

## Additional notes on the family of Simón de Gabiola (Gaviola) y Zabala

by Nick Doe

These notes are a post-publication supplement to [Notes on the family of Simón de Gabiola \(Gaviola\) y Zabala](#) (SILT 12, January 2015) which was the final version, Version 9.2.

1. Page 1: The remark that the hammer was “probably a belly helve hammer” should be withdrawn. I have no idea whether the trip hammer was a *belly helve* hammer (lifted at a point between the hammer head and the pivot of the shaft) or a *tilt helve* hammer (depressed at the end of the shaft with its pivot between the end and the hammer head).

---

2. Page 6: The husband of Simón’s daughter, [Isabel Antonia de Gabiola y Zamudio](#), was [Fernando de Villegas y Gómez-Bueno](#) not as published, Francisco de Villegas y Gomez-Bueno.

Fernando de Villegas was appointed deputy *contrador* (financial officer) of the *Casa de la Contratación* in August, 1642. He became chief *contrador* in December, 1645.

In May 1669, Fernando de Villegas accompanied by his wife, Isabel Antonia de Gabiola, and their servants,<sup>1</sup> travelled to Venezuela. His title in the travel papers is given as *gobernador y capitán general de Venezuela, contador mayor y juez oficial perpetuo de la Casa de la Contratación*. He retained his position as Governor and *Capitán General* of Venezuela until 1673.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fernando’s servant was [Melchor de Eyzaga](#), from Azpeitia (Gipuzkoa), son of [Melchor de Eyzaga](#) and [María de Otaegui](#).

3. Footnotes 27 and 31.

The papers concerned with the entry of Simón de Gabiola’s only son, Simón Antonio Gabiola y Sarricola, into the *Orden de Alcántara* in 1635 identify him as:

[Simón Antonio de Gaviola y Saricolea Zabala y Zamudio Zugasti](#), *natural de Sevilla*. (“Saricolea” intended)

This confirms that he was without doubt Simón’s son and adds that Simón’s wife, [Francisca de Zamudio y Sarricola](#) (Saricolea, Zarricolea, Sarrikolea), was a member of the Zugasti (Zugazti, Sugasti) family

---

4. Footnote 6.

The children (in 1536) of [Domingo de Gabiola](#) and [Juana Arriola](#) were [Juan and María Pérez de Gabiola](#) neither of whom appear to be members of the main branch of the Gabiola family.

---

5. Simón’s career

Simón was making numerous job applications as a financial officer in 1608 and again in 1609.

The archived *cuentas* (accounts) *de Simón de Gaviola* end in 1635 with the cryptic remark: *Son recados de este año*. I’m not sure if this means that his career ended in 1635 or not. He would then have been around 55 years old.

6. Page 2. On September 4, 1526, Gracia de Urquizu sued for maintenance of the legitimate children she had with Rodrigo de Gabiola. They were living in Mendaro.

---

7. Page 4. Some sources name Francisco José de Munibe y Idiáquez as the 8th, not the 7th, Conde de Peñafiorida with a ripple down effect on later generations. The discrepancy arises because Francisco José had an older brother, Martín José de Munibe y Idiáquez, who may have briefly held the title as 7th Count, but who left no heirs.

---

◇