres safonol The New Century Bible. Ym 1966 ymddangosodd ei gyfrol Arweiniad i'r Hen Destament, cyfrol a brofodd yn gymorth hwylus i fyfyrwyr ysgol a choleg a oedd yn awyddus i wybod am y tueddiadau diweddaraf mewn astudiaethau beirniadol o'r Hen Destament.

Ym 1974 penderfynodd Adran Diwinyddiaeth Urdd Graddedigion Prifysgol Cymru hybu cyfres o lawlyfrau yn Gymraeg ar gyfer myfyrwyr a oedd yn astudio pynciau Beiblaidd a chrefyddol, a sefydlwyd 'Cyfres Beibl a Chrefydd', a gyhoeddwyd gan Wasg Prifysgol Cymru. Y gyfrol gyntaf i ymddangos yn y gyfres newydd oedd Gramadeg Hebraeg y Beibl a luniwyd ar y cyd rhwng Gwilym a'i gyfaill yn yr Adran, Dafydd R. Ap-Thomas. Bu'r ddau ohonynt yn dysgu iaith yr Hen Destament i'w myfyrwyr trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg am flynyddoedd lawer, ac roedd y ddau ohonynt yn argyhoeddedig bod manteision sylweddol i'r Cymro ddysgu'r Hebraeg trwy gyfrwng ei iaith ei hun. Gwilym fu hefyd yn gyfrifol am y bedwaredd gyfrol yn y gyfres, sef Diwinyddiaeth yr Hen Destament, a ymddangosodd ym 1979. Roedd hwn yn waith arloesol yn y Gymraeg ar y pryd, gan i'r awdur ystyried y prif gasgliadau mewn canghennau eraill o'r maes, boed y rheini'n astudiaethau ieithyddol, archeolegol, hanesyddol neu lenyddol.

Cafwyd gan Gwilym hefyd ymdriniaeth feistrolgar o'r hanesion am y proffwyd Nathan yn ei gyfrol The Nathan Narratives, a gyhoeddwyd ym 1990, a llwyddodd i grynhoi'n hynod fedrus gasgliadau ysgolheigion diweddar ar lyfrau'r Cronicl yn ei gyfrol 1 & 2 Chronicles a ymddangosodd yn y gyfres Old Testament Guides gan Wasg Academaidd Sheffield ym 1993. Dengys y gweithiau a gynhyrchodd Gwilym dros y blynyddoedd na fodlonodd ar gyfyngu ei dalentau i gyhoeddiadau ar gyfer arbenigwyr; mynnodd roi o ffrwyth ei lafur i'r llygwyr a'r werin ddeallus hefyd.

Cefais i'r fraint o fod yn aelod o'r un panel â Gwilym a oedd yn gyfrifol am baratoi'r cyfieithiad Cymraeg o'r Hen Destament ar gyfer y Beibl Cymraeg Newydd, a rhaid cydnabod y gwaith aruthrol a wnaeth dros gyfnod o chwarter canrif i sicrhau bod y cyfieithiad hwnnw yn gweld golau dydd mewn da bryd. Ym mhob un o gyfarfodydd y panel roedd gan Gwilym y gallu i daro ar yr union air Cymraeg a fyddai'n mynegi'r hyn oedd yn y testun Hebraeg gwreiddiol.

Cyflwynwyd cyfrol deyrnged iddo ar achlysur ei ymdeoliad sef Cenadwri a Chyfamod a olygwyd gan Gareth Lloyd Jones, ac roedd hynny'n gyfle i'w gydweithwyr ddangos eu gwerthfawrogiad o'i gyfraniad diflino i ysgolheictod Beiblaidd. Bydd ei lu edmygwyr yn cofio amdano fel diwinydd disglair, darlithydd ysbrydoledig, ac ysgolhaig Beiblaidd o'r radd flaenaf. Wedi i Gwilym ymdeol o'r Adran ym 1995, roedd chwithdod am ei

gwmnïaeth ddiddan, am ei arweiniad cadarn a di-lol, ac am y ddysg ddi-hysbydd a rannai mor hael. Bydd y golled i ysgolheictod yr Hen Destament yn fawr ar ei ôl.

Yr Athro Eryl Wynn Davies DD FLSW

Professor Ieuan Gwynedd Jones DLitt FRHistS FLSW (1920-2018)

Professor Jones held the Sir John Williams Chair of Welsh History and was a Fellow of the University. A distinguished historian of Victorian Wales, as well as being an expert in the parliamentary history of the seventeenth century, his most important and influential works dealt with the political and social history of the nineteenth century. A consummate essayist and stylist, his main studies are brought together in three books: *Explorations and Explanations* (1981), *Communities* (1987) and *Mid-Victorian Wales: the Observers and the Observed* (1992), for which he was awarded the degree of D.Litt by the University of Wales.

His path to a successful career in academia was unconventional. The son of a coalminer and a nurse in the Rhondda Valleys, he attended grammar school at Bridgend. After leaving school at the age of fourteen he joined the merchant navy, which he left because of illness, and during the Second World War he worked as a signalman on the railways.

Soon after the war, he entered university at Swansea, graduating with a First in English in 1948. His MA thesis was a trenchant study of history writing in early modern England that won him a research fellowship at Peterhouse College, Cambridge. By 1954 he had returned to a fellowship in Swansea and changed direction from early modern parliamentary history to the social and political history of Wales in the nineteenth century. This was the field he would make unmistakably his own. In 1957 he was appointed to a lectureship. He joined a department that was developing the study of Welsh history in new and exciting ways, and his colleagues included his close friend Sir Glanmor Williams and Kenneth O. Morgan (now Lord Morgan, and later Principal at Aberystwyth). Professor Jones was a leading member of a group of historians in the 1960s that began to write history 'from below', the influence of which still pervades both history and politics in 21st century Wales, and beyond.

In 1969 he was appointed to the Sir John Williams Chair at Aberystwyth and he remained in that post until his retirement in 1984. Here he developed his work on nineteenth-century Wales as head of what was then the Department of Welsh History. He was a superlative teacher who engaged his students' interest through the passion he displayed in his subject and his conviction that understanding the dynamics of political and cultural developments in Victorian society was essential for achieving a proper understanding of the development of modern Wales.

As the most influential postgraduate supervisor of research on the history of Wales during the twentieth century, Professor Jones developed the careers of successive generations of researchers, both at Swansea and Aberystwyth. Here at Aberystwyth he was instrumental in achieving recognition from the Social Science Research Council (subsequently the ESRC) for funding Masters research in the social and economic history of Wales in the Department of Welsh History. A quota of SSRC/ESRC PhD studentships was also allocated to the department during his time. These sources of funding allowed the department to develop a strong postgraduate research culture. He cooperated with scholars in other departments and was a strong supporter of the interdisciplinary work of the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies.

As an exponent of 'history from below', Prof. Jones put the people at the heart of his depiction of Victorian society. He was a founder member of Llafur: the Society for the Study of Welsh Labour History (later the Welsh People's History Society) in 1970 and he was the society's president until his death. He was also a keen supporter of county history societies, which he viewed as important institutions for engaging a wider public in the study of history.

When he was awarded a University Fellowship by Aberystwyth in 2010, shortly after his 90th birthday, the citation noted that his prose style was 'erudite and hard-hitting, while at the same time being elegant, compelling and with an enviable lightness of touch'. He wore his deep erudition and wide cultural knowledge lightly.

Professor Haydn Mason FLSW (1929-2018)

Haydn Mason was a Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales and an Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques. Those two characters, the proud and loyal Welshman and the true citizen of the civilized world, would be revealed within a very short time in any conversation with Haydn. Whilst Voltaire and Enlightenment Studies were his central and ongoing focus, his curiosity and erudition were extraordinarily wide-ranging, and conversations with him, whether on literature, art, music, theatre, sport or current affairs, were characterized by sparkle and insight, punctuated of course by giggles and guffaws but also by intense pauses in which he would listen, reflect and more often than not move the topic onto a different and deeper plane.

His loyalty to Bristol over the past thirty-seven years makes it easy to forget the rich cosmopolitanism of his earlier life. Born in Pembrokeshire in 1929, Haydn obtained degrees from Aberystwyth, from Middlebury College in Vermont and from Oxford, took up teaching posts in the US, the UK and France, was a Reader by 1965, a professor by 1967 and a Dean by 1974. His imagination and sense of excitement, as well as his administrative expertise, were surely recognized by his appointment to a Chair of European Literature within the School of European Studies at the University of East Anglia, a brand-new institution committed to 'doing things differently' and to inter-disciplinarity long before it became fashionable: Haydn himself said later that the institution was 'thought by some at that time to border on the heretical', but he embraced it. Following a stint as Dean of that School, he broadened his horizons yet again with teaching posts in the Sorbonne and in Maryland. It was, however, Bristol which had the fortune to be his final academic home, and he served us as Professor of French Language and Literature, Head of the Department of French and Chair of the School of Modern Languages, as well as on countless committees and working parties, most notably perhaps the Art Lectures Committee which has done so much to broaden the outreach of the University and its Faculty of Arts to a wide Bristol public.

Nationally and internationally, too, his erudition and leadership were acknowledged: Haydn was President of the Society for French Studies, of the Association of University Professors of French, of both the British and the International Societies for Eighteenth-Century Studies, and of the Modern Humanities Research Association.

It is as an editor that he will be most widely remembered: as one of the Directors of the Voltaire Foundation, Editor (for nineteen years) of *Studies in Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century*, and General Editor of the Complete Works of Voltaire, he was responsible for the production to the highest international standard of scores of volumes, covering literary texts, correspondence, plays, tales and essays. This colossal workload did not prevent him from writing his own original books, from his doctoral thesis on Bayle and Voltaire, through his biography of Voltaire, translated into several languages, and close studies of Cyrano de Bergerac's *L'Autre Monde* and Voltaire's *Candide*, as well as an authoritative survey of French Writers and their Society, 1715-1800. If his editorial work was unfailingly scholarly, many of these other publications have as their aim to make his erudition available in a sprightly and inspiring way to students and non-specialists.

Outside the classroom and the study, Haydn's collegiality seemed quite literally boundless. Unfailingly kind, graciously grateful and immoderately generous, he took an interest in everything, and in everybody. This is nowhere better exemplified by his long presidency of the University's MacInnes Club, dedicated to fostering contacts and relationships between students and staff on a cross-faculty basis, but I suspect he was even more energized by less formal gatherings, very frequently instigated by Adrienne and himself, at which whirlwinds of good cheer and conversation were always liable to spill over beyond the available space. Adrienne was with Haydn, always independent but immensely supportive, throughout his Bristol years: much more together than the sum of their parts, they inspired us all by their mutual respect, love and companionship.

In her moving message to close friends following Haydn's death, Adrienne found expression for the feelings of us all in words which cannot be improved: "Death spared him an increase in the memory loss which had begun to distress him, as well as the prospect of ever-diminishing mobility. The courage and tenacity with which he faced the tribulations of old age mean that my final memories of him are of a week together in London where we saw friends, ate out and shared reading, music, art and theatre together. I feel privileged to remember him in that way."

So, dear Adrienne, do we all.

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Prepared by Edward Forman

Professor Andrew Pelter DSc FRIC FLSW (1931-2019)

Andrew Pelter, Professor Emeritus of Swansea University, died on March 16, 2019 at the age of 87. He was born in London on November 20, 1931 and studied chemistry at Bristol University, where he also gained his PhD degree. He then joined the group of J. W. Cornforth (who went on to receive the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1975 and was knighted in 1977) at the Medical Research Council, and this collaboration was a major influence on Andrew's professional development. He started his independent academic career at Manchester University, where he collaborated initially with another great Australian chemist, A. J. Birch, while also continuing to interact with Cornforth. He was rapidly promoted to a senior lectureship and established the independent research lines that would be prominent for the rest of his career – the study of oxygen heterocycles/natural products and the application of boron reagents in organic synthesis.

Among Andrew's many contributions to oxygen heterocycle chemistry during his Manchester period, he made significant advances in the application to structure elucidation of physical/spectroscopic techniques such as mass spectrometry and solvent shifted nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and used such techniques in helping solve the structures of many natural products. In the boron chemistry area he became interested in organoboron reactions and his group initiated and developed the field of electrophile-induced rearrangement reactions of unsaturated organoborates. The first publication in this area, involving synthesis of ketones from trialkylcyanoborates, attracted immediate international attention, including from leading organoboron scientist H. C. Brown (who went on to win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1979 for his work on hydroboration and the applications of organoboranes). Brown visited Manchester to meet Andrew and the two became long term friends.

In 1971 Andrew moved to University College of Swansea (now known as Swansea University) as Professor of Organic Chemistry, where he remained until his retirement in 1999, after which he became Emeritus Professor. During his time in Swansea, he served periods as Head of the Chemistry Department and as Vice Principal of the University, and it was at Swansea that he built his international research reputation. Throughout his career, he developed original research programs in synthetic organic chemistry, building on his oxygen heterocycle and organoboron work. His boron research was recognized in the awarding of the Tilden Medal of the Royal Society of Chemistry in 1981. Altogether, his scientific contributions were reported in over 300 papers and reviews, and he also wrote several chapters and co-authored a book (Borane Reagents, with H. C. Brown and K. Smith).

The impact of Andrew's work on synthetic organic chemistry was substantial. Also, he built up a high-quality organic chemistry unit at Swansea and attracted eminent scientists such as H. C. Brown and A. Suzuki (who also went on to win the Nobel Prize in 2010) to spend extensive periods as visiting professors there. His reputation attracted many students from the UK and abroad, as well as postdoctoral workers from, for example, Europe, the USA, India, Japan and the Middle East.

Andrew was a consummate professional scientist and joined his professional body, then known as the Royal Institute of Chemistry, in 1958, gaining the recognition of Fellowship (FRIC) in 1976. He was also elected to Fellowship of the Learned Society of Wales in 2012 for his scientific contributions. However, he was also a more widely cultured person, and in his retirement found time to write poetry and short stories, often related

to World War 2. He was married three times, most recently to Susan Smith on 22 January 1994. He was able, with Susan, to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary this year. He has children from all three marriages and is survived by his four daughters and a son as well as by his wife.

Prepared by Professor Keith Smith FRSC FLSW

Professor Paul O'Brien DSc CBE FEAS FLSW FRS (1954-2018)

Paul O'Brien, who was Chemistry Subject Editor for Proceedings of the Royal Society A and a Professor of Inorganic Materials at Manchester University, sadly died on the 16th October, aged 64. Paul, who is survived by his wife Kym, was a friend and colleague who will be greatly missed by the Fellowship and staff of the Royal Society and by the Chemistry and Materials scientific community.

Paul was born in Oldham, Lancashire and studied chemistry at Liverpool University before moving to Cardiff where he obtained his doctorate. He was appointed a lecturer in Chelsea College, London in 1978; he later moved to Queen Mary, London and was subsequently appointed Professor of Materials Science at Imperial College. In 1999, he moved to Manchester, where he was head successively of both the chemistry and materials departments.

Paul's science was in the field of inorganic and materials chemistry, where his creativity as an experimental scientist led to wide ranging contributions, perhaps most significantly in the use of inorganic precursors in synthesising quantum dots with extensive applications in electronics, display and solar energy devices and in nano-medicine. His scientific output was prolific, with over 700 publications which were heavily cited. Moreover, Paul combined his scientific skills with entrepreneurial flair and established a highly successful spin-out company, Nanoco Technologies, which commercialized his work on quantum dot synthesis.

In addition to his extensive scientific contributions, Paul worked tirelessly for the scientific community. As well as leading two major science departments in Manchester, he served on the Council of the Royal Society of Chemistry and, after his election to the Fellowship, both the SIT committee of the Royal Society and the Editorial Board of Proceedings A. But perhaps most notably, he was an enthusiastic and committed supporter of and contributor to the Society's Africa programmes. He was UK lead coordinator of one of the first Royal Society—NRF capacity building programmes in South Africa, involving a long running collaboration with the University of KwaZulu-Natal and was a project leader in subsequent programmes in Ghana and Tanzania. His work in Africa has had lasting impact by training early career scientists and establishing successful and self-sustaining research centres.

Paul was a natural enthusiast and will be remembered with great affection for his humour and friendship. He leaves a legacy of achievement and of wide ranging and lasting contributions to science and to the scientific community.

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Prepared by Professor Richard Catlow FRSC FINSTP FLSW FRS

Professor Meic Stephens FLSW (1938-2018)

'Iaith carreg fedd' oedd y Gymraeg i Michael Stephens yn hafau ei ardegau pan fyddai'n gweithio fel torrwr beddau yn ei Drefforest enedigol. Ymhen amser fe drodd Michael yn Meic, a'r iaith 'yn iaith carreg fy aelwyd'. Disgrifiodd ei hun yn un o blant 'y Gymru ddiwydiannol, Saesneg ei hiaith ond Gymreigaidd ei chymeriad ... a mab y dosbarth gweithiol'. Yn ei fywyd a'i waith fe gyplisodd y profiad dosbarth gweithiol hwnnw â Chymreictod ieithyddol drwy ddysgu'r iaith, barddoni ynddi a magu

deg o wyrion ac wyresau ... ac mae pob un yn medru'r Gymraeg – fel y gwyddom pan ddônt i Flaen-bedw i ginio dydd Sul a raliganto o gwmpas y tŷ a'r ardd wedyn. Nage pob dysgwr sy'n gallu bragaldian cymaint â hynny; nage pob Cymro iaith gyntaf 'chwaith.

Ond er iddo chwarae rhan yn ymgyrchoedd cynnar Cymdeithas yr Iaith, er iddo feithrin diddordeb mewn ieithoedd lleiafrifol, codi teulu o Gymry Cymraeg, ac atgyfodi'r Wenhwyseg fel iaith lenyddol yn ei gerddi diweddar, fe ddisgrifiodd ei safbwynt sylfaenol fel hyn:

Do'n ni ddim am roi fy holl egni i frwydr yr iaith tra bod y frwydr boliticaidd heb ei hennill. Do'n ni ddim yn cytuno â dadansoddiad Saunders Lewis, er fy mod yn croesawu ei sialens i hyrwyddo'r iaith drwy weithredu'n uniongyrchol. Ro'dd statws swyddogol yn amcan dilys yn fy nhyb i, ond nid fy musnes i o'dd brwydro drosto. Mwy priodol, yn fy marn i, o'dd bod y Cymry Cymraeg, yn enwedig y rhai a drigai yn yr ardaloedd gwledig a Chymraeg eu hiaith, yn deffro o'u trwmgwsg ac yn ymdrechu dros eu diwylliant eu hunain. Ro'dd yn well 'da fi weithio yn erbyn y Blaid Lafur yn yr ardaloedd diwydiannol. Hwyrach fod hyn yn wrthun i lawer sy'n darllen y llyfr hwn ond mae 'na derfyn faint y mae dyn yn gallu ei gyflawni a do'th yw rhannu'r gwaith a chanolbwyntio yn hytrach na brwydro ar sawl ffrynt.

Synhwyrari berygl i'r diwylliant Cymraeg pe gwelid twf Cymreictod hunanhyderus ac iddo ddim lle na pharch i'r Gymraeg. Pwysigrwydd cyfraniad Meic Stephens oedd iddo sicrhau llais diwylliannol nodweddiadol Gymreig i'r di-Gymraeg – yn ogystal â chefnogi a rhoddi lle canolog i'r iaith Gymraeg yn niwylliant y genedl.

Aeth neb ati yn fwy diwyd nag ef i greu'r fframweithiau sefydliadol ar gyfer cyhoeddi, astudio a pharchu diwylliannau llenyddol Cymru. Fel awdur, golygydd ac ysgutor sawl llenor, gweithiodd yn ddiflino i sefydlu a sicrhau parhad bywyd llenyddol ein gwlad, yn arbennig felly yn y Saesneg. Mae yna dalpiau pwysig o hanes diwylliannol Cymru yn ei ysgrifau hunangofiannol: sefydlu'r Academi Gymreig, a'i hadain Saesneg; creu Cyngor y Celfyddydau a fframwaith ar gyfer ariannu llên yng Nghymru; gwleidyddiaeth fewnol sefydliadau diwylliannol Cymru; cychwyn a pharhad Poetry Wales; methiant y cyfnodolyn Arcade; llwyddiant Planet; golygu'r Cydymaith i Lenyddiaeth Cymru a'r fersiwn Saesneg, ac yn y blaen, ac yn y blaen.

Cadwai un llygad ar y byd gwleidyddol hefyd, gan sefyll dros Plaid Cymru ym Merthyr yn etholiad cyffredinol 1966. Bu'n ffigwr canolog ym mwrlwm gweithgaredd gwleidyddol a diwylliannol y Blaid ym Merthyr yn y chwedegau, gweithgaredd a arweiniodd maes o law at reolaeth o'r cyngor yn 1977. Mae'n anodd credu nad oes gan y Blaid yr un cynghorydd ym Merthyr heddiw. Mynegodd obaith yn ei hunangofiant y byddai arweiniad Leanne Wood yn newid pethau, ond cyfaddefodd mai pwdr oedd y Blaid yng Nogledd Caerdydd lle bu'n byw ers y saithdegau, er bod ei wraig ofalgar Ruth yn parhau yn hynod weithgar. 'Cymry Cymraeg o'r dosbarth canol proffesiynol sydd yn perthyn i'r Blaid ar gownt yr iaith yn bennaf' nododd ac meddai 'Dyw cynnal garddwest flynyddol ddim yn gyfystyr â gwleidyddia yn fy marn i.' Nid dyn yr arddwest oedd Meic Stephens ond un i dorchi llewys a chael y maen i'r wal. Bydd bywyd Cymru yn dlotach o dipyn heb ei brofiad dwfn, ei frwdfrydedd heintus a'i gymeriad cynnes.

Daw'r dyfyniadau o Cofnodion gan Meic Stephens (Y Lolfa, 2012).

Ymddangosodd y darn hwn gyntaf yn O'r Pedwar Gwynt:

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Welsh was the 'language of the gravestone' to Michael Stephens in the summers of his youth when he worked as a gravedigger in his native Treforest. In time Michael became Meic, and the language became 'the language of my hearthstone'. He described himself as a child of 'industrial Wales, English-speaking but Welsh in character' and a son 'of the working class'. In his life and work he combined that working class experience with linguistic Welshness by learning the language, writing poetry in it and having ten grandchildren, 'every one who has Welsh as a first language- as is evident when they come to Blaenbedw for Sunday lunch and rampage around the house and garden afterwards. Not every Welsh-learner can swank as much – not every Welsh-speaker either.'

But although he played his part in the early campaigns of Cymdeithas yr Iaith, although he nurtured an interest in minority languages, raised a family of Welsh-speakers, and revived Gwenhwyseg as a literary language in his recent poems, he described his fundamental perspective thus:

I didn't want to spend all my energy working for the language while the political battle remained to be fought. I didn't agree with the analysis by Saunders Lewis which claimed that self-government would follow once the fortunes of the language had been secured, although I still believed in direct action on its behalf. Official status was a legitimate aim, but it wasn't really my business to fight for it if others, particularly Welsh-speakers, were prepared to bestir themselves. It was more appropriate for Welsh-speakers, especially those living in the language's heartlands, to wake up from their long sleep and make more strenuous efforts on behalf of their own culture. I preferred to challenge the hegemony of the Labour Party in the industrial areas. It may be this argument will be rejected by many of this book's readers but there's a limit to what one person can do and it's prudent to share the work rather than try to fight on several fronts.

He sensed a risk to Welsh culture if a self-confident Welsh identity were to grow with no place or respect for the Welsh language. The importance of Meic Stephens' contribution was that he ensured a distinctive Welsh cultural voice for non-Welsh speakers – as well as supporting the Welsh language and giving it a central place in the nation's culture.

No one worked harder than he to create institutional frameworks for publishing, studying and respecting Wales' literary cultures. As an author, editor and executor for several writers, he worked tirelessly to establish and ensure the survival of our country's literary life, particularly in English. There are important pieces of Wales' cultural history in his autobiographical writings: the establishment of the Welsh Academi and its English wing; the creation of The Arts Council and frameworks for funding literature in Wales; the internal politics of Wales' cultural institutions; the establishment and continued existence of Poetry Wales; the failure of the journal *Arcade*; the success of *Planet*; editing the *Companion to Welsh Literature* in both Welsh and English, and so on and so on.

He also kept an eye on the political sphere, and stood for Plaid Cymru in Merthyr in the 1966 General Election. He was a central figure in Plaid Cymru's political and cultural activities in Merthyr in the sixties, activity that led ultimately to control of the council in 1977. It is hard to believe that Plaid does not have one councillor in Merthyr today. In his autobiography he expressed the hope that Leanne Wood's leadership would change things, but admitted that Plaid in Cardiff North, where he had lived since the seventies, was lazy, populated by Welsh speakers from the professional middle class that 'belong to Plaid Cymru for reasons mainly to do with the Welsh language'. While his wife Ruth remained very active, Meic noted that 'holding a garden party once a year isn't the same as entering the political arena, in my book'. Meic Stephens was not a garden party man, but one to roll up his sleeves and put his shoulder to the wheel. Welsh life will be the poorer without his vast experience, his infectious enthusiasm and his warm character.

The quotations are from *My Shoulder to the Wheel; An Autobiography* by Meic Stephens (Y Lolfa, 2015), a translation of *Cofnodion* by Meic Stephens (Y Lolfa, 2012).

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