Resolves, Prerevolutionary [1]

Resolves, Prerevolutionary

by David A. Norris, 2006



"Halifax Resolves mural" by Francis Vandeveer Kughler. Among those in the scene are Samuel Johnson, Thomas Burke, and Cornelius Harnett. Image courtesy of UNC School of Government, University of

North Carolina, Chapel Hill. [2] As North Carolina chafed at British rule and edged toward independence during 1774 and 1775, the former colony was governed largely by a new Provincial Congress [3] and, at the county level, by local Committees of Safety [4]. News of resistance in other colonies was spread by local Committees of Correspondence. As events unfolded, several local committees published documents, known as "resolves" or "associations," that stated the position of the delegates on loyalty to the Crown and to the emerging American republic. The early resolves usually carefully pointed out that the rebellious colonists were actually loyal to the Crown but objected to certain policies of Parliament that they believed to be unfair. Gradually, the professed loyalty to the Crown became conditional upon the colonies receiving fair treatment and justice from the king. From that point, without meaningful overtures from the Crown, it was a short step to calls for complete independence.

An early series of resolves in North Carolina date from the summer of 1774, when county Committees of Safety were selecting delegates to the First Provincial Congress, held in New Bern from 25-27 August. The North Carolina resolves of 1774 affirmed loyalty to the Crown while also declaring that the colonists could not be taxed without their consent or the consent of their elected representatives. Most of these documents specified that the colonial Assembly, not Parliament, had the right to tax them, that the colonists should have the same rights as British citizens, that recent Parliamentary acts to punish Boston for radical activities were cruel and unlawful, that the colonies should unite to resist unfair British policies, and that a boycott of British goods by the colonies should be imposed if Parliament did not institute more favorable policies. Each set of the surviving 1774 county resolves also named delegates to the upcoming Provincial Congress. The resolutions passed by the First Provincial Congress closely echoed the resolves enacted by the counties.

Another series of resolves, more emphatic and advocating complete independence from Great Britain, was passed after the 19 Apr. 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord, in Massachusetts, which marked the beginning of armed conflict with Britain. On 31 May the New Bern Committee of Safety passed a strongly worded set of resolves calling for support for the armed struggle against England, because the "*British* Ministry mean no longer to receive the peaceable addresses of the

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RESOLVES ADOPTED IN CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 31, 1775

Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County, May 31.

This Day the Committee met, and passed the following

RESOLVES:

Whereas by an Address presented to his Majesty by both Houses of Parliament in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a State of actual Rebellion, we conceive that all Laws and Commissions confirmed by, or derived from the Authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide in some Degree for the Exigencies of the County in the present alarming Period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following Resolves, viz.

- That all Commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.
- 2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the Direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive Powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this Time, in any of these Colonies.
- 3. As all former Laws are now suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better Preservation of good Order, to form certain Rules and Regulations for the internal Government of this County, until Laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.
- 4. That the Inhabitants of this County do meet on a certain Day appointed by this Committee, and having formed themselves into nine Companies, to wit, eight for the County, and one for the Town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel and other military Officers, who shall hold and exercise their several Powers by Virtue of this Choice, and independent of Great-Britain, and former Constitution of this Province.

Transcription of the Mecklenburg Resolves of May 31, 1775. From *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States*, published by the Library of Congress, 1927. Click muchhere for transcription of the Resolves.

[5] injured People of America."

Also on 31 May 1775, the Mecklenburg County [6] Committee of Safety met in Charlotte and passed the Mecklenburg Resolves [7]. Far more radical than the New Bern document, the Mecklenburg Resolves denied the authority of Parliament and specifically rejected the authority of the king-the first time any colonial committee had done so. The document declared all laws passed under royal authority to be void, condemned all holders of royal commissions as enemies, and called for a temporary local government to run affairs until a Provincial Congress could meet and pass new laws.

Following the Mecklenburg Resolves, the New Hanover County Committee of Safety drew up an "association" that was "unanimously agreed to, by the inhabitants" on 19 June 1775. Although holding out hope for "a reconciliation" with Britain, the New Hanover committee stated that "under our present circumstances, we shall be justified . . . in resisting force by force." In <u>Cumberland County</u> [8], 54 men signed a similar document at Liberty Point on 30 June 1775, using wording much like that of the New Hanover Association.

On 1 July 1775 the Pitt County [9] Committee of Safety produced a set of resolves at Martinborough. This committee still professed loyalty to the Crown but pledged to follow the directives of the Continental Congress to resist "the several arbitrary Illegale acts of Parliament." The Tryon Resolves were passed by the short-lived Tryon County [10]'s Committee of Safety on 14 August. All of the resolves penned in 1775 declared that British provocation had driven the people of North Carolina to armed resistance, that they should unite in resistance with the other colonies, and that they would follow the directives of the Provincial and Continental Congresses.

The <u>Halifax Resolves</u> [11], signed on 12 Apr. 1776 by the delegates of the Fourth Provincial Congress, ended the series of resolves with a bold call for independence not only for North Carolina but also for all of the American colonies. The dates of the Halifax Resolves and the 20 May 1775 <u>Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence</u> [12] (a legendary document that is most likely a distorted echo of the Mecklenburg Resolves) are inscribed on the <u>state flag</u> [13] of North Carolina.

Educator Resources:

Grade 8: Mecklenburg Resolves. North Carolina Civic Education Consortium. http://civics.sites.unc.edu/files/2012/05/MecklenburgResolves.pdf [14]

References:

Robert L. Ganyard, The Emergence of North Carolina's Revolutionary State Government (1978).

Additional Resources

Rayburn, Richard H. "Infallible Power: The 'Musquetoe,' the Wilmington-New Hanover County Safety Committee, and the Coming of Revolution in the Lower Cape Fear, 1774-1776." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 92, no. 4 (2015): 387–425. http://www.jstor.org/stable/44113293 [15].

Transcription of the Mecklenburg Resolves: "Resolves Adopted in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County, North Caroina, May 31, 1775." Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service; Tansill, Charles Callan. *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927. https://archive.org/stream/documentsillustr00libr#page/6/mode/2up/search/mecklenburg (accessed June 1, 2015).

Image Credit:

Kughler, Frances Vandeveer. "Halifax Resolves Mural." UNC School of Government. Available from https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/microsites/about/historic-murals-school-government (accessed Mar. 12, 2024).

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