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Notes on the family of Simón de Gabiola (Gaviola) y Zabala

This file is a supplement to p.29 of:

Doe, N.A., [The origin of Gabriola's name](#), *SHALE* 13, pp.7–38, June 2006.

It contains more information on the family of Simón de Gabiola y Zabala, *pagador de la Armada de la Guardia de Indias, y Cabellero de la Orden de Santiago*, who was likely after whom the *Punta de Gaviola*, and subsequently Gabriola Island BC, was named. He was born in Mendaro, Gipuzkoa, Spain, but lived and worked in Seville.

“Gabiola” or “Gaviola” is a Basque word, dating back to at least the 14th century [Pedro de Zabala, *Toponimia vasca*], meaning “hammer place” from the two words *gabi* (a blacksmith’s hammer, *martinete o mazo grande de herrería*) and the Basque suffix *-ola* (usually taken to mean a place where things were done, but meanings range from the most ancient, “a shelter in the mountains for shepherds”, to the later, more industrial, “works or workplace”). In Gipuzkoa, the “-ola” placename suffix was so commonly used for a *ferrería* (ironworks) that the free-standing word “ola” has come to mean a “foundry” in modern Basque. The medieval *ferrería* (ironworks) at Gabiola almost certainly had a trip hammer (~~probably a belly helve hammer~~), and hence its name.

There is more information about the Gabiola family home (*Casa de Gabiola*) and estate in Mendaro in the Kilimon valley here:

Doe, N.A., [The original Gabriola in the Spanish Basque country](#), *SILT* 11, 2014.

Three villages comprise the town of Mendaro, which in olden times would have been described as being situated along the Río Deva (Deba Ibaia) between Alzola (Altzola) and Sasiola. The villages were Azpilgoeta (jurisdiction Medrico), Mendarozabal (jurisdiction Elgoibar), and Garagarza (jurisdiction Deba). It is not always clear in old documents if “natural de Elgóibar” means literally someone from the town of Elgoibar (sometimes written, “el Góibar”, in old documents) or someone from the Kilimon valley within the jurisdiction of Elgoibar.

In old Spanish, the letters “b” and “v” were interchangeable, so names like “Gabiola”, “Zabala”, “Munibe”, “Deba”, etc. were sometimes written “Gaviola”, “Zavala”, “Munive”, “Deva”, etc. As in old English, the letter “i” was also sometimes written “y”. “Qu” is occasionally a variant of “K” as in “Quilimon” (Kilimon Creek).

There is more on other Spanish toponyms in the Strait of Georgia here:

Doe, Nick, [Simón Gaviola's family connections—18th-century placenames in the Strait of Georgia](#), *SHALE* 26, pp.10–18, November 2011.



The Gabiola *ferrería* (ironworks) in the Kilimon valley near Mendaro in the Spanish Basque country dates back to before 1335, but the earliest surviving documentary evidence of its operations date from the 1400s when it was described as being a *vieja diezmo ferrería* (old tithe ironworks).

In 1522, the Gabiola *ferrería*, producing iron (*hierros platinas*), was owned by a Rodrigo de Gabiola, possibly Simón's great-great-grandfather (p111);¹ someone of that name had a wife named Gracia de Sarasúa in 1491. Around 1545, there was another Rodrigo head of the Gabiola family, presumably Simón's great-great-grandfather (p11). He, at that time, was married to Mariana de Aguirre.^{2 3}

Simón de Gabiola y Zabala (p) was born in 1579.⁴ Simón's father was Antonio de Gabiola (p1) and his mother was Isabel de Zabala (Zavala) (p0).⁵ Antonio appears to have been third in line of succession, but the structure of the Gabiola family tree remains rather murky. Simón's (p) paternal grandparents were Rodrigo de Gabiola (p11) and Juana de Arriola (p10).⁶ They married on November 30, 1545. His maternal grandparents were Simón de Zabala (p01) and María Martínez de Inurrigarro (p00).

The oldest brother of Antonio (p1) was Simón de Gabiola (1p1)⁷ and he married María Sebastiana de Urquieta (Urkieta) in 1594. Being the oldest male of his generation, he inherited the Gabiola family mansion (*solar*) in the Kilimon valley near Mendaro, half of the ironworks (*ferrería*) and mill, and the houses of Arzubía, Olaberaza, and other properties.⁸

¹ The Ordenanzas del Cabildo in 1442 also list a Rodrigo de Gabiola as owner. In 1484, Ochoa Miguelez de Gabiola was *alcalde de ferrerías* (mayor of ironworks in lieu of local civil authorities) in the lower Deba. He was bequeathed a quintal of iron by Andrés López Astgarribia in 1485. In 1511, there was a dispute between Martín Ochoa de Gabiola and the *primitiva* church of San Bartolomé de Olaso in Elgóibar, over possession of the *caserío* [Gabiola Txikia], *ferrería*, y *molino*. I do not know what this was about, how it was resolved, and who Martín was.

² The houses of Sarasúa and Aguirre were both originally in Mendaro, and at some point, in the 1500s, the two families were joined by marriage in the usual fashion to form the Aguirre-Sarasúa line. In the 18th century, Francisco Javier de Aguirre-Sarasúa, *natural de Deba*, was *Regidor Perpetuo* (a non-elected Alderman serving the King) in Lima, Perú.

³ Juan Francisco Bodega y Quadra, born in Perú, commandant of the Spanish naval establishment in San Blas in the 1790s, the person who named *Punta de Gaviola* on Gabriola Island BC, was familiar with this Basque family name if only because his junior *piloto* on the *Favorita* on the 1779 exploratory expedition to Alaska was Juan Bautista Aguirre. This young man had *Punta de Aguirre* in Alaska (Point Steele) named after him.

⁴ Some sources say 1582, possibly when he was baptised?

⁵ From the Simón de Gabiola y Zabala application to be Cabellero de la Orden de Santiago. I have no date for the marriage but it must have been just a few years before 1579.

⁶ In 1536, there was a Juana de Arriola, widow of Domingo de Gabiola who had died *en Indias*. They had children, but I don't know what this Juana's relationship was to Juana (p10).

⁷ If there had been an even older brother, Rodrigo de Gabiola, as one document suggests, then he left remarkably little evidence of his life in other genealogical records. Simón (1p1) was much slower to marry than Antonio (p1).

⁸ Most of the information in these paragraphs is from Juan José Goikoetxea, *Historias de una Gipuzkoa desconcida*, p.216.

Simón de Gabiola (1p1) and María Sebastiana de Urquieta had three sons, Francisco de Gabiola (11p1), Rodrigo de Gabiola (21p1),⁹ and Domingo de Gabiola (31p1).

Francisco de Gabiola (11p1)—not to be confused with his uncle (2p1)—died as a young teenager and is rarely mentioned in archived documents. He was nevertheless married by power of attorney to María Miguel de Munibe y Careaga in 1609 as a business arrangement. This marriage was never consummated.

Rodrigo (21p1) (d.bet.1628–48) married María Magdalena de Arrona.¹⁰ They had no sons, but had at least one daughter, María Luisa de Gabiola y Arrona (121p1).

Domingo (31p1) (b.1609, d.1648), the younger brother of Rodrigo, was born in Mendaro and died in Venezuela.¹¹ He married Juana Cerrada de la Peña (m.1629, d.1656).

The inheritance of Simón de Gabiola (1p1) passed first to his second oldest son Rodrigo, then, on Rodrigo's death, to Rodrigo's younger brother, Domingo, and then when he died without children, to Rodrigo's daughter, María Luisa. It was María Luisa (121p1) who was destined to carry the Gabiola birthright (*mayorazgo*) into the 18th century.

A second, older brother of Antonio (p1) and another uncle of Simón de Gabiola y Zabala (p) was Francisco de Gabiola (2p1). I can find no evidence that he married or had children. Presumably, he is the Francisco de Gabiola who was *alcade* (*alcalde*, mayor) of Elgoibar in 1635. A third and I think younger brother of Antonio (p1) was Pascual de Gabiola (3p1); possibly he was *alcade* of Elgoibar in 1600 and 1609. Another adult relative around at the time, a *natural de Elgóibar*, was Juan Pérez de Gabiola; he may have been Simón's (p) younger brother; possibly *alcade* of Elgoibar in 1614 and 1634. There was also a Joseph de Gabiola, *alcade* in 1658.

On November 15, 1621, Rodrigo de Gabiola (21p1) signed a contract¹² with Juan Careaga Munibe¹³ and Jacome (Jacovo) de Alzola (Alzola, Alçola),¹⁴ Juan's son-in-law (*hierno*). Juan Careaga Munibe was the father of María Miguel who had technically married Rodrigo's older, by now deceased, brother, Francisco (11p1), and who was now married to Jacome. The contract established Rodrigo de Gabiola as the undisputed heir of the Gabiola estate, and in

⁹ http://www.euskalnet.net/laviana/gen_bascas/idiaguez.htm. María Luisa de Gaviola Arrona era hija de Rodrigo de Gaviola y María Magdalena de Arrona (mayorazgo Maspe; nieta paterna de Simón de Gaviola y M^a Sebastiana de Urquieta; y biznieta p. p. de Rodrigo de Gaviola (mayorazgo Gaviola) y de Juana de Arriola.

¹⁰ *Hidalguía, La revista de genealogía, nobleza y armas, Noviembre-Diciembre 1957*, 25, Madrid. Her parents are said to have been Domingo de Arrona and María de Alzola.

¹¹ <http://www.sologenealogia.com/gen/getperson.php?personID=I118000&tree=001>. Señor de la casa solar de Gaviola, sucesor del Mayorazgo que fundó el Proveedor General Francisco de Aviola (sic) y Antonio de Aviola, sus tíos, en la cual sucedió por muerte de su hermano Rodrigo de Gaviola. Sus primos Simón de Gaviola, Caballero de Santiago, Veedor General de la Real Armada y Flota de la Guardia de las Indias, vecino de Sevilla, y Juan Pérez de Gaviola y Francisco de Gaviola, vecinos y residentes en la villa de Elgoybar.

¹² http://dokuklik.snae.org/badator_zoom.php?cdc=051&cdd=03524, unreadable for me despite being a good copy. I received very good help with this from [Transcription Services](#).

¹³ The only clues I have as to who this was are: Antonio Acosta Rodriguez et al.(ed.), *La Casa de la Contratación y la navegación entre España y las Indias*, p.440: Hijo legítimo de Juan de Munibe Careaga y María García de Alcolamis, había nacido...en el valle de Mendaro de la provincia de Guipuzcua.... and Alfonso Otazu et al., *El espíritu emprendedor de los vascos*, p.242: El engarce de los Munibe de Mendaro con el comercio del hierro lo facilitó el casamiento de Juan de Munibe, dueño de la casería de Careaga, con hija natural del capitán Andrés de Alzola, uno de los mercaderes guipuzcoanos más activo de la segunda mitad del XVI.

¹⁴ Interpreted by an archivist as Jacobe de Alzola in a very old neatly handwritten title page of the document. His mother was María García de Alzola.

return, the Gabiola family—Simón (p) is specifically mentioned—were obliged to repay to Juan the considerable sums he had spent on improvements to the estate and paying off debts at the time of the now-annulled marriage of 1609. This contract cannot have been good news for Simón (p) as he had daughters needing dowries.¹⁵

The other half of the ironworks (*ferrería*) and mill bequeathed to Simón de Gabiola (1p1) in 1594 belonged to the birthright of the Sasiola-Arancibia families and had been since at least 1584. Exactly how the Sasiola family had acquired their half share is not clear, but the arrangement had probably been made in the mid-16th century when the Gabiola *ferrería* was not doing so well financially.¹⁶ Martín Ochoa de Sasiola y Arancibia¹⁷ (m.1561) owned the *ferrería* at Goicolea in the next valley over from the Kilimon. His daughter, Jordana Manuel de Sasiola-Arancibia, married Juan de Munibe in 1597,¹⁸ and their son, Martín Manuel de Munibe y Sasiola-Arancibia (b.1602, d.1683) became the 4th Conde de Peñafiorida in 1669.¹⁹

It is very tempting to suppose that ownership of the two halves of the Gabiola *ferrería* were brought together along with the rest of the Gabiola estate in the 18th century with the marriage of María Ignacia de Idiaquez Insausti, a descendant of María Luisa de Gabiola y Arrona, to Francisco de Munibe Idiaquez, a descendant of Martín Ochoa de Sasiola y Arancibia, but the reality is a little more complicated than that.



María Ignacia de Idiaquez Insausti, the 7th Condesa de Peñafiorida (d.1749), is listed as having brought to her marriage the birthrights of the families Arrazubia (Arzubia?), Astigarribia, Elormendi, Escalante, Ibarra, Insausti, Maspe, Zubiaga, and Gabiola. María was the mother of the most famous of the Counts of Peñafiorida, the 8th, Xavier María de Munibe e Idiáquez, 1723(9?)–1785, portrayed in the stamp on the left.

The route that the Gabiola family tree took into the 18th century can be traced back to María Luisa de Gabiola y Arrona (111p1), the grand-daughter of Simón de Gabiola (1p1). She married Andrés de Ibarra-Elormendi Astigarribia, and their daughter was María Margarita de Ibarra y Gabiola. She in turn married Bernardo de Insausti-Escalante, and their daughter was Luisa María de Insausti y Ibarra. She in turn married Antonio de Idiaquez Eguia and their daughter was the above-mentioned 7th Condesa, María Ignacia de Idiaquez y Insausti.

The route that the Sasiola-Arancibia family tree took into the 18th century was from Martín Manuel de Munibe y Sasiola-Arancibia, 4th Conde de Peñafiorida, who married Cecilia de Axpe

¹⁵ Doe, N.A., [Simón Gaviola's family connections](#), *SHALE* 26, p.16, November 2011.

¹⁶ In 1545 ownership of the *ferrería* was being shared with Domingo Martínez de Orbea, deputy treasurer general of Aragón, at a guess, as a result of unpaid taxes.

¹⁷ Martín Ochoa de Sasiola y Arancibia was the son of Rodrigo de Sasiola and Jordana de Arancibia. In 1561, he married Luisa María de Eguino-Zubiaurre, who was the sister of Antonio de Eguino-Zubiaurre, I Conde de Peñafiorida.

¹⁸ The relationship between Juan de Munibe and Juan Careaga Munibe is not known to me. Juan and Jordana had at least five children: Juan (b.1598), María (b.1600), Martín (b.1602), Pedro (b.1603), and Sebastián (b.1610).

¹⁹ The devolution of the title to the IV Conde de Peñafiorida occurred when neither Antonio de Eguino-Zubiaurre nor his sister Luisa María de Eguino-Zubiaurre, I Condesa de Peñafiorida; nor Sebastián de Sasiola-Arancibia, II Conde de Peñafiorida (Luisa María's husband); nor Bernardino de Sasiola-Arancibia, III Conde de Peñafiorida (Sebastián's brother?), had children. www.euskalnet.net, *Ascendientes y descendientes de los Condes de Peñafiorida*, Munibe.

Zarate (m.1620). Their son was Juan Francisco de Munibe y Axpe (b.1625), 5th Conde de Peñafiorida. Juan Francisco married María Isabel de Ugarte Zaldibar (m.1649) and their son was Francisco Antonio de Munibe Ugarte (b.1650), 6th Conde de Peñafiorida. He married Ana Luisa de Idiaquez and their son was Francisco de Munibe Idiaquez, 7th Conde de Peñafiorida (d.1746).

The evidence that somewhere along the line, the Sasiola-Arancibia family ceased to inherit a half share of the Gabiola ironworks (*ferrería*) and mill is twofold. Archival documents remark that the 7th Conde de Peñafiorida intended to purchase the half he did not own (...*pretende comprar todo el establecimiento, con la intención de ponerlo en funcionamiento...*), and that half the floor was being used in 1758 by Antonio de Cerain. An archived legal document also says the owner (*propietaria*) of the *ferrería* in 1686 was María de Zubelzu, but I do not know what to make of that beyond that the Zubelzu-Zuazola family had some relationship (via María Fernández de Lasalde) with the Lasalde *ferrería* next door to the Gabiola *ferrería* in the Kilimon valley.²⁰

Whatever the route, it was the illustrious Conde de Peñafiorida family that eventually acquired sole possession of the entire Gabiola estate including the *ferrería*. Attention was drawn to this when the grand reception following the marriage of the daughter of the 10th Conde de Peñafiorida, María Javiara Eusebia de Munibe y Aranguren, was held on January 29, 1806 at the *casa torre* and *solar* (ancestral mansion) of the Gabiola family in Mendaro.²¹

The Conde de Peñafiorida family title no longer appears in modern lists of Spanish nobility, its particular connection with the Gabiola estate probably having ended with the death, without succession, in 1874 of Victor de Munibe y Aranguren, the 11th Conde de Peñafiorida. Although more distant relatives continued the Peñafiorida title for several more generations, it had become overshadowed by the turn of the 20th century by the more prestigious title, Marqués de Fontellas, a title that had been established in 1793 by Carlos IV.²² This title also no longer appears in modern lists of Spanish noble families.

This concentration of property was a result of the primogeniture policies of feudal times. By having the eldest son inherit the whole of a landed estate, its division into increasingly smaller, less manageable properties, was avoided. However, whenever the head of a family had, for whatever reason, no son or other “suitable” male relative to bequeath the estate to, the succession was merged with that of another family of comparable wealth and status, invariably by marriage if there was an eligible daughter. By 1812, the Peñafiorida family (Antonio María de Munibe) had accumulated 15 formerly independently-owned estates in the Elgoibar region alone.²³ The primogeniture system faded in the late-19th century when inherited land ownership ceased to become the major measure of wealth.

²⁰ What is clear is that the Gabiola *ferrería* in later years was frequently leased and not operated by the owners. Probably iron smelting there had ceased by the early 1600s. See http://www.arkeolan.com/ferrerias-gipuzkoa/ficha-ferreria.php?id_ferreria=148.

²¹ Goikoetxea, (ibid), p.216.

²² Francisco Javier de Mendizábal y Gortázar, born 1898, was both Marqués de Fontellas and XV Conde de Peñafiorida.

²³ Goikoetxea, (ibid), p.216.

I have not been able to discover much about the mother of Simón de Gabiola y Zabala (p) beyond her name, Isabel de Zabala (Zavala) (p0), and those of her parents, Simón (p01) and María (p00).²⁴

Simón (p) and his wife had four daughters but only one son, who was very likely Simón Antonio Gabiola y Sarricola (Sarrikolea) (1p).²⁵ However, the will of Simón (p) and his wife says her name was Francisca de Zamudio y Zarricola (Sarricola, Zarricolea),²⁶ which raises the question as to why, if Simón (1p) was indeed their son, he used the name Gabiola y Sarrikolea on joining the Order of Alcántara rather than Gabiola y Zamudio.²⁷



What does seem likely is that Isabel Antonia de Gabiola y Zamudio (2p) was one of their daughters. Her marriage to Francisco Fernando de Villegas y Gómez-Bueno, who like her father was a Cabellero de la Orden de Santiago, made her the first Marquesa de Paradas, a title created by Charles II by royal decree on September 25, 1675.²⁸ Paradas is 44 km from Seville where Simón's (p) family lived.

The 2nd Marquesa de Paradas was María Francisca de Villegas y Gabiola (12p), and the 3rd, María Francisca's son, Juan Gutiérrez-Tello de Guzmán y Villegas (112p).

This original Marquesado de Paradas line came to an end in September 1864 with the death of the 9th Marqués, Fernando de Espinosa y Fernández de Córdoba. Both Espinosa and Cordova are placenames on Vancouver Island BC.

Another daughter was Mariana de Gabiola y Zamudio (3p). She married Diego López de Salcedo y Calderón in Seville ca. 1632.²⁹ He too was a well-connected, influential Cabellero de la Orden Santiago. They had two daughters: Juana de Salcedo y Gabiola (13p) and Mariana

²⁴ There was a Simón de Zabala who married Marina de Lasalde Ederra who was born on August 3, 1581 in the Mendaro valley; however she was not the maternal grandmother of Simón (p). The Lasalde connection is nevertheless interesting because this was the *ferrería* next door to the Gabiola family seat: *Hidalguía, La revista de genealogía, nobleza y armas, Marzo-Abril 1969*, 93, Madrid. In 1657, there is mention of Martín Zabala and his wife María Ana de Leizaola, *Señores de Recabarren*, again suggesting there was a branch of the Zabala family in Mendaro, Recabarren being at the confluence of the Deba River and Kilimon Creek. Perhaps Antonio (p1) married the girl next door. He certainly must have been very young at the time.

²⁵ *The origin of Gabriola's name* (ibid), p.35.

²⁶ Duncan T. Kinkead, *Pintores y Doradores en Sevilla: 1650–1699*, p.282. Oficio 14, 1, 1183–1296. “1653: Francisca de Zamudio y Zarricola [Sarricola], viuda mujer que fue del pagador Simón de Gabiola, caballero de Santiago, difunto, inventario, aprecio de pintura de Francisco Lopez, maestro pintor”.

²⁷ One wild speculation might be that his choice had something to do with the fact that Diego Hordoño Sarricolea y Zamudio was a big name in the Spanish navy in the mid-1600s. He was *Almirante y Capitán-General de la Armada del Mar del Sur* (Admiral and General of the Spanish fleet based in South America). Lacking only is the family connections. The Sarricolea and Zamudio families were from Vizcaya and had a strong presence in Perú in the 1600s and 1700s (maybe) and somewhere in that time there might be a link with the Quadra (Cuadra) family and subsequently Quadra Island BC. Domingo de Sarricolea was a colleague of Simón (p) in Seville; his wife was, I think, Antonia de Zamudio (b.1599, m.1619). Where that leaves Francisca I do not know.

²⁸ Wikipedia, Marquesado de Paradas.

²⁹ *Diccionario histórico, genealógico y heráldico de las familias ilustres de la monarquía española*, vol.1, p.242.

Antonia de Salcedo y Gabiola (23p).³⁰ Through their father's family they were *Señoras de la Villa de Magaña*.

Thus, although under the primogeniture system, neither Simón (p) nor his children had a claim to the Gabiola birthright, they nevertheless became members of other prestigious noble families. Because the connections were through Simón (p) and Francisca's daughters, not their son,³¹ the Gabiola family name quickly disappears from the genealogical records, and the presence of a Gabiola-family home in Seville appears to have ended in the 1650s following the death of Simón's widow, Francisca.³²

In its heyday, the Gabiola estate in Mendaro employed many people (40 plus their families?), not only those who worked at the *ferrería* (ironworks), but those who transported the ore and iron products to and from the river; tended the surrounding fields, vineyards, and orchards; gathered wood from the forests (*seles*) and made the *carbón vegetal* (charcoal) needed for smelting iron ore; so medieval Gabiola was a hamlet, not just a place where the nobility were from. Through the iron-smelting business the original Gabiola family built up extensive trade connections with Bilbao and elsewhere in Vizcaya (Bizkaia), where the name is common in the church records of the 1700s, and, along with many other fellow Basques, family members served in the governances and commercial enterprises of the Spanish colonies in the New World.

Nowadays, every Spanish-speaking country in the world, including the USA, has families named *Gabiola* (*Gaviola*), and some countries like the Philippines even have some named *Gabriola*, their name being derived from the original *Gabiola* in the 19th century, as was Gabriola Island's, perhaps for similar reasons. ◇

³⁰ *Historia Genealógica De La Casa De Lara: Justificada Con ...*, Vol. 2, pp.836–837. There is also a Juana Salcedo Gabiola y Manrique in the records (*UNAL pdf*, p.234) married to Juan Antonio de Salcedo, his first wife. This must be the same person as Juana de Salcedo y Gabiola (13p). Elvira Alvarez Manrique was the paternal grandmother of their father, Diego López, which, unhelpfully, was also his father's name.

³¹ Rather puzzlingly, I can no find no trace of him beyond his being a student at the University of Salamanca.

³² There's a detailed inventory of widow Francisca's estate (1653) in Aguado de los Reyes, *Riqueza y sociedad en la Sevilla del siglo XVII*, 1992. Any one of the many items would attract a lot of attention at an Antiques Road Show. Her bed was *una cama de damasco con goteras bordadas de oro y un rodapiés y una colcha* (damask with a gold-embroidered valance, bed skirts, and quilt) and a valuable *pabellón* (canopy). She had lots of jewelry, an oratorio, a hefty stash of *plata labrada* (wrought silver), and an intriguing *arca de hierro* (iron chest). I especially like the symbols of the Gabiola's sumptuous lifestyle provided by *dos taburetes de terciopelo carmesí con sus fluecos de oro* (two stools covered with crimson velvet with an ornamental gold fringe). An uncomfortably sharp reminder of the reality of those times however is the inclusion of *esclavos* (slaves) among the list of furniture, clothes, and works of art. Altogether, a very different world from "Cape Seagull" on the west coast of Canada—or maybe not—Coast Salish societies were hierarchical and included slaves, and the Great Plague of Seville in 1649 reduced the population there by almost half, as did the later smallpox epidemics on the coast.