

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
188	The Oxford Movement begins in England with the aim of restoring the High Church ideals of the seventeenth century. It appeals to many in Scotland as the Episcopal Church holds a high view of sacramental doctrine, although its practice has been ascetic and simple. There is now a gradual introduction of greater ritual, reflected in both worship and the architecture of new church buildings.	William IV	William IV	1833	Factory Act passed prohibiting children aged less than nine from work in factories, and reducing the working hours of women and older children.	
189		William IV	William IV	1834	Poor Law Act is passed, creating workhouses for the poor.	
190		William IV	William IV	1834	The Tolpuddle Martyrs are transported to Australia for attempting to form a trade union.	George Garden (served for 41 years) replaced by John Hutchison as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
191		William IV	William IV	1834	Fire destroys the Palace of Westminster.	
192		William IV	William IV	1835	The Municipal Reform Act is passed, requiring members of town councils to be elected by ratepayers and councils to publish their financial accounts.	
193		William IV	William IV	1836	Births, marriages and deaths must be registered by law	
194		William IV	William IV	1836	Dickens publishes Oliver Twist, drawing attention to Britain's poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16/4/1836; • From George Garden, Minister of the Chapel in Stonehaven.; • To Scotch Episcopal Friendly Society; • 1 Keith Lodge; • 2 Corner of Cameron Street and Carron Gardens;
195		William IV	William IV	1836	Charles Darwin returns from a five year voyage on HMS Beagle researching natural history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6/10/1836 • From George Garden's Trustees in his will • to Dame Georgina Keith (widow of Sir Alexander Keith) • Keith Lodge land
196		William IV	William IV	1837	William IV dies at Windsor Castle.	
197	George Gleig resigns as Primus, aged eight-three, after twenty-one years in the role. He continues as incumbent of Stirling and Bishop of Brechin. The new Primus is James Walker. He was born in Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, and had been Bishop of Edinburgh since 1830, having resigned as incumbent of Saint Peter's, Edinburgh, on his consecration. A diligent bishop he visits all the congregations in the diocese.	William IV	William IV	1837		
198	William IV dies and is succeeded as monarch by his niece, Victoria. However, the direct link between the British and Hanoverian thrones ends as succession laws in Hanover preclude a woman from the throne.	Victoria	Victoria	1837	Victoria succeeds her uncle, William IV	
199		Victoria	Victoria	1838	Publication of People's Charter. Start of Chartism.	
200	A General Synod meets and revises the Code of Canons – the word "Protestant" is removed from the title page; formal recognition of the role of co-adjutor bishops is given; the surplice replaces the black gown as the mandatory and "proper sacerdotal vestment" and the Scottish Episcopal Church Society is founded to provide a fund for aged and infirm clergy, grants for congregations in difficulty, assistance for ordinands and Episcopalian school teachers and for the creation of diocesan libraries.	Victoria	Victoria	1839	First Afghan War. British Forces capture the fortress of Ghazi in Afghanistan.	
201		Victoria	Victoria	1839	First Opium War. Britain gains Hong Kong. Lastd until 1842.	
202		Victoria	Victoria	1840	Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	
203	The former Primus, George Gleig, dies in Stirling, where he had been incumbent for forty-three years. He had been Co-Adjutor and then Bishop of Brechin for twenty-nine years.	Victoria	Victoria	1840	The Penny Post is introduced. First postage stamp is the Penny Black.	
204	A Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament which removes a restriction on any priest ordained by a Scottish bishop from officiating in English parish churches.	Victoria	Victoria	1840	First colonist settlement in New Zealand	
205		Victoria	Victoria	1841	Sir Robert Peel becomes Prime Minister	

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206	The Primus, James Walker, dies in Edinburgh, aged seventy. He has been Bishop of Edinburgh for eleven years and Primus for four.	Victoria	Victoria	1842	End of First Opium War. Britain gains Hong Kong	
207	His successor as Primus is William Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen since 1816 and son of the former Primus, John Skinner. The following year the Longacre congregation moved to a new church in King Street (which is now Saint Andrew's Cathedral).	Victoria	Victoria	1843	Launch of SS Great Britain the worlds first all metal ship.	
208	The unease in the Church of Scotland over who appoints ministers and the Church's relationship to the State leads to The Disruption in which 450 ministers and thousands of lay people leave the Church of Scotland to form the Free Church of Scotland. The various seceding groups proliferate to form more Presbyterian denominations.	Victoria	Victoria	1844	Railway building mania starts. 5,000 miles of track are built in Britain by 1846	
209		Victoria	Victoria	1845	Irish Potato Famine kills more than a million people. Many emigrate to America. Lasted until 1849	
210		Victoria	Victoria	1846	Repeal of the Corn Laws	2/11/1846 Episcopal School in Cowie opened
211		Victoria	Victoria	1846		John Hutchison (served for 11 years) replaced by Alexander Penrose Forbes as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
212	Also in 1847 Trinity College, Glenalmond, is another fruit of the Oxford Movement. It is founded by William Gladstone and James Robert Hope as a place where young men can be trained for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The school continues today as Glenalmond College.	Victoria	Victoria	1847		25/7/1847 Alexander Penrose Forbes (served for 1 year, elevated to Bishop of Brechin) replaced by Charles Thomas Erskine as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
213		Victoria	Victoria	1848	Major Chartist demonstration in London.	
214	The election of Alexander Penrose Forbes as Bishop of Brechin in 1847, at the age of thirty, gives added impetus to the emerging Oxford Movement in Scotland. The new bishop had come under its influence while a student at Oxford. Further up the Tay, Saint Ninian's Cathedral in Perth originates as a Mission Church in the Oxford Movement tradition in 1846 and work on the Cathedral begins soon afterwards. Its foundation stone is the first to be laid for a cathedral in Scotland since that at Fortrose Cathedral in the Diocese of Ross in the 14th century.	Victoria	Victoria	1848	Pre-Raphaelite movement begins	
215	The influence of the Oxford Movement continues and the College of the Holy Spirit is built by the Earl of Glasgow on the Isle of Cumbrae In 1876 the Collegiate Church becomes the Cathedral of the Isles, within the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles.	Victoria	Victoria	1849	Harrods store in London is opened	
216		Victoria	Victoria	1851	Great Exhibition takes place in Hyde Park. Its success is largely due to Prince Albert.	
217		Victoria	Victoria	1852	Death of the Duke of Wellington	
218		Victoria	Victoria	1853	Vaccination against smallpox made compulsory.	
219		Victoria	Victoria	1853	Victoria uses chloroform during the birth of Prince Leopold.	
220		Victoria	Victoria	1854	Crimean War fought by Britain and France against Russia. Until 1856.	
221		Victoria	Victoria	1854	Charge of the Light Brigade	
222		Victoria	Victoria	1854	10,000 die of cholera from contaminated water in London.	
223		Victoria	Victoria	1855		Charles Thomas Erskine (served for 8 years) replaced by James Hibbert Wanklyn as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
224		Victoria	Victoria	1856	The Victoria Cross is instituted for military bravery.	
225	The Primus, William Skinner dies, aged seventy-nine.	Victoria	Victoria	1856	David Livingstone discovers the Victoria Falls	
226	He is succeeded by Charles Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh since 1841 and the first Englishman to be elected as Primus.	Victoria	Victoria	1857	Indian Mutiny against British rule. Until 1858.	James Hibbert Wanklyn (served for 2 years) replaced by John Comper as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven

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227	5/8/1857 - The Bishop of Brechin, Alexander Penrose Forbes, delivers a Charge to his Diocesan Synod in which he stresses the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The other Bishops send a pastoral letter to the Church, to be read at each Diocesan Synod, disagreeing with Bishop Forbes. Formal proceedings in the Episcopal Synod lead to the censure and admonition of Bishop Forbes. A century later what he said would be the view of much, but not all, of the Episcopal Church.	Victoria	Victoria	1857		
228		Victoria	Victoria	1858	Isambard Kingdom Brunel launches The Great Eastern, the largest ship in the world and the first with a double iron hull.	
229		Victoria	Victoria	1858	First trans-Atlantic telegraph service	
230		Victoria	Victoria	1858	Stonehaven Journal - Thursday 11 March 1858	St James apparently supported their Bishop
231		Victoria	Victoria	1859	Publication of Charles Darwin's The Origin of the Species.	6/10/1859 - Synod of Coillege of Bishops rejects Forbes' view about the Eucharist
232		Victoria	Victoria	1861	Prince Albert dies of typhoid	5/11/1861 Rev Wanklyn died suddenly at Wakefield
233		Victoria	Victoria	1861	Civil War in America. Southern states unsuccessfully seek to involve Britain which has sufficient cotton from Egypt and India, but needs the Union North's grain. Lasted until 1865.	John Comper (served for 4 years) replaced by William Nevins as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
234	Charles Terrot resigns as Primus, aged seventy-four, after a stroke. He remains Bishop of Edinburgh, with a co-adjutor appointed.	Victoria	Victoria	1862		
235	He is succeeded as Primus by Robert Eden, aged fifty-eight. He has been Bishop of Moray and Ross since 1851.	Victoria	Victoria	1862		
236	A Sister from the Society of Saint Margaret comes to Aberdeen from the Mother House in East Grinstead to undertake parish work – the first member of a religious order to work within the Episcopal Church.	Victoria	Victoria	1862		
237		Victoria	Victoria	1863	The world's first underground railway is opened in London	
238	The Primus, Robert Eden, presides at a General Synod which agrees a complete revision of the Code of Canons. Lay Electors are allowed a role for the first time in choosing bishops, the formal beginning of lay involvement in the government of the Church.	Victoria	Victoria	1863	Edward, Prince of Wales, marries Alexandra of Denmark	Inventory - Gaelic Bible annotated His Grace McDonald, Bridge of Bruar. 13/10/1863 Published 1826; Printed 1857
239		Victoria	Victoria	1863	The Salvation Army is founded.	
240		Victoria	Victoria	1863	The Football Association is founded.	
241	With the removal of, effectively, the last piece of the penal laws, priests ordained by Scottish bishops can hold office within the Church of England.	Victoria	Victoria	1865	Slavery is ended in America with Northern Union victory in the American Civil War	William Nevins (served for 4 years) replaced by Robert Kilgour Thom as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven
242	The Diocese of Caithness is added to Moray and Ross and the Primus, Robert Eden, now becomes Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness.	Victoria	Victoria	1867	The Second Reform Bill doubles the franchise vote to two million.	
243	The ministry of Lay Reader is established in the Scottish Episcopal Church.	Victoria	Victoria	1867	Canada becomes the first independent dominion in the Empire.	
244	The foundation stone of Saint Andrew's Cathedral in Inverness is laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Longley – a public recognition of the Episcopal Church by the Church of England.	Victoria	Victoria	1867	Karl Marx publishes the first volume of Das Kapital	
245		Victoria	Victoria	1868	Gladstone becomes Prime Minister for the first time.	
246		Victoria	Victoria	1869	The Irish Church is disestablished.	
247		Victoria	Victoria	1870	First Education Act. Primary education becomes compulsory.	
248		Victoria	Victoria	1870	Death of Charles Dickens	
249		Victoria	Victoria	1871	Trade Unions are legalized	
250	The Irish Church Act (passed by the Westminster Parliament in 1869) comes into effect and the Church of Ireland is dis-established, that is separated from the State and the requirement that tithes be paid to it removed. Irish bishops cease to be members of the House of Lords.	Victoria	Victoria	1872	Secret voting is introduced for elections.	
251	The former Primus, Charles Terrot, dies aged eighty-two. He has been Bishop of Edinburgh for thirty-one years.	Victoria	Victoria	1872	Henry Stanley finds David Livingstone who had been missing in Africa.	

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252		Victoria	Victoria	1874	Disraeli becomes Prime Minister for the second time.	Robert Kilgour Thom (served for 9 years) replaced by Herbert Henry Flower as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven. He was also Dean of the Diocese.
253		Victoria	Victoria	1875	Suez Canal shares purchased for Britain.	
254	Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop of Brechin for twenty-eight years, dies aged fifty-eight. Although never chosen as Primus, he laid the foundations for the development of the Episcopal Church from the mid-19th century onwards. In Brechin diocese he oversaw the building of churches and schools and also played a role in many areas of life in and around Dundee.	Victoria	Victoria	1875	Thomas Moy demonstrates his Aerial Steamer the worlds first flying machine at Crystal Palace, London	21/7/1875 Foundation stone for St James' laid by Bp. Penrose
255	The Aberlour Orphanage is founded by Canon Charles Jupp in the Speyside village of Aberlour.	Victoria	Victoria	1876	Victoria becomes Empress of India.	
256	Further revision of the Code of Canons takes place at a General Synod in Edinburgh. Among the provisions is the establishing of The Representative Church Council, giving laity a voice, along with bishops and clergy, in the governance of the church's finances and administration. It remains the Church's administrative body until the creation of the present General Synod structure in 1982. There are forty-seven Canons in the 1876 Code.	Victoria	Victoria	1876	Scots Alexander Graham Bell demonstrates the telephone	
257		Victoria	Victoria	1877		Nave dedicated 1st October 1877
258		Victoria	Victoria	1878	Second Afghan War. British defend the Kyber Pass.	
259	Pope Leo XIII restores the Scottish hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. Bishops are appointed to cover some of the ancient dioceses (with new dioceses of Motherwell and Paisley being added in 1948). During the years of persecution a hidden network of priests had ministered in Scotland but only in a few areas, such as the Western Isles and some Highland glens, were Roman Catholics a significant percentage of the population. This changed with 19th century immigration from Ireland into the west of Scotland and this, together with freedom from persecution and growing confidence,	Victoria	Victoria	1878	William Booths Christian movement adopts the name The Salvation Army	
260		Victoria	Victoria	1879	Tay Bridge disaster	08/9/1879 - Old Episcopal Chapel in High Street put up for sale - bought by Mr Francis Porter, a baker in the High Street
261		Victoria	Victoria	1879	Zulu war, British troops massacred at Isandlwana and Rorkes Drift	
262		Victoria	Victoria	1880	Gladstone succeeds Disraeli as Prime Minister	((St Paul's Loch Street organ re-building))
263	In a reaction against the Oxford Movement some congregations leave the Episcopal Church, objecting to a change in the Canons which seeks to prevent non-liturgical services. They describe themselves as "English Episcopal Chapels". Eventually the number of congregations, including several private chapels, is twenty-four. They regard themselves as under the authority of the Church of England, although the Church of England does not so regard them. All their clergy have been ordained by English, Welsh or Irish bishops. Samuel Gobat, Bishop in Jerusalem, and Edmund Beckles, retired Bishop of Sierra Leone, oversee the English Episcopal Chapels at different times. In the late 19th and 20th century these congregations gradually re-enter the Episcopal Church, the last to do so being Saint Silas', Glasgow, in 1986.	Victoria	Victoria	1880	First conflict with Boers in South Africa until 1881.	12/10/1880: Big wedding, with Alex Cormack on harmonium. Bp Jermyn and HH Flower officiated.
264	The increasingly frail Robert Eden resigns after twenty-four years as Primus. He becomes priest of the Chapel of the Holy Spirit (now Saint Michael and All Angels) in Inverness, a church founded in 1877 to minister to the poor of the town. Bishop Eden dies within a few months.	Victoria	Victoria	1881		Herbert Henry Flower (served for 7 years) replaced by George Grub as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven.
265		Victoria	Victoria	1881		7/10/1881 - Organ ordered

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266		Victoria	Victoria	1882		Organ installed in nave; John Wardle appointed organist and choirmaster
267		Victoria	Victoria	1883	British occupy Egypt	
268		Victoria	Victoria	1884	Third Reform Act all adult males given the vote.	
269		Victoria	Victoria	1884	Greenwich Meridian and Mean Time adopted	
270		Victoria	Victoria	1884		Annette Maria Baird, to whom the reredos is dedicated. died on May 21st 1884
271		Victoria	Victoria	1885		21/12/1885 - Chancel, sanctuary, reredos etc opened by Bishop Jermyn - organ already in new organ loft
272		Victoria	Victoria	1886	First Irish Home Rule Bill fails to pass House of Commons. Gladstone resigns as Prime Minister.	
273	The new Primus is Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, Bishop of Brechin since 1876 and previously Bishop of Colombo.	Victoria	Victoria	1887	Victoria celebrates her Golden Jubilee. She has ruled for 50 years.	
274	Bishop Jermyn has a history of over-working. During his twenty-seven years as Bishop of Brechin the first twenty he builds on the foundations laid by his predecessor in Brechin, Alexander Penrose Forbes - new churches open and the number of communicants almost doubles.	Victoria	Victoria	1887	Independent Labour Party is founded.	
275	The bishops of the Anglican Communion at the Lambeth Conference (in a document known as The Lambeth Quadilateral define four areas deemed essential for a united church - the Bible as the ultimate standard of faith; the Apostle's and Nicene Creeds as statements of faith; the sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist; and the historic Episcopate.	Victoria	Victoria	1890		George Grub (served for 9 years) replaced by William Leslie Christie as Episcopal Incumbent in Stonehaven. He was also Dean of the Diocese.
276		Victoria	Victoria	1891	Free schooling is introduced. 11 years later school attendance becomes compulsory for all children.	Title changed from Incumbent to Rector about this time.
277	At a General Synod there are further changes to the Code of Canons. "Rector" replaces "Incumbent" as the ordinary title of a priest in charge of a congregation and it is agreed that the Representative Church Council will not deal with questions of doctrine, worship or discipline, these being the concern of the newly named Provincial Synod. A proposal that the Primus becomes Archbishop is rejected (although the Primus will now be styled "The Most Reverend").	Victoria	Victoria	1893	Second Irish Home Rule Bill fails to pass the House of Lords.	Inventory - Holy Bible - gifted from the Rector - 1895
278	The Theological College moves to Coates Hall in Edinburgh (it remains until a dispersed Institute replaces it in 1994).	Victoria	Victoria	1897	Victoria celebrates her Diamond Jubilee.	
279	The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, Alexander Chinnery-Haldane, founds Saint Columba's House, on the Isle of Iona, as a centre of Prayer, Study and Eucharist (the house, now known as Bishop's House, continues this role as a residential retreat centre)	Victoria	Victoria	1897	Marconi demonstrates wireless transmission across the Bristol Channel	
280	Pope Leo XIII in the Papal Bull Apostolicae Curae declares Anglican Orders to be null and void.	Victoria	Victoria	1899	Boer War in South Africa. Siege of Mafeking. Until 1902	Inventory - Holy Bible - presented to Mr. & Mrs. Henderson by Mr., Mrs and Miss Whiteside – 25th January 1899, Dundee
281		Victoria	Victoria	1900	Labour party founded	
282	The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland and many of the Free Church of Scotland congregations unite to form the United Free Church of Scotland.	Victoria	Victoria	1901	Queen Victoria dies, aged 81.	
283	Queen Victoria dies and is succeeded by her son, Edward VII.	Victoria	Victoria	1901		
284	The Primus, Hugh Jermyn, resigns after fifteen years as Primus (he has been in ill-health for five years). He continues as Bishop of Brechin until his death in 1903.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1901	Edward VII becomes King on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria.	
285	The new Primus is James Kelly, who is sixty-nine and has been Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness since 1886. He had previously been Co-Adjutor Bishop of the diocese for a year and Bishop of Newfoundland in Canada from 1876-77, acting as co-adjutor bishop for the previous nine years).	Edward VII	Edward VII	1901	Australia is granted dominion status.	