

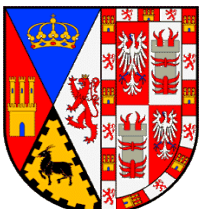
Who was Violante de Cabrera, wife of Don Abraham Senior (1410/12-1493)?

This information comes mainly from: <http://www.casarealrurkovich.com/antepasados/cabrera.pdf>, which seems to be taken from 'Casa de Cabrera en Cordoba' ([http://books.google.es/books?id=IMOWAAQAQ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_v2\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.es/books?id=IMOWAAQAQ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_v2_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)), and <http://fmq.ac/Projects/MedLands/CATALAN%20NOBILITY.htm> and <http://www.encyclopedi.cat/enciclop%C3%A8dies/gran-enciclop%C3%A8dia-catalana/EC-GEC-0013192.xml?i=cabrera#Uq-FlVrdW5p>. The central line comes from FMG, the other two from Cabrera.pdf. The early part of the main lines differs in these two sources. I have followed FMG.

For Don Abraham Senior see: <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/13423-senior-abraham> <http://www.peeage.org/genealogy/pedigree.htm>



Arms of Cabrera ('cabra' in Spanish means 'goat')



Arms of Andrés de Cabrera (1440-1511), 1st Marquis of Moya, impaling Bobadilla.



Arms of Senior/Coronel (see here)

Gómez de Cabrera = Constanza Ruiz de Aguayo (daughter of Fernando Ruiz de Aguayo, Señor de los Galapagares, Veinticuatro de Córdoba, and María García Carrillo)

Fernando Díaz de Cabrera = (1470) Urraca Méndez de Sotomayor. He was given the name 'el Bravo' in the time of Henry IV of Castile (d. 1474). The marriage date of 1470 looks problematic to me; a generation or more out perhaps. Per 'Casa de Cabrera en Cordoba', p. 477, this date is the date of a settlement of money and property, not the date of the marriage.

Violante Enriquez de Cabrera, who apparently died unmarried ('que murió sin tomar estado' - Cabrera.pdf, p. 28). She also seems to have taken the name Enriquez from Violante Enriquez de Castilla.

Sancha Ponce de Cabrera, daughter of Ponce II de Cabrera by his second wife = Vela Gutiérrez Osario

Ponce Velaz de Cabrera (?-1202) = Teresa Rodríguez de Guzmán (daughter of Rodrigo Gutiérrez, Lord of the castles of Dueñas, Medeno and Borox, and his first wife, María Álvarez de Guzman

Pedro Ponce de Cabrera (?-1262) = Aldonza Alfonso de León (?-1266), illegitimate daughter of King Alfonso IX of León. Ancestors of King Ferdinand II of Aragon.

Pedro Ponce de Cabrera = Toda Roldán de Alagón (daughter of Roldán de Alagón and Sancha de Payas)

Payo Arias de Cabrera = Beatriz Fernández

Pedro Ponce de Cabrera = Constanza Alfonso de Córdoba (daughter of Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba, Señor de Cañete de las Torres, and Teresa Jiménez de Góngora)

Pedro de Cabrera = Violante Enriquez de Castilla (daughter of Juan Enriquez, Alguacil Mayor de Toledo, and María Díaz de Haro)

Fernando Díaz de Cabrera (1329-1367) = Mayor Venegas (daughter of Egas Venegas, descended from King Alfonso I of Portugal) and Beatriz de Tolosán

Fernando Díaz de Cabrera = Leonor Páez de Castillejo (daughter of Fernando Páez de Castillejo and Francisca Sánchez de Sousa)

Violante Enriquez de Cabrera, presumably named after her great-grand-mother, Violante Enriquez de Castilla (Castile), who seems to have brought the royal arms of Castile into the family ('Desde este casamiento orlaron los Cabrera de Córdoba su escudo con una bordura de gules con castillos de oro, pues dicha señora procedía de las casas reales de Castilla y Portugal.' - Cabrera.pdf, p. 23).



Descendants of María Alonso Coronel (above) and Alonso Perez de Guzman include, for instance, Empress Zita (1892-1989), 2nd Empress of Austria, via Leonor de Castilla (b. Abt 1373), Juan Alfonso Perez de Guzman (d. 1559), 6th Duke of Medina-Sidonia, James IV (1604-1656), King of Portugal, Jose I (1714-1777), King of Portugal, John VI (1767-1826), King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil - as well as vast swathes of European royalty and aristocracy, including Kings of Spain, Romania, Italy, Saxony and Belgium, Princes of Hohenzollern, von Bayern, von Thurn und Taxis, Bourbon-Parma, The Two Sicilies, Mecklenburg and Liechtenstein, Dukes of Braganza and Luxemburg, Counts of Paris (claimants to the throne of France) and so on.

Gausfred, Señor de Cabrera

Guerao I de Cabrera, Señor de Cabrera (?-before 1050) = Ermesenda de Girona, Vescomesa de Girona

Ponce I de Cabrera, Señor de Cabrera, Vescome de Girona (?-23 Jun 1084/15 Jul 1090) = Letgardis de Tost

Guerao II de Cabrera, Señor de Cabrera, Vescome de Girona (?-Aug 1131/12 Mar 1132) = Estefania (?-Apr 1095/18 Jan 1098)

Ponce II de Cabrera, Señor de Cabrera, Vescome de Girona (?-after 4 Jul 1162, bur Moreuel) = (1) Sancha Nuñez (?-after 20 Nov 1165), (2) María Fernández de Traba

Guerao III de Cabrera, Vescome de Cabrera, Vescome de Girona, Vescome de Ager = Berenguela de Queralt

Ponce III de Cabrera (?-1199), Vescome de Cabrera, Vescome de Girona, Vescome de Ager = Marquesa de Urgell (?-before 1194), daughter of Armengol VII, Comte de Urgell, and his wife Dulce de Foix (?-after 16 Oct 1209), great-grand-daughter of El Cid.

Guerao IV Ponce de Cabrera (?-before 14 Mar 1195-1228), Comte de Urgell, Vescome de Cabrera, Vescome de Ager = (after 1204) Eilo Pérez de Castro

Guerao V de Cabrera (?-1242), Vescome de Cabrera = Ramona de Montcada, daughter of Guillem de Montcada III, Vicome de Béarn et d'Ororon and his wife, Gersende de Provence, daughter of Alfonso II, Count of Provence

Ramon de Cabrera (?-1298), Señor de Anglés y Brunola = Alamanda ? (Calatayud 1298-1332)

Bernardo I de Cabrera (1332), Vescome de Cabrera = Leonor de Aguilari

Bernardo II de Cabrera (?-beheaded Zaragoza 26 Jul 1364), Vescome de Cabrera = Timbor de Fenollet, daughter of Pedro de Fenollet, Vescome de Illa

Bernardo III de Cabrera, Comte d'Osona, Vescome de Cabrera = (Apr 1350) Marguerite de Foix (descended from Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor, and the Emperors of Byzantium). His grand-daughter, Margaret de Prades, married King Martin I of Aragon.

Bernardo IV de Cabrera (10 Aug 1352-Sicily Sep 1423), Comte d'Osona, Comte de Módicta (Sicily), Vescome de Cabrera y Bas = Timbor de Prades, daughter of Juan de Aragón, Comte de Prades

Bernardo V de Cabrera (?-14 May 1466), Comte de Módicta y d'Osona, Vescome de Cabrera y Bas = (Blanes 1409/19) Violante de Prades, Baronesa de Caccamo, Accamo y Escalfani, Señora de Juritino, daughter of Jaime de Prades, Baron de Caccamo [Aragón], & his second wife Leonor [Violante] de Aragón (1395-Barcelona 18 Feb 1471). 9th cousin of King Ferdinand II of Aragon via their common ancestor, Ponce II de Cabrera (above).

Bernardo de Cabrera (?-before 1467), third son of Bernardo V. Bernardo had one illegitimate child by an unknown mistress. Given his parents marriage in 1409 at the earliest, he might have been born around 1412. So he might have had a daughter from about, say, 1430, making that daughter 20 years younger than Don Abraham (if his birthdate of 1410/12 is correct).

Violante de Cabrera, presumably named after her grandmother, Violante de Prades; apparently 3rd cousin of Andrés de Cabrera (1430-1511), 1st Marquis of Moya; first cousin twice removed of Margaret de Prades, Queen of Aragon (see above). She was also a cousin of King Ferdinand II of Aragon (see above), meaning that her children would have been cousins of King Ferdinand through their common ancestor, Ponce II de Cabrera. This may explain why the king became godfather to Don Abraham and his children.

According to a pedigree, 'Los Coronel en Portugal', prepared by the Portuguese historian and genealogist, Luis José de Bivar Pimentel Guerra (Associação dos Arqueólogos Portugueses, Instituto Português de Heráldica, Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa e Instituto Genealógico Brasileiro), in 1976, the first wife of Don Abraham Senior (1410/12-1493), Chief Rabbi and Supreme Magistrate of the Jews of Castile, was a Violante de Cabrera. According to the Jewish Encyclopaedia, Don Abraham was a 'near relative' of Andrés de Cabrera (1430-1511), 1st Marquis of Moya, and it is possible that this relationship was through his wife. This pedigree attempts to identify people of that name who were related to Andrés de Cabrera. Don Abraham converted to Christianity in 1492 and took the surname 'Coronel', which was associated with the Guzman family as described below. The connection to the Coronel/Guzman families may have been through Violante. The only Violante (of the three identified) that could be described as a 'near relative' of Andrés de Cabrera is Violante, daughter of Bernardo (d. before 1467), who looks as though she would have been 20 years or more younger than Don Abraham. Note that it does not matter whether Andrés de Cabrera, 1st Marquis of Moya, actually was descended from the Viscounts of Cabrera; it only matters that the authors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia article believed that he was so descended. Such a belief would account for the statement that Andrés de Cabrera was a 'near relative' of Don Abraham Senior. The issue is the descent of Violante de Cabrera, not Andrés de Cabrera. The authors of the article were entitled to believe that Andrés de Cabrera was descended from the Viscounts of Cabrera because Andrés de Cabrera was granted the arms of the Viscounts of Cabrera by the Crown ('que vos Andrés de Cabrera en vuestro escudo y apellidos de Cabrera dentro y encima de ellas hagáis dos entalles en la parte derecha con un castillo, de oro la puerta, y las sinistras azules en campo colorado, y en el otro lado un león rampante morado armado de azul con corona de oro en campo blanco y en la parte de encima un castillo y león dentro de dicho escudo y una corona en campo azul') and a grant of arms by the Crown, being a legally-binding decision concerning rights to property (inherited arms), is taken as decisive proof of descent.

Bernardo III, Count of Osona and Viscount of Cabrera, was heir to the Lordship of Aguilari (Aguilar de la Frontera - thus 'The Lordship of the Eagle's Nest of the Frontier', i.e. the frontier with the Kingdom of Granada) as successor to Alfonso Fernandez Coronel (x 1353) but it was given by King Henry II to Gonzalez Fernandez de Cordoba in 1370 (Bernardo's succession may have derived from the marriage of Bernardo I to Leonor de Aguilari) ([http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Se%CB3B1or%C3%ADo\\_de\\_Aguilar](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Se%CB3B1or%C3%ADo_de_Aguilar)). Alfonso's beautiful daughter, María Coronel (1334-1409), was pursued by King Pedro 'the Cruel' of Castile and fled to a monastery. When Pedro broke into the monastery María burned her face with boiling oil to dampen the King's ardour ([http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/María\\_Fernández\\_Coronel](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/María_Fernández_Coronel)). As a great-great-grand-daughter of Bernardo III, Violante de Cabrera was, in a sense, an heir of the Coronel family, Lords of Aguilari ('Lords of the Eagle's Nest'). Alfonso Coronel was buried in the monastery of St. Clare, Guadaluja, native town of Don Abraham Senior (1410/12-1493). Alfonso Coronel was the son of Juan Fernandez Coronel, whose sister, María Alonso Coronel (who may have been Jewish-<http://www.genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00533057&tree=LEO>) married Alonso Perez de Guzman 'El Bueno', ancestor of the Dukes of Medina-Sidonia, and their daughter Leonor de Guzman y Coronel, married Luis de la Cerda (1291-1348), 1st Prince of the Fortunate Isles or Blessed Isles (Canary Islands), Count of Clermont (France), 1st Count of Talmont (France), Admiral of France and de jure rightful King of Castile.

Brother/sister Martin/Mosen Perez de Cabrera (son of Bernardo III and Marguerite de Foix) = María de Luna <http://www.casarealrurkovich.com/antepasados/cabrera.pdf>, p. 49 (Note that there was also a Martin the Younger who was a son of Martin, King of Aragon and María de Luna)

1st cousins María Perez de Cabrera = Alonso de Toledo o González de Avilés. The connection to the main branch of the Cabrera family as above is disputed, but since her grandson was granted the arms of Cabrera by the Crown and used those arms, he certainly claimed to be, and was acknowledged to be, in his own lifetime, descended from that family. See Genealogia Revista del Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealogicas, 1991, No. 24, p. 311-318. Note that Bernard IV had an illegitimate son called Marti/Martinet, Lord of Mazzara (Sicily?) and Palafolls (near Blanes), per FMG (above).

2nd cousins María Alonso de Cabrera = Pedro López de Madrid (?-1470, buried with his wife in the chapel of San Andrés Cathedral, Cuenca, in two sumptuous tombs).

3rd cousins Andrés de Cabrera (1430-1511), 1st Marquis of Moya (cr 1480). Geni.com entries shows Violante de Cabrera as a sister of Andrés but there is no record of a sister of that name, as far as I am aware. He was an ancestor of the 17th Marquis of Moya, father of Eugénie (1826-1920), Empress of the French.

Notes:

1. Violante Enriquez de Castilla was the daughter of Juan Enriquez, Alguacil Mayor de Toledo, and María Díaz de Haro. María Díaz de Haro was the daughter of Fernando Díaz de Haro and María de Portugal (b c1290). María de Portugal was the daughter of Alfonso of Portugal (1263-1312) and Violante Manuel of Castile (c1265-1314), daughter of Manuel of Castile (1234-1283), Infante of Castile, and Constance of Aragon (1239-1269). Alfonso of Portugal was the son of Alfonso III (1210-1279), King of Portugal, and Beatrice of Castile (1242/1244-1303), illegitimate daughter of Alfonso X (1252-1284), King of Castile and Leon. Alfonso X was the great-grandson of, amongst others, Frederick Barbarossa (1122-1190), Holy Roman Emperor, and Isaac Angelos (1156-1204), Emperor of Byzantium.

2. Sources cited in <http://www.casarealrurkovich.com/antepasados/cabrera.pdf> (above) «Nobiliario general», de Juan Baños de Velasco, M., fol. 327. «Nobleza general de España», de Francisco Lozano, M., tomo II, fol. 10. «Obras de Miguel de Salazar, M., tomo VI, fol 199. «Adarga Catalana», de Garna y Durán, imp., tomo II, pág. 159. «Historia genealógica y heráldica de la Monarquía española», de Francisco Fernández de Bethencourt, imp., tomo III, pág. 331; tomo IV, pág. 538; tomo IX, págs. 171, 175, 219, 421 y 473, y tomo X, págs. 283 y 427. «Nobiliario de Canarias», del mismo autor, imp., tomo IV, págs. 68 y 75. «Historia de la casa de Lara», de Luis de Salazar y Castro, imp., tomo I, págs. 230, 241, 395, 462, 573, 621, 634 y 635; tomo II, págs. 47, 48, 50, 88 y 89. y tomo III, págs. 47, 48, 50, 88 y 89. «Historia de la casa de Silva», del mismo autor, imp., tomo I, pág. 139, y tomo II, páginas 539, 603 y 704. «Glorias de la casa de Farnesio», del mismo autor, imp., págs. 572, 573 y 583. «Casa de Cabrera en Córdoba», imp., toda la obra. «Apuntes genealógicos y heráldicos de la villa de Vélez Rubio», de Fernando Palanques y Ayén, imp., pág. 37. «Nobiliario genealógico», de Alonso López de Haro, imp., tomo I, pág. 319. «Nobleza de Andalucía», de Argote de Molina, imp., pág. 53. «Descripción genealógica de la casa de Aguayo», de Antonio Ramos, imp., págs. 103, 127, 304, 309, 310, 336, 343 y 439. «Diccionario histórico, genealógico y heráldico», de Villar y Pascual, imp., tomo IV, pág. 34; tomo V, pág. 199, y tomo VIII, pág. 18. «Nobiliario», de Conde Pedro de Bracelós, con notas de Juan Bautista Labaña, imp., pág. 92, nota C. «Blasón y genealogía de la casa de Cabrera y Rivera, enlaces con otras casas ilustres y relaciones de sus armas», manuscrito que se conserva en la biblioteca de los autores de esta «Enciclopedia». Expedientes de pruebas de nobleza de todos los caballeros de Ordenes Militares citados en el curso de esta información.