The notes that follow relate to some eighty-nine printed books and manuscripts from the collection of John, Lord Lumley (1534–1609), on which new information has become available since the publication in 1956 by Sears Jayne and Francis Johnson of the 1609 Catalogue of the Lumley Library from a manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge.\(^1\)

The list concludes with a further seven items which, although not recorded in the 1609 Catalogue, had also belonged at one time to Lumley. Most of these new identifications have come to light in the course of reconstructing the library of archbishop Thomas Cranmer (1489–1556), first attempted by Edward Burbidge in 1885.\(^2\) The greater part of the books and manuscripts which have survived from Cranmer's library came to Lumley by way of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, Queen Mary's Lord High Steward, who acquired the books when the archbishop's property was confiscated by the Crown shortly after her accession in 1553. Cranmer's books, in fact, formed the nucleus of Lumley's library and carry the names of both owners and, in a very few instances, of Arundel as well (e.g. L124). Of the 615 printed books and manuscripts of Cranmer's that have so far been located, only seventy-two are without Lumley's ownership inscription.\(^3\) For this reason, the list that follows records where relevant both Cranmer's as well as Lumley's ownership, although other Cranmer books identified since Burbidge which did not pass to Lumley are not included here.\(^4\)

The information given in the notes falls into four categories:

1. Additional books and manuscripts bearing Lumley's ownership inscription which have been identified since Jayne and Johnson published their Catalogue in 1956. Although the great majority of Lumley's books came to the British Museum (now the British Library) when the old Royal Library was presented to the nation by George II in 1757,\(^5\) much of the collection is now widely dispersed. Lumley himself gave away many of his books, mostly duplicates, during his lifetime, making notable benefactions to the University Library, Cambridge, in 1598 and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in the following year. Sales of 'duplicates' by the British Museum during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have contributed further to this dispersion, as the list printed here demonstrates.\(^6\) In their edition of the 1609 Catalogue, Jayne

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\(^1\) The notes that follow relate to some eighty-nine printed books and manuscripts from the collection of John, Lord Lumley (1534–1609), on which new information has become available since the publication in 1956 by Sears Jayne and Francis Johnson of the 1609 Catalogue of the Lumley Library from a manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge.

\(^2\) The greater part of the books and manuscripts which have survived from Cranmer's library came to Lumley by way of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, Queen Mary's Lord High Steward, who acquired the books when the archbishop's property was confiscated by the Crown shortly after her accession in 1553.

\(^3\) Of the 615 printed books and manuscripts of Cranmer's that have so far been located, only seventy-two are without Lumley's ownership inscription.

\(^4\) For this reason, the list that follows records where relevant both Cranmer's as well as Lumley's ownership, although other Cranmer books identified since Burbidge which did not pass to Lumley are not included here.

\(^5\) Much of the collection is now widely dispersed. Lumley himself gave away many of his books, mostly duplicates, during his lifetime, making notable benefactions to the University Library, Cambridge, in 1598 and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in the following year.

\(^6\) Sales of 'duplicates' by the British Museum during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have contributed further to this dispersion, as the list printed here demonstrates.
and Johnson recorded twenty-three locations, other than those already mentioned and excluding those in private libraries: twenty in Britain, and one each in Germany, Eire, and the United States. Since then the number of recorded locations has increased by a further sixteen, of which six are in the United States and one in Germany. Of the sixty-one new Lumley items recorded here, all but five are in the collections of institutions, such as public, university, college, or cathedral libraries. Of the other five, two (nos. 1 and 7) are known to be in private collections; the whereabouts of the other three (nos. 23, 26, and 55), all listed in recent sale catalogues, are not known for certain.

2. Five items (nos. 25, 32, 35, 63, and 84)—at present not located—which are listed either in the Catalogue of the old Royal Library (ORC) or in Burbidge as of Cranmer provenance may also have come into Lumley's possession, since entries for books of the same editions exist in the 1609 Catalogue of Lumley's Library. ORC, an alphabetical author catalogue in manuscript, begun probably soon after the Royal books came to Montagu House in 1757 and preserved in the Department of Printed Books, records details not only of a book's size, place of publication, and date, but also the initials of the former owner: 'L' for Lumley, 'AL' for books which belonged successively to Arundel and Lumley, and 'TC' for Cranmer. Where books bear the ownership inscriptions of both Lumley and Cranmer, ORC generally lists the book with the initials 'TC', the earlier of the two owners. In the case of four of these unlocated items, for which there is independent evidence, provided by the 1609 Catalogue, that Lumley possessed a copy, it may not be unreasonable to suggest at least the possibility of the converse: that a book listed in ORC with the initials 'TC' may also have belonged to Lumley. Without the supporting evidence of the 1609 Lumley Catalogue entry, the rule would not hold, since there are at least ten of Cranmer's books listed in ORC, still in the British Library, which do not carry Lumley's signature. But the possibility remains, and this is strengthened in those instances where there is a corresponding entry in the 1609 Lumley Catalogue, as there is in four of the instances listed below (nos. 25, 35, 63, and 84). The fifth item in this category (no. 32), a 1528 Tertullianus, was listed by Burbidge as belonging to Cranmer. Burbidge's interest, however, was in reconstructing Cranmer's library and he did not record other provenance details such as Lumley's ownership. Unfortunately, the present whereabouts of Cranmer's Tertullianus is not known, but Lumley certainly owned a copy of this same edition (L867) and it is possible therefore that this copy, like so many of Cranmer's books, did in fact pass to Lumley.

3. The list supplies some further information, chiefly relating to provenance, about Lumley books already identified by Jayne and Johnson. Thus a dozen of the books listed by Jayne and Johnson as belonging to Lumley have now been found to carry evidence of Cranmer's ownership as well (nos. 10, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 30, 41, 44, 66, 67, and 81), and a further two (nos. 19 and 41) that of Humphrey Lloyd (d. 1568), Lumley's brother-in-law, nearly eighty of whose books have now been identified in Lumley's library. In addition, where books have left the British Library in one of the British Museum Duplicate Sales, details have been given of the relevant entry in
ORC and, where available, the year of the sale has been supplied. Attention has also been drawn to the few instances where there is some doubt as to whether a book identified as a Lumley copy is in fact the one listed in ORC (e.g. nos. 51, 61, 63, and 76). In such cases it is quite possible that a further Lumley copy still has to be found. Finally, in two instances (nos. 2 and 11) it is suggested that the conjectured Cranmer provenance is doubtful.

4. The notes take account of a number of recent changes in the British Library shelf-marks (nos. 48 and 54.2), suggest a different interpretation of three of the 1609 Lumley Catalogue entries (nos. 47, 49 and 54), and make a few minor corrections (nos. 14, 22, 60, 83, 86, and 87).

The major single source of these new Lumley identifications has been the Catalogue of the old Royal Library, since many of the entries there ascribing ownership to Cranmer have brought to light books of Lumley provenance as well. A number of annotated copies of Burbidge’s reconstruction of Cranmer’s library, notably those in the University Library, Cambridge (annotated by the late F. J. H. Jenkinson), and in Durham University Library (annotated by Dr. A. I. Doyle) have also proved valuable in drawing attention to additional Cranmer books, some of which later passed on to Lumley. But the most promising source of new information in the future, beside Sale catalogues, remains the growing number of provenance files and indices in the great institutional libraries. Despite the additional Lumley items recorded here there seems no reason to revise the opinion of the editors of the 1609 Lumley Catalogue in 1956 that ‘there are presumably several hundred others scattered in various places throughout the world’ (p. 37). It is hoped that the publication of this modest supplement will encourage their present owners to report them.

ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>British Library, London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>British Museum, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC</td>
<td><em>Catalogue of Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century now in the British Museum</em> (London, 1908–).</td>
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Fleming Fleming’s Inventory of the bookes given by the L. Lumley to the Uniuersitie Library of Cambridge, which are not conteined in there Cathologue sent onto me (1598), Cambridge University Library.


ORC Manuscript Catalogue of Printed Books in the Old Royal Library (c. 1761), British Library (Department of Printed Books).


TC Ownership inscription of Thomas Cranmer.

The items which follow are listed in the order given in the Lumley Catalogue of 1609 and the numbers (quoted in the form L124) refer to those added by the editors, Sears Jayne and Francis R. Johnson. Where the Lumley Catalogue number appears in parentheses the book is evidently a duplicate or of another edition, not included elsewhere in the 1609 Catalogue. All volumes are folio and located in the British Library unless otherwise indicated.

THEOLOGICAL


   1. Another Cranmer–Lumley copy is in the John Rylands University Library, Manchester (Spencer Collection, 18173). CLC, 24.
   2. The second copy listed in J & J (Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 304.4.29), carries only Lumley’s ownership inscription.


5. L304 Evangelia quatuor (MS., 8th cent.). A leaf of MS. Royal 1 E. vi (Lumley) has been found in Canterbury Cathedral Library (Add. 16), and another leaf
in the Bodleian Library (Lat. Bibl. b2(P); Summary Catalogue 2202*). Ker, MLGB, p. 44; MMBL, vol. ii, p. 315.

6. L310

7. L311

8. L312

9. L314
Erasmus, Desiderius, Paraphrasis in Nouum Testamentum (Basle, 1524, 1526, 1532), 2 vols. BMGB, 109. Cranmer–Lumley set is BL, 3913.f.15. J & J suggested the unsigned set (BL, 3006.t.8) but overlooked 3913.f.15 (formerly 1277.b) which Burbidge had already identified as Cranmer’s. Only one Cranmer (Lumley) copy is listed in ORC, p. 227. CLC, 44.

10. L330
Idem, In primum et secundum Psalmum . . . enarrationes (Basle, 1525), 8°. Adams, E635. Displaced Lumley copy probably also belonged to Cranmer since ORC (p. 227) lists TC copy. CLC, 112. Not located.

11. L375
Gregory I, Pope, Epistles, etc. (MS. 12th–13th cent.). MS. E 6 C ii (Lumley). Ker, MLGB, pp. 16, 20. Suggested Cranmer ownership doubtful (J & J, ibid.): no other Cranmer manuscript came from this source (Benedictine Abbey, Bury St. Edmunds) and there is no other evidence to suggest a connection with Cranmer. CLC, MS. 24.5.

12. L389a
Jerome, Saint, Epistolae tres (Cologne, 1518), 4°. BMGB, 440. Suggested Lumley copy (BL, 1010.b.4) possibly also Cranmer’s, since ORC (p. 339) lists a TC copy (though without date or place of publication). CLC, 160.

13. L391
Postel, Guillaume, De natiuitate Mediatoris ultima nunc futura (Basle, 1547), 4°. Arundel–Lumley copy is at the University of Birmingham (Traylen, 1952). ORC, p. 621.

14. L449
Torrens, Hieronymus (ed.), Confessio Augustiniana (Paris, 1580), 8°. BMFB, 34. Despite the spine initials TC on BL, 845.g.18 and ORC entry, Cranmer (d. 1556) could not have owned this work.

15. L496
Ivo, Saint, Bishop of Chartres, Epistolae, etc. (MS. 12th–13th cent.). Ker, MLGB, p. 92. From the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. Lumley copy (Trinity College, Dublin, MS. 184) had also belonged to Cranmer. James Ussher obtained the manuscript from the Royal Library through his friend Patrick Young. CLC, MS. 28.

16. L527

L527a
2. Phrygio, Paulus Constantius, In Leuiticum explanatio (Basle, 1543), 4°. BMGB, 694.

L527b
3. Prosper, of Aquitaine, Saint [attributed], Promissiones et praedictiones per
Spiritus Sanctum traditae (Basle, 1538), 4°. BMGB, 123. BL, 1017.k.11 (1-3) has Cranmer as well as Lumley signatures. CLC, 178, 255, 263.

17. L534 Gropper, Johann, De veritate corporis et sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia (Cologne, 1560), 4°. BMGB, 372. Another Lumley copy is in Archbishop Marsh’s Library, Dublin (F.2.3.20), possibly the second one listed in the 1609 Catalogue.


20. L587 Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Iesu Christi (Paris, 1517). BMFB, 292. BL, C.77.h.16 (Lumley) is probably also the Cranmer copy listed in ORC, p. 425 (see Burbidge). Cranmer’s signature has apparently been cut off in rebinding. CLC, 215.


24. L650 Vegius, Mapheus, De perseuerantia religionis (Paris, 1511), 4°. BMFB, 436. Lumley’s copy (BL, 469.a.21(1)) had also belonged apparently to Cranmer, on the evidence of the manuscript notes (see Burbidge). Cranmer’s signature possibly lost when top margin was cut away in rebinding. ORC (p. 869), however, lists Lumley, not TC, copy. CLC, 296.

25. ?L697 Netter, Thomas, Sacramentalia (Paris, 1521). BMFB, 324. A Cranmer (?) also Lumley copy of this edition is listed in ORC (p. 831), though apparently no longer in the BL. Perhaps formerly bound with Petrus Sutor (BL, 609.l.22) as suggested by 1609 Catalogue (L697) and ORC (pp. 797, 831). CLC, 231.

   1. Cranmer–Lumley copy, from Bristol Baptist College (Yd.12), sold at Sotheby’s, 28.11.1961, lot 359. BM Duplicate Sale stamp, 1769. ORC (p. 243) lists Henry VIII copy, but not this one. CLC, 192. Not located.
   2. Another Lumley copy of this edition (listed in J & J on p. 301) is at Trinity College, Cambridge (L.10.75).


28. (L775) Radulphus Flaviacensis, In mysticum illum Moysi Leuiticum libri xx (Cologne, 1536). Adams, R16. A copy at Cambridge University Library (C*.10.19) is probably also of Cranmer–Lumley provenance since it is bound with their Hesychius (L477). CLC, 265.


32. **L867** Tertullianus, Quintus Septimus Florens, *Opera* (Basle, 1528). Adams, T406. Burbidge listed a Cranmer copy at Ince Blundell School, Hightown, nr. Liverpool, which may also have belonged to Lumley. This is no longer at Ince Blundell nor in the possession of the Weld family. *CLC*, 284.


**HISTORICAL**


38. **L989** Blondus, Flavius, *De Roma triumphante* (Basle, 1531). Adams, B2067. Another Lumley (also Cranmer) copy is in St. John’s College, Oxford (Θ.2.3). *CLC*, 316.

39. **L1033** Gesner, Conrad, *Icones animalium* ([?Zurich, 1553]). Imperfect, lacks all before p. 9 on which Lumley inscription occurs. Aberdeen University Library (πf59 Ges i 2). For another Lumley book at Aberdeen (one of nine now located), see below at L2304.


41. **L1102** Erasmus, Desiderius, *De bello Turcis inferendo* (Cologne, 1530), 8°. *BMGB*, 280. Lumley’s copy (BL, 607.b.9(3)) also carries the signature of Humphrey Lloyd. This may also be the Cranmer copy listed in ORC, p. 231. His signature may have been cut off, since the title-page has been cropped in rebinding. *CLC*, 106.


51. L1304 Valla, Laurentius, *Historiarum Ferdinandi regis Aragoniae libri treis* (Paris, 1521). Adams, V190. Cranmer (also Lumley) copy, listed in *ORC* (p. 861), apparently no longer extant in BL. That listed in Burbidge (Private Library) may be this *ORC* copy or the second copy mentioned in 1609 Lumley Catalogue.


1. The Cranmer (Lumley) copy listed in *ORC* (p. 279) is probably BL, 833.1.8 which now lacks title-page and has been separated from associated item when rebound. 1609 Lumley Catalogue (L1364a) and *ORC* (pp. 279, 453) suggest that the Cranmer–Lumley copy (probably BL, 833.1.8) was formerly bound with BL, 796.ff.9, the Cranmer–Lumley copy of L1364. *CLC*, 483.

2. The other Cranmer (Lumley) copy listed in *ORC* (p. 279) and assigned by J & J to L1364a, BL, 837.l.38(1), now BL, C.80.c.12(1) (Basle, 1519), is probably L1529 in the 1609 Lumley Catalogue, since it is bound with a copy of L1529a, BL, C.80.c.12(2).


### Liberal Arts and Philosophy


59. **L1586a** Altenstaig, Johann, *Vocabularius* (Strasburg, 1515), 4°. *BMGB*, 22. Cranmer (Lumley) copy is in Göttingen, Niedersachische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek (Philologie 93a). A signature which appears to have been that of Lumley has been cut out and only a trace remains. *CLC*, 457.


61. **L1667** Sidonius Apollinaris, Saint, *Lucubrationes* (Basle, 1542). Adams, S1080. *ORC*, p. 757, lists a Cranmer (?also Lumley) copy. There is no evidence that the Cranmer–Lumley copy in Cambridge University Library (Rel.d.54.26) was ever in the old Royal Library or in the BL. The 1609 Lumley Catalogue listed two copies and it is not unlikely therefore that the *ORC* copy still has to be located. *CLC*, 525.01.

62. **L1691** Cornutus, Lucius Annaeus, *De natura deorum gentilium commentarius* (Basle, 1543), 8°. Adams, C2664. Cranmer (Lumley) copy is in Göttingen, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek (Philologie 93a). A signature which appears to have been that of Lumley has been cut out and only a trace remains. *CLC*, 457.

63. **L1729** Euclid, *Elementa* [Greek] (Basle, 1533). *BMGB*, 288. Arundel–Lumley–Casaubon copy is BL, C.80.b.10. *ORC*, p. 235, lists both a Casaubon and a Cranmer copy, so it is possible that a Cranmer (?) also Lumley) copy still has to be found. *CLC*, 471.


68. L2069a  Toxites, Michael, Παυδευος Προτεστηκη . . . ad . . . Eduardum vi (Basle, [† 1547]), 4°. BMGB, 865. Arundel–Lumley (Humphrey Lloyd) copy is at the University of Illinois, Urbana (Case 4); with BM Duplicate Sale stamp, 1769; Heber, Britwell, and Quaritch (Cat. 609, May, 1943, no. 124).

69. L2085  1. Nicolaus, de Orto Celi, Quaestiones (Padua, [? 1547]), 4°. BMGB, 865. Arundel-Lumley (Humphrey Lloyd) copy is at the University of Illinois, Urbana (Case 4); with BM Duplicate Sale stamp, 1769; Heber, Britwell, and Quaritch (Cat. 609, May, 1943, no. 124).


73. L2180  Estienne, Robert, the elder, Dictionarium (Paris, 1531). Adams, S1818. Cranmer–Lumley copy (with both signatures erased) is in Cambridge University Library (D4*4504.A5) with book-plate of Charles Manners Sutton, 1805. CLC, 513.

74. L2199  Muenster, Sebastian, Rudimenta mathematica (Basle, 1551). BMGB, 633. Arundel–Lumley copy (with signature of latter almost cut off) is now in a private library (Sotheby’s, 13.3.1956, lot 438). BM Duplicate Sale stamp, 1769; Revd. Philip Furneaux; Coward College Library; J. W. Hely-Hutchinson (Sotheby’s, 4.4.1950).

75. L2225  Themistius, Euphrada, Omnia Opera [Greek] (Venice, 1534). Adams, T447. ORC, pp. 17, 823, lists a Cranmer (? also Lumley) copy, apparently no longer in the BL. Burbidge listed a Cranmer (? also Lumley) copy (in a private library) which may be the ORC one, or another. CLC, 529.

77. L2230  Linacre, Thomas, Rudimenta grammatices (Basle, 1542), 4°. Arundel–Lumley


**MEDICAL**


**LEGAL**


**COSMOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY**

88. ?L2509 Apianus, Petrus, *Cosmographicus liber* (Antwerp, 1529), 4°. BMDB, 12. A Cranmer (possibly also Lumley) copy is in Lambeth Palace Library (**I.A.6**). The margin of the title-page has been cut down and Lumley’s signature may have been lost in rebinding. *CLC*, 602.

89. L2540 *An abstract of all the Penall Statutes*, ed. F. Pulton (London, 1592), 4°. STC, 146
953.1. Lumley copy is in Trinity College, Cambridge (VI.9.4; Sinker no. 527) with initials ‘I.L.’ stamped on the side. Gift of Henry Puckering.

Lumley books not listed in the 1609 Catalogue


INDEX OF LOCATIONS

Aberdeen, University Library, nos. 39, 67, 82.
Birmingham, University Library, no. 13.
Boston, Massachusetts, Public Library, no. 95.
Cambridge: University Library, nos. 8, 28, 33, 34, 44, 57, 61, 72, 73; Emmanuel College, nos. 2.2, 3, 4, 47; Jesus College, nos. 6, 56; Trinity College, nos. 26.2, 43, 89.
Canterbury, Cathedral Library, nos. 5, 91.
Dublin: Archbishop Marsh’s Library, nos. 17, 37; Trinity College, no. 15.
Exeter, Cathedral Library, no. 46.
Göttingen, Universitätsbibliothek, no. 62.
Harvard: College Library, no. 71; University Library (Widener Collection), no. 85.
Illinois, Urbana, University Library, no. 45.
London: British Library, nos. 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 48, 49, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 90, 92; Lambeth Palace Library, nos. 18, 70.2, 74, 80, 88; St. Paul’s Cathedral Library, nos. 86, 87.
Manchester, John Rylands University Library, nos. 2.1, 93.
New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, nos. 53, 70.1, 78, 79.
Newcastle, University Library, no. 42.
Oxford: Bodleian Library, nos. 5, 50, 52; St. John’s College, no. 38; Worcester College, no. 83.
Private Libraries, nos. 1, 7, 51, 75, 76.
Washington D.C., Folger Shakespeare Library, nos. 77, 94.
Not located, nos. 10, 23, 25, 26.1, 32, 35, 36, 51, 55, 61, 63, 81, 84.


3 547 printed books (55 of which are not Lumley’s) and 68 manuscripts (of which 17 are not Lumley’s). The majority of non-Lumley items (38 printed books and 13 manuscripts) are located outside the British Library and were never part of the old Royal Library.

4 Details of these appear in my forthcoming Catalogue of the Library of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (hereinafter, CLC).

5 The later history of Lumley’s collection in the old Royal Library is fully covered in J & J and need not be repeated here.

6 See items 6, 8, 26, 36, 45, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 79, 81, and 85.

7 See Index of Locations which follows the list. The three locations outside Britain listed in J & J were Wolfenbüttel (L110), Trinity College, Dublin (L496 and L1034), and the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino (L111 and Hoctcleve, Ballads).

8 J & J, p. 295, n. 6. ORC does not record shelf-marks, and the actual identification of the relevant copy is determined by the evidence of the book itself, usually the presence of the ownership inscriptions ‘Lumley’ or ‘Thomas Cantuariensis’ on the title-page or the appropriate spine initials. The types of evidence in other cases are discussed in J & J, p. 36f.

9 e.g. BL, 497.d.2, 520.h.3, 520.h.4, 531.n.3, 546.c.5, 1133.c.1, C.50.c.4*, IA.7529, IB.22854, IB.22944.

10 See the list in J & J (Index, p. 352) to which these should now be added.

11 e.g. nos. 8 and 81; among the new items, nos. 6, 26, 36, 45, 68, 70, 71, 74, 79, 85; and among those not located (ORC entry only), nos. 25, 35, 63, and 84.


13 This was the hope expressed by J & J, p. 37, and I am grateful to Professor Jayne for so readily making available information which had been passed on to him since 1956.

14 I would like to thank the librarians and staff of the libraries listed here who have dealt with my queries concerning Lumley books in their care. I am also grateful to Mr. Barry McKay, Mr. J. C. T. Oates (for supplying much detailed information about the provenance of the Lumley books in Cambridge University Library), and to the following who drew my attention to further items which I might otherwise have overlooked: Dr. A. I. Doyle (no. 42), Mr. G. E. Duffield (no. 23), Dr. Neil R. Ker (no. 21), and Mr. Paul Morgan (no. 38).