

PFO REPORT

Piedmont Family Organization, No 44, Feb, 2007

NOTE: Per the IRS, each tax exempt organization now **MUST** provide each donor a written donation statement reflecting dates and amount. So as you continue with your donations, please provide the required info so the statement may be sent to you. Bro. Cena has about 162 volumes of notary records left for work on, so this will take 4 to 7 more years, depending if we can pay him to do 2 or 4 volumes per month. Your donations are still needed! Thank you for your abundant financial support!

The Ancestry of Pierre RIVOIRE, the Immigrant

By Ron Malan and Judy Melton

Pierre RIVOIRE was born 11 June 1826 at San Germano. He and his daughters Maria and Judith immigrated with his brother Jacob, who had just finished serving a mission in the Valleys.

Through the parish registers, the Piedmont Project carried the line back to a Pierre RIVOIRE, born perhaps about 1671, of San Germano, and his unknown wife. Their son Jacob RIVOIRE was born about 1703, of San Germano. He died before 1770 and married Catherine -, born about 1707.

The Piedmont Project also identified several children of Jacob and Catherine: Jacques, Jacob, Marguerite, Pierre, and Philippe.

We have finally been able to analyze the notary records and the Exile records sufficiently to identify Pierre's correct ancestry. Knowing the names of Jacob and Catherine's children gave important clues to clarifying the line.

A major difficulty in finding these ancestors has been the fact that few notary records survive specifically for San Germano, and the records that do survive show that the RIVOIRE surname was not a native San Germano name. It may be that Catherine was from that area and, having no brothers, brought the family property to Pierre. But a few ancestors also had ties to the area, so that Pierre may have inherited land in San Germano in that way.

The Ancestry of Pierre RIVOIRE

KEY: abt = about; b = born; bef = before; bet = between; md = married; d = died; wd = will dated.

Names of direct ancestors are in **bold**. NOTE: To avoid confusion, the French form of personal names for children in the first family are given in parentheses,

as the French form was used in the Piedmont Project. The notary records were made in Italian, thus using the Italian forms of names.

Husb: **Giacobo RIVOIRE**, b abt 1635, of Prarostino, Torino, Italy; d 1686, a religious prisoner at Fossano, Torino; md 1659 at Prarostino; son of **Filippo RIVOIRE** and **Maria PAVARIN**.

Wife: **Margarita PASQUET**, b abt 1639, of Prarostino; daughter of **Peiretto PASQUET** (wd 22 Sep 1673) and **Martha** - .

CHILDREN:

1. Filippo (Phillipe), b 1659; d bef 1662.
2. **Peiretto (Pierre)** b 1660, Prarostino; md (1) bef 31 Oct 1695 Margarita PASQUET daughter of deceased Paulo and of Madalena ¥ of Prarostino; md (2) April 1702 **Madalena ODIN** daughter of **Daniele** son of **Steffano** (she had a brother Steffano ODIN). Temple work for Pierre was completed through the PP with estimated date of birth as abt. 1671: baptism was done 12 Feb 1668, endowment 16 Feb 1668, and sealing to Madalena ODIN (under name of Mrs. Pierre Rivoire) 11 Jun 1669 in the Los Angeles Temple. Work for Madalena was completed as follows: baptism 2 Jan 1668, endowment 19 Jan 1668.
3. Maria (Marie), b abt 1664, Prarostino; md abt 1684 at Prarostino, Giacomo BALMAS of San Germano, son of Michele son of Bartholomeo.
4. Daniele (Daniel), b 1667, Prarostino; d bet 1693-1696; participate in The Glorious Return (the armed reconquest of the Valleys). The baptism for Daniele was performed 8 Mar 1647 and his endowment completed on 3 Jul 1647 in the Logan Temple.
5. Martha (Marthe), b 1672, Prarostino; md Mar 1693 at Prarostino, Bartholomeo (Barthelemy) FORNERON (probably the Bartholomeo b 1672, Prarostino, whose mother Jeanne, b 1640, was a widow by 1687) son of Paulo.
6. Madalena (Madeleine), b 1674, Prarostino; md abt 1694, Prarostino, Stefano (Etienne) ODIN, son of Daniele (who also participated in The Glorious Return). Temple work for Madeleine is as follows: baptism 15 Dec 1667, endowment, 14 Feb 1668, sealing to spouse 1 Jul 1668 in the London Temple.

SOURCES: *Gli Esuli Valdesi* pp 158, 137; Senato di Pinerolo batch 97, Prarostino pg 1; San Secondo 129:383R; 126:306; 129:201; 130:606; 135:71, 205, 245R; 133:3; 132:98R; 128:289; Piedmont Project fam grp rec.

Husb: **Filippo RIVOIRE**, b abt 1604, Prarostino; d abt 1680; md abt 1628.

Wife: **Maria PAVARIN**, b abt 1608, of Pavarino, daughter of **Daniele**.

CHILDREN:

1. Marta, b abt 1629, Prarostino; md 1647, Prarostino,

Gioanni CONSTANTIN son of Agostino.

2. Madalena, b abt 1633, Prarostino; md 1654, Prarostino, Paulo GRILL son of Bartholomeo.

3. **Giacobo**, b abt 1635, Prarostino; d 1686, Fossano, a religious prisoner; md 1659, Prarostino, **Margarita PASQUET** daughter of **Peiretto and Martha**.

4. Daniele, b 1639; mayor of Prarostino, 1697; md abt 1663, Margarita GARDIOL daughter of Antonietto.

SOURCES: San Secondo 121:745; 132:102R; 129:376R; 120:156; 121:40, 208R, 329, 691; 124:471R; 122:547

Husb: **Giacob RIVOIRE**, b abt 1573, of Prarostino; wd 24 Sep 1612; md abt 1597.

Wife: **Martara [Martha] FORNERON-NAVARRÉ**, b abt 1577, of Prarostino, daughter of **Antonietto**.

CHILDREN:

1. Bartholomeo, b abt 1598, of Prarostino.

2. Antonietto, b abt 1600, Prarostino; d bef 24 Sep 1612.

3. Margarita, b abt 1602, Prarostino.

4. **Filippo**, b abt 1604, Prarostino; d abt 1680; md abt 1628.

SOURCES: Pramollo 52:97; 59:197; 58:167R; 56:73; 49:279; Abbadia 41:186

Husb: **Bartholomeo RIVOIRE**, b abt 1548, of Prarostino; d bef 23 Jun 1614; md abt 1572.

Wife: **Mrs. Piacenza RIVOIRE**, b abt 1552, of Prarostino; d bef 23 Jun 1614.

CHILDREN:

1. **Giacob**, b abt 1573, of Prarostino; wd 24 Sep 1612; md abt 159, **Martara FORNERON-NAVARRÉ** daughter of **Antonietto** (see below).

2. Matteo, b abt 1575, of Prarostino; d bef 23 Jun 1614; md abt 1599, of Prarostino, Gioanna FORNERON-NAVARRÉ daughter of **Antonietto** [brothers married sisters]. She md (2) bef 26 Apr 1618, Giovanni GAUDIN of Roccapiatta, son of Antonio.

3. Catterina, b abt 1577, of Prarostino; md abt 1597, Prarostino, Giacomo GAUDIN of Roccapiatta, son of Giovanni.

4. Filippo, b abt 1579, of Prarostino; md abt 1603, Catterina JORDANET daughter of Giovanni of Abbadia di Pinerolo, Torino .

5. Margarita, b abt 1581, of Prarostino; md abt 1601, Daniele CANAL son of Stefano and of Maria PASQUET daughter of Filippo.

SOURCES: Pramollo 57:50R; 54:29; Abbadia 41:191; 40:41; 39:209; 38:111.

Husb: **Giacobo RIVOIRE**, b abt 1521, of Prarostino; md abt 1545.

Wife: **Mrs. Giacomo RIVOIRE**, b abt 1525, of Prarostino.

CHILDREN:

1. **Bartholomeo**, b abt 1548, of Prarostino; d bef 23 Jun 114; md abt 1572, **Mrs. Piacenza RIVOIRE**.

2. Michele, b abt 1552, of Prarostino; d bef 1620; md abt 1576, Mrs. Michele RIVOIRE.

SOURCES: The relationship between Bartholomeo and Michele is conjectural, but is based on above sources and the fact that the descendants of Bartholomeo and Michele continued to hold land adjacent to one another 150 years.

Antonietto FORNERON-NAVARRÉ, b abt 1552; d bef 5 Mar 1620; md abt 1576.

Mrs. Antonietto FORNERON-NAVARRÉ, b abt 1556. CHILDREN:

1. **Martara**, b abt 1577; md abt 1597 **Giacob RIVOIRE**.

2. Gioanna, b abt 1579; md (1) abt 1599 Matteo RIVOIRE (see above); md (2) bef 26 Apr 1618, Gioanne GAUDIN son of Gioanni, of Roccapiatta.

3. Sussana, b abt 1581; md abt 1601, Bartholomeo CONSTANTIN.

4. Daniele, b abt 1583; md abt 1607, Mrs. Daniele FORNERON-NAVARRÉ.

SOURCES: Pramollo 59 bk 1:197; 57:50R, 261, 267.

NOTE 1: Please coordinate temple work for the individuals in this article with **Judy Melton (801) 561-3897**. Thank you.

NOTE 2: The identifiable direct Cardon ties into this line are 1) Madalena & Etienne(Stefano) Odin are children of Daniele Odin and Lidia Cardon (the daughter Michele, son of Paulo son of Pajjretto). 2) Bartholomeo Forneron is the son of Paulo son of Filippo Forneron and Maria Roman. Of course we share many of the family names and the daughter of Phillipe, Anne Cardon, who stayed in Italy, her 1st husband was Jacques Rivoire born about 1823 in Prarostino.

Ordinances for “Cousins” (and Other Relatives)

By Ron Malan

In our last issue, space did not permit me to provide examples of how we can comply with the Church request to submit for ordinances only people to whom we have a specific relationship—and still submit a goodly number of names.

Obviously, we can submit the names of direct ancestors, their siblings, and the spouses of those siblings. But—because we *can* identify a specific relationship—we can also expand that to include the children of those siblings (cousins of our direct ancestor in the family) as well as the family and ancestors of spouses of those siblings and their children. That gives us a lot of room to work in. Let's now look at examples to clarify this Church policy. Naturally, I'll use examples from the Malan pedigree, as I know that one best.

DEYRIN

The Malans descend from Isabella DEYRIN, born about 1565, daughter of Stefano, born about 1538 and dead before 27 May 1614. Her mother's name is unknown, but she had a brother Gioanni. About 1585, Isabella married Gioanni FREYRIE, by whom she had seven children. Three of them married, Andrea (Italian form of Andrew, almost invariably a male in Waldensian records), Gioanna (the Malan ancestress), and Anna. The Malans can therefore justifiably complete ordinance work for all of their ancestress Gioanna's descendants (including their spouses and families), for Andrea and all his descendants and their families, and for Anna and all his descendants and their spouses and families.

We can also properly have ordinances completed for Isabella's brother Gioanni and all his descendants, their spouses, and the families of those spouses. Gioanni and his unnamed wife had four known children, only one of whom left known descendants. That son, named Andrea also, had five children, three of whom left known descendants.

Isabella's children would be first cousins to her brother Gioanni's children, of course. Their relationship to the spouses of those first cousins would be "first cousin-in-law," and their relationship to the children of those first cousins would be "first cousin once removed" (meaning one generation apart); and they would be "first cousin twice removed" to Gioanni's great-grandchildren. To the spouses of Gioanni's great-children, Isabella's children would be "first cousin-in-law twice removed." And so on, down through the generations. Therefore, although this family is a relatively small one, all of their names have been submitted for ordinances—but the specific relationship to a direct ancestor can be identified.

However, some of Gioanni's descendants married spouses with surnames like Granget, Germanet, Crois, and Blanchot. Although we can submit the names of those people and their specific families (parents, siblings, and spouses), we would not be justified in submitting the names of *all* people named

Granget, Germanet, Crois, or Blanchot. Just as not all Joneses, Johnsons, or Smiths stem from the same family, so also not all Waldensians with the same surname descend from just one ancestor of that surname.

REYMONDET-JOURDAN

This is a far more complex line. There were so many Reymondet families in the late 1500s and early 1600s that compound surnames were used to distinguish among them—given the Waldensian naming pattern, many of those people also had the same first names. The records reveal Reymondet, Reymondet-Arnoulet, Reymondet-Bertinat, Reymondet-Cougn, Reymondet-Freyrie, Reymondet-Gaffet, Reymondet-Grand, Reymondet-Jourdan, and Reymondet-Jourdan-Arnoulet. Thus, there are *nine* distinct Reymondet families.

It's possible, of course, that at some remote time, all of them descend from the same man named "Raymond." But Raymond was a popular first name 1000 years ago and continued to be popular, so it is at least as possible that there were two or more distinct, unrelated Raymonds who gave rise to all these families so much later. (The same is true for other Waldensian surnames that are based on men's or women's first names, such as Rostan and its variations, Benech, Danne ["of Anne"], Gautier, etc.) Again, not all Johnsons descend from the same man named John, and surnames based on first names were as common among the Waldensians as among other peoples.

The notary records permit us to trace the Reymondet-Jourdan family back to Giordano (Italian form of Jourdan) REYMONDET, born about 1548, son of Giacomo REYMONDET. Giordano was prominent enough that his descendants were given his name, together with REYMONDET, as a designation to distinguish them from other Reymondets. Giordano had a brother Giacomo. But the records do *not* indicate that the other Reymondet-families descend from Giordano's father. For instance, the Reymondet-Bertinats descend from a Bertino REYMONDET, born about 1529; but there is nothing to link Bertino and Giacomo (father of Giordano) as relatives.

Giordano had six sons, all of whom left descendants, so the Reymondet-Jourdans became a large family. The Malans would be adhering to Church guidelines to submit the names of all the descendants of Giordano, as well as those of his brother Giacomo, as well as the families into which all these people married. But we could not submit, with justification, members of the Reymondet-Bertinat, Reymondet-Cougn, Reymondet-Freyrie, Reymondet-Gaffet, and Reymondet-Grand families. The surviving records simply do not allow us to identify a specific relationship to them, and Raymond was just too common a first name to

assume that all of these people descend from the same Reymond. (In surviving records, the name Raymond first appears among the Counts of Toulouse, in southern France, and, as usual, it quickly became fashionable to name a son after a prominent leader. There were soon many Raymonds throughout the whole region.)

At some point (if not already), descendants of those other Waldensian families will be moved upon to seek their ancestors and provide ordinances for them. We're pleased to allow them that privilege. We'll have enough to do to provide ordinances for all the cousins and cousins-in-law for quite a few years yet.

Research Progress

We're making good progress with our research. Brother Cena has experienced some skin cancer on a leg, but seems to be recovering well. His research in the Villar Pellice records has now covered back to the year 1626, leaving us about sixteen more years to research there, and then we have the Bobbio series. It appears that we'll also want to research early records in a few of the cities on the plain below the Valleys, as the notary records identify wives of some of the early ancestors from those towns. But it seems that there will be no need to abstract all volumes of any of those towns, so that part of our research should move quickly.

We appreciate your continued support of this research. The project has taken us much longer than originally hoped—but the results have been marvelous indeed.

FURTHER GUIDELINES: from a recent Stake Family History Fair the following policies and guidelines were given:

Persons for whom we CAN do temple work:

1. We should submit the names of our direct-line ancestors and their immediate families. (Those persons who appear on our pedigree chart.)
2. We can submit the names of other relatives. (Families of those persons who appear on our pedigree chart.)
3. We can submit names for persons "...when a family relationship is probable but cannot be verified because records are inadequate... In many cases these include persons of the same surname as the member's ancestor who reided in the same geographic area" (Pres. Boyd K. Packer)

Persons for whom we CANNOT do temple work:

We are **not allowed** to submit names of non-related persons, celebrities or names from personal extraction projects (**which our project is**).

We have found thousands of names and hundreds of families from the notary records.

As an example, it's reasonable to suppose that all **Beus** families in the Valleys are related, because that is a fairly rare surname.

On the other hand, we cannot suppose that all **Rostan** families are related. That surname stems from a first (personal) name, **Rostaing**, that was common among the Carolingiens (the dynasty of Charlemagne) 1,500 years earlier. Supposing that all Rostans are related would be like supposing that all Johnsons in Salt Lake City descend from the same man named John. Some Waldensian historians suggest that the name **Rivoire** was the most common Waldensian surname, so we likewise should not suppose that all Rivoires descend from the same Waldensian ancestor.

Let's prayerfully consider each line and follow the counsel of the Church.

FAMILY-FILE HELP NEEDED

Stuart Cardon has several family-file cards ready for endowment and sealing ordinances to be performed.

Those who can help accomplish these in a reasonable period of time (President Packer suggested within 2-3 months), may contact ***.

Thanks for your help.

NOTE: A Cardon reunion will be held on Aug 11, 2007 in Orem, UT. Please go to the Cardon Family Website <http://thecardonfamilies.org> to register and receive more detailed information.

Final Note: If you would like to receive this newsletter via e-mail or add an article for future editions, please advise R. LAVOR Cardon at lcardon1944@msn.com. Thanks!