



# THE PIERRE CHASTAIN FAMILY ASSOCIATION

## Huguenot Timeline

1601-1650

Date	Event
1603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pierre du Gua, sieur de Monts, a Huguenot, was granted royal permission to possess and settle North America from the 40th to 46th degree North Latitude for 10 years. (Acadia, later Nova Scotia).</li><li>• Death of Elizabeth I of England and accession of James I.</li></ul>
1605-1613	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Several French refugee merchants had settled in Dublin and Waterford in Ireland.</li></ul>
1607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jamestown, VA, English colony established.</li></ul>
1607 Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trade privileges for de Monts withdrawn by king and Port Royal abandoned.</li></ul>
1608 Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Samuel de Champlain landed at what is now Quebec City and established trading post. Religious liberty was unrestricted and trade prospered.</li></ul>
1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Group of Flemish Huguenots settled in Canongate, Scotland. Disrupted succession to the duchy of Cleves.</li></ul>
By 1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French Huguenots established manufacture of cloth in north and west of England in Worcester, Evesham, Droitwich, Kiddeminster, Stroud and Glastonbury and in east at Colchester, Hereford and Stamford. Colchester had 1,300 Walloon citizens by 1609. In the north of England, Huguenot establishments made coatings at Manchester, Bolton and Halifax and cloth caps and woollen stockings at Kendal.</li></ul>
1610 May 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• King Henry IV of France killed by assassin; accession of Louis XIII.</li><li>• Duke de Rohan becomes leader of the Huguenots.</li><li>• Alliance with Evangelical Union of Swabisch.</li><li>• De Monts surrendered his colonization rights in North America which were purchased by Antoinette de Pons, a lady of honor to the queen and an intense devotee of Church of Rome and supporter of Society of Jesus (Jesuits).</li></ul>
1613	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By this time Jesuits controlled religion in Acadia and restricted Protestants.</li></ul>
1614	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jean Dankerts (Jean Verassen) was first white man born on Manhattan island.</li></ul>
1616	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treaty of Loudon.</li></ul>
1618	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cardinal Richelieu publishes "Principal Points of Faith of the Catholic Church."</li></ul>
1619	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sir William Sandys reports on "our Frenchmen" in the Virginia colony.</li><li>• Huguenot Church of Bearn rejects Decree of Restitution.</li><li>• La Rochelle supports Bearnaise resistance to Louis XIII.</li></ul>
1620	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sieges of Montauban and Montpellier.</li><li>• Death of duke of Luynes.</li><li>• Defection of Sully, La Force and Chatillion to the Catholics.</li></ul>
1621	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jesse de Forest's request to settle in English colonies turned down by Sir Dudley Carleton. Instead they were directed to NY.</li></ul>

1621 Sept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English under King James I, laid claim to much of Canada east of St. Croix River and south of St. Lawrence, including much of Acadia (Nova Scotia).</li> </ul>
1621 to 1627	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious toleration still existed in Quebec and area and Huguenot merchants prospered.</li> </ul>
1622	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archbishop Laud attempts to compel refugees to conform to Anglican liturgy.</li> <li>Siege of Montpellier abandoned and peace signed.</li> </ul>
1623 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sailing ship New Nederlandt sailed with 30 families from Texel River, Holland, for New Amsterdam. Four Huguenot families left New Amsterdam and settled near "Trenton Falls" on the Delaware River in Delaware, but returned to New Amsterdam because of Indian attacks. Other later early settlements were destroyed by Indians.</li> </ul>
1624	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Richelieu given seat on Royal Council and appointed chief minister to Louis XIII.</li> <li>Barred by the government from settling in New France, Huguenots led by Jessé de Forest, sailed to North America in 1624 and settled instead in the Dutch colony of New Netherland (later incorporated into New York and New Jersey); as well as Great Britain's colonies, including Nova Scotia. A number of New Amsterdam's families were of Huguenot origin, often having emigrated as refugees to the Netherlands in the previous century. In 1628 the Huguenots established a congregation as L'Église française à la Nouvelle-Amsterdam (the French church in New Amsterdam). This parish continues today as L'Eglise du Saint-Esprit, part of the Episcopal (Anglican) communion, and welcomes Francophone New Yorkers from all over the world. Upon their arrival in New Amsterdam, Huguenots were offered land directly across from Manhattan on Long Island for a permanent settlement and chose the harbour at the end of Newtown Creek, becoming the first Europeans to live in Brooklyn, then known as Boschwitz, in the neighbourhood now known as Bushwick. — <a href="#">View Photo of the Walloon Monument in Battery Park, Manhattan, New York City erected in 1994</a></li> </ul>
1625	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huguenot settlers established along the James River in VA.</li> </ul>
1625-1686	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huguenots sought refuge in French colonies in Lesser Antilles of Caribbean -- St. Christopher, Guadeloupe, Martinique.</li> </ul>
1626	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jesuits joined Franciscans in Quebec and religious turmoil began as privileges were withdrawn for Huguenots. Trade declined.</li> <li>Cardinal Richelieu was rising to power in France as he moved to reduce the political power of Huguenots.</li> <li>Siege of La Rochelle begins.</li> <li>Manhattan Island bought from Indians by Peter Minuet, a Huguenot.</li> <li>Permanent settlement established at Salem, MA, included Huguenots.</li> </ul>
1627	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King Charles I of England declared himself a friend of French Huguenots.</li> </ul>
By 1628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were 300 inhabitants of New Amsterdam, mostly Huguenots. First Huguenot Church established on Manhattan Island.</li> </ul>
1628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English fleet sent to relieve Huguenots at La Rochelle, which had been under blockade by French troops under Louis XIII. Relief failed and La Rochelle fell to French troops on Oct. 8, 1628.</li> <li>Acadia (Nova Scotia) fell to English.</li> </ul>

1629	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huguenots in England ask for permission from King Charles I to settle in Carolinas and set sail in 1630, but were landed in VA.</li> <li>• Massachusetts Bay Company charter granted.</li> </ul>
1629 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some 50 settlers left England to establish, Charlestown, MA.</li> <li>• Sir Robert Heath's Carolina charter granted.</li> <li>• Baltimore decides to settle on the Chesapeake.</li> <li>• Peace of Alais ends civil war in France and Huguenots cease to exist as a political force.</li> </ul>
1629 June 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French King Charles I, granted to Baron de Sauce permission to establish a colony on the lower James River in VA.</li> </ul>
1629 July 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quebec surrendered to English forces after the English war with France was officially over.</li> </ul>
1630 Sept. 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First ship of de Sauce's French emigrants arrived at Southampton Hundred on the James River, but the colony did not prosper and they believed to have dispersed.</li> </ul>
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English returned Quebec to France with Emery de Caen, son of Gullaume, sieur de la Mothe, as governor.</li> <li>• Lord Baltimore's Maryland charter granted.</li> <li>• Louis XIII bans all Huguenots from Canada.</li> </ul>
1633 May 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Champlain again appointed governor of French Canada and returned Jesuits to religious power. From this time, Canada was formerly closed to Protestant colonists. While some Huguenot traders were allowed to remain, permanent residency was granted to none but Frenchmen of the Roman Catholic faith, marking the beginning of a steady decline of the economy with some Huguenots escaping to Nova Scotia and the British colonies. Huguenot merchants in France continued to trade with those remaining in Quebec.</li> </ul>
1633	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archbishop Laud appointed to head commission for regulating colonies.</li> </ul>
By 1634	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some 20 villages established in Boston, MA, area, including Charlestown, Newton, Watertown, Roxbury and Dorchester.</li> </ul>
1642	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of Richelieu.</li> </ul>
1643	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of Louis XIII; accession of Louis XIV. Louis XIV guarantees Edict of Nantes. Mazarin prevents clamour for revocation.</li> </ul>
1647	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch establish refreshment station at Table Bay.</li> </ul>
1648	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outbreak of Fronde in France.</li> <li>• Treaty of Westphalia.</li> </ul>
1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jan van Riebeck established permanent settlement at Table Bay.</li> </ul>

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In 1624 the Walloons arrived in New Netherlands, now New York and New Jersey. Monument erected in 1994.

### Manakintown Huguenots

On April 19, 1700 the *Mary and Ann* set sail for the Americas, arriving at the James River on July 23. They continued up the James River and founded a new town in Virginia called Manakintown.

Among the passengers were **Pierre Chastain**, his wife, **Susanne Renaud Chastain**, and their five children, **Jean Adam**, **Marie Susanne**, **Jeanne Francoise**, **Pierre Samuel**, and one-year-old **Susanne**.

The timing and location were not good. Arriving at the end of the summer meant the Huguenot settlers would not be able to grow crops for the winter. In fact, the next possible harvest would be more than a year away.

Though many died that first year, things improved, and Manakintown became an important Huguenot settlement.



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