

OVERALL TIMELINE

	Episcopal Event	Scots King	English King	Year	English Event	Stonehaven event
286		Edward VII	Edward VII	1902	Arthur Balfour becomes Prime Minister.	
287		Edward VII	Edward VII	1902	First trans-Atlantic radio transmission	
288		Edward VII	Edward VII	1902	Edward VII institutes the Order of Merit.	
289		Edward VII	Edward VII	1902	Empire Day is celebrated for the first time.	
290		Edward VII	Edward VII	1902	Rudyard Kipling's Just So Stories published.	
291		Edward VII	Edward VII	1903	Wilbur and Orville Wright of the US make the first manned and controlled aircraft flight.	
292		Edward VII	Edward VII	1903	The Women's Social and Political Union, demanding votes for women, is founded by Emmeline Pankhurst.	
293		Edward VII	Edward VII	1904	Britain and France sign the Entente Cordiale, settling outstanding territorial disputes.	
294		Edward VII	Edward VII	1904	Sigmund Freud publishes Psychopathology of Everyday Life.	
295	James Kelly resigns as Primus and three months later as Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness. His successor as Primus is George Howard Wilkinson, who is seventy-one. He has been Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane since 1893, and was previously Bishop of Truro from 1883 to 1891.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1904	Peter Pan by J. M. Barrie is published.	
296	In 1891 Bishop Wilkinson resigned on suffering a breakdown in health. His health recovered within two years and he was elected Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane – the first (and so far only) English diocesan bishop to become a Scottish bishop.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1905	Motor buses are first used in London.	Dedication of Bapitistry
297	The Provincial Synod agrees to the creation of a Consultative Council on Church Legislation, which gives laity a foothold in the Synod's decision making.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1906	Construction of HMS Dreadnought	
298		Edward VII	Edward VII	1907	Edward VII visits his cousin Tzar Nicholas II of Russia	
299	The former Primus, James Butler Knill Kelly, dies in Inverness, aged seventy-two.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1907	Taxi-cabs are legally recognized in Britain for the first time.	
300	The Primus, George Howard Wilkinson, collapses and dies soon after making a speech in the Representative Church Council Office in Edinburgh. He is seventy-four and has been Primus for three years.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1907	Baden-Powell takes the first ever group of boy scouts on holiday to Brownsea island, Dorset.	
301		Edward VII	Edward VII	1907	Parliament rejects Channel Tunnel scheme.	
302		Edward VII	Edward VII	1907	New Zealand is granted dominion status.	
303		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	Production of Ford motor cars begins.	
304	The new Primus is Walter John Forbes Robberds, aged forty-six and Bishop of Brechin since 1904. He is the first Scot to be elected Primus since William Skinner sixty-seven years earlier.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	Publication of The Wind in the Willows by Kenneth Grahame	
305		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	The fourth Olympic Games are held in London.	
306		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	Herbert Henry Asquith becomes Prime Minister.	
307		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	The Triple Entente is signed between Russia, France, and Britain.	
308		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	The Children's Act establishes separate juvenile courts to try children.	
309		Edward VII	Edward VII	1908	Old Age Pensions established in Britain for all over 70 years old with an income of less than ten shillings per week.	
310		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	The People's Budget is introduced by Lloyd George	
311		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	The Women's Suffrage movement becomes more militant in their fight for votes for women.	
312		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	Introduction of Labour Exchanges	
313		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	French airman, Louis Blériot, makes the first cross-Channel flight from Calais to Dover.	
314		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	First rugby match to be played Twickenham takes place.	
315		Edward VII	Edward VII	1909	First Boy Scout Rally is held at Crystal Palace, London.	

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316		Edward VII	Edward VII	1910	Constitutional Crisis is caused by the House of Commons' attempt to curb the power of the House of Lords.	
317		Edward VII	Edward VII	1910	Edward VII dies and is succeeded by his son, George V.	
318	The World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh paves the way for the formation of the World Council of Churches many years later.	Edward VII	Edward VII	1911		
319	The Primus, Walter Robberds, presides over the Provincial Synod which approves The Scottish Book of Common Prayer (it is in essence the 1662 Prayer Book with the addition of the Scottish Communion Office). The number of Canons in the 1911 Code increases to fifty-three.	George V	George V	1914		
320	Aberdeen and Orkney becomes the final Scottish diocese to have a cathedral - Saint Andrew's Church in King Street receives cathedral status at a service on February 25th.	George V	George V	1914		
321	The Million Shilling Fund enables the building of six new Episcopal churches in, or close to, Glasgow.	George V	George V	1916		
322		George V	George V	1917		Silver wafer box with lid. Glasgow. 1917.
323	The Scottish Churches' Council is established in 1925 with representatives of the Episcopal Church, Church of Scotland, United Free Church, Congregational Church, Baptist Church and United Secession Church. The original intention is that it be an instrument in situations where concerted action is necessary. In	George V	George V	1920		
324	The Primus, Walter Robberds, confirms Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at Saint John's, Forfar. Seven years later Lady Elizabeth marries the Duke of York, the future King George VI.	George V	George V	1921		
325	The Westminster Parliament passes the Church of Scotland Act 1921, which confirms the independence of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in spiritual matters. The Act is followed by the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act in 1925, which prepares the way for the union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland in 1929	George V	George V	1925		
326	The Home Mission Appeal produces ten new Episcopal churches in the Dioceses of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Brechin and St Andrews.	George V	George V	1929		
327	The Primus, Walter Robberds, presides at the Provincial Synod which approves four years of work on revision of the Code of Canons and also gives approval to the complete Scottish Prayer Book (which is still in use). Among three new Canons is one recognising the Order of Deaconess, although making it clear that a Deaconess is not to be considered in Holy Orders.	George V	George V	1931		William Leslie Christie (served for 41 years) replaced by John Symon as Episcopal Rector in Stonehaven. He was also Dean of the Diocese.
328	Conversations with the Old Catholics in Europe lead to inter-communion with the Old Catholic Churches in communion with the Metropolitan See of Utrecht, although formal approval waits until the next Provincial Synod meetings in 1951 and 1952.	George V	George V	1932		
329		George V	George V	1934		Inventory - Silver cross, marked F Osbourne & Co London with presentation plate "To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of the faithful ministry of William Leslie Christie, Rector of St James's, Stonehaven 1890 -1931 and Dean of the Diocese of Brechin 1917-1931 This Cross with candlesticks and vases given by members of the congregation was dedicated by the Most Revd. W J F Robberds, Bishop of Brechin, Primus on 23rd September 1934". On sideboard in Sacristy. In regular use.
330	The Primus, Walter Robberds, resigns through ill-health and moves to Tunbridge Wells for ten years of retirement, mostly as an invalid.	George V	George V	1935	- The Scottish National Party is formed as a result of a merger between the National Party of Scotland and the Scottish Party.	

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331	The new Primus is the seventy-seven year old Arthur Maclean, Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness since 1904. He was appointed Principal of Edinburgh Theological College in 1903. Within a year he was elected Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness. The 1929 Prayer Book owes much to his skill and scholarship. He was also the author of numerous books and articles, mostly concerned with the Eastern Churches or Liturgy	George V	George V	1936		
332		George V	George V	1937	George V dies and is succeeded by his son, Edward VIII, who abdicates eleven months later to be succeeded by his younger brother, George VI.	
333	The establishment of a World Council of Churches is agreed but its official inauguration, delayed by the Second World War, does not happen until 1948.	George VI	George VI	1938		John Symon (served for 7 years) replaced by John Noel Lyth as Episcopal Rector in Stonehaven.
334	The British Council of Churches is formed.	George VI	George VI	1943		
335	The Primus, Arthur Maclean, resigns aged eighty-five and dies within three weeks. He became Primus after more than thirty years as a distinguished bishop and in his last years has to contend with deafness and the increasing frailties of age.	George VI	George VI	1943		John Noel Lyth (served for 5 years) replaced by Robert Jefferson as Episcopal Rector in Stonehaven.
336	His successor as Primus is Logie Danson, who is aged sixty-three and has been Bishop of Edinburgh since 1939. In 1938 he became Provost of Saint Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and Assistant Bishop in Edinburgh Diocese. A year later he was elected as Bishop of Edinburgh.	George VI	George VI	1944		
337	The former Primus, Walter John Forbes Robberds, dies in Tunbridge Wells, aged eighty-one.	George VI	George VI	1944		
338	The Home Mission Crusade results in five new Episcopal churches in the dioceses of Glasgow and Edinburgh.	George VI	George VI	1944		
339	The first women priests in the Anglican Communion are ordained, in part because of war-time necessity, in the Diocese of Hong Kong and Macao.	George VI	George VI	1945		
340	Logie Danson resigns as Primus in May and as Bishop of Edinburgh in August, dying the following month aged sixty-six.	George VI	George VI	1946		
341	His successor as Primus is John How, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway since 1938. He was fifty-six when elected Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway and sixty-two when he becomes Primus.	George VI	George VI	1949		Robert Jefferson (served for 6 years) replaced by Ernest Hayes as Episcopal Rector in Stonehaven. He became Dean
342	The Provincial Synod meets in Edinburgh and makes a number of small amendments to the 1929 Code of Canons.	George VI	George VI	1952	George VI dies and his succeeded by his daughter, Elizabeth.	
343	John How resigns as Primus in March and as Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in April. He becomes priest of two rural parishes in Somerset before finally retiring to Hove in 1955.	George VI	George VI	1952		
344	John How's successor as Primus is Thomas Hannay, aged fifty-five, and Bishop of Argyll and the Isles since 1942.	George VI	George VI	1952		
345	The Scottish bishops say they have no objection to ordaining men in full-time work as non-stipendiary deacons and priests - but the "Regulations" needed to enable this take a further twenty-one years to appear.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1959		
346	The Representative Church Council approves a suggestion by Provost Paddy Shannon of Saint Andrew's Cathedral, Aberdeen, that the Church should have an badge of the seven dioceses. The design is still used today and makes each Episcopal Church easily recognisable, identical sign outside each church building. The following year the Lord Lyon grants Arms to the Church and a design is agreed.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1960		
347	The Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, makes a private visit to the Vatican and meets with Pope John XXIII.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1960		

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348	The Primus, Thomas Hannay, presides over the Provincial Synod which decides that members of the laity should have a place in the Synod – replacing the Consultative Council on Church Legislation established in 1905.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1961		
349	The former Primus, John How, dies in Hove, Sussex, aged seventy-nine.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1962		
350	Thomas Hannay, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles since 1942, retires after ten years as Primus.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1962		
351	The new Primus is Francis Hamilton Moncrieff, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway since 1952.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1963		
352	The Provincial Synod agrees a Canon which permits a cleric of any Trinitarian church to assist at a wedding, funeral or memorial service in the Episcopal Church. In 1966 this is extended to “a service or occasion of an ecumenical nature”. Lay Episcopalians are also now permitted to assist the priest in the administration of Holy Communion.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1964		
353	Michael Ramsey is the first post-Reformation Archbishop of Canterbury to make an official visit to the Vatican and meets with Pope Paul VI.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1965		
354	The Livingston Ecumenical Experiment begins – the Church of Scotland, the Congregational Church and the Episcopal Church (later joined by the Methodist Church) jointly minister to the new town of Livingston.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1967		
355	Multi-Lateral Conversations on Unity begin. They involve the Church of Scotland, the Episcopal, Congregational, United Reform, Methodist and United Free Churches and continue for over thirty years. In 2008 the Episcopal, Methodist and United Reform Churches sign a Covenant Relationship with a commitment to working together more closely.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1967		
356	The former Primus, Thomas Hannay, who returned to the Community of the Resurrection on his retirement in 1962, dies at Mirfield in Yorkshire. He is eighty-three and in the forty-second year of his profession as a monk.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1969		
357	The Grey Book Liturgies are published. They are revisions of the Communion Office of the 1929 Prayer Book.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1970		
358	1970 The Episcopal Church is involved in four separate sets of discussions with the Church of Scotland (the first two also involved the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of England) but no agreement on union is achieved. In 1970 a proposal that the Episcopal Church become a Synod within a (united) Church of Scotland is not taken further.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1970		
359	The Roman Catholic Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, Gordon Joseph Gray, is appointed a Cardinal, the first post-Reformation Cardinal to be resident in Scotland.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1970		
360	The Provincial Synod appoints a Diocesan Boundaries Committee. Its interim recommendations (some years later) include the creation of a Diocese of Central Scotland by merging the Dioceses of Edinburgh, St Andrews and Dunblane; the abolition of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles, with some congregations being added to Glasgow and others to Moray; and the linking of the Dioceses of Brechin and Dunkeld, with some of the northern congregations of Brechin being added to Aberdeen. The Episcopal Synod decides not to proceed with the recommendations (although Cove and Torry are transferred from Brechin Diocese to Aberdeen and Stirling from Edinburgh Diocese to St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane).	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1971		
361	The Anglican Consultative Council declares that there is no theological objection to women being ordained as priests and that it will take no action against any Province of the Church which chooses this course.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1972		

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362	The increase in the frequency of meetings of the Provincial Synod and its subsequent greater amount of legislation requires a new edition of the Code of Canons.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1972		
363	One of the changes is recognition that the Primus, although not holding primacy, is able to act as other Primates do in his dealings with them. Amendments of are made to Canon IV "On the Election of Bishops", a process which continues and occupies the Provincial Synod and its successor (in 1982) the General Synod a surprising number of times.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1972		
364	Lay Readership is opened to both men and women but co-adjutor bishops (who ensured Episcopal succession in difficult days) and catechists (who ministered to scattered congregations in the absence of a priest) disappear from the Canons.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1972		
365	The Methodist Church agrees to a proposal for a union with the Church of England but the initiative fails to gain a sufficient majority in the Church of England's General Synod. The Congregational Church and the Presbyterian Church of England, however, unite and become the United Reformed Church.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1973		
366	The "Regulations" for non-stipendiary ministry in the Episcopal Church are produced and the first ordinations take place.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1974		
367	A long campaign for women's ordination culminates in the irregular ordination of women priests in the United States. The American Church authorises women's priestly ministry two years later.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1974		
368	Francis Moncrieff retires as Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway and Primus. He has been Bishop since 1952 and Primus since 1962.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1974		
369	His successor is Richard Knyvet Wimbush. He is sixty-four and has been Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, since 1963.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1974		
370	Thomas Winning becomes the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1974		
371	The Scottish Episcopal Church establishes a Policy Committee to look at, among other things, structures for the governance of the Church. It reports in 1978, recommending that a General Synod replace the Provincial Synod and Representative Church Council. The recommendation is accepted in 1980 and the first General Synod held in 1982.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1975		Ernest Hayes (served for 25 years) replaced by Michael Paternoster as Episcopal Rector in Stonehaven. He became a Canon of the Diocese.
372	The Experimental Liturgy - The Orange Book - is published, the first "modern" language Communion Office.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1977		
373	Richard Wimbush retires as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles and Primus. He has been Bishop since 1963 and Primus since 1974.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1977		
374	The new Primus is Alastair Iain Macdonald Haggart, Bishop of Edinburgh since 1975.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1979	A Scottish referendum results in 51.6% support for the proposal for a Scottish Assembly. However, the number voting in favour falls just short of 40% of the total electorate - a condition stipulated in The Scotland Act 1978.	
375	The Provincial Synod removes subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion (agreed at the Convocation of Laurencekirk in 1804) as mandatory for ordinands in Scotland.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1980		
376	The Provincial Synod agrees that those who have been divorced may re-marry in church, subject to the approval of the diocesan bishop.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1981		
377	The ordination of women as deacons is agreed by the clergy and laity of the Provincial Synod, but not in the House of Bishops, and therefore cannot proceed.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1982		
378	The General Synod replaces the Provincial Synod and the Representative Church Council. Similar changes take place in each diocese with the present day form of Diocesan Synod being created.	Elizabeth II	Elizabeth II	1982		