



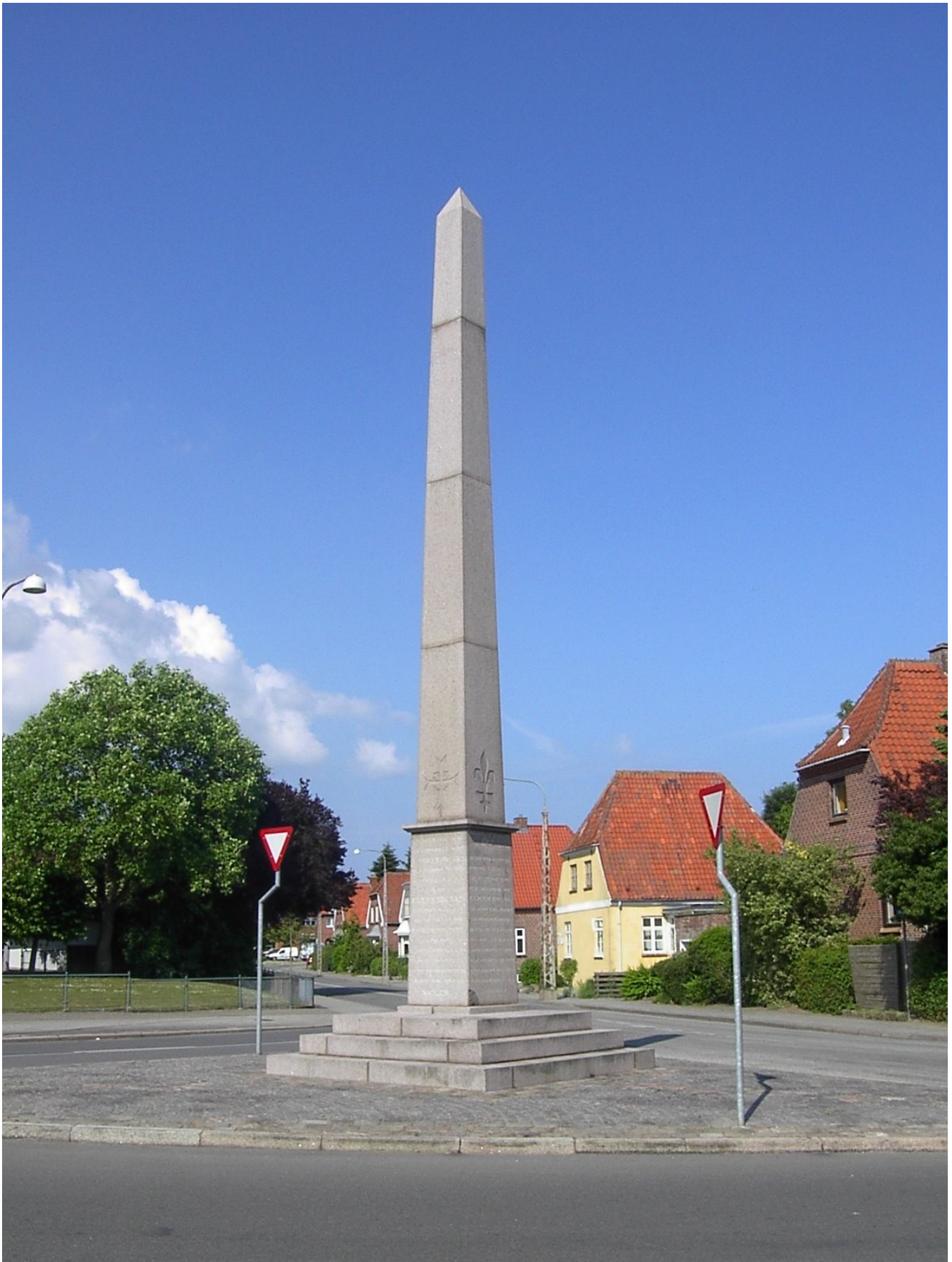
Huguenot Timeline

1701-2018

Date	Event
1704	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Huguenots founded town of Bath, NC, on Pamlico River.
By 1707	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 refugee Huguenot families had settled in Scotland. Helped establish the Scottish weaving trade.
1710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huguenots settled on the Trent and Neuse Rivers in NC and other Huguenots from Switzerland and Palatine Germany established New Bern, NC, soon thereafter.
1719	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An obelisk was erected by the Reformed community in the Danish town of Fredericia. It celebrates the arrival of the first Huguenots to the town in 1719 and the religious freedom awarded to them by Danish authorities. The finished obelisk was completed by 1952, but a wooden replica was erected as part of the town's celebration of its 300th anniversary in 1950. — View Photo of the Obelisk in Fredericia
1721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jean Hasbrouck House in New Paltz, New York, is the centerpiece of Historic Huguenot Street. The house is a National Historic Landmark in its own right and is part of the larger Huguenot Street Historic District, which also enjoys the same status. The house was built in 1721 by Jean Hasbrouck's son Jacob and perhaps incorporates elements of a home built by Jean Hasbrouck on the same site. The Hasbroucks were Huguenots who fled persecution in France and co-founded New Paltz. Their house is considered an excellent example of Hudson Valley Dutch architecture and is well preserved. It received its current designation in 1967. — View Photo of the Jean Hasbrouck House
1733 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gen. James Oglethorp, chief trustee of Georgia, arrived with 120 settlers, many of whom were Huguenots, at Yamacraw Bluffs on the Savannah River. Within four years the population had grown to 1,000.
1740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By act of English Parliament, alien immigrants into the colonies receive British citizenship.
1755	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acadians expelled from Nova Scotia.
1762 March 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jean Calas (1698 – March 10, 1762) was a merchant living in Toulouse, France, who was tried, tortured and executed for the murder of his son, despite his protestations of innocence. Due to Calas being a Protestant in an officially Roman Catholic society, doubts were raised about his guilt and he was exonerated in 1764. In France, he became a symbolic victim of religious intolerance, along with François-Jean de la Barre and Pierre-Paul Sirven. — View Painting of Jean Calas being Broken on the Wheel

1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Paris gave Britain control over 13 colonies.
1775	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British government suspends emigration upon outbreak of hostilities in the colonies.
1790	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First official census in the United States was 3,277,000 inhabitants.
1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other evidence of the Walloons and Huguenots in Canterbury includes a block of houses in Turnagain Lane, where weavers' windows survive on the top floor, as many Huguenots worked as weavers. The Weavers, a half-timbered house by the river, was the site of a weaving school from the late 16th century to about 1830. (It has been adapted as a restaurant. The house derives its name from a weaving school which was moved there in the last years of the 19th century, reviving an earlier use.) <p>By the 17th century, Canterbury's population was 5,000; of whom 2,000 were French-speaking Protestant Huguenots, who had begun fleeing persecution and war in the Spanish Netherlands in the mid-16th century. The Huguenots introduced silk weaving into the city, which by 1676 had outstripped wool weaving.</p> <p>— View Photo of Weaver's Houses in Canterbury</p>
1844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>— View Photo of present Huguenot Church — Huguenot Church of Charleston, SC - web site</p>
1885	<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. <p>— View Relief (1885) by Johannes Boese: The great Prince-electors of Brandenburg-Prussia welcomes arriving Huguenots</p>

1945	<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 Franschhoek, Western Cape, South Africa built in 1945
1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An obelisk was erected by the Reformed community in the Danish town of Fredericia. It celebrates the arrival of the first Huguenots to the town in 1719 and the religious freedom awarded to them by Danish authorities. The finished obelisk was completed by 1952, but a wooden replica was erected as part of the town's celebration of its 300th anniversary in 1950. — View Photo of the Obelisk in Fredericia
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Boschwick, in the neighbourhood now known as Bushwick. — View Photo of the Walloon Monument in Battery Park, Manhattan, New York City in 1994
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This web site launched.
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This web site redesigned.



Obelisk commemorating the Huguenots in Fredericia, Denmark in 1719. Erected in 1952.



Jean Hasbrouck House (1721) on Huguenot Street in New Paltz, New York.



The death of Jean Calas, who was broken on the wheel at Toulouse on 10 March 1762.



Huguenot weavers' houses at Canterbury 16th century to 1830.



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-elector of Brandenburg-Prussia welcomes arriving Huguenots.



The Huguenot Monument of Franschhoek, Western Cape, South Africa built in 1945



Walloon Monument in Battery Park, Manhattan, New York City 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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