

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
1		James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	James was driven out of England after three years. In his place came his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange, the ruler of the Dutch Republic;	
2	James VII and II issues a Declaration of Liberty of Conscience in Scotland which grants freedom of public worship to all "non-conformists" – Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Quakers. The concept of "a liberty of conscience" is far in advance of most 17th century thinking.	James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	James, believing his Divine Right as King, issues the Declaration of Indulgence to suspend all laws against Catholics and Non-Conformists and repeal the 1673 Test Act. He seeks to promote his Catholic supporters in Parliament and purge Tories and Anglican clergy .	Gilbert Keith appointed minister of Dunnottar Church, but refused to accept the Presbyterian ruling (i.e. stayed loyal to his bishop) and so was expelled. Soon after , held services in the Tolbooth upper room
3	Alexander Rose was Bishop of Edinburgh from 1688 to 1720. His father, another Alexander Rose, was the priest at Monymusk in Aberdeenshire and his uncle was Arthur Rose, Archbishop of St Andrews.	James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	James' wife, Mary of Modena, gives birth to a son and Catholic heir. His daughters Mary, married to Dutch Stadtholder William of Orange, and Anne by his first wife Anne Hyde are Protestant.	
4	The Bishop of Galloway from 1688 to 1697 was John Gordon. He subsequently went into exile in France with James and conducted services for Episcopalian and Anglican members of the exiled king's Court. Hewas re-ordained in 1702 in Rome by the Pope as a Roman Catholic priest. He died in Rome in 1726, the last survivor of the pre-Revolution Bishops of Scotland.	James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	Following discontent over James attempts to control politics and religion, seven leading statesmen invite William of Orange, son-in-law of James, to England to restore English liberties.	
5	The Bishop of Orkney from 1688 to 1699 was Andrew Bruce. King Charles II nominated him as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1679. He was removed from that See by King James VII in 1686 as he opposed the king's intention of allowing greater freedom of worship for Roman Catholics. He became Bishop of Orkney two years later and was deprived of the income of the See eight months later. He retired to Kilrenny and died there on March 18th 1699.	James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	The 'Glorious Revolution'. William of Orange lands at Torbay with an army of 20,000 and advances on London. Many Protestant officers in James' army including Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and James' own daughter Anne defect to support William and his wife Mary.	
6	William Hay was Bishop of Moray from 1688 to 1707. In July 1689 (three months after most of the other bishops) he was deprived of the income of the See and retired to Inverness. He died at the house of his son-in-law, John Cuthbert of Castlehill, on March 19th 1707.	James VII and II	James II and VI	1688	James asks that the Declaration of Liberty of Conscience to be read in all churches in England. The Archbishop of Canterbury and six English bishops refuse and are imprisoned in the Tower of London. When they are acquitted after a trial James promises to uphold the rights of the Anglican and Episcopal Churches, but it is too late. His son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, invades England and James leaves for France. Dean Robert Scott presents a petition to William and Mary, on behalf of the Archbishop of Glasgow and his clergy, asking for protection. William forbids all disturbance and violence, although this has little effect.	
7	When William and Mary replaced King James VII and II in 1689, and Presbyterianism became the established church in Scotland in June 1690, many Episcopalian priests simply stayed on in their parish churches and continued to minister as if nothing had happened. Certainly that was the situation throughout most of Aberdeenshire and the Highlands, but one particular parish in the west has its own story.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689	William and Mary were accepted as monarchs of Scotland after a period of deliberation by the Scottish Parliament, and ruled together as William II and Mary II.	
8	The Diocese of Argyll was in a vacancy in 1689. Alexander Monro, Principal of Edinburgh University, had been nominated by James VII on October 24th 1688 but had still to be consecrated as a bishop. He resigned from his ministry at Saint Giles', Edinburgh, in April 1689 to avoid taking the Oath of Allegiance to William and Mary and the following year faced a Commission whose task was to remove "all scandalous, inefficient or disaffected persons" from Edinburgh University. He was neither scandalous nor inefficient but refused to change his political opinions and so was removed as Principal. He died in London in 1698.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689	Parliament draws up the Declaration of Right detailing the unconstitutional acts of James II.	

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9	William wishes to win the support of the Scottish bishops (as he has done with the majority of English ones). The Duke of Hamilton, promises that the Episcopal Church will be secure and continue as the Church of Scotland if the bishops will give the same support to the new king and queen as the English bishops are doing. The Scottish bishops say they cannot break their oaths of allegiance to James.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689	Bill of Rights is passed by Parliament. It stipulates that no Catholic can succeed to the throne, and also limits the powers of the Royal prerogative. The King of Queen cannot withhold laws passed by Parliament or levy taxes without Parliamentary consent.	
10	A meeting in London between William and the Bishop of Edinburgh, Alexander Rose, does not go well. The Bishop had travelled to London during the troubles of the previous year, carrying a letter of support for James VII and II from the Scottish bishops. But instead of James he meets William. The new king is willing to keep the Episcopalian form of church government in Scotland but Bishop Rose is unable to take sole responsibility for the Scottish bishops' allegiance to the new monarchs.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689	Jacobite Highlanders rise in support of James and are victorious at Killiecrankie but are defeated a few months later at Dunkeld.	
11	A second opportunity for the Scottish bishops comes in March when the Convention of Estates, 150 members of the Three Estates (including the Archbishop of St Andrews, the Archbishop of Glasgow and seven bishops) meets in Edinburgh.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689	Catholic forces loyal to James II land in Ireland from France and lay siege to Londonderry.	
12	In July a petition is received by the Estates from the Aberdeen Diocesan Synod asking for a meeting of a free General Assembly to heal division and settle the government of the Church. The Presbyterians oppose this as they would be outnumbered six to one by Episcopalians in such an Assembly.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689		
13	The Estates (of peers, barons and burgesses) ratifies the Westminster Confession of Faith and establishes the Presbyterian form of government of the Church. However, many Episcopal priests remain in actual charge of parish churches with the support of their people.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689		
14	The First Jacobite Rising begins. In April John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, raises King James's Standard on Dundee Law. By July he has eight battalions and two companies, almost all Highlanders. This army defeats a much larger force at the Battle of Killiecrankie on July 27th 1689. The Battle of Dunkeld the next month ends in a Jacobite defeat. However, much of northern Scotland remains opposed to rule by William and Mary.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689		
15	The bishops are deprived of the income of their dioceses. They are slow to re-organise the Church as they consider the new settlement as provisional, and continue to look forward to the Episcopal Church being once more the established Church of Scotland.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689		
16	The Diocese of Argyll was in a vacancy in 1689. Alexander Monro, Principal of Edinburgh University, had been nominated by James VII on October 24th 1688 but had still to be consecrated as a bishop. He resigned from his ministry at Saint Giles', Edinburgh, in April 1689 to avoid taking the Oath of Allegiance to William and Mary and the following year faced a Commission whose task was to remove "all scandalous, inefficient or disaffected persons" from Edinburgh University. He was neither scandalous nor inefficient but refused to change his political opinions and so was removed as Principal. He died in London in 1698.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1689		
17	The future of the thirteen pre-Revolution bishops (and one bishop-elect) varies. They had all been appointed under congré d'elire from either Charles II or James VII.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1690		

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19	John Hamilton was Bishop of Dunkeld from 1686 to 1690. He had previously been Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal and priest of the Tolbooth Church in Edinburgh. He was nominated as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1696 when Andrew Bruce was deprived of the See by James VII for opposing the king's plan to extend toleration to Roman Catholics. He died in the autumn of 1690.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1690	Anglo-Dutch naval force is defeated by the French at Beachy Head.	
20	The Battle of Cromdale results in a Jacobite defeat and Fort William is built (on the site of a previous Cromwellian fort) as a northern base for the Government army. King William's victory over King James at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland effectively brings an end to the Rising in Scotland, although skirmishes continue.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1690		
21	The first penal law - the Act of Assembly - requires all clergy to subscribe to the Westminster Confession.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1691	The Treaty of Limerick allows Catholics in Ireland to exercise their religion freely, but severe penal laws soon follow.	
22	In August William offers the Jacobite clans a pardon for their part in the Rising, if they take an oath of allegiance before January 1st 1692. The massacre of Episcopalian MacDonalds in Glencoe in February 1692 focusses the minds of others. By Spring 1692 the Jacobite clan chiefs have sworn allegiance to William and Mary.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1691		
23	The second penal law – The Oath of Assurance - requires all holding office to swear that William is king in law and in fact	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1694	Bank of England founded by William Paterson	
24	Queen Mary dies, aged thirty-two, and King William rules alone.	William III and Mary II	William III and Mary II	1694	Death of Mary. William now rules alone.	
25	Andrew Wood was Bishop of Caithness from 1680 to 1695.	William III	William III	1695		
26	The Bishop of Brechin from 1684 to 1695 was James Drummond. He died on April 13th 1695.	William III	William III	1695		
27	The third penal law – The Act to Forbid Deprived Episcopal Clergy - prevents Episcopal clergy from conducting marriages or baptisms.	William III	William III	1695		
28	The Bishop of Ross from 1684 to 1696 was James Ramsay, son of the incumbent of the High Kirk of Glasgow. In 1673 he became Bishop of Dunblane and the following year argued for the calling of a National Synod. He was opposed in this by James Sharp, Archbishop of St Andrews, and three weeks later was moved to the Diocese of The Isles. This appointment was recalled by the Privy Council, at the command of the King, on his agreeing to live "in all becoming duty and faithfulness to his Metropolitan and brethren". He became Bishop of Ross in 1684 and was deprived of the income of the See in 1689. He died in Edinburgh on October 22nd 1696.	William III	William III	1697	Peace of Ryswick ends the war with France.	
29	The Bishop of Galloway from 1688 to 1697 was John Gordon. He resigned as Bishop of Galloway in 1697 and in 1702 was re-ordained in Rome by the Pope as a Roman Catholic priest. He died in Rome in 1726, the last survivor of the pre-Revolution Bishops of Scotland.	William III	William III	1697	First Civil List Act passed	

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30	· The Bishop of Orkney from 1688 to 1699 was Andrew Bruce. He had been Professor of Divinity and Rector St Andrews University, Archdeacon of St Andrews and a Chaplain to King Charles II, who nominated him as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1679. He was removed from that See by King James VII in 1686 as he opposed the king's intention of allowing greater freedom of worship for Roman Catholics. He became Bishop of Orkney two years later and was deprived of the income of the See eight months later. He retired to Kilrenny (his first charge from 1665 to 1671) and died there on March 18th 1699.	William III	William III	1699		
31	Failure of the Darien Scheme	William III	William III	1701	The Act of Settlement establishes Hanoverian and Protestant succession to the throne.	
32		William III	William III	1701	James II dies in exile in France. French king recognizes James II's son James Edward (The Old Pretender) as "James III".	
33		William III	William III	1701	William forms grand alliance between England, Holland, and Austria to prevent the union of the French and Spanish crowns.	
34		William III	William III	1702	William dies after a riding accident. Stuarts in exile toast 'the gentleman in black velvet' in the belief that his horse stumbled on a mole hill.	
35	Anne - James VIII and III's second sister. She writes to the Scottish Privy Council saying that Episcopalians should be protected in the peaceful exercise of religion.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1702	Anne succeeds her brother-in-law, William III.	Anne was tolerant to the Scottish Episcopal Church, and tried to dissuade the Presbyteries from taking action against the Episcopalians.
36	· Archibald Graham was Bishop of The Isles from 1680 to 1702. He was also incumbent of Rothesay from 1667 to 1685 and of Kingarth from 1682 to 1689. He died in Edinburgh of a fever on June 28th 1702. He left his library to the Parish of Rothesay.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1702	England declares war on France in the War of the Spanish Succession	
37	· Arthur Rose was Archbishop of St Andrews, and Primate, from 1684 until his death in 1704. He had been Bishop of Argyll, Bishop of Galloway and Archbishop of Glasgow before his appointment to St Andrews. In 1689 he retired into private life, although nominally remaining Archbishop. He died in Edinburgh on June 13th 1704 and is buried at Restalrig, Leith.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1704	English, Bavarian, and Austrian troops under Marlborough defeat the French at the Battle of Blenheim and save Austria from invasion.	
38	The Archbishop of St Andrews and Primate of the Church, Arthur Rose, dies. His nephew, Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh, becomes also the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of St Andrews. He is the first Primus inter Pares of the Church, the first among equals, but without the metropolitan authority exercised by Archbishops of St Andrews. (Primus still remains a unique title within Anglicanism today. Nearly all the churches of the Anglican Communion have Archbishops, although, instead, a few have a Presiding Bishop or Primate Bishop). Like almost all of the Scottish bishops during the next 150 years Alexander Rose is also the incumbent of a congregation, which provides his income.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1704	British capture Gibraltar from Spain.	
39	After the death of Archbishop Rose just five of the pre-Revolution bishops are left in office. During the fifteen years since the Revolution vacant dioceses have been left unfilled as the Jacobite bishops believe that it is the exiled king's right to issue the congré d'elire, the document authorising the appointment of bishops to specific dioceses. However, to ensure the Episcopal succession the bishops ordain some priests as bishops but without charge of dioceses. By 1728 fourteen such bishops have been consecrated, eight of them during Alexander Rose's time as Primus.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1705		Gilbert Keith replaced by Gideon Guthrie as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
40	John Fullarton became the first non-diocesan bishops in 1705. A fervent Jacobite he was in regular contact with James VIII's agent in Scotland, George Lockhart of Carnwath.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1706	Marlborough defeats the French at the Battle of Ramillies, and expels the French from the Netherlands.	

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41	William Hay was Bishop of Moray from 1688 to 1707. He had previously been Master of the Music School in Old Aberdeen (succeeding his father) and then priest of the East Church in Perth. In July 1689 (three months after most of the other bishops) he was deprived of the income of the See and retired to Inverness. He died at the house of his son-in-law, John Cuthbert of Castlehill, on March 19th 1707. The bishop's grandson, Seignelay Cuthbert, born in 1735, was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rodez in France.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1707	The Act of Union unites the kingdoms of England and Scotland and transfers the seat of Scottish government to London.	
42	The Act of Succession is ratified by the Scottish Parliament and Sophia, Dowager Electress of Hanover and a grand-daughter of James VI and I, becomes heir apparent.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1707		
43	The Union of the Parliaments of Scotland and England is implemented.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1708	Marlborough defeats the French at the Battle of Oudenarde. .	
44	John Paterson was Archbishop of Glasgow from 1687 to 1708. He had previously been Bishop of Galloway and Bishop of Edinburgh. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle in 1692 and lived in London between 1695 and 1696, petitioning for permission to return to Scotland. When this was granted he moved to Edinburgh and sought to help dispossessed Episcopal clergy. In Queen Anne's reign he visited London again and enlisted her sympathy and help. He died in Edinburgh on December 9th 1708 and is buried at Holyrood.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1708	Anne vetoes a parliamentary bill to reorganize the Scottish militia, the last time a bill is vetoed by the sovereign.	
45	James Edward Stuart, 'The Old Pretender', James VIII and III attempts an invasion of Scotland. His French ships intend to land in the Firth of Forth but are intercepted by a Government fleet. The French admiral refuses to allow James to land, choosing retreat rather than the risk of battle.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1708		
46		Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1709	Marlborough defeats the French at the Battle of Malplaquet.	Dunnottar Parish became Church of Scotland, and Episcopalians moved out to Tolbooth
47		Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1710	The Whig government falls and a Tory ministry is formed.	Gideon Guthrie replaced by Peter Ross as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
48		Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1710	St Paul's Cathedral, London, completed by Sir Christopher Wren	
49	Scottish Episcopalians Act 1711 - It shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland to meet and assemble for the Exercise of Divine Worship to be performed after their own Manner by Pastors ordained by a Protestant Bishop and who are not established Ministers of any Church or Parish and to use in their Congregations the Liturgy of the Church of England	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1711	First race meeting held at Ascot	
50	The fourth penal law - The Act of Toleration - requires Episcopalian clergy to pray for Queen Anne by name and also opens a route for Episcopalians willing to forsake allegiance to the exiled King James VIII. It is the beginning of the "Qualified" congregations - the last of which was reunited with the Episcopal Church in 1920. These congregations use the English Prayer Book and are ministered to by clergy who "qualify" under the Act of Toleration. The Act is further modified in 1746 and 1748.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1713		
51	Under the Treaty of Utrecht, which ends the inconclusive Spanish War of Succession, one of the clauses requires James VIII and III to leave France. It is two years before James moves to Rome, where he lives for the rest of his life.	Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1713	The Treaty of Utrecht is signed by Britain and France, bringing to an end the War of the Spanish Succession.	
52		Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1714	Queen Anne dies at Kensington Palace.	