

the resolutions appear in full, bears upon it the name *Carroll*, and the comment: "These resolutions were entered annually in the Proceedings of the House of Burgesses, as far as I can understand. I have several other sessions in which they are entered."

If, on the one hand, this suggests that the origin of the resolutions had been lost sight of, on the other it shows that they were regarded as worth consulting at a later time. This is borne out by comparing the more important resolutions of the revolutionary period, such as those on the Stamp Act, where there is some similarity of language, although the greater number of resolves deal with new matters. Such cases of partial reference are, of course, harder to make certain, for by that time the parlance of the radical party was much the same in every colony. The more noteworthy, therefore, is the appearance of these resolutions of Dulany's, in their integrity, as late as 1771.

When, in 1770-1772, the great dispute over the fee bill and Governor Eden's proclamation reached its height, on one occasion adopted certain resolutions. Dr. Steiner, in his monograph on Eden, speaks of these resolutions "which told in ringing words of their fixed determination to resist all unjust claims of England," as if they were prepared for the occasion; and this impression is deepened by a note which quotes at length a resolution treating of the relation of the colonists to the Indians—a resolution strangely irrelevant to anything then under discussion.⁵ In reality, these resolutions of 1771 consist, first, of the resolutions of 1722, plus slight modifications made subsequently, and, secondly, of a protest against the assessment of the export tax on tobacco, which, since 1750, had been permanently attached to the standing resolutions of 1722. Now, the whole is again brought forward as a basis for all additional resolutions of rights. It is not unworthy of remark that now the younger Dulany, who, a few years

⁵ Steiner, B. C.: *The Life and Administration of Sir Robert Eden*: Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XVI., pp. 47-8 [381-2].