

Resolved That this General Assembly, is satisfied that Abraham Lincoln has already been elected President of the United States, and that said election has been based upon principles of open and avowed hostility to the social organization and peculiar interests of the slave-holding States of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly, that South Carolina is now ready to dissolve her connection with the Government of the United States, and earnestly ~~desires~~ desires and highly solicits the cooperation of her sister slave-holding States in such movement.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of each of ~~one~~ the slave holding States of this Confederacy, with the request that it may be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

Resolution to Call the Election of Abraham Lincoln A Hostile Act

That this General Assembly is satisfied that Abram Lincoln has already been elected President of the United States, and that said election has been based upon principles of open and avowed hostility to the social organization and peculiar interests of the slave holding states of this Confederacy.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this General Assembly that South Carolina is now ready to dissolve her connection with the government of the United States, and earnestly desires and hereby solicits the cooperation of her sister slave-holding states in such movement.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested forth with to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of each of the slave-holding states of this confederacy, with the request that it may be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

Written by John Winsmith of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, this resolution was introduced before the House on November 9th, 1860. It directly addressed the concerns and fears of South Carolinians about the election of Abraham Lincoln. The resolution sought to declare the election of Lincoln a hostile act. Moreover, it expressed the sentiment within South Carolina to secede from the United States of America. Immediately after Winsmith's resolution, George A. Trenholm introduced a resolution regarding the election of a "Black Republican President." His resolution outlined how Lincoln's victory was a detriment to South Carolina and other slaveholding states. Additionally, South Carolina ought to preserve her sovereign rights by raising supplies and preparing a plan to arm the state. Due to the similarities of these two resolutions, Winsmith's resolution was added as an amendment to the Trenholm resolution. On November 10th, 1860, the resolution was discharged as a Special Order. This resolution served as a harbinger of what ultimately came to pass on the evening of December 20, 1860, at the Institute Hall in Charleston, the Ordinance of Secession.

Resolution to Call the Election of Abraham Lincoln as U.S. President a Hostile Act and to Communicate to Other Southern States South Carolina's Desire to Secede from the Union. 9 November 1860. *Resolutions of the General Assembly, 1779-1879*. S165018. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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