

Appendix Two Miscellaneous Genealogical Notes

This Appendix contains a number of notes on matters relating to Cardon genealogy that I encountered in the search for Jean Cardon. They may serve as beginning points for others who would like to take some issue and endeavor to clarify it and to move the family's genealogical lines another generation or two back.

I. Other possible ancestors who participated in the Glorious Return.

The following are possible Cardon ancestors who were G.R. participants (for AHR references see Appendix Four):

1. **Jacques Robert** (AHR 2954) or **Pierre Robert** (AHR 2963). Either of these could be the father of **Marie Robert** (AHR 2956 or 2966). Our ancestor was the wife of **Lt. Bernard Jahier** (AHR 1845) but no indication of her father's name is given. Either of the two Mariés mentioned is about the right age, and they are the only two Mariés of the right age bracket listed in AHR. If Marie's father was Jacques, he was a captain in the G.R. who died in combat in on September 16, 1689. Jacques brother Daniel succeeded him as captain, and is believed to be the author of the "Report" which appears as Appendix Three in this volume. If Marie's father was Pierre, he may or may not have been one of the Pierres who are mentioned in the footnote to AHR 1663 and 1667. One or both of these Pierres were in the G. R. and were captured and condemned to the galleys. One argument against Marie being connected with these Pierres is that, so far as I can tell, those who were captured by the French and condemned to the galleys were the native French sympathizers and adventurers who joined the troops of Arnaud. Native Vaudois who were captured appear to have been dealt with locally, either by imprisonment or execution. Research in the Piedmont Project records could shed some light on the question of Marie's father's name. Examination of her family group sheet could disclose whether Jacques or Pierre was the favored name for the second son, and perhaps other entries in the parish registers (particularly god-parent entries) would disclose a connection with other children of Jacques or with other children of Pierre.

For those who are descendants of Louis Philip Cardon and Suzette Stallé the following are ancestors of Suzette who were, or may have been, among the heros of the Glorious Return:

1. **Augustin Bellonat** (also spelled Belleinat or Bleynat). B. about 1648. Father of Marguerite Bellonat (b. about 1680) who married Jacques Forneron. [Dates just given are from the Piedmont Project estimates.] This may be the same person as **Augustin Bleynat**, b. 1657, (AHR 595) who is listed as being from San Germano rather than from Prarostino. However, San Germano is the area abutting Prarostino on the northeast and is just a bit lower down the valley of the Turinella. Augustin Bleynat had a daughter, Marguerite, who is approximately the right age (born 1684) and the two are the only Augustin and Marguerite (other than Augustin's wife Marguerite) listed in AHR for either Bellonat or Bleynat. Augustin was catholicized, according to AHR. However, he did not stay a Catholic, but went into exile in Switzerland before July, 1687. He participated in the G. R. and died in combat in San Germano in March, 1690.
2. **Pierre Bonnet** (AHR 660). Our ancestor Sidrac Bonnet (AHR 661) whose father was Pierre Bonnet is listed, but there is no connection shown with this Pierre. However, there is nothing that excludes this Pierre being his father, except that they seem to have followed different paths during the exile. Further research would be required to establish a definite link. This might be shown by links in the Piedmont Project records,

such as god-parent relationships or child naming connections.

3. **Philippe Roman**, b. 1646. This ancestor of Suzette Stallé must be AHR 2995, who is the only Philippe Roman listed in AHR and who is precisely the age estimated in the Piedmont Project records. His wife as listed in AHR was **Marie Pasquet** while the Piedmont Project records list his wife's name as Susanne. However, the Piedmont Project records date from a slightly later time, and Susanne may have been a later wife if Marie died around the time of the return. Research in the Piedmont Project records could clarify these issues by showing god-parent or child naming relationships with other children of Philippe shown in AHR. It is notable that Philippe's son Jean was with him in the Glorious Return, when he was only 15 years old, according to the birth year given in AHR. Philippe's name appears on a list of "Vaudois found in possession of arms or money" (117 BSSV 125) as being in possession of "a knife." His name and the indication "formerly a captain" also appears on a list dated 15 October 1704 of Vaudois families to whom bread has been distributed through the bounty of His Royal Highness (Vittorio Amadeo II, Duke of Savoy)*.

II. Additional genealogical information from AHR.

The information in AHR (Appendix Four) raises the following issues:

1. **Jacques Gaudin-Moise** (ancestor of Suzette Stallé) appears to be Jacques Godin, AHR 1634. If this can be borne out by further confirmatory research (such as relationships indicated by god-parent and child naming connections in the Piedmont Project records) AHR gives his father's name and birth year, and names of his siblings. Should this identification be verified, it could be that Jacques' brother Michel, and his father Jean were the Jean and Michel Godin, father and son, who were in the Glorious Return. Jean and Michel (AHR A229 and A230), who are identified in AHR as the G.R. participants, while listed separately by the AHR authors in their appendix, are not inconsistent with being Jean (AHR 1631) and Michel (AHR 1634). Michel (AHR 1634) would be a little young (only 14-15) to be in the G.R., but AHR lists 15 year old Jean Roman (AHR 2997) as being in the G.R., and the birth year for Michel Godin could be in error (note that it is the same birth year as given for his brother Jacques.)
2. **Lt. Bernard Jahier** appears to be AHR 1845, and his mother **Susanne** is AHR 1842. Names of siblings are given also.
3. **Capt. Barthélemy Salvagiot** (ancestor of Marthe Marie Tourn) appears to be AHR 3106. This is the only Barthélemy Salvagiot from Rorá listed in AHR. He is the author of an extensive "Memoir" of the times which is published (in Italian) in 45 BSSV 51-70, and appears in English extracts in *Israel of the Alps* vol 1, p. 456 ff. This journal mentions his wife and his daughter Marie, born about 1681. It makes no mention of an older daughter Catherine who was our link in the ancestral line.

III. Other information encountered.

Here are some inferences and matters that arose during my research that will give some flavor of the research process, and will illustrate how learning of the lives and customs can serve as an aid in genealogical research.

* [Dr. Brian N. Leese research] Archivio di Stato, Sezione Primo, Torino, Italy: *Scritture della Città e Provincia di Pinerolo* Mazzo 21, Item 12.

1. **The name of the wife of *E. Jean Cardon*.** The name of Elder Jean Cardon's second wife (Beatrice Charrier) is known because this was a late marriage (in 1728) after the keeping of parish records had recommenced. However virtually nothing is shown for his first wife and the mother of his children. However, we can make a very good guess that her given name was "*Jeanne*." Here is *E. Jean's* family group sheet:

Family Group

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HUSBAND **WIFE**
 Jean Cardon Jeanne (?)

Born: 1670 **Born:**
Place: Roccapiatte, Torino, Italy **Place:**

Mar:
Bur: 18 June 1743 **Died:**
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CHILDREN

Sex	Name	Date	Place	Died
M	Jean (?)	bef 1706	Roccapiatte, Torino, Italy	aft 1710 bef 1715
M	Paul	c. 1706	Roccapiatte, Torino, Italy	bur 7 May 1745
M	Philippe	c. 1710	Roccapiatte, Torino, Italy	20 Jan 1778
M	Jean	c. 1715	Roccapiatte, Torino, Italy	3 May 1769

The first son, Jean, is surmised because of the naming custom which would have required *E. Jean* to name his first son after his father, Jean. This first son must have lived until after Philippe was born about 1710, but then died, requiring the obligatory name be given to the next son. The naming custom would also suggest that the name of the mother's father was Paul, the name given to the second son.

We can see the further effect of the naming custom in *E. Jean's* grandchildren's names:

- Paul's children: Jean, Jeanne, Marie, Anne, Jean and Paul.
- Philippe's children: Jeanne, Marie, Jean, Paul, Jean and Marie.
- Jean's children: Jean, Jeanne, Madeliene, Jean and Jean.

All of these children appear to be following the naming custom, and in each case the name of the first daughter was Jeanne, indicating quite clearly that the father's mother (the wife of *E. Jean Cardon*) was Jeanne. Some other observations: Paul married Anne Roman whose mother was probably named Marie, in view of the name given to his second daughter. Philippe married Jeanne Jahier, whose mother was Marie Robert, showing a fit with the second daughter. A problem is created by the fact that Philippe's second son was shown as Paul, rather than Bernard, the name of Jeanne Jahier's father. That is a point that might be explored. Jean married Marie Odin, and one would guess that her mother's name was Madeliene from the name given to their second daughter.

Did *E. Jean* have any daughters? He may well have had, and other sons as well, who did not survive. All of his known children were born before the recommencement of record keeping, and are known from the later events in their lives or the lives of their children. A daughter might have shown up on the parish records only at her marriage and then not be sufficiently identified as the daughter of this particular Jean Cardon. One hint comes from the

god-parent information at the baptism of *E. Jean's* grandchildren. God-parents were friends or relatives who assumed the responsibility to care for their god-child if the child's natural parents died. Often they were a married couple, but sometimes two unmarried young adults would act as god-parents. At the baptism of Philippe's daughter Marie, the god-parents were Paul Constantin and Marthe Cardon, his wife. This raises the question of whether Marthe was a close relative, even a sister, of Philippe. There is no indication of relationship, and the particular pastor who made the record usually recorded relationships, but may just have failed to do so in this case. This is another issue that might be researched.

2. **What happened to *E. Jean's* brothers, Jacques and Daniel?**

E. Jean's older brother Jacques, born according to AHR in 1662 and thus eight years older than Jean, does not appear in the Piedmont Project records or in the notarial records in an identifiable fashion. There was one Jacques Cardon, whom the Piedmont Project researchers show as being born about 1654, who married Marguerite Bertalot, and apparently died young. Marguerite died in 1738 "aged 80," having had two later husbands. No children are indicated for this marriage. Jacques may well have been with his younger brothers Daniel and Jean in the G.R. expedition. Since he was older, he may not have been as well known to Daniel Rivoire, whose deposition was the source of most of the known names; or, he may have been killed early in the expedition, and therefore not as clearly in the mind of Daniel Rivoire as he sought to recall all of the names he could remember. The notarial record referred to on page 13 of the main article suggests, by referring to land held by the "heirs of deceased Jacques Cardon son of deceased Jean," that Jacques had died prior to 1696.

Daniel, in contrast, appears to have remained in the Roccapiatta area after the exile and the Glorious Return. As indicated in the main article, a Daniel, without parental identification (indicating that he was the only Daniel in the area at that time) had land holdings interwoven with those of Jean and his cousins (the children of Jacques [AHR #846]) as shown on page 14. The Piedmont Project records also show a Daniel of the right age who married Suzanne Bertalot and had at least two children, Jean and Madeleine, and perhaps a second daughter, Anne.

3. **The posthumous daughter of David Cardon.**

In the main article I mention that David Cardon, one of the four known Cardons in the G.R. expedition, was killed in a skirmish in October, 1689, leaving his son Michel with the expedition, and his wife Jeanne and younger children Suzanne, Barthelemy and Marguerite. In going through the Piedmont Project records my attention was attracted by a Marie Cardon, born about 1692, who married Captain Paul Rostan. Her father's name was given in the Piedmont Project group sheets simply as "Mr. Cardon." That intrigued me and I decided to try to find more information if I could. The children of Marie and Paul were: Antoine (the name of Paul's father) Marie (probably the name of Paul's mother) Jeanne (a fit with the name of Marie's mother if Marie was the daughter of David Cardon and Jeanne Constantino) David (another fit) and Paul. Moreover, when David Cardon's son Barthelemy had a son named Jacques baptized in 1716, Paul Rostan and his wife Marie Cardon acted as god-parents. Based on the naming custom and the close identification of Marie with David's family, I began to wonder if Marie might not be a posthumous daughter of David, born to Jeanne in late 1689 or early 1690 after her father's death near Balsiglia.

On one occasion I was going over some of my historical and genealogical questions with Auguste Armand-Hugon (one of the co-authors of AHR) and, in discussing the naming custom, I mentioned my suppositions about Marie being a daughter of David, based on the names of her children. Prof. Armand-Hugon said, "you may be right, wait a minute." He then went to a side table and shuffled through a number of thick files, selected one and paged through it. After

several minutes, he came across the note he was looking for. He told me that, according to this note, which he estimated he had made 20 to 25 years prior to our conversation, there was an indication in the notarial records of Daniel Fornerone that Giovanna [Jeanne] Constantino, widow of David Cardon, had Michel, Barthélemy, Maria [Marie] and Marguerite "and other minor children," thus confirming that Marie was his daughter. Prof. Armand-Hugon said that at the time he made the note the particular records of Daniel Fornerone he was looking through were unbound, but that they may have subsequently been bound into one of the two volumes I had reviewed in the Archivio di Stato in Torino (Volumes 1275 and 2581 of the *Atti Notarili*.)

4. **Untapped sources.**

Although the Vaudois parish records for the period prior to the religious war of 1686 were almost all destroyed, there certainly are many more notarial records and other records valuable for genealogical research in the Archivio di Stato in Torino, and perhaps even in other regional archives (e.g. that in Pinerolo). A researcher named Dr. Brian M. Leese indicated that in the Archivio di Stato in Torino there were 684 large volumes of notarial records from Luserna and San Giovanni. While the Cardon records would not be in this collection, since it does not appear to cover Roccapiatta-Prarostino, many of our collateral ancestors who lived in the Luserna and Angrogna (and maybe even Rorá) valleys should appear in these volumes. Brian Leese stated that there were similar collections of notarial records deposited in the same archive from Pinerolo (1,062 volumes from 1610 to 1854 -- the majority of these probably deal with non-Vaudois persons) and San Secondo (565 volumes from 1661 to 1854 -- many of these may deal with the Vaudois areas of Prarostino and Roccapiatta.) There appeared to be large gaps in the two volumes I found of the notarial records of Daniel Fornerone, leaving me to suppose that there are other bound or unbound records made by this notary. While in the Archivio di Stato I was given the name of an earlier notary from the Roccapiatta-Prarostino area, Michael Caliere, and looked through one volume of his records for 1624. I do not know whether the Vaudois used notaries in nearby Catholic areas if there were no Vaudois notaries active in their own areas, but one would suppose that, when the notarial system was set up in 1610, provision was made for recording information relating to the Vaudois areas.

Prof. Armand-Hugon told me that there is in the Archivio di Stato at Torino a series of documents called "Registri dei Beni di Particolori" which involve a requirement of the civil authorities in the late 1690s that all of the Vaudois families declare the basis of their claims and rights to the properties that they were then occupying. As indicated in the main article, when the Vaudois families returned to their valley from the exile, in many cases entire families had been wiped out and the former lands of these persons were distributed, usually by some sort of private agreement such as those referred to in connection with the children of Jacques Cardon (AHR 846), among surviving relatives. This probably led to confusion, and to some disputes with respect to land titles, and the requirement of registering all claims and titles to land ensued. From Prof. Armand-Hugon's description, this set of documents should prove a veritable gold mine for genealogical research for the period ante-dating the religious war and exile.