

People, families, folks and teams in PCB

This is about popular people in PCB. These people do not exist in real life.

- [Pierre Montmorency](#)
- [Qjarax del'Coso](#)
- [George Spillburgh](#)
- [Pieter Coenzoon van Epe](#)
- [Jan Gerritsz Banninck](#)
- [Bildão](#)
- [Daniel Creebsburg](#)
- [Yaroslav Zakharov](#)
- [Mihalo Olehčuk](#)
- [Ontonio Sao-Rjeutendax](#)
- [Richard Hensley](#)
- [Ellester national football team](#)
- [List of El'novkan footballers](#)
- [Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples of the San Luis Sea](#)

Pierre Montmorency

Pierre Henry Montmorency

[Coming soon]

Qjarax del'Coso

Qjarax del'Coso

Personal Information

Full name: Carraz Paramilla de la Coso (registered SPAN.)

Qjarax Parumjaia del'Coso (after 1642, registered AJUD.)

Birthdate: August 17 1633

Birthplace: Plantation Cristina, Coso, Ajudige

Death: December 8 1699 (aged 66)

Deathplace: Coso, Ajudige

Resting place: Cacedrale del'Aquarius (Cathedral of Aquarius)

Education: University of Pisa, University of Cambridge

Religion: Catholic christian, later in astronomy

Known for:

University of Pjaia (now the Qjarax del'Coso University)

Bonimium of Coso

Coso's method

Method of Coso and Sao-Ofjela

Coso Line

Coso's Laws

Calculus of Coso

Formula of Coso-Giraud

Coso Theory I

Coso Theory II

Polygon of Coso-Chesterbridge

Florae

Flora & Fauna del'Ajudige

Flora & Fauna del'Italja

Exoticis Plantis

Characteres generum plantarum

Botanica Flora et Fauna

Hortus Botanicus del'Ajudige

Things named after him:

Qjarax del'Coso University (Pjaia)

Avenue del'Coso

Scientific career

Fields: Mathematics · Botany

Institutions: University of Cambridge

University of Pisa

University of Pjaia

Sir Carraz "Qjarax" Paramilla de la Coso (August 17 1633 - December 8 1699) mostly known as **Qjarax del'Coso** was an [Ajudigian](#) mathematician, botanist and professor of Spanish and Indigenous Ajudigian decent. His estimated IQ was extremely high and that was between 170-190. He could speak 6 languages: Ajudigian, Latin, Ancient Greek, Spanish, Italian and English. His formula, The bonimium of Coso are named after him. This is a mathematical formula that expresses the power of the sum of two quantities. He was the most famous mathematician of Ajudige. He was professor in the Universedade del'Pjaia (University of Pjaia) where he taught mathematics. One of his most famous learners was mathematician Antonio Sao-Rjeuntendax. First he studied mathematics at the University of Cambridge and later he studied botanics in the

University of Pisa, Italy. He was also the founder of the Hortus Botanicus del'Ajudige. The biggest Hortus Botanicus lays in Pjaia and the oldest one in Coso. He studied exotic plants and brought them to Ajudige. He wrote several books like Exoticis Plantis, Characteres generum plantarum, Botanica flora et fauna and much more. He also wrote some diary's and books about his life. Qjarax is also called the Isaac Newton of Ajudige. He even worked together with Isaac Newton in England. He also founded the University of Pjaia with the oldest campus, located within the walled city of Pjaia, within the system being named after him.

Early Life

Qjarax del'Coso was born on August 17 1633 on [Plantation Cristina](#), Coso. His father named [Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar](#) (1598 - 1649) was a Spanish plantation owner and aristocrat that established the plantation. He emigrated from Spain to have a new live in Ajudige. Qjarax never knew his biological mother and always thought Antonio's wife Cristina was his mother, but from a DNA research in 2021, researchers found some really old archives that still exist and they found his biological mom. His mom was Saora Janea Maiao (Spanish enslaved name Sara Isabel Maiao) and was an Ajudigian enslaved woman. She was a housemaid. When Qjarax was 1 month old, his mom wasn't allowed to take care of Qjarax. The mom Qjarax grew up with was Cristina Isabel Fransisca Maria Santos (1604-1676). Qjarax had 4 brothers and 5 sisters. When Qjarax was 1 year old his parents already saw he was a different child because he could already speak properly. His parents were amazed because of it. Qjarax was fed up by Ajudigian enslaved people. But when Qjarax was 9 years old he had to run for his life with his family to Pjaia because of the Ajudigian Revolution in 1642. All plantations were destroyed and the slaves were freed. Qjarax survived and moved to Pjaia after for 2 years. Lots of family members of Qjarax were killed during the revolution. Qjarax describes this as a traumatic time. Qjarax later supported the Ajudigian Revolution and the freedom of the slaves. His name, Carraz is named after the surname of the best friend of his dad, Gabriel Carraz (1599-1630) who died of tuberculosis and his dad wanted to honor him. Qjarax was Ajudigian registered after the Ajudigian Revolution when Ajudigian enslaved people and Spanish people that survived the revolution with a Spanish name had to change their name and surname. Carraz had to change his name to Qjarax. Qjarax was not popular at all in that time. It became a more popular name after the death of Qjarax. Qjarax means "wise" and "strength". His surname was not very changed. His surname was a combined surname but only his dad recognized him so he named de la Coso after his son's birthplace. de la Coso was later changed to the Ajudigian way of spelling it: del'Coso.

Scola del'Coso

From the age of about twelve until he was seventeen, Qjarax was educated at the Scola del'Coso, which taught Latin and Ancient Greek and probably learnt him a significant amount of mathematics. At Scola del'Coso, Qjarax was the top student of the school. He was very curious and smart. When he was 16 years old, his father died of scurvy. Qjarax had a hard time in this period mourning. His school didn't went the best this year but he picked it up again later. Qjarax later lived with his uncle, Mjanuelo Paramilla-Aguillar. He was a wealthy fruit and spice trader.

University of Cambridge

Del'Coso his uncle had sended him to Cambridge to study there. His uncle knew about the university from a book. Qjarax took a trader ship from Pjaia to Cambridge. When he arrived there, Qjarax was later admitted to Trinity College at the University of Cambridge on November 1652.

University of Pisa

Mid-life

Bonimium

[-----]

Calculus

[-----]

Flora & Fauna del'Ajudige

[-----]

Characteres generum plantarum

[-----]

Later life

University of Pjaia

[-----]

Knighthood

[-----]

Death

Del'Coso died in his sleep in his residence in Pjaia on December 8 1699. He was cremated and his urn was placed at the Cacedrale del'Aquarius. His funeral in Pjaia was visited by many people. After his death, his name who no one had began to become a very popular name in Ajudige.

George Spillburgh

George Adam Kennedy Spillburg (September 13 1886 - February 26 1924) was a [Cascadian](#) carpenter and the assassinator of Cascadian president Francis Lowe (1861-1924). He killed president Francis Lowe on February 23 1924 in Montmorency in a theater when the president was watching a show in the Grand Theater. He shot the president by sneaking out in the window and later on killed a guard on a backstage stair. On February 26 1924 he was executed in the Central Montmorency Jail on an electric chair

Pieter Coenzoon van Epe

Pieter Coenzoon van Epe (1598 - June 11 1646) was a Dutch sea explorer and navigator. He explored Dixieville with [Jan Gerritsz Banninck](#) what then was called New Rotterdam or in Dutch Nieuw Rotterdam.

Jan Gerritsz Banninck

Jan Gerritsz Banninck (1599 - December 2 1642) as a Dutch sea explorer and navigator. He explored Dixieville with [Pieter Coenzoon van Epe](#) what then was called New Zwolle or in Dutch Nieuw Zwolle.

Bildão

Billy Olivia Brandão (born August 10, 1992), known professionally as **Bildão**, is an Cascadian singer-songwriter. She is known as the Dixie-Pop Queen. She is recognized for her songwriting and impact on the Cascadian music.

Daniel Creebsburg

Daniel Creebsburg

Assumed Office 14 October 2017		
Preceded by		Orlando Macnack
Member of the House of Representatives		
In Office 28 April 2005 - 12 December 2016		
Born	Daniel Frederik Creeburg	Personal Information 21 May 1978 (age 26) Suriname, Jakobstad, Jatkosota
Political Party Global United Front		

Daniel Frederik Creeburg (born 21 May 1978) is a Jatkosotan politician of Jatkosotan-Surinamese decent. He is the current district mayor of the Opo Kondre Man Neighborhood (Suriname). He is a member of the Global United Front (GUF). His ideologies are left leaning socialism and democracy. He previously was a member of the House of Representatives for the GUF from 2005 to 2016. Since 2017 he has become the district mayor of Suriname.

Career

Yaroslav Zakharov

Yaroslav Stanislavovich Zakharov (February 12 1995), is an El'novkan professional footballer who plays as a forward for Liverpool FC and the El'novkian national football team.

Mihalo Olehčuk

Mihalo Stanyslavovich Olehčuk (August 21 1971) is an El'novkian politician and the current prime minister of the [The Third Republic of Ellester](#). Mihalo is a member of the [Party of the Republic](#) (PR). He knows both dialects of Russian, Ukrainian, and English fluently.

He first worked as a judge for a court in Ežnovka. After that he quit court and he was the mayor of Žukovgorod and later he was in the Ellester Representatives and he was 6th on the party list.

Early Career (1994-2005)

Olehčuk, around the age of 23, started off his political career as a judge for a court in Ežnovka (then Yezhnovka) sometime in the 1990s. Early in his career, his court was the only court that ruled the new (then Cascadian Highway 15) motorway west of Ellester illegal, which, due to lack of opposition from the rest of the courts and despite the protest of the population, resulted in the razing of a small roundabout west of the city hall and (then former) parliament building and the lack of bi-lingual signage. Outraged by this lack of judicial opposition, Olehčuk quit court and became a representative in the municipal 'parliament'.

Pre-Independence (2006-2023)

Olehčuk was the most pro-independence member of the municipal parliament. Despite putting his input in ideas when deciding with the legislature over what to do with the Ellester Municipality (a region within Lennox Province that entirely comprised anything within the former borders of the pre-1949 republic and the 1949-1981 era communist state). For his entire role, he watched as the council voted over mostly unorthodox proposals for Ellester that entirely weasled out of Montmorency's radar, making the city at one point the least free city in Cascadia.

Second/Third Republic, Lieutenant Minister (2023-)

Ontonio Sao-Rjeutendax

Ontonio Sao-Rjeutendax (March 31 1647 - October 21 1701) was an Ajudigian mathematician.

Richard Hensley

Richard Adam Connor Hensley (April 11 1961) is an El'novkian politician and was the second prime-minister of the Second Republic of Ellester reigning from June 12 to August 2 2023. Richard is a member of the Social-Democratic Party. Previously he was a member of the parliament and was second on the list of the Social-Democratic Party since 2004. Before 2004 he was in the municipality-governance and he began in 1989.

Ellester national football team

Ellester

Nickname(s) *The Blues and Yellow (Russian: Синий и желтый, Ukrainian: Блюз і жовтий)*

Association El'novkan Football Association (EFA)
(Russian: Ельновканская футбольная ассоциация,
Ukrainian: Ельновканська футбольна асоціація)

Confederation PCBFA

Head Coach Maksim Demchenko

Captain Yaroslav Zakharov

Most caps Andrij Zhuravel (112)

Top scorer Yaroslav Zakharov

Home stadium Shack Stadium



First colors

Second colors

FIFA ranking

Current 30 (increase from 11 (20 June 2024) down)

Highest 19 (5 May 2016)

Lowest 110 (December 1992)

The **Ellester national football team** (Russian: Сборная Ельновка по футболу, Ukrainian: збірна Ельновка з футболу) represents the [Third Republic of Ellester](#) in men's international football matches since 1911. The men's national team is controlled by the El'novkan Football Association (EFA), the governing body for football in Ellester which is a part of the PCBFA, under the jurisdiction of the FIFA. Ellester, as a state of the [United Republic](#), is not a member of the International Olympic Committee, and therefore the national team does not compete in the Olympic Games. Ellester's home ground is the Shack Stadium in [Ellester](#) and their head coach is Maksim Demchenko.

The team is mostly referred to as *The Blues and Yellow* or *The Blue Eagles* named after the eagle in their coat of arms. The team prefers to call itself El'novka instead of Ellester. The fan club is known as the *Trident Army*.

Ellester has competed in 5 FIFA World Cups, with their first appearance being in 1986 where they were eliminated by Italy. The country's best result **TO BE CONTINUED...**

List of El'novkan footballers

Below is a **list of El'novkan football players.**

Y · Z · A · B · C · D · E · F · G · H · I · J · K · L · M · N · O · P · Q · R · S · T · U · V · W · X ·

A

Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar

Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar

Personal Information**Full name:** Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar**Birthdate:** February 10 1598**Birthplace:** Malaga, Spain**Death:** October 31 1649 (aged 51)**Deathplace:** Coso, Ajudige**Plantation(s):** Plantación Cristina

Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar (February 10 1598 - October 31 1649) was a [Spanish-Ajudigan](#) plantation-owner and notary. He was the owner of [Plantation Cristina](#). He was the father of mathematician and botanist [Qjarax del'Coso](#).

Indigenous Peoples of the San Luis Sea

Groups

Cascadia:

- Iroquoian Groups
- Algonquin
- Tchoupitoulan
- Choctaw
- Gathawk
- Ajudigioux

Ajudige:

- Ajudigioux

United Republic:

- Qa (extinct)
- Ajudigioux
- Algonquin
- Durbanian First Peoples

Ellester:

- Gathawk
- Iroquoian
- Ajudigioux

Related Ethnic Groups

Metis (Cascadia, United Republic), Mestizo (Ajudige, United Republic), Креолы Ельновский / Ellester Kreoly (Ellester)

The **Indigenous peoples of the San Luis Sea** region are groups of the people who are the first inhabitants of the San Luis Sea before the arrival of Europeans in the 15th century.

Many of the indigenous peoples of the region share a common ancestry with some genetic variation