

## South Carolina Chronology, 1663–1790

	<b>1663</b>	
24 March		Charles II grants Carolina charter to Lords Proprietors
	<b>1669</b>	
21 July		Lords Proprietors adopt first version of the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina
	<b>1670</b>	
15 March		<i>Carolina</i> , first ship with European settlers, makes landfall thirty miles from modern Charleston
	<b>1712</b>	
		South Carolina and North Carolina recognized as separate colonies
	<b>1719</b>	
16 December		Commons House declares itself a convention of the people and overthrows the proprietary government
	<b>1720</b>	
20 September		British government commissions royal governor for South Carolina
	<b>1765</b>	
7–25 October		Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, and Thomas Lynch attend Stamp Act Congress in New York
	<b>1769</b>	
29 July		Act authorizing courts in upcountry signed into law
	<b>1774</b>	
6–8 July		First General Meeting in Charleston with delegates from across the colony; elects delegates to First Continental Congress
	<b>1775</b>	
11–17 January, 1–22 June		First Provincial Congress meets in Charleston
15 September		Lord William Campbell, last royal governor of South Carolina, flees to British warship in Charleston harbor
1–29 November		First session of Second Provincial Congress
3–4 November		John Rutledge asks for and receives advice from Continental Congress on establishing a new government in South Carolina
	<b>1776</b>	
1 February–26 March		Second session of Second Provincial Congress

26 March Second Provincial Congress adopts new state constitution,  
dissolves, and reconvenes as General Assembly  
28 June British warships attack Charleston and are repelled  
5 August Declaration of Independence publicly read in Charleston

#### **1778**

5 February South Carolina legislature ratifies Articles of Confederation  
with twenty-one proposed amendments  
5 March President John Rutledge vetoes new state constitution and  
resigns  
19 March President Rawlins Lowndes signs new state constitution (see  
Appendix I)  
25 June Congress considers and rejects South Carolina's twenty-one  
amendments to the Articles of Confederation  
9 July South Carolina delegates to Congress sign Articles of  
Confederation

#### **1780**

12 May British troops start two and a half year occupation of  
Charleston  
16 August British victory at Camden  
7 October American victory at Kings Mountain

#### **1781**

17 January American victory at Cowpens

#### **1782**

8 January–  
26 February General Assembly meets at Jacksonborough  
26 February General Assembly confiscates Loyalist property  
26 February General Assembly adopts Impost of 1781  
14 December British troops evacuate Charleston

#### **1783**

6 January Periodic street demonstrations and rioting in Charleston  
General Assembly meets in Charleston for first time since  
1780  
16 March General Assembly repeals adoption of Impost of 1781  
17 March Legislature passes act providing for additional confiscations of  
Loyalist properties  
13 August Charleston incorporated as a city

#### **1784**

21 March Periodic street demonstrations and rioting in Charleston  
South Carolina grants Congress independent source of  
revenue and power to regulate trade

#### **1785**

17 March General Assembly adopts act establishing county courts

May Debtors close courts in Camden District to prevent recovery of debts  
12 October General Assembly adopts valuation act and paper-money act in response to concerns of debtors

**1786**

11 March South Carolina grants Congress power to share expenses according to population  
11 March South Carolina grants Congress temporary power to regulate commerce  
22 March General Assembly adopts act to move capital to upcountry

**1787**

January South Carolina Court of Common Pleas declares valuation act inoperative  
8 March General Assembly appoints delegates to Constitutional Convention  
28 March General Assembly passes installment act  
2 October U.S. Constitution first printed in South Carolina

**1788**

9 January Gov. Thomas Pinckney sends message asking General Assembly to call a state convention  
14 January South Carolina Senate thanks delegates to Constitutional Convention; House of Representatives postpones thanking delegates  
16–18 January House of Representatives debates Constitution  
17 January Senate adopts resolutions calling for elections on 21–22 February for a convention to convene on 3 March  
19 January House of Representatives votes 76–75 to hold convention in Charleston; adopts resolutions to hold elections 11–12 April to a convention to convene on 12 May; accepts, rejects, and modifies Senate resolutions of 17 January calling elections and convention  
24 January House of Representatives defeats resolution by Charles Pinckney calling for ratifying convention to serve as state constitutional convention  
5 February State House destroyed by fire  
6–9 February General Assembly meets at St. Michael's Episcopal Church and City Tavern  
7 February House of Representatives adopts resolutions calling for elections on 11–12 April for a convention to meet on 12 May  
9 February Senate defeats motion to hold convention in Camden and proposes amendments to House resolutions  
11 February General Assembly meets in Exchange Building  
12 February House of Representatives concurs in Senate amendments to resolutions calling a state convention

13 February	Senate adopts House resolutions calling a state convention
16, 18 February	Final approval and signing of resolutions calling a state convention
20–21 February	House of Representatives rejects additional debtor relief
29 February	Ordinance providing privilege to electors and members of state convention signed
10–12 April	Election for delegates to state convention
12–24 May	South Carolina Convention meets in Charleston
21 May	Convention rejects motion by Thomas Sumter to adjourn to 20 October, 135–89
23 May	South Carolina Convention ratifies Constitution, 149–73, with four recommendatory amendments
24 May	President Thomas Pinckney of the South Carolina Convention signs Form of Ratification
27 May	Federal procession celebrating South Carolina ratification in Charleston
4 November	General Assembly adopts acts providing additional debtor relief, paying the expenses of the Convention, and calling elections to the first federal Congress

**1790**

19 January	General Assembly ratifies twelve amendments to U.S. Constitution
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