

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
53		Queen Anne	Queen Anne	1714	Sophia, Dowager Electress of Hanover and heir to the British throne, dies just two months before Queen Anne herself dies at the age of forty-nine. Sophia's son, and Anne's second cousin, George, Elector of Hanover, becomes King George I. There are more than fifty nearer claimants to the British throne than George but all, including James VIII and III, are Roman Catholics. The 1701 and 1707 Act of Succession debars them and George is the nearest non-Roman claimant.	George I dismissed the Earl of Mar as Scottish Secretary, and he then went and raised the Jacobite flag at Braemar
54		George I	George I	1714	George I, the first Hanoverian King, succeeds his distant cousin, Anne.	
55		George I	George I	1714	A new Parliament is elected with a strong Whig majority led by Robert Walpole.	
56	The Second Jacobite Rising begins. The Earl of Mar sails from London to Scotland and on September 6th raises the Standard of James VIII and III at Braemar amid 600 supporters. By October, Lord Mar's forces, nearly 20,000 now, control all Scotland north of the Forth, except Stirling Castle. However, a period of indecisiveness and inaction allows the Government forces to consolidate. In November the Jacobites march from Perth with the intention of taking Stirling. The Battle of Sherrifmuir on November 13th is inconclusive but on the same day Inverness surrenders to Government troops and a Jacobite force, led by John Mackintosh of Borlum, is defeated at Preston in England.	George I	George I	1715	The Jacobite rising begins in Scotland intending to place the "Old Pretender" James Edward Stuart, heir to James II on the throne. The rebellion is defeated at Sheriffmuir.	James Stuart (the Chevalier, Old Pretender) stayed at Feteresso Castle (in January?), but did not go to Episcopal services
57	The Bishop of Aberdeen, between 1682 and 1715, was George Haliburton, He had previously been Bishop of Brechin. At the Revolution in 1689 he retired to his estate at Denhead, Coupar Angus, in Perthshire, where he supported the Episcopal incumbent of Newtyle in resisting the appointment of a Presbyterian minister to the parish. The bishop acted as priest at Meikle from 1693 to 1705. He died at Denhead on September 29th 1715.	George I	George I	1715		Peter Ross replaced by Robert Thomson as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven (date uncertain)
58	James VIII and III (known to the Hanoverians as the Old Pretender) is received on the quayside at Peterhead in Aberdeenshire on December 22nd by William Dunbar, priest at Cruden Bay, but by the time the king meets Lord Mar at Fetteresso on January 9th 1716 the Jacobite army is less than 5,000. In contrast, the Duke of Argyll, Commander of the Government army, has acquired heavy artillery and is advancing steadily. Lord Mar orders the burning of villages between Perth and Stirling to deprive Lord Argyll's army of supplies. On January 30th the Jacobite army retreats northwards from Perth and on February 4th James writes a farewell letter to his supporters and sails from Montrose on February 5th.[He is joined in exile by the Earl of Mar. Almost the entire Jacobite army is Episcopalian and, as a consequence, after the failure of the Rising, many clergy are removed from office by the Government, including thirty priests in the Diocese of Aberdeen.	George I	George I	1715		Major Thonson's House acquired from George Earl marischal 12/9/1715 - Sasine in Aberdeen; Alexander Greig acquired it from Mr Straton's heirs - date unknown
59	The Episcopal Church as an entity took no part in the Jacobite Risings but that was far from the real story. Apart from the Roman Catholics involved, the majority of those seeking to restore the Stuarts to the throne were Episcopalian.	George I	George I	1715	xx	
60	The Scots in the Jacobite army in the 1715 Rising, apart from a small Roman Catholic contingent, were almost entirely Episcopalian, while some seventy per cent of Scots who joined Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745 are thought to have been Episcopalian.	George I	George I	1716	The Septennial Act allows for General Elections to be held	

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61	The Bishop of Dunblane from 1684 to 1716 was Robert Douglas, cousin of the Duke of Hamilton. He had previously been Dean of Glasgow and then Bishop of Brechin. In 1689 he retired to Dudhope Castle, Dundee, and died on April 22nd 1716.	George I	George I	1716		
62	Two of the Scottish non-diocesan bishops - Archibald Campbell, who lives in England, and James Gadderar - meet with three English Non-Juring bishops in London, and Bishop Campbell speaks of private talks with Arsenius, Archbishop of Thebas, the representative of the Patriarch of Alexandria. There is hope of reunion with the Orthodox, but the negotiations, eventually, conclude without agreement.	George I	George I	1717	Townshend is dismissed from the government by George, causing Walpole to resign	
63		George I	George I	1719		The statute of 1719 prohibit allpersons from officiating in Episcopal meeting-houses, where nine or more were assembled in addition to the members of the household, unless the persons so officiating prayed in express terms for King George and the royal family, and had taken the oath of abjuration.
64	The third Jacobite Rising - England and France are at peace but Cardinal Giulio Alberoni encourages a Spanish invasion in support of James VIII and III. A storm scatters the twenty-seven ships of an invasion fleet before they can land 5000 soldiers in England. However, two ships bring a group of exiled Jacobites and 300 Spanish troops to Loch Duich. They briefly hold Eilean Donan Castle before a defeat at the Battle of Glen Shiel. Three of the Jacobite commanders (the Earl of Seaforth, Lord George Murray and Rob Roy McGregor) are wounded in the battle. A British force mounts a reprisal raid on the north-west coast of Spain, holding Vigo - from where the invasion ships had sailed - for ten days before withdrawing. The Spanish prisoners are eventually returned to Spain.	George I	George I	1720	South Sea Bubble bursts, leaving many investors ruined.	
65	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. Before his appointment to Edinburgh he had previously been Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University, Principal of Saint Mary's College, St Andrews, and Bishop of Moray.	George I	George I	1720		
66	Bishop Rose of Edinburgh dies, the last remaining diocesan bishop in office. The Church now has four non-diocesan bishops living in Scotland and two living in London. Three of them take part in a meeting of the clergy of Edinburgh, a meeting which agrees both to fill the See and also that the clergy have a vote in the election. The senior bishop, by date of consecration, John Fullarton, a non-diocesan bishop since 1705, is not present but at a second meeting he is elected as Bishop of Edinburgh. The other bishops, under the title The Episcopal College, ratify the election and choose him as Primus. James VIII is told of these events, gives his consent and writes to the Primus saying "The welfare of the Scots clergy I shall ever have at heart."	George I	George I	1721	Sir Robert Walpole returns to government as First Lord of the Treasury where he remains in office until 1742. He is effectively the first Prime Minister.	
67		George I	George I	1722	Death of the Duke of Marlborough.	
68	Failure of Atterbury Plot to start another Jacobite Uprising	George I	George I	1726	First circulating library in Britain opens in Edinburgh, Scotland.	
69		George I	George I	1726	Jonathan Swift publishes Gulliver's Travels.	
70		George I	George I	1727	Death of the scientist, Isaac Newton.	
71	Four diocesan bishops meet in Synod in Edinburgh and agree six Canons relating to the election of bishops and the appointment of deans.	George I	George I	1727	George I dies in Hanover, aged 67.	

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72	The clergy of Edinburgh diocese, without the approval of the bishops or James VIII, elect Andrew Lumsden as bishop. He became incumbent of the Barrenger's Close meeting house and Archdeacon of Edinburgh. He is consecrated by the Bishop of Brechin, the Co-Adjutor Bishop of Edinburgh and Bishop Andrew Cant, the only non-diocesan bishop willing to be present. Bishop Lumsden is appointed Primus.	George I	George I	1727		
73		George II	George II	1727	George I dies in Hanover, aged sixty-seven, and is succeeded by his son, George II.	
74	The Primus, John Fullarton dies, aged seventy-two, at his family estate, Greenhall at Kilmodan in Argyll, and is succeeded both as Bishop of Edinburgh and Primus by the seventy-eight year old Arthur Millar, a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen. He is the incumbent at Leith and has been a non-diocesan bishop since 1718. He dies after just five months as Primus, months of considerable difficulty for him as he faces hostility and non-co-operation from some of the bishops.	George II	George II	1729	Charles Wesley founds the Methodists at Lincoln College Oxford.	
75	An Agreement is reached between the Scottish diocesan and non-diocesan bishops, which restores the concept of diocesan episcopacy (although the name College of Bishops and the role of Primus continues to this day). All the bishops agree to the six clauses of the Agreement, except that the Primus, Andrew Lumsden, dissents from the removal of possible metropolitan powers. The Agreement is significant in that it brings an end to any expectation of the involvement of the Crown – James VIII in exile or George II in London - in the governance of the Episcopal Church.	George II	George II	1729		
76	The 1731 Agreement also allocates areas of "inspection" to each of the bishops (similar to but not yet called dioceses) and Bishop Freebairn becomes Bishop of Galloway (along with Annandale, Nithsdale and Tweeddale) as well as Primus (the responsibilities of the office being to call the bishops together and preside at their meetings). All of this is combined with his continuing role as incumbent of the Baillie Fyfe's Close meeting house in Edinburgh. It is the first time that the Primus has not been the Bishop of Edinburgh – the previous understanding being that the order of seniority among the bishops was first the Archbishop of St Andrews (the last of whom died in 1704), secondly the Archbishop of Glasgow (the last died in 1708) and thirdly, by command of Charles II at the time of the creation of Edinburgh Diocese, the Bishop of Edinburgh.	George II	George II	1729		
77	The meeting at which the Agreement is signed also brings to an end Andrew Lumsden's time as Primus. He is removed under Clause V of the Agreement just reached. He continues as Bishop of Edinburgh and as incumbent of Barrenger's Close until his death, aged sixty-nine, two years later.	George II	George II	1729		
78	The new Primus, at seventy-eight, is older. He is David Freebairn, a non-diocesan bishop since 1722 (his consecration having been requested by James VIII).	George II	George II	1732	A royal charter is granted for the founding of Georgia in America.	
79	Arguments concerning the relationship between the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and the civil law in Scotland lead to a secession from the Church of Scotland. This First Secession arises from disputes over who has the power to nominate parish ministers. A Second Secession follows in 1761.	George II	George II	1732	Lord Frederick North born	

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80	However, on the death of the former Primus, Andrew Lumsden, David Freebairn, succeeds him as Bishop of Edinburgh. He is an ardent Jacobite and a dispute arises over papers brought from France which the Primus wishes the other bishops to see. Most refuse to attend a meeting he calls and in 1735 there is a dispute over the consecration of Robert White as Bishop of Dunblane. The Primus and one other bishop oppose his nomination but three bishops consecrate him anyway.	George II	George II	1734	Jethro Tull publishes essays on improving farming including the use of the seed drill.	x
81		George II	George II	1737	Death of George's wife, Queen Caroline.	Robert Thomson replaced by Alexander Cheyne as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
82		George II	George II	1737		Folio Bible and Common Prayer in one volume once the property, and bearing the name of George Straton, one of the managers and builders of the 1737 chapel, from whom it passed to his granddaughter Ann Cushnie or Burness, wife of Robert Burness, solicitors, Stonehaven, first cousin of the poet Robert Burns from her to her nephew the Rev. Patrick Cushnie, a native of Stonehaven, for 69 years incumbent of Montrose, and by his heir-at-law Dr. A Morison, 14 Upper Berkley St, Portman Square, London, presented to St James. This bible and prayer book stands on an oak rest affixed to the wall of the Sacristy.
83		George II	George II	1737		Episcopal Chapel in High Street opened
84	The eighty-five year old David Freebairn is removed as Primus at a meeting of the bishops.	George II	George II	1738	John and Charles Wesley start the Methodist movement in Britain.	
85	The new Primus, Thomas Rattray, is a member of a Jacobite family. He lives at Craighall throughout his ministry. He was Bishop of Brechin from 1727 to 1731 and Bishop of Dunkeld from 1731. The most intellectual of the bishops, his interests include the enrichment of the Liturgy and the establishment of proper church order by means of a set of Canons.	George II	George II	1739	Dick Turpin, highwayman, hanged at York	
86		George II	George II	1739	Britain goes to war with Spain over Captain Jenkins' ear, claimed to have been cut off in a skirmish at sea.	
87		George II	George II	1740	The War of Austrian Succession breaks out in Europe. Ends 1748	
88		George II	George II	1741		Alexander Cheyne replaced by John Ramsay as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
89		George II	George II	1742	Walpole resigns as Prime Minister.	
90	The meeting of bishops at which Robert Keith becomes Primus also agrees the Code of Canons, which had been written principally by Thomas Rattray. This is the first full attempt at revision since that - in the name of Charles I - in 1636. The new Canons provide the bedrock on which for all future church legislation will be built.	George II	George II	1743	George leads troops into battle at Dettingen in Bavaria.	
91	Thomas Rattray, the Primus, dies aged fifty-nine, before he sees much of his work come to fruition. He is succeeded as Primus by Robert Keith, Bishop of Caithness, Orkney and the Isles since 1731. (He was also Bishop of Fife from 1733 but resigned on being elected Primus). He is descended from the Keith family of Earls Marischal and had been educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was ordained deacon in 1710 and after three years as chaplain to the Earl of Erroll and the Dowager Countess at Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, he was ordained priest and began a ministry at Barrenger's Close meeting house in Edinburgh which lasted for the rest of his life.	George II	George II	1745	Charles Edward Stuart, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', lands in Scotland and raises his flag for the restoration of the Stuarts. 2,000 Jacobites enter Edinburgh. Scottish victory at Prestonpans. Charles and his Jacobite army march South into England and reach Derby before turning back.	x

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92	The fourth Jacobite Rising begins. It is led by the Prince Regent, Charles Edward Stuart, Bonnie Prince Charlie, (known to the Hanoverians as The Young Pretender). The Episcopal Church is less overtly involved than in the 1715 Rising, although the Prince's army is up to 70% Episcopalian and many of the Prince's Regiments have an Episcopalian chaplain.	George II	George II	1745		
93	John McLauchlan accompanied the men from Appin who joined the 1745 Rising. He became chaplain-general to the army and marched with them to Derby. He returned north with the army and was present at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. The Appin chalice and paten were with him too - they are said to have been used at a Eucharist just before the Battle of Culloden began. The chalice and paten were rescued from the battlefield along with the Stuart of Appin banner (perhaps even wrapped in the folds of the banner) and were eventually returned to Ballachulish, where they remain today in the Episcopal Church of Saint John.	George II	George II	1745		
94	The fifth penal law - The Toleration Act - requires all Episcopal priests to register their Letters of Orders and take Oaths of Allegiance to King George.	George II	George II	1745		
95	There were other Episcopalian priests on Drumossie Moor at the Battle of Culloden. Both the Muster Roll of the Prince's Army and the List of Prisoners of the Rising contain the names of several chaplains.	George II	George II	1746	Scots defeated at the Battle of Culloden. Duke of Cumberland, the King's 2nd son, ruthlessly represses the rebels and Scottish traditions.	John Ramsay replaced by Alexander Greig as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
96	The sixth penal law – The Penal Act - declares all previous registration of Orders to be void and Episcopal clergy are forbidden from conducting public worship. A priest is permitted to hold worship in a private house with not more than four people present, in addition to members of his family. Ingenious ways around the Act are devised – for example the service might be conducted from a central hallway with not more than four people in each of the rooms leading from it, with others listening outside the windows. In Peterhead the priest, Robert Kilgour, would on occasion lead fifteen such services a Sunday.	George II	George II	1746	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ends the war of Austrian Succession	Chapel in High Street demolished on orders of Duke of Cumberland; services now held in High Street houses
97		George II	George II	1746		New penal law declared that all pastors of Episcopal congregations in Scotland should, before the first day of September then next, take the oaths appointed by law, and should after that date pray in express terms for the king and the royal family by name. Also, no Scottish orders were recognised.
98		George II	George II	1748		Alexander Grieg imprisoned in the Tolbooth for 6 months (into 1749)
99		George II	George II	1751	Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales. His son, George, becomes heir to the throne.	Qualified congregation acquired High St site; James Watt appointed as first minister by Sheriff (see Sasine ref SC5/58/11)
100	John Wesley preaches in Musselburgh during the first of twenty-two visits to Scotland over thirty-nine years.	George II	George II	1752	Britain adopts the Georgian Calendar. 1st January replaces 25 March as the first day of the year.	
101		George II	George II	1756		Alexander Jolly (later Primus) born in Stonehaven
102	The last martyr of the 1745 Jacobite Rising is executed at Tyburn in London. He is Dr Archie Cameron, aged forty-six, the brother of the Chief of Clan Cameron, Donald Cameron of Lochiel. Rt Rev Bruce Cameron is an honorary chaplain of the clan.	George II	George II	1757	Britain declares war against France. Start of the Seven Years' War.	Land of High Street bought by Robert Memess
103	The Primus, Robert Keith, dies, aged seventy-six, at his home in Donnington. Robert White, who had been Bishop of Dunblane from 1735 until 1743 and Bishop of Fife from 1743, is elected as Primus but continues also to be the incumbent at Cupar in Fife.	George II	George II	1757	Robert Clive wins the Battle of Plassey and secures the Indian province of Bengal for Britain.	
104		George II	George II	1757	William Pitt becomes Prime Minister	First records of Stonehaven Chapel