



Huguenot Timeline

1651-1700

Date	Event
1651 Feb. 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acadia (Nova Scotia) again surrendered to English.
1652	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even before the large-scale arrival of the Huguenots at the Cape of Good Hope in the 17th century, a small number of individual Huguenot refugees settled there. They included Francois Villion, later known as Viljoen, and the Du Toit brothers. In fact, the first Huguenot to arrive at the Cape of Good Hope was Maria de la Quellerie, the wife of governor Jan van Riebeeck, who started the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 on behalf of the Dutch East India Company; however, she and her husband left for Batavia after ten years. After a commissioner was sent out from the Cape Colony in 1685 to attract more settlers, a more dedicated group of immigrants began to arrive. A larger number of French refugees began to arrive in the Cape after leaving their country as a result of the Edict of Fontainebleau (1685), which revoked the Edict of Nantes (1598) that had granted religious toleration to Protestants. — View Photo of The Huguenot Monument of Franschoek, Western Cape, South Africa built in 1945
1654	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning of Huguenot emigration on a large scale to North America.
1658	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Harlem founded.
1659	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of the Pyrenees. • April 9 Pierre Chastain born. He is the son of Estienne Rene Chstain and Jeanne Marie Laurent.
1659 & 1671	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia passed acts allowing for naturalization of non- British in the colony.
1660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of Charles II to English throne.
1661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Cardinal Mazarin. Beginning of serious persecution of Huguenots and infringement of Edict of Nantes. — View Painting of Expulsion from La Rochelle
From 1661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of proclamations seriously restricted terms of Edict of Nantes. Protestant schools and churches were abolished and "dragonnades" began, billeting French troops in Huguenot homes to spy upon the inhabitants. Escaping Huguenots were welcomed in many countries of Europe -- England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden. At one time, more French resided in Berlin than Germans.
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Touton's colony in Massachusetts founded.
1663	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carolinas Grant from King Charles II of England to eight proprietors.
1664 Sept. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Netherland became an English colony and name changed to New York.
1665	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Dutch church registers in South Africa.

1670	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three ships arrived in Carolinas carrying settlers from London, mostly Huguenots.
1677	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huguenots purchased land on which New Platz, NY, established.
1678	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace of Nijmegen. • Attacks on Huguenots across France.
1680 April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of 45 Huguenots arrived in Charleston in April 1680, having been sent to the colony by the English King Charles II to work as artisans, and began holding sporadic services the following year. The Reverend Phillip Trouillard is believed to have conducted the first service. In 1687, Elias Prioleau became the church's first regular pastor. Prioleau had been pastor of a church in the French town of Pons before his church was torn down in 1685. Prioleau remained pastor of the Charleston Huguenot Church until his death in 1699.
1680 Apr. 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ship "<i>Richmond</i>" arrives from England at Charles Town, SC, with 75 French Protestants.
1681	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Penn Jr. receives grant of Pennsylvania England's King Charles II. • Collections made in England for needy French refugees. • Founding of the first Huguenot Church, located at the site of the present church, was blown up by city authorities in an effort to stop a spreading fire. It was replaced by a simple brick church in 1800. This building was torn down in 1844 to make way for the present church, which was completed the following year. This third church sustained damage during the Civil War and the Charleston Earthquake of 1886, and was restored with funds from Huguenot descendant Charles Lanier of New York. The church is surrounded by a graveyard where many Huguenots are buried. — View Photo of the Huguenot Church
1682	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pierre Daile sent to minister to American Huguenots.
1682 Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penn made Philadelphia the capital of the Province of Pennsylvania.
1683	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dragonnades organized to harass Huguenots in France.
About 1685	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 1685, Huguenot refugees found a safe haven in the Lutheran and Reformed states in Germany and Scandinavia. Nearly 50,000 Huguenots established themselves in Germany, 20,000 of whom were welcomed in Brandenburg-Prussia, where they were granted special privileges (Edict of Potsdam) and churches in which to worship (such as the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Angermünde) by Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia. — View Relief (1885) by Johannes Boese: <i>The great Prince-electors of Brandenburg-Prussia welcomes arriving Huguenots</i>
1685 Apr. 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel was the first of the German princes to offer asylum to the Huguenots from France.

1685 Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by King Louis XIV. • Many more Canadian Huguenots escaped to New England, from where they continued to trade with Canada. • After Revocation, some 80,000 French manufacturers and workmen fled to the British Isles, bring such industries as paper making, silk makers, tanners, furniture making, silver smithing. England became an exporter, rather than an importer of such items as velvets, satins, silks, taffetas, laces, gloves, buttons, serge cloth, beaver and felt hats, linen, ironware, cutlery, feathers, fans, girdles, pins, needles, combs, soap, vinegar and many more items manufactured by the new Huguenot citizens. But life in another country was not without its problems, not only of language but also when the hard-working, frugal Huguenots came into competition with the citizens.
1686 Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group of French Huguenots established Frenchtown, RI, 10 miles inland from Narragansett Bay. By 1691, their neighbors had driven all but two families from the town.
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huguenot Relief Committee in London aided 600 Huguenots in their move to VA. • Huguenots granted permission for Huguenot church in Boston on Nov. 24, 1687. Was completed in 1716. It later became an Anglican Church and later a Roman Catholic Church and the site now is occupied by a Boston bank. • Huguenots had built their church in Charlestown, SC.
1688	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The Huguenot cross was designed and first manufactured by a certain <i>Mystre of Nimes</i> in 1688. It has as its predecessor the badge of the Hospitaler <i>Knights of St John</i> of Jerusalem also known as the <i>Knights of Malta</i>, a religious and Crusader order founded in Jerusalem in the 7th century AD. In 1308 they occupied the island of Rhodes after the collapse of the Crusader states, and in 1530 formed the order of the <i>Knights of Malta</i> after Rhodes was surrendered to the Ottoman Turks. They lived for 4 centuries on the island of Malta, hence the name Maltese Cross for the central part. (The Maltese Cross is generally associated with fire and is the symbol of protection of fire fighters in many countries)." <p>"Other predecessors of the Huguenot Cross include the so-called <i>Languedoc Cross</i>, and the order decoration of the <i>Order of the Holy Spirit</i> which Henry III established on December 31st, 1578."</p> <p>— View Images of the Huguenot Cross</p>
1690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Huguenots from VA established permanent settlement on the Pamlico River in NC.
1692	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Penn Jr. was given land which became Delaware by the Duke of York.
1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 700 emigrants led by Marquis de la Muce landed in Virginia and started Manakintown settlement. First ship to land was the "<i>Mary and Ann</i>," which cleared from London on April 19, 1700, and arrived at Hampton, VA, on July 23. The "<i>Peter and Anthony</i>" landed Oct. 6, 1700; and the fourth was the "<i>Nassau</i>" or "<i>Nasseau</i>," which landed March 5, 1701. Little is known of the third ship. • Pierre Chastain, his wife, Susanne Renaud, and their five children came to Virginia on the "<i>Mary and Ann</i>."



Monument honouring the arrival of the Huguenots in South Africa in 1652. Built in 1945.



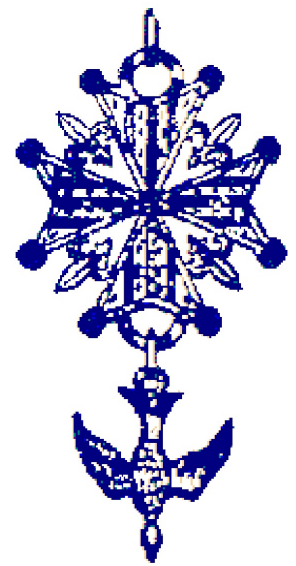
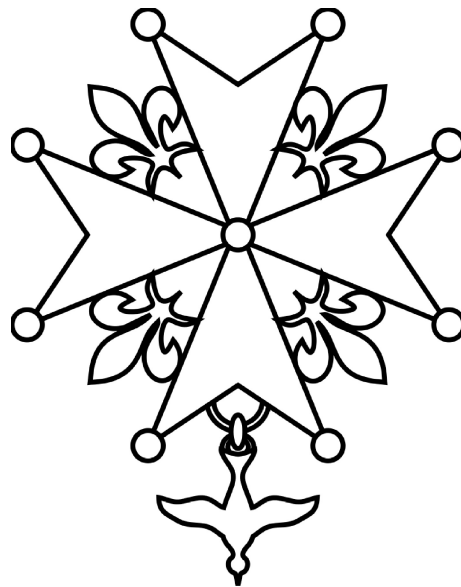
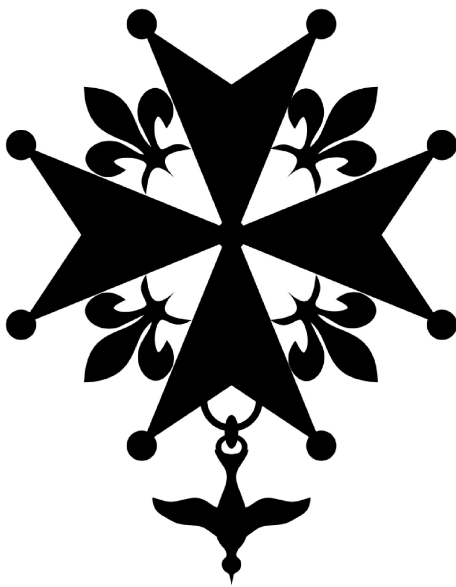
Expulsion from La Rochelle of 300 Protestant families in November 1661.



French Huguenot Church in Charleston, South Carolina established in 1681.
Third building on this site built in 1844.



Relief by Johannes Boese, 1885:
The great Prince-electors of Brandenburg-Prussia welcomes arriving Huguenots ca. 1685.



The Huguenot Cross

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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