

- 1173** - Peter Waldo, a wealthy merchant of Lyons, followed Christ's admonition and sold all his goods. He founded a movement referred to as the Poor Men of Lyons; going two by two to preach.
- 1184** - Waldo and his followers were excommunicated from the Catholic Church.
- 1386, Dec. 24** - First serious village massacre in the valleys (villagers fled up into the mountains).
- 1532** - A synod or meeting of "barba" (Waldensian preachers) was held at Chanforan in the Angrogna Valley. After weeklong debates, they decided to formally join the Reformation.
- 1655, April 24** - Easter massacre; after cannon signal, troops brutally murdered entire villages (about 1,712 Waldensian children, women and men were slaughtered).
- 1685** - Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes (which had granted religious freedom to French subjects).
- 1686, April** - Ministers and representatives from all of the Vaudois parishes met at the Roccapiatta church (approx. 1/2 mile down from the Cardon Borgotta). They voted to resist and all pledged to defend their homeland and their religion, even to the death.
- 1686** - About a week after the meeting, French and Piedmontese armies invaded. Of the approx. 15,000 Waldensians in the valley: approx. 2,000 were slain in the fighting, approx. 8,500 were imprisoned (less than 3,000 survived prison and were allowed to go to Switz. in exile). Some of the children were given to Catholic families to be raised. Waldensian property was considered forfeited and sold by their oppressors.
- 1687, Feb. 25** - Some Cardon family members arrive in Morges, Switz. They were part of a group of approx. 320 exiles who were forced to leave their homelands during a violent snowstorm. Over 80 died en route and several of the children were kidnapped by the Piedmontese.
- 1689-1690** - Henri Arnaud, led a ten-day march back to the valleys now known as "The Glorious Return." Of the approximately 1,000 men who returned and fought - fewer than 400 survived. (We know of 4 Cardons that fought in the battles with Arnaud). Due to political pressure, the Duke of Savoy allowed the impoverished Vaudois to return; their numbers were now only about a quarter of their original population.
- 1840 or 1841** - 6 or 7 year old Marie Madaline Cardon had a prophetic dream.
- 1841 (late in the year) or 1842** - Philippe Cardon moved his family from the Cardon Borgotta (Roccapiatta - which means flat rock) to San Secondo di Pinerolo.
- 1848, February 18** - King Charles Albert of Savoy issued the Edict of Emancipation granting full civil and religious rights to the Vaudois. Three days of celebration followed the edict.
- 1849 - October General Conference** - Thirty-five year old Lorenzo Snow, newly ordained member of the Twelve Apostles, was called to establish a L.D.S. mission in Italy.
- 1850, Sept. 19** - Elders Snow, Stenhouse and Woodard, climbed a prominent mountain peak (Monte Vandelino) near Torre Pellice and offered a prayer, dedicating Italy to the preaching of the gospel. Elder Snow proposed that the mountain should be known as Mount Brigham and the prominent rock formation/site of the prayer as the Rock of Prophecy. (Elder Snow's wife, Charlotte, died suddenly that day in Salt Lake City, Utah.)
- 1851, mid to early 1852** - Cardon family members baptized. Cardon home (in San Secondo) became center of activity for the Bartholomew Branch. They had a large brick oven and on Saturday they often baked bread (using about 100 pounds of flour) to feed those who came for Sunday service.
- 1854, Feb. 7** - Philippe Cardon and family (minus daughter Anne) are part of first group of Mormon converts from Italy to leave the Piedmont Valley for Utah. They spent a month in England waiting for their ship, which was under construction, to be completed.
- 1854, May 1** - The Cardon family and several hundred other Mormon emigrants sailing on the ship *John M. Wood* arrived in New Orleans after fifty-one days at sea.
- 1854, May 3** - The group departed by steamboat *Josiah Lawrence*, for St. Louis, Missouri. But soon after departure, the boat was quarantined on an island just outside New Orleans because of cholera. Several suffered from the disease including Philippe Cardon, who did recover. Others were less fortunate. The Cardon family traveled from St. Louis to Westport, Missouri (just miles from Independence) where they were outfitted for the westward trek with the Robert Campbell Company.
- 1854** - During the trek westward, a prairie fire burned within a short distance of their wagon train, Madeleine Cardon had a frightening experience with some young men (fortunately she had a pocket knife to discourage them), and Louis Philippe Cardon almost drowned in a whirlpool.
- 1855, Oct. 28** - After a journey of 102 days, the Cardon family arrived with the Campbell Company in Salt Lake City. They settled first in Ogden, then in Logan, and some went to Wyoming (Marie & Catherine).
- 1966, Nov. 10** - Italian mission reopened and rededicated by Apostle Ezra Taft Benson at the same site where Lorenzo Snow had originally dedicated the land. (Brother Benson had originally planned to dedicate the new mission in Florence, but because of flooding in that city, the dedication was moved to Torre Pellice.)