

What We Learn From the Inheritance Claims Records

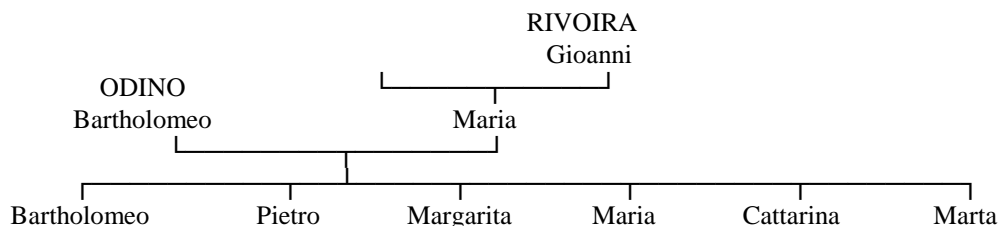
Let's see what we can learn from a few examples from the Claims records. We first provide the English meaning of the act, followed immediately by the Italian abstract:

Example 1: The Family of Barthélemy Odin

Marta, by 1697 widow of Bartholomeo Odin (who died 5 years before, so in 1692), was **daughter of deceased Gioanni Rivoire**. She, for herself and for their **children Bartholomeo, Pietro, Margarita, Maria, Cattarina, and Marta**, claimed the inheritance of her husband, their father. The act then lists the names of neighbors owning the surrounding lands, thus providing a clue as to which Bartholomeo Odin was her husband. (From Notary Records we learned that Marta was Bartholomeo Odin's 2nd wife and was actually the mother of *only 4* of his children. The **Notary Records** section has examples that reveal his ancestry and the identity of his 1st wife, whose ancestry we later discovered as well in the Notary Records.)

*From SENATO DI PINEROLO, mazzo [batch] 97: LUSERNA SAN GIOVANNI
18 NOVEMBRE 1697
pg 182*

Marta RIVOIRA fu Gioanni vedova del fu Bartholomeo (Bartholomeo è morto 5 anni addietro) ODINO, a nome proprio e a nome di **Bartholomeo, Pietro, Margarita, Maria, Cattarina e Marta (suoi figlioli)**, consegna i **beni ereditati da suo marito**. I beni consegnati risultano confinanti con: gli eredi del fu Antonio ODINO; Giacomo SIBILLIA; gli eredi del fu Gioanni BOERO; gli eredi del fu Antonio PRATIUTO; gli eredi del fu Daniele REVELLO. Daniele GIRARDO e Daniele PARISA confermano la consegna.



Important: The pedigree graphs (like the one above) found with many of the abstracts of the **Claims Records**, as well as of the abstracts of the **Notary Records**, are *not* part of the act itself, but were added by the abstractor, Giovanni Cena, to clarify the family relationships for the PFO Family Researchers.

Example 2: The Family of Giosuè Janavel

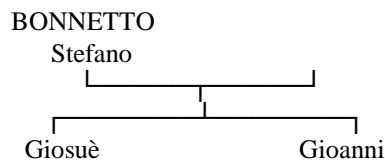
Although there are 7 Claims acts pertaining to people named Janavel, these are all relatives of Captain Giosuè, but *not* his descendants.

We have found, however, a claim by one of his grandsons, in behalf of himself and his brother:

Giosuè Bonnet son of deceased Stefano (who died in 1691), in his own right and also for his brother **Gioanni**. Again, those owning adjacent land are named. (The Notary Records inform us that **Stefano** [French: Estienne, later Etienne] Bonnet married Maria Gignous-Janavel, daughter of the Captain.)

*From SENATO DI PINEROLO, MAZZO [batch] 98: VILLARO [PELLICE],
3 OTTOBRE 1697
PG 73*

Giosuè BONNETTO fu Stefano (il fu Stefano è morto nell'anno 1691), a nome proprio e a nome di **Gioanni, suo fratello**, consegna i beni. Nella consegna dei beni vengono citati: gli eredi del fu Constanzo ALLESANO; gli eredi del fu Paulo CABRIOLLO; Daniele FILIPPONE RAMBAUDO; gli eredi del fu Giuseppe CABRIOLLO; fu Davide RAMBAUDO FILIPONE. Daniele PELANCHONE (sindaco cattolico) e Pietro SIBILLIA confermano la consegna.



Example 3: The Family of Antonio [Durand-]Canton

Antonio Canton [in other records called **Durand-Canton**] Catholicized during the tumult of the war of 1686 (which explains why he is not listed with his siblings in the Exile records) but “Religionary” [Waldensian] again; his **father Bartholomeo died at Bussolino in 1687** [during the forced march into Exile in February of that year]; and the said Antonio has a **brother Daniele**, the 2 brothers holding the land indivisible. As always in the Claims records, the neighbors are then given.

*From SENATO DI PINEROLO, mazzo [batch] 99: RORATA [the former name of RORA]
(no date, but 1697 like the others)
pg 1*

Antonio CANTONE fu Bartholomeo, cattolizzato nei tumulti di guerra del 1686, al presente religionario, consegna i beni avuti **in eredita’ dal detto Bartholomeo, suo padre, morto in Bossolino nel 1687**: [The act then has 16 lines of text describing his inheritance, left out here to make this section more readable.] Il fu Bartholomeo CANTONE teneva i beni sopra registrati e alla sua morte sono pervenuti al su detto consignatario e a **Daniele, suo fratello**. I beni sono attualmente indivisi tra i due fratelli.

These examples show how these **Claims** records provide valuable links to the later **Parish Registers** and to the earlier **Notary Records**.