

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
105		George II	George II	1759	Wolfe captures Quebec from the French and establishes British supremacy in Canada.	
106		George II	George II	1759	First botanical gardens laid out at Kew	
107		George II	George II	1760	George II dies and is succeeded by his grandson, George III. A relaxation of the rigorous enforcement of the penal laws gradually begins. Services are held more openly and some new churches built.	
108		George III	George III	1760	George III becomes king on the death of his grandfather, George II.	
109	The Primus, Robert White, dies and is succeeded in 1762 by William Falconer, Bishop of Moray since 1742. He resigned as incumbent of Elgin after the Battle of Culloden in 1746 and lived thereafter in Edinburgh.	George III	George III	1762	The Earl of Bute is appointed Prime Minister. Bute proves so unpopular that he needs to have a bodyguard.	
110		George III	George III	1763	Peace of Paris ends the Seven Years' War.	Robert Memess, whose stipend in 1763n Presumably in the English Chapel in the High Street
111	The Scottish Communion Office is published, the fruit of the work of Thomas Rattray two decades earlier and a collaboration between William Falconer and Robert Forbes, incumbent of Leith and Bishop of Ross, Caithness and Orkney since 1762. The Liturgy contains a long prayer of invocation of the Holy Spirit and has both Celtic and Eastern Orthodox influences. Its title page states, revealing the mindset of the bishops, that it is "The Communion Office of the Church of Scotland".	George III	George III	1765	Stamp Act raises taxes in American colonies.	
112		George III	George III	1766	William Pitt the Elder becomes prime minister	
113	James VIII and III dies, having been king in exile for sixty-three years seven months and two days. He is buried at Saint Peter's in Rome and is succeeded by his son, Charles III, Bonnie Prince Charlie.	George III	George III	1768	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning frame	
114		George III	George III	1769	Captain James Cook's first voyage to explore the Pacific.	
115		George III	George III	1770	Lord North becomes Prime Minister.	
116		George III	George III	1770	James Cook lands in Botany Bay, South East Australia.	
117		George III	George III	1771	Encyclopaedia Britannica is first published.	
118		George III	George III	1772	John Harrison's H4 clock allows navigators to accurately measure longitude enabling long distance sea travel	
119		George III	George III	1772	Warren Hastings is appointed Governor General of India.	
120		George III	George III	1773	The world's first cast-iron bridge is constructed over the River Severn at Coalbrookdale.	
121		George III	George III	1773	Boston Tea Party. American colonists protest against British taxes.	
122		George III	George III	1775	American War of Independence begins when colonists fight British troops at Lexington.	
123		George III	George III	1775	James Watt develops the steam engine.	
124		George III	George III	1776	On 4 July, the American Congress passes the Declaration of Independence.	
125	William Falconer, the Primus, is elected as Bishop of Edinburgh, adding the responsibility to that of the Moray diocese (which he rarely rarely visits since moving from Elgin and would resign two years later). His election ends a thirty-nine year long vacancy in Edinburgh diocese.	George III	George III	1780	Anti Catholic Gordon riots in London	Alexander Greig preached in Major Thomson's House in the High Street and in the chapel in Cameron Street; and he prayed for King -
126		George III	George III	1781	Americans supported by the French fleet defeat British at Battle of Yorktown.	
127		George III	George III	1782	Ireland obtains a short-lived parliament.	
128	The Primus, William Falconer, resigns, although remaining Bishop of Edinburgh. He is succeeded by Robert Kilgour, incumbent of Peterhead and Bishop of Aberdeen since 1768.	George III	George III	1783	On 3 Sept, The Treaty of Paris ends the American War of Independence. Britain recognizes American independence.	

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
129	The oversight of the American Church by the Bishop of London is no longer appropriate and the clergy of Connecticut elect Samuel Seabury as bishop. He sails for London in 1783 to seek consecration but English Law prevents it unless he takes an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown, which is an unacceptable condition.	George III	George III	1783	The American Declaration of Independence is signed, the beginning of a seven year struggle for independence for the American colonies. It is achieved under the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and the United States becomes "a free, sovereign and independent nation".	
130		George III	George III	1783	Robert (Robbie) Burns publishes his first book of poetry	
131	Samuel Seabury abandons his attempts in England to be consecrated as a bishop in the newly independent United States and comes to Scotland. He is consecrated in Aberdeen as the first bishop for United States by Robert Kilgour, Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus; Arthur Petrie, Bishop of Moray; and John Skinner, Co-Adjutor Bishop of Aberdeen. It is the beginning of a world-wide expansion of the Anglican Communion.	George III	George III	1783		
132	William Falconer, Bishop of Edinburgh and previously Primus, dies aged seventy-seven.	George III	George III	1783		
133		George III	George III	1785		
134	Robert Kilgour resigns as Bishop of Aberdeen, to be succeeded by his Co-Adjutor, John Skinner.	George III	George III	1788	George suffers his first attack of porphyria.	
135	Charles III, Bonnie Prince Charlie, dies. He is buried at Frascati and, later, at Saint Peter's in Rome. He is succeeded by his brother, a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church and Bishop of Frascati, who becomes King Henry I (or Henry II if Henry, Earl of Darnley, second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is counted as Henry I) and Henry IX in the English succession.	George III	George III	1788	Colony of New South Wales established in Australia	
136	Robert Kilgour resigns as Primus and is succeeded by John Skinner. He is the son of the Dean of Aberdeen. At the age of thirty he moved to Aberdeen, to a house in Longacre, the upper floor of which became a meeting house (the forerunner of Saint Andrew's Cathedral in Aberdeen). He became Co-Adjutor Bishop of Aberdeen in 1782, Bishop of Aberdeen in 1786 and Primus in 1788, aged forty-four.	George III	George III	1789	Outbreak of the French Revolution. Storming of the Bastille.	
137	With the Stuart king a Cardinal, the Episcopal Church agrees to pray for King George III and three bishops (John Skinner of Aberdeen, John Strachan of Brechin and William Abernethy-Drummond of Edinburgh) travel to London to petition for the repeal of the penal laws. A Bill passes in the House of Commons but fails in the House of Lords.	George III	George III	1790		
138	Robert Kilgour, the former Primus dies, aged seventy-six.	George III	George III	1791	Publication of James Boswell's Life of Johnson and Thomas Paine's Rights of Man.	
139		George III	George III	1792		
140		George III	George III	1793	King Louis XVI of France executed by guillotine	Alexander Greig (served for 47 years) replaced by George Garden as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
141	At the second attempt the Scottish Episcopalians Relief Act is passed by both Houses of Parliament and the repression of the Church ends. However, the last hundred years have taken their toll - in 1689 there was a bishop for thirteen of the fourteen dioceses and six hundred clergy ministering to 66% of the population of Scotland. In 1792 there are four bishops and forty clergy ministering to 5% of the population. And, of course, the lifting of restrictions does not bring back the buildings lost in 1689. Under the careful leadership of the Primus, John Skinner, new churches were built – a programme which accelerates throughout the nineteenth century, including the building of cathedrals in some dioceses and the transformation of an existing church into a cathedral in others. The last diocese to do so being Aberdeen and Orkney, where Saint Andrew’s Church in King Street becomes the cathedral for the diocese on February 25th 1914.	George III	George III	1793	War between Britain and France. Lasted until 1802	
142		George III	George III	1798	Nelson destroys French fleet at the Battle of the Nile	
143		George III	George III	1798	Wordsworth publishes Lyrical Ballads	
144		George III	George III	1798	Income Tax introduced	
145		George III	George III	1800	Act of Union with Ireland unites Parliaments of England and Ireland.	Inventory - Holy Bible - Presented to Patrick Cushnie for his aunt Mrs Burness 25/3/1800, published in 1710
146		George III	George III	1801		
147		George III	George III	1803	Beginning of Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon assembles a fleet for the invasion of England.	Congregation of Qualified Chapel in High Street re-joined Episcopal Church
148	Under the leadership of the Primus, John Skinner, the Convocation of Laurencekirk begins a process which brings together the former “Non-Juring” and “Qualified” strands of the Church. (At the time of the meeting there were more than twenty Qualified congregations and by 1813 thirteen of them had become part of the Episcopal Church. The process continued until 1920 when the last of the Qualified Chapels joined the Episcopal Church).	George III	George III	1805	Nelson defeats French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar, but is killed during the battle. Napoleon defeats the Russians at Austerlitz.	
149		George III	George III	1806		25/9/1806 - Disposition (from) Rev George Garden to The Scotch Episcopal Congregation in Stonehaven of grounds in Cameron Street - on which the Scotch Chapel was built
150	The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion are also accepted at the Laurencekirk Synod, beginning a rapprochement with the Church of England, a process which culminated in 1864 with the removal of the last barrier, allowing priests ordained by Scottish bishops to hold office within the Church of England.	George III	George III	1807	Slave Trade Act. William Wilberforce is successful in his campaign to abolish slave trade in the British Empire.	The Episcopal church in Scotland was admitted to communion with the Church of England
151	King Henry I and IX dies and is buried in Saint Peter’s in Rome. He had been a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church for sixty years.	George III	George III	1808	Peninsular War to drive the French out of Spain. Lasted until 1814.	Inventory - Book of Common Prayer - annotated 'Reverend George Garden's own book - of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel, Stonehaven, 1808
152		George III	George III	1809	British defeat the French at the Battle of Corunna	Bishop Gleig held a meeting of his clergy in Stonehaven at which he set out his objections to the current (lax) practices in Eucharistic celebration
153	The Synod of Bishops meets in Aberdeen and agrees six Canons.	George III	George III	1810	Final illness of George III leads to his son becoming Regent in 1811.	

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
154	A Theological College for the Episcopal Church is founded. Miss Kathrein Panton of Fraserburgh, a member of the saintly Bishop Alexander Jolly's congregation in Fraserburgh, endows the College and appoints Fraserburgh born James Walker as Pantonian Professor (a title still in use in today's Theological Institute). He held the appointment until his death in 1841. He was also Bishop of Edinburgh from 1830 and Primus from 1837. The College has no students in its first years and, when some appear, James Walker teaches them in his own home. His successor as Pantonian Professor and Bishop of Edinburgh is Charles Terrot. He is also Primus from 1857 to 1862. He teaches his students at 8 Hill Street, Edinburgh, and then in Saint Andrew's Hall in the High Street.	George III	George III	1812	Prime Minister Spencer Perceval is assassinated in the House of Commons by a disgruntled bankrupt	
155	A General Synod meets with two Houses – one of bishops and the other of deans and representative clergy. The principal business is the revision of the 1743 and 1809 Canons, which had been agreed by the bishops alone. The Scottish Communion Office becomes the primary authorised Liturgy and the English one (used in the Qualified Chapels) secondary but permitted. There is also a recommendation that the surplice replace the black gown as appropriate wear for clergy at services because white is “the proper sacerdotal vestment” used by both the Jewish and Christian priests and “seems to be a much more appropriate dress for ministers of the Prince of Peace than black”. There are twenty-six Canons in the 1811 Code.	George III	George III	1812	War of 1812 between the British and Americans. Several naval engagements. American forces stopped from invading Canada.	
156		George III	George III	1813	Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice is published.	
157		George III	George III	1813	Monopoly of the East India company is abolished	
158		George III	George III	1814	Napoleon defeated at Laon and Toulouse. He abdicates but returns from Elba.	Inventory - Holy Bible - printed in Edinburgh by Sir D Hunter Blair and J Bruce 1814
159	Hanover becomes a kingdom in its own right and George III becomes also King of Hanover.	George III	George III	1815	The defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo marks the end the Napoleonic Wars.	Two congregations united in the High Street chapel
160		George III	George III	1815	Corn Laws passed by Parliament to protect British agriculture from cheap imports	Chapel re-opened are re-build - is sermon on 3/12/1815 by Mr Gern text 1 Kings 8:27
161		George III	George III	1817	Stonehaven Journal - Thursday 26 December 1867	19th January 1817 - Sale of the Non-juring (Jacobite) Episcopal Church in Cameron Street, Stonehaven - Rev George Garden was minister - building opened as Bank of Scotland in 1825 - money from sale used to re-furbish chapel in the High Street - so the two chapels must have amalgamated and occupied High Street
162	John Skinner, the Primus and Bishop of Aberdeen, dies in office, aged seventy-two. He had been a bishop in Aberdeen for thirty-four years and Primus for twenty-eight. He is succeeded as Primus by George Gleig, incumbent of Stirling since 1797, Co-Adjutor Bishop of Brechin from 1808 to 1810 and Bishop of Brechin since 1810. He makes a visitation to the Brechin diocese every three years (but in his final ten years is not able to go at all). He is a prolific writer and an editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.	George III	George III	1818	The King's wife, Queen Charlotte, dies.	
163		George III	George III	1818	Publication of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein	
164		George III	George III	1819	Peterloo Massacre in Manchester, of political reform campaigners.	
165		George III	George III	1820	Death of King George III, aged 81 years	

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
166		George III	George III	1820	George IV accedes to the throne, having spent the last nine years as Prince Regent for his blind and deranged father.	
167	Matthew Luscombe, a priest in Paris, is consecrated as a bishop by the Primus, George Gleig, and two other Scottish bishops, to serve British Anglicans living in France. Following the consecration of Samuel Seabury, as the first bishop in the United States thirty-four years earlier, it is a further step in the establishment of a worldwide Anglican Communion.	George IV	George IV	1820	A radical plot to murder the Cabinet, known as the Cato Street Conspiracy, fails.	
168		George IV	George IV	1820	Trial of Queen Caroline, in which George IV attempts to divorce her for adultery. She has popular support and the divorce proceedings fail.	
169		George IV	George IV	1821	Queen Caroline is excluded from George's coronation.	
170		George IV	George IV	1821	Michael Faraday begins his experiments with electromagnetism	
171		George IV	George IV	1822	Charles Babbage proposes his difference engine, a mechanical calculator and forerunner of future computers.	
172		George IV	George IV	1823	The Royal Academy of Music is established in London.	
173		George IV	George IV	1823	The British Museum is extended and extensively rebuilt to house expanding collection.	
174		George IV	George IV	1823	Rugby schoolboy William Web Ellis, while playing football, picks up the ball and runs with it inventing Rugby Football.	
175		George IV	George IV	1824	The National Gallery is established in London.	
176		George IV	George IV	1825	Nash reconstructs Buckingham Palace.	
177		George IV	George IV	1825	Locomotion No.1, built by George Stephenson, pulls the world's first passenger train for Stockton to Darlington.	
178		George IV	George IV	1827		Inventory - Mid 18th Century Silver Chalice with gilt interior, London Hall Mark (makers mark now worn, reference to former valuation states maker H.B.) repaired at base, inscribed Episcopal Chapel, Stonehaven, 1827, 14 ozs.
179		George IV	George IV	1828	Duke of Wellington becomes British Prime Minister.	Chapel in High Street built by Wesleyan followers, but, later numbers said to be declining
180	A General Synod meets at Laurencekirk and agrees changes to the Code of Canons – a new title page names the Church as The Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland. The word "Protestant" is removed ten years later.	George IV	George IV	1829	The Metropolitan Police Force is set up by Robert Peel.	
181	The Parliament at Westminster passes the Roman Catholic Relief Act, which removes the penal laws as applied to Roman Catholics.	George IV	George IV	1829	The Catholic Relief Act is passed, permitting Catholics to become Members of Parliament.	
182	George IV dies and is succeeded by his younger brother, William IV.	George IV	George IV	1830	George IV dies at Windsor, aged 67.	
183	Episcopal vacancies provide an opportunity to re-organise dioceses. Glasgow and Galloway is separated from Edinburgh to form a new diocese; Moray is joined with Ross and Fife added to Dunkeld and Dunblane (it is eventually called the Diocese of St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane).	William IV	William IV	1830	William IV succeeds his brother, George IV, at the age of 64	
184		William IV	William IV	1831	The new London Bridge is opened over the River Thames.	
185		William IV	William IV	1832	The First Reform Act is passed, extending votes and redistributing Parliamentary seats on a more equitable basis.	
186		William IV	William IV	1832	Cholera spreads from Sunderland and runs rampant killing over 20,000 people.	
187		William IV	William IV	1833	Abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire following a campaign by Quakers and William Wilberforce.	