

hardly suppose that either Dulany or his supporters really wished in any way to increase the authority of Parliament. What they did want was this: to have the statutes of England, especially those of a beneficial or remedial nature, as a sort of reservoir, from which they could draw easily and quickly, without the possibility of prevention on the part of the proprietary.

Recognizing, then, that the direct object which Dulany aimed at proved a failure, one naturally queries if this was all. Had the controversy no further result than to give Dulany a place in the official system of the colony? or did it exert any influence on later years?

In answer, let us consider first a purely formal survival, in the case of the very first manifesto of the country party. Part of the Resolutions of 1722,³ with which Dulany had opened fire, denied with rather skillful rhetoric the applicability to Maryland of the conquered province theory. Moreover, they contained in themselves a provision for their perpetuation. Now, to every historical investigator there is an obvious difference between a requirement that the reading of certain resolutions shall be a standing part of the legislative procedure, and the actual fulfilment of that requirement; and proof will be demanded that the use of these resolutions was continued. In this case, the proof is forthcoming.

A perusal of the manuscript journals of the Lower House shows that these resolutions are very often, though not always, included. The transcription upon the records might have been, however, a very formal matter; it is much more interesting to feel that they appear from time to time in the *printed* votes and proceedings of various sessions, for in this form they had a far wider circulation among the people, or, at least, among the politicians.⁴ We may go farther, however, and connect them directly with the revolutionary times, for one of these printed "Votes," of the year 1745, in which

³ See Appendix, where the Resolutions are given in full.

⁴ Several of these are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. Among them is that for 1745, referred to in the text.