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New York Chronology, 1777–1790

1777

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| 20 April | State constitution adopted. |
| June | George Clinton elected first governor. |

1778

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| 6 February | Legislature adopts Articles of Confederation. |
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1780

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| 3 September | Alexander Hamilton calls for national convention. |
| 7 September | Governor Clinton addresses legislature asking for more power for Congress. |
| 26 September | Legislature appoints commissioners to Hartford Convention. |
| 10 October | Legislature instructs delegates to Congress and Hartford Convention commissioners to give more power to Congress. |
| 8–22 November | Hartford Convention. |

1781

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| 19 March | Legislature adopts Impost of 1781. |
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1782

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| 21 July | Legislature calls for national convention and increased powers for Congress. |
| 30 November | Preliminary Peace Treaty signed. |

1783

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| 15 March | Legislature repeals its adoption of Impost of 1781. |
| 18 April | Congress proposes Impost of 1783. |
| 25 November | British evacuate New York City. |

1784

- 22 March State impost enacted.
- 31 March Legislature refuses to compensate Loyalists for confiscated estates.
- 3 June Massachusetts petitions Congress claiming ownership of western New York.
- 27 August *Rutgers v. Waddington*.
- 18 November Legislature approves state impost.

1785

- 4 April Legislature approves 30 April 1784 grant of temporary power to Congress to regulate commerce.
- 9 April Legislature adopts amendment to Articles of Confederation changing method of apportioning expenses of government.
- 14 April Senate defeats Impost of 1783.

1786

- 15 February Congress asks New York to reconsider Impost of 1783.
- 14 March Legislature receives Virginia's call of Annapolis Convention.
- 17 March Legislature approves appointment of commissioners to Annapolis Convention.
- 18 April Paper money act becomes law.
- 20 April Assembly appoints commissioners to Annapolis Convention.
- 4 May Legislature conditionally adopts Impost of 1783.
- 5 May Senate agrees with appointment of commissioners to Annapolis Convention.
- 11 August Congress requests New York to reconsider its approval of Impost of 1783.
- 23 August Congress again requests New York to reconsider its approval of Impost of 1783.
- 11–14 September Annapolis Convention.
- 16 December Hartford agreement between New York and Massachusetts over land in western New York.

1787

13 January	Legislature receives Annapolis Convention report.
26 January	Legislature adopts state bill of rights.
15 February	Assembly refuses to alter its approval of Impost of 1783.
20 February	Legislature instructs delegates to Congress to move for appointment of a constitutional convention.
21 February	Congress rejects New York's call for a convention and accepts amended motion by Massachusetts for a convention.
23 February	Legislature receives congressional resolution of 21 February calling Constitutional Convention.
28 February	Legislature authorizes election of delegates to Constitutional Convention.
6 March	Legislature elects three delegates (Alexander Hamilton, John Lansing, Jr., and Robert Yates) to Constitutional Convention.
18 April	Senate rejects Alexander Hamilton's motion for appointment of two additional delegates to Constitutional Convention.
25 May	Robert Yates and Alexander Hamilton first attend Constitutional Convention.
2 June	John Lansing, Jr., first attends Constitutional Convention.
16 June	Lansing's speech in Constitutional Convention.
18 June	Hamilton's "plan" submitted to Constitutional Convention.
10 July	Yates and Lansing leave Constitutional Convention.
21 July	Hamilton publicly attacks Governor Clinton for his opposition to Constitutional Convention.
3 September	Hamilton, who had left in late June, returns to Constitutional Convention.
17 September	Constitutional Convention signs Constitution with Hamilton signing for New York.
21 September	Constitution first printed in New York (<i>Daily Advertiser</i> and <i>New York Packet</i>).
27 September	Cato series first printed.
18 October	Brutus series first printed.
27 October	Publius, <i>The Federalist</i> , first printed.
1 November	Cincinnatus series first printed.

2 November	Americanus series first printed.
c. 8 November	Federal Farmer pamphlet first printed.
19 November	<i>New York Journal</i> becomes a daily.
21 November	A Countryman (Hugh Hughes) series first printed.
6 December	A Countryman (De Witt Clinton) series first printed.
11 December	Examiner series first printed.
21 December	Yates and Lansing write letter to Governor Clinton explaining why they left Constitutional Convention early.

1788

11 January	Governor Clinton transmits Constitution and Yates-Lansing letter to legislature.
14 January	Yates-Lansing letter first printed.
31 January	Assembly adopts resolution calling state convention.
1 February	Senate concurs with Assembly's resolution calling state convention.
7 February	Constitution burned at Montgomery, Ulster County.
22 March	Volume I of Publius, <i>The Federalist</i> , printed (36 essays).
13–14 April	Doctors' riots in New York City.
15 April	John Jay's A Citizen of New-York pamphlet printed.
17 April	A Plebeian pamphlet printed.
29 April–3 May	Elections for state convention.
c. 18 May	Federal Republican Committee formed in New York City.
27 May	Ballot boxes opened and votes counted for election to state convention.
28 May	Volume II of Publius, <i>The Federalist</i> , printed (49 essays).
17 June	State Convention convenes in Poughkeepsie.
17 June	George Clinton elected president of Convention.
18 June	Convention reads Constitution.
19 June	Henry Outhoudt elected chairman committee of the whole.
24 June	News of New Hampshire's Ratification of Constitution arrives in Poughkeepsie.
2 July	News of Virginia's ratification of Constitution arrives in Poughkeepsie.

7 July	Convention finishes discussion of Constitution, and John Lansing, Jr., presents a bill of rights to be prefixed to Constitution.
10 July	Lansing presents plan of ratification with conditional amendments.
11 July	John Jay proposes unconditional ratification.
15 July	Melancton Smith proposes limited ratification of Constitution.
16 July	John Sloss Hobart's motion to adjourn defeated.
19 July	Lansing proposes conditional ratification with amendments.
23 July	New York City Federal Procession.
23 July	Samuel Jones's amendment to ratify "in full confidence" that amendments would be adopted.
23 July	Convention's committee of the whole votes to ratify Constitution without conditional amendments 31 to 29.
24 July	Lansing proposes limited-term ratification.
25 July	Convention rejects Lansing's motion for limited-term ratification.
26 July	Convention adopts Constitution 30 to 27 with proposed amendments.
26 July	Circular Letter to states approved.
27 July	Sacking of Thomas Greenleaf's print shop.
30 October	Federal Republican Committee reorganizes in New York City to work for a second constitutional convention.
1789	
7 February	Legislature resolves to ask Congress to call a convention to draft amendments to the Constitution.
1790	
13 January	Legislature receives proposed twelve amendments to Constitution.
26 February	Legislature adopts eleven of twelve proposed amendments to Constitution.

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