et hereditibus suis mascula de domino et hereditibus suis per servicia inde prions debita et soluta secundum legem et conclusiunem domini de Mowrtho libere imperpetuum, et dat domino de fine x s. s. solvendis ad festum sancti Leonardii et ad tres proximas nudandas de Pola extune sequentes.

Fina iis viii. d. Dominus concedit David ap Ieuan ap Griffith ap Eignon xvi partem unius gavelle terre libere in villa [sic] de Malboth et Dugot que devent in manu domini co quad Ieuan ap Griffith ap Eignon pater diiit David rebellus fuit contra regem et dominum et obit ante quam habitu inde perdonum, habendam et tenendarum predictum quartam partem gavelle cum omnibus suis pertinencias predicti Ieuan ap Griffitho et heredibus suis mascula de domino et heredibus suis per servicia inde prions debita et soluta secundum legem et conclusiunem domini de Mowrtho libere imperpetuum, et dat domino de fine x s. s. solvendis ad festum sancti Leonardii et ad tres proximas nudandas de Pola extune sequentes.

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THE DATE OF THE 'ACT OF UNION'

The statute 27 Hen. 8, c. 26, was shown by J. E. Lloyd to have been passed in 1536, and has been popularly known, at least during the present century, as the Act of Union; but it had no official name until the Statute Law Revision Act, 1948, gave it the short title Laws in Wales Act, 1535. The popular 'historians' name' has recently been criticized by Sir Goronyw Edwards, but is likely to be used by historians and others as the most convenient name, in preference to the official 'lawyers' name'; this note is concerned with the year named in this official short title.

The allocation of the Act to 1535 seems at first sight surprising, especially in the light of Lloyd's statement that it was at the end of the nineteenth century that 'the habit arose in Wales (but not elsewhere) of assigning the act to 1535.' It may well seem surprising to laymen that the official allocation of the Act to any year was delayed until 1948, but it must be realized that any association of a calendar year with a statute is a comparatively recent innovation. 1963 was the first year whose statutes were formally identified by reference to the calendar year: the first statute to receive the royal assent in 1963 became 1963, c. 1. Before 1963 formal identification was by reference to a regnal year—not the regnal year in which the statute was passed, but the regnal year (or, more often, years) which included any part of the session of Parliament during which it was passed. The last

1 Orig. Pola.
2 A.D.C. 7, 192.
4 In the manner historians will no doubt continue to speak of the Provisions of Merton prior to the Commons Act, 1326. Many short titles, the latter name is appropriate, not to the whole statute but to so much of it as remained in force when the short

5 B.C.S. 7, 192. But see p. 44, n. 2, infra.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ROYAL CUSTOMS IN GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTHSHIRE UNDER ELIZABETH I

(SYNOPSIS: Introduction—the South Wales ports and royal customs prior to Mary's reign—Dr. Thomas Phaer's report, 1552—3—appointment of Phaer as searcher of the port of Milford, 1556—governmental measures concerning the customs nationally, 1558—9—appointment of Henry Morgan as searcher of Cardiff, 1559—Lord Treasurer Winchester's letter concerning the South Wales ports, 1561—comments on Winchester's letter—Morgan's activities as searcher—appointment of John Leek as customey of Cardiff, 1562—his initial visits to South Wales, 1564—his experiences at Swansea and Neath, 1564—5—agreement between Lord Treasurer Winchester and William, earl of Worcester, 1564—Leek's activities in South Wales, 1564—Sir George Herbert's letter concerning customs at Swansea—suspension of Leek's proceedings concerning Worcester's ports, 1565—Leek's proceedings concerning the port of Pembroke, 1565—6, and Exchequer judgment concerning Pembroke's claim to tonnage and poundage—further proceedings on Pembroke's claims, 1572—position of Bristol in relation to customs administration of South Wales ports—Exchequer order of 1567 subordinating the South Wales ports to Bristol for customs purposes—Leek's deputies and subordinates, 1567—70, and the appointment of searchers for the port of Cardiff, 1567—72—Leek's dismissal from office, 1571, and proceedings against him, 1572—allegations of customs officers compounding with Leek—allegations of improper release of seizures by Leek—allegations of Leek's suspending proceedings after compounding with offenders—appointment of Henry Morgan as customey and David Roberts as controller, of the port of Cardiff, 1573—conclusion. APPENDIX 1: Alleged customs offences relating to Glamorgan and Monmouthshire from Michaelmas Term 1553 to Michaelmas Term 1572. APPENDIX 2: John Leek's Exchequer suit against Leeson Price and others, 1565. APPENDIX 3: Summaries of interrogatories and depositions taken in October 1572 on behalf of the queen against John Leek, former cusower to the port of Chepstow.)