

PFO Report

The PIEDMONT FAMILIES ORGANIZATION

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Cardon Pedigree—Clarified and Then Extended

The following discussion of part of the Cardon pedigree is based on Rorata records. In addition to notarial records, I also used the "Registri dei Beni di Particolari" (Registers of Individuals' Goods), filed in the State Archives, Torino, as papers of the Senato di Pinerolo (Pinerolo Senate), batch 99.

Waldensians returning from exile and those who had temporarily recanted had to appear with witnesses to reclaim their lands. By stating inheritance rights, the Senato papers clarify many families just before and just after the exile.

For each person in the pedigree list below, I provide the date of the document(s) identifying the person. Details are given only when these records disagree with previous research on the line or when particularly important identifying information is contained in the record.

Key: Names are given as they appear in the source record. To determine someone's parents: Double the person's own number, which gives the number of the father; add one more to find the mother. Example: Parents of #4 are #8 and #9; parents of #9 are #18 and #19. Missing numbers reflect gaps in the pedigree. PP stands for Piedmont Project. All other references are from the notarial records for Rorata. The village called Rora after the exile had been known as Rorata before.

1. BARTHELEMY TOURN. PP: christened 23 Sep 1707/8, Rora. (Not in the notarial records, which end in 1709; accepted as in PP.)

2. BARTHELEMY TOURN/BARTOLOMEO TORNO. PP: born "abt 1670" [too late; needs

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Process Changed for Extracting and Reconstructing Families

When we began the systematic extraction of Waldensian notarial records, we hoped to utilize a system of extracting and reconstructing families similar to what had been used on the Mentoulles project. Marinner Cardon had organized members of the Piedmont Families Organization into groups, giving sections of the Mentoulles register to each group to work on.

It quickly became apparent that this approach would not be feasible with these records, largely due to the great bulk of material, the multiple references to the same people spread throughout the records, and the fact that in such small villages, almost everyone is related to almost everyone else. The sheer volume of duplication would have wasted much time.

We then tried a "clearinghouse" approach. Genealogical information in the records could be extracted in a central location, and then the task of inputting the results shared with volunteers. This can work, but focusing the essence of the project in one central extractor is very risky for health or accidents reasons.

Brookie (Cardon) Peterson has recommended a very workable alternative. Her idea shares the workload and involves individual Waldensian families without the high rate of wasteful duplication of effort and minimal risk.

Basically, her approach is that each surname-family be responsible for its own extraction and reconstruction, including submission for temple ordinances, etc.

To implement these changes and thereby make our research results quickly available to the

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Cardon Pedigree, continued

revision—see wife, #3] died 22 Oct 1752. In own Senato deposition, Bartolomeo declared himself son of "deceased Gioanni" (NOT of Barthelemy); he identifies his wife as Margarita "Mondona" (feminine form of Mondon). His wife sold land 19 Aug 1701, mentioning her husband as Bartolomeo son of deceased Gioanni. He is mentioned in acts of 11 Mar 1682, 23 Sep 1695, 4 Jan 1700, and 5 Sep 1708. Both the Senato (1708) and land sale (1701) records confirm his father as *Gioanni*, not Barthelemi.

3. MARGUERITE MONDON/MARGARITA MONDONE. PP: born "abt 1678," died 23 Jan 1738. Senato: Husband's declaration gives her as Margarita Mondona daughter of deceased Gioanni. In her father's will (1673), she and her sister Caterina were "nubile," and their brothers were all minors; being named first, she was older than Caterina and therefore *must* have been born no later than 1660 (to have a "nubile" younger sister), so PP needs correction. The 19 Aug 1701 land sale identifies her as Margarita Mondone daughter of deceased Gioanni and wife of Bartolomeo Torno son of deceased Gioanni. NOTE: #2 and #3 were second cousins (through the Mirotto line, #s 10, 13, 20, 26 below).

4. GIOANNI TORNO (NOT Barthelemi; see above). Mentioned in 12 acts between 1661-1675; dead by 23 Sep 1695. Syndic (mayor) 1668-70; then town counselor.

5. LUDOVICA [LOUISA] MIROTTTO. Mentioned with husband and father in 2 acts, both dated 15 May 1673.

6. GIOANNE MONDONE. Will dated 14 Nov 1673, but appears with wife 5 Sep 1674. Village bookkeeper 1664, counselor 1667, 1670; perhaps the Gioanne, counselor, in 1678. Mentioned also 1664, 1668, 1669; dead by 6 Feb 1680.

7. MARIA PELENCHO. Mentioned in husband's will. With mother and sister, sold land 5 Sep 1674.

8. ANTONIO TORNO. PP: born "abt 1623"

[wrong], died bef 25 Jan 1680. Will dated 15 Dec 1662. Mentioned in father's will, 5 Dec 1623; appears *as adult* from 1624-1662. Then mentioned in children's acts until 12 Mar 1682. Also ancestor of immigrant Jean Daniel Malan.

9. MARGARITA —. An early act gives Antonio's wife as Cattarina Morglia; but his own will clearly identifies his wife Margarita as the mother of his children. Apparently Cattarina died shortly after their marriage.

10. GIACOBO MIROTTTO. Appears 1622, 1625-38; dead by 1667. Mentioned in inheritance of wife's sister's dowery, 15 May 1673.

11. SUSANNA PAVARINO. Probably died shortly before 15 May 1673, as her inheritance was settled on that date.

12. PIETRO MONDÒNE. Died before 22 Oct 1667. Mentioned in two wills of wife's sister Ludovica, 16 Sep 1654 and 15 Jan 1663; mentioned as deceased in 3 acts, 1668-1674.

13. MARIA MIROTTTO. Sister to #10, Giacomo; thus, #2 and #3 were 2nd cousins. Mentioned with husband in first will of her sister Ludovica, 16 Sep 1654. Probably dead by second will, 15 Jan 1663.

14. DANIELE PELENCHO. Mentioned 13 Nov 1642, 31 Jul 1643, and in 1673 and 1674; dead by 14 Apr 1681.

15. MARGARITA TORNO. Sold land 14 Apr 1681 as Margarita daughter of deceased Gioanni and widow of Daniele Pelencho.

16. LUDOVICO TORNO. Will dated 5 Dec 1623, dead by 14 Nov 1624. Mentioned in earliest surviving notarial records, 18 Sep 1611, and up to the date of his son's will, 15 Dec 1662 (nearly 40 years after his death). Town counselor in 1618, bookkeeper 1620, 1623.

20. MICHELLE MIROTTTO. Dead by 7 Feb 1628. Also mentioned in daughter Ludovica's two wills, 16 Sep 1654 and 15 Jan 1663.

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21. **MARIA** —. Mentioned in credit to daughter Ludovica, 6 Sep 1645.

22. **BARTOLOMEO PAVARINO**. Mentioned between 1613-1623. Town counselor 1620, 1623. Also ancestor of immigrant Jean Daniel Malan.

26. **MICHELLE MIROTTTO**. Same as #20.

27. **MARIA** —. Same as #21.

30. **GIOANNI TORNO**. Mentioned with wife in 3 acts between 5 Jul 1616 and 22 Dec 1620; also in father's 1623 will, and in acts during 1625, 1627, 1628.

31. **CATTALINA DAVID OR FENOGLIO**. See references for husband; also mentioned with father, 22 Dec 1620.

32. **ANTONIO TORNO**. Mentioned as deceased in 3 acts between 11 Nov 1615-5 Dec 1623.

33. **MARGARITA MIROTTTO**. Mentioned in act of widowed daughter, 11 Nov 1615.

44. **MICHAELLE PAVARINO**. Dead by 4 Apr 1613; also mentioned as deceased on 17 Feb 1614 and 1 May 1616.

62. **ANTONIO DAVID OR FENOGLIO**. Dead by 15 May 1618; also mentioned 22 Dec 1620.

66. **LUDOVICO MIROTTTO**. Mentioned in act of widowed granddaughter, 11 Nov 1615.

Thus, the immigrants Jean Paul Cardon and Jean Daniel Malan were sixth cousins through #8 and 9, Antonio Torno and his wife Margarita, and seventh cousins through #22 and 23, Bartolomeo Pavarino and his unknown wife.

Other relationships existed between these two immigrants, as will be shown in the next issue.

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Changes in Process, continued

individual Waldensian families, we suggest:

Step 1. Each immigrant-surname family (Beus, Cardon, etc.) should identify **one** family historian who will deal with these materials.

This person needs sufficient time to make meaningful progress—at least a few hours each week—and attention to detail is crucial. It is advantageous if this person is familiar with Italian, French, or Latin, but this is not mandatory.

Step 2. The designated family historian should send the following to the PFO family historian, *Ron Malan, 99 S. Sage Dr., Orem UT 84058*:

- a list of the **Waldensian surnames** appearing on the family's pedigree, and the **village(s)** where each surname lived.
- the family historian's name, address, and phone number.

Step 3. Ron will then send to the family historian a photocopy of each document which mentions a surname on the family's pedigree. A set of guidelines for efficient extraction of the material and reconstruction of families, how to estimate dates, etc., will be included.

If two or more immigrant families share common ancestors, the first family to provide the information in Step 2 will receive the materials.

Step 4. As the family historian reconstructs ancestral families, arrangements can be made within the surname family organization for temple work, sharing of family group records or computerized files, etc. Families are urged also to send the results to the Ancestral File, to be made available to all researchers.

Families with ancestors from Rora should identify their key family historian and get me that information, and the list of surnames, promptly.