



EN Huguenots and Waldensians in Schaffhausen

For more than 20 years, beginning in 1683, hundreds and thousands of religious refugees arrived in Schaffhausen. They were fed, given medical care, provided with a travel allowance and sent on. „Searching for Huguenot signs in Schaffhausen“ we find a mixed group of noble ladies and gentlemen, artisans, tradesmen and ministers, farmers, children and also soldiers. Where did they come from? How did people react to them? What did they want?



www.natourpark.ch

www.schaffhauserland.ch

www.via-hugenotten-sh.ch

www.via-huguenots-sh.ch

Route information

Start at the Schaffhausen cloister. Go through the Munster cloister to St. Anna Chapel (1) and the Herb Garden (closed at night). Pass the City Library on the left and go up to the Vordergasse. Go around the city church St. Johann (2) and across the parking space to the retirement home at the Kirchhofplatz (3). Continue to the Webergasse and into the Vorstadt (4, 5). Turn left in the direction of Fronwagplatz. Just before coming to the Mohrenbrunnen there is a passageway through the „Grosses Haus“ (closed nights and Sundays). At the other end you come to a stucco medallion (6). Back through the Stadthausgasse to Fronwagplatz (7) and up to the Herrenacker (8, 9) finally arriving for a visit in the Museum zu Allerheiligen (10). Have fun!

The City Tour can be taken individually. Public city tours with historian Laurent Oberson, can be booked at www.schaffhauserland.ch

Partner

Verband evang.-ref. Kirchgemeinden in der Stadt Schaffhausen



Sponsor

KULTUR RAUM.SH
Kanton und Stadt Schaffhausen
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Information

We want to make your stay unforgettable and are happy to advise you.

Schaffhauserland Tourismus

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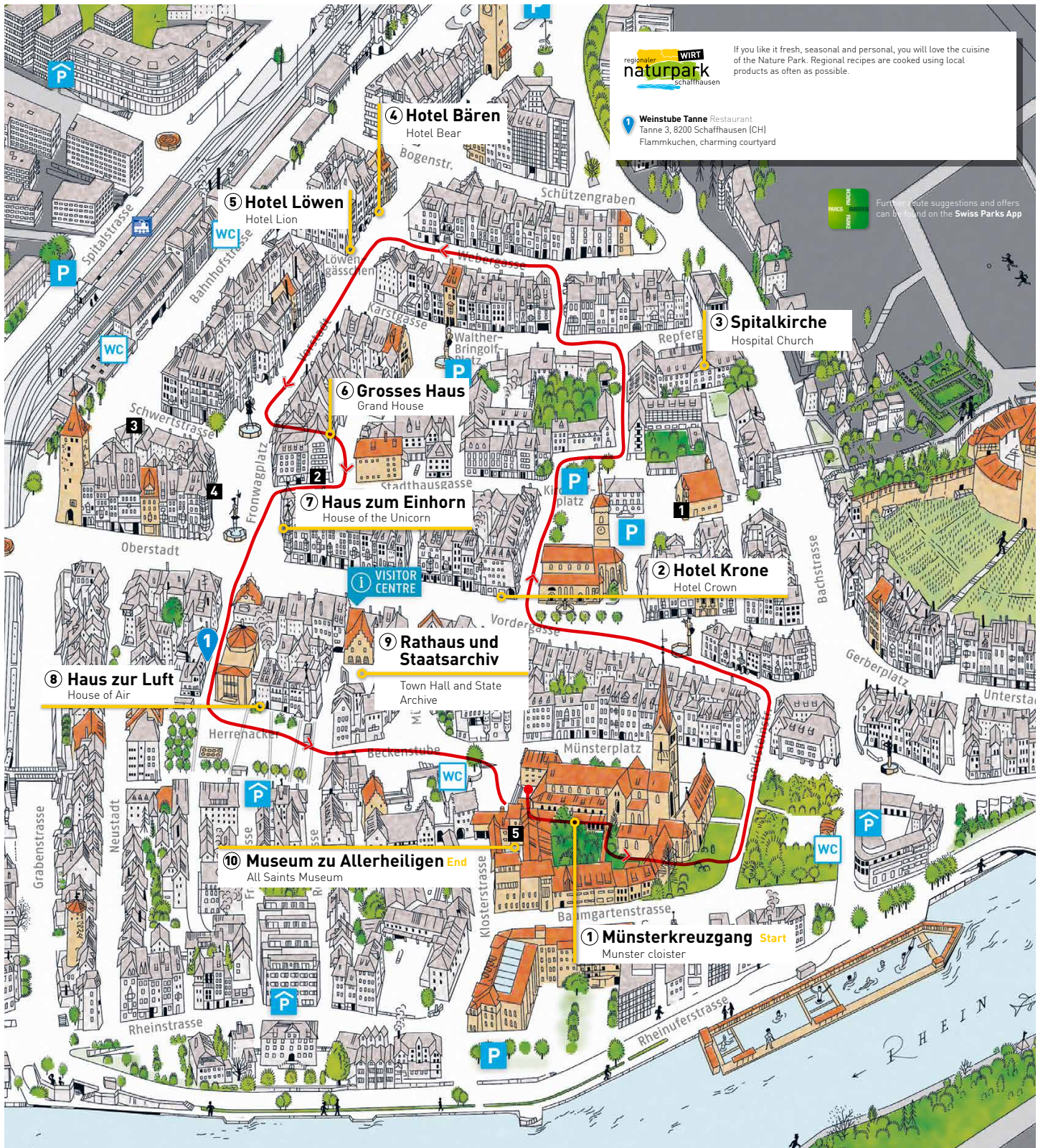
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If you like it fresh, seasonal and personal, you will love the cuisine of the Nature Park. Regional recipes are cooked using local products as often as possible.

1 Weinstube Tanne Restaurant
 Tanne 3, 8200 Schaffhausen (CH)
 Flammkuchen, charming courtyard

Further route suggestions and offers can be found on the Swiss Parks App

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Reminder of the Huguenot Trail

Take the opportunity to pick up a small souvenir as a memento of the historic Huguenot Trail. You can obtain these at a reduced price at the following locations:

- 1 Schafuuser Puure Märkt – Wilchinger Bergwy** (Kirchhofplatz 21, www.bergwy.ch)
Pinot Noir Huguenotten 75 cl or 50 cl

- 2 Roost Optik** (Schwertstrasse 5, www.roost-optik.ch)
Glasses cleaning cloth with Huguenot medallion: free of charge

- 3 Zuckerbäckerei Ermatinger** (Fronwagplatz 11, www.zuckerbeck.ch)
Aniseed biscuits with Huguenot medallion

- 4 Museum zu Allerheiligen** (Klosterstrasse 16, www.allerheiligen.ch)
Reduced admission price (Tuesday to Sunday 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

1 Münsterkreuzgang

Munster cloister

📍 Münsterplatz

More than 1500 Waldensians returned to Schaffhausen in October 1688 because of the war in the Pfalz. Men, women and children had almost starved in the woods between Herblingen and Thayngen before an agreement was reached. They were finally gathered together in the cloister Allerheiligen and taken in for the winter. Rev. Henri Arnaud led „the glorious return“ to the Waldensian valleys in 1689.

2 Hotel Krone

Hotel Crown

📍 Vordergasse 52

Baroness Marguerite d'Arbaud spent the night of the 6th October 1686 in the Krone and explained to her husband who had stayed behind why she had fled. She wrote a poem. „At that time I only heard the voice of heaven - take up your cross and follow me“. She and her sister Madeleine, reached Frankfurt on the 31st October 1686 intending to travel to the widowed Duchess Lippe.

3 Spitalkirche

Hospital Church

📍 Retirement home on Kirchhofplatz

The cafeteria is located in the former Holy Spirit Hospital Church, where services were held by Rev. Théophile Le Blanc between 1685 and 1694 - initially without psalm singing or bell ringing. Le Blanc had a wife and two children. From 1687 Rev. Claude Clauzel also conducted services in several rural communities. After his death in 1700 he was followed by Rev. Henri Bousanquet.

4 Hotel Bären

Hotel Bear

📍 Vorstadt 35

In 1685 Rev. David Clément fled from prison to Geneva where he had studied theology. His wife, Marguerite Pastre, stayed in Pragela-Tal and died under torture. Rev. Clément stayed in Hotel Bären and then accompanied a group travelling to Hofgeismar in North-Hesse. He composed new hymns and built half-timbered churches in the villages.

5 Hotel Löwen

Hotel Lion

📍 Vorstadt 29

The French sun king Louis XIV. pushed through catholicism as the state religion by force, using the cavalry. Women and children who fled were tortured in prison. The men were sent to the galleys as rowers. The first eight ransomed rowers arrived at the hotel on the 14th August 1713. Six of them remained there until they died. Antistes Johannes Ott, Pastor at St. Johann, took in one of the men.

6 Grosses Haus

Grand House

📍 Fronwagplatz 24 - Krummgasse

By 1687 the number of refugees had reached a maximum of 9000 compared to 5000 city inhabitants. At that time a stucco piece created for a guest was placed on the ceiling of a hotel room. It depicted a well dressed refugee striding between two nests of snakes. Above him the hand of God with an olive branch and the inscription „You have to suffer and hope“.

7 Haus zum Einhorn

House of the Unicorn

📍 Fronwagplatz 8

This was the pharmacy of Johann Conrad Laffon, the last male descendant of the only Huguenot family allowed to stay in Schaffhausen. The refugees passing through received medical care. Pharmacists and barber-surgeons were kept busy lowering fever, amputating frozen toes and even treating injuries to the skull. The grave-diggers also had a lot of work.

8 Haus zur Luft

House of Air

📍 Theatre restaurant, Herrenacker 23

When the reformed ruler William III (Netherlands, England) died, the Dukedom of Orange became French. In 1703 the aristocratic silk merchant Paul Chièze also fled. He and his family lived eight months in the house of the widowed Councillor Johannes Ringk von Wildenberg. His 11 year old son, Henri, described it as the best time of his life. Later the family became ill and impoverished in Berlin.

9 Rathaus und Staatsarchiv

Town Hall and State Archive

📍 Rathausbogen 4

Already in 1655 the city clerk, Johann Jakob Stokar by the Duke of Savoy in Turin, stood up for the persecuted Waldensians. His successor, Johannes Speissegger, did what he could to help the many refugees and rode out to the surrounding villages to find additional accommodation for them. The costs were covered by both the monastery estate and donations. Many „refugee files“ are still to be found in the state archives, and Speissegger's name is written over the door of the reading room.

10 Museum zu Allerheiligen

All Saints Museum

📍 Klosterstrasse 16

French speaking religious refugees were also taken in by private persons. And how did people live in 1700 in Schaffhausen? On the first floor of the museum are examples of living rooms, tools, baking forms and a portrait of the mayor, Tobias Holländer, painted by the Huguenot artist, Daniel Savoye. When he was in Schaffhausen, 1686, he painted at least eight portraits of the leading citizens and their wives.