

Juan de Fuca, aka ?



By

*Mary L. Doerflein
PO Box 602
Friday Harbor, Washington 98250*

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W. in alt. Bagger guano alle
Reverende Catolici nella Chiesa del
dell' W. e R. ...

[Giovanni + tori da ...
Matras m. Giacomo + Juan da ...
de ... mures

+ Giacomo + Leo da ...
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Vertical marginal notes and symbols on the right side of the page, including numbers and symbols like checkmarks.

Ioannis Procar

Jaán Rico

Juan da Fuca

Juan de la Rocca

Juan de Fuca

To

three Greek goddesses

Katarina Maraveyia, Argostoli

Titika Faraklou, Lixouri

Ioanna Faraklou, Lixouri

Still at large on Cephalonia

24 170215

Giovanni Dea

Apostolos Valerianos

*As author,
I wish to apologize to
Juan de Fuca
in case my theories
are
totally wrong but
hope he enjoys reading about himself anyway.
If correct, in whole or in part,
then we can share bliss.*

Mary



A native of the western Greek island, Cephalonia, *Juan de Fuca* was born Ioannis Phokas about 1525 ostensibly in Valerianos, a municipality perched above the Ionian Sea from which his first pseudonym, *Apostolos Valerianos* may have sprung (Mazarakis). The wind-whipped canvas of his life was trimmed (fairly often) by four ambitious sovereigns, Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire; Philip II of Spain, Luis de Velasco II, Viceroy of New Spain and, for some gender equivalency, Elizabeth I of England.

Cephalonia was strategically and comfortably located in the pirates' lanes: that of the Ottomans, the Venetians, the crusaders and—should there be gaps—Barbarossa, the corsair, who slid easily from his lair in the southern Mediterranean. Cephalonia was first inhabited by the omniscient Greek gods and goddesses; it reared the 52 voracious suitors of Penelope (until Odysseus returned from the Trojan War); in turn, it was consumed politically by the Romans, the Byzantines, the Normans and, finally during Juan de Fuca's era, the Venetians.

De Fuca's heritage was impressive: he was a scion of the families of two Greek emperors, Flavius Phocas (602-610 A.D.) and Nicephorus Phocas (963-969 A.D.). (It is probable that de Fuca was a descendant of Nicephorus' brother, Leon, Secretary of State.) Although the Roman Empire had disintegrated during this era, the Eastern Empire flourished in intellectual and artistic achievement and—though bombarded by the Crusaders—remained in political control. It was only when Mehmet II, sultan of the Ottomans devised an ingenious plan in 1453 to conquer Constantinople (now Istanbul) that the empire crumbled . . .

And with it, the eminent Phocas prestige as well. They fled, first by ship to Crete (*Livre D'Or*, Appendix I), from which two brothers, Andronicus and Emanuel migrated to the Peloponnesos peninsula, out of which Emanuel migrated further west in 1470 to Cephalonia. Emanuel, de Fuca's grandfather (or great grandfather) selected the Valerianos area (Elios) in which to live; later another Phocas limb chose an area closer to central Cephalonia which came to be known as *Phokata* (Fucas). But the family had not moved quite far enough away for . . .

Suleiman the Magnificent's armies also migrated, raiding populations along the way with the customary *Devshirma* (gathering of innocents)—normally children aged between two and fourteen—this for Suleiman to enlarge his own armies, the famed Janissaries. In 1448, Cephalonia had a prosperous population of 40,000; in 1548 it had shriveled to 14,000 for in between, in 1538, the Sultan had imprisoned 13,000 children to add to his collection (*Cephalonia*). *Devshirma*, however, was not always the dreaded sword of the enemy. Some parents presented their children to the conquerors knowing they would be fed, often educated and, if intelligent and industrious, attain any rank within the Ottoman Empire except that of Sultan.

The Phocas family did not think Suleiman was magnificent at all. According to George Matiois Ulysses of the Phocas family, Juan de Fuca, about 13 years old at the time of the invasion, resorted to the family pattern, fled to the nearest port, stowed away on an Italian

frigate, and was half way to Italy before discovered. But he had also discovered something—a maritime career—his first job, a deckhand on the frigate. He was to ascend many ships' ladders in his life.

Prince Philip II of Spain, was ascending his *own* ladder and, in 1556, was crowned King. Philip wanted gold—the gold was in the New World and it took ships and sailors to get it. Foreigners, particularly, non-Catholics, were an anathema to Philip but the taste of gold could overcome the distaste of variant theology. Captains, masters and pilots were hired *and* to appease his conscience, Philip insisted on mandatory communion before each voyage, thus instituting mandatory conversions. It may have been boarding ship, if not earlier in Italy, that Juan de Fuca, now an *unorthodox* Greek Orthodox, was also converted to the “true” faith and he may have added a *third* name after confirmation. De Fuca formally entered Philip’s navy in 1556 according to his account in *Hakluyt’s Posthumous* (Appendix III); also see Appendix II, page 3, record of the fleet of 1556 to New Spain.

Scholars have searched Spanish and Greek records to find him. Are there reasons for his elusiveness (other than fleeing Suleiman)? The Spanish documents following, precise and voluminous, are from four administrative regions. Beginning in 1503 and issued by the *Casa de la Contratacion* (House of Contracts) in Seville, they list arrivals, departures, deaths, litigation and those “visited” by agents of the Inquisition, the institution active in suppressing heresy in medieval history from the 1300 to 1800 hundreds. The documents presented in *this* study include records from 1541 through 1617. *Not* originals, they are a revised version produced in 1793, culled from the original edition, “original” intimating the records prior to laundering by the Inquisition. They wrap around the period of Juan de Fuca’s colleagues, their descendants, “name droppers” in the 16th century and, possibly, wrap round de Fuca himself.

Two reasons may exist to explain why Juan de Fuca has not been flushed out in documentary history:

- That his name and records were, in fact, obliterated by the inquisitorial agency (see the notation of 1596), and
- That he may have used aliases (or his progression of tiered names) for camouflage.

Although there was some protection in international law, evading censure of the Inquisition required finesse. Those judged heretics by the agency lost their names, their fame, their fortunes and, of more impact, their heads. The state acquiesced in this policy for it inherited the confiscated revenues, in some countries, shared by the Church. Consequently, prosecutors gravitated to areas of economic success, even the piratical lanes. Ships became objects of suspicion also. To legalize raids, the pope created the “Inquisitional of the Galleys” or “fleets and armies” at the request of Philip II on July 21, 1571. In addition, any contract signed with a “heretic” was automatically void at inception. (*Encyclopedia Britannica*).

The second option, use of aliases, may have merit also. Juan de Fuca *aka* already had the use of three legitimate names, his own, *Apostolos Valerianos* (valiant messenger)-- perhaps for the daring flight from the Sultan's army to refuge in Italy-- even as his grandfather had fled to Crete, and his confirmation name (here *suggested* as Juan de la Rocas) and other possibilities which have been included.

Intriguing candidates do appear in the lists (cited names shown in Appendix II). Several contemporary mariners' citations are followed, partly for historical interest and partly as competitors for the coveted position (in this study) of Juan de Fuca. Please note that the translations are *not* guaranteed for accuracy, also are abridged. The references, i.e., Appendix II, page 1 will subsequently appear as II-1, etc. Although the list begins with *Juan Griego*, John [the] Greek, a colorful contribution, the author ultimately excluded him and his descendants due to anachronistic dating as shown even in the first listing. Others were excluded due to birthplace location, i.e., Juan de Armenia.

- 1541 ***Juan Griego*** (Appendix II, page 1), a lawsuit by heirs to recover the assets of his estate. Although strict adherence to state policy was required, and administrators were appointed as guardians, it was not always enforced and embezzlement of assets occurred. (Although Henry R. Wagner considered Juan Griego as the logical choice for de Fuca, there are discrepancies between Griego's story and that of de Fuca's (Appendix III).)
- **Juan Griego** (doubtlessly one of the heirs above) was taken captive by Sir Francis Drake in 1578 near Valparaiso, Chili (Wagner), whereas
 - ***Juan de Fuca***, enroute home from the Philippines in the *Santa Ana* was captured and robbed by Thomas Cavendish near Cabo San Lucas in 1587 (Appendix III).
- 1542 Fiftieth anniversary of Columbus' arrival, commemorated by a land exploration to the north in search of gold *and* the northwest passage. The Northwest Passage (the legendary Strait of Anian) was first intimated by Marco Polo and was the passion of the 16th century. Some early maps had an uncanny resemblance to the format of Alaska and evoke a twinge of Gavin Menzies' theory of pre-discovery of the Americas by China. The expedition of 1542 covered extensive territory fringing on the present state of Oregon.
- 1551 ***Juan de la Isla***, master of the ship, *St. Vicent* (II-2)—an attractive possibility except that his arrival date also precedes but may not preclude the *assumed* date of Juan de Fuca's—1556 or later. In 1570, *Juan de la Isla* (his island never named) makes a successful exploratory voyage to the Philippines, after which he appeals for the customary rewards, a *repartimiento*, the robe of Santiago, and one thousand ducats (Wagner).

- 1556 Notice of the 1556 fleet's arrival, commander Juan Corze (II-3), coinciding with the date given by Juan de Fuca in Appendix III, the same date of Philip's ascension to the throne.
- 1566 **Marcos Fucar** (difference of one letter), (II-4) included because the *Livre D'Or* (Appendix I) gives extensive information about one Marcos Fucas, a captain in the Adriatic, both sources retaining the Greek version of Marco.
- 1577 **Melchor Maldonado**, first appearance of this famous surname, in this case, as a defendant in a claim by Ana de Medina (II-5). It was Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado, the controversial captain credited or discredited with exploration for the Northwest Passage via the eastern seaboard, Greenland to the 75th degree latitude and westward through the Arctic islands to the Bering Sea exiting into the Pacific Ocean at 60 degrees latitude. (*Los ultimos*), (also see citations of 1614, II-36).
- 1577 **Juan de Armenia**, referenced also in II-5 and followed due to possible shared ethnicity since the Phocas emperors originated from Cappadocia—an Armenian region. This *Juan*, shown later to be a resident of Seville is, in this case, a co-defendant in a payment dispute.
- 1578 **Juan Griego** taken captive by Sir Francis Drake (Wagner) who believes Griego may have navigated Drake's ship as far north as the 44th degree latitude. Griego was subsequently released and given a small ship to return to his customary southern latitudes.
- Benito Griego** (a second heir?) co-defendant in a suit instigated by "visits" of accusations (the Inquisition) against thirty various masters who did not comply with their obligations to [heirs] in the Indies (II-6).
- 1584 **Juan de Uribe Apallua**, captain, commander, general and later (1592) admiral of the armada of New Spain. In *this* citation, he was owner of the *Espiritu Santos* lost at sea at Cartegena (II-7), in a suit as co-defendant regarding payments for damages. This prominent officer has been suggested—not as an alias—but, rather, a mentor or protector of de Fuca (and others); his surname intimating residency in Apulia, a region in southern Italy noted for assisting Greek refugees.
- Juan de la Rocas** is introduced, as bombardier and mariner, suing for recovery of assets (II-8) (possibly from Apallua's disaster?) and, *is* suggested as an alias for de Fuca (with no dating conflict). The linguistic rationale, the significant paleographic difference between the letters "R" and "F" is discussed following Appendix II.

Though speculative, Juan de Fuca's apprenticeship may have occurred in Spain, later assignment to the Mediterranean Theatre defending his adopted nation from the Ottomans, tussles which happened frequently until the Battle of Lepanto in 1571. "Name droppers," Cortes and Cervantes (of *Don Quixote* fame) were both engaged in this battle. Connecting the dots to the New World requires only one click. On the other hand, de Fuca may have arrived in New Spain in 1556, and been deployed to the Mediterranean from the New World.

D. Lope de Mendoza Ponce de Leon regarding a matter concerning the fleet of 1584 (II-9), a possible descendant of Juan Ponce de Leon who died in 1521, his efforts to find the fountain of youth bubbling up only in his heirs.

- 1587 **Juan de Fuca** returning from the Philippines in the *Santa Ana*, taken captive by Thomas Cavendish, robbed, then released at Cabo San Lucas (Appendix III). Although the *chief* pilot of the *Santa Ana* was Sebastian Rodriguez Cameno, Cavendish mentioned a "George the Greek," believed by Don Marshall (see bibliography) to be a corrupted version of Juan the Greek. In Appendix III, Juan de Fuca did not hesitate to target Cavendish as his financial nemesis which would have been easily verified by Michael Lok on his return to England. In fact, Cavendish was a relative of the first wife of Samuel Purchas, compiler of *Hakluyt's Posthumus*.
- 1588 **Perez de Castillo**, Captain, accused of a crime (Marshall) (and Appendix III).
- 1588 **Pedro Perez**, deckhand, native of the Valley of Spouestra, incarcerated who dies on land (II-10); note Juan de Fuca's parallel account in Appendix III.
- Juan de Armenia** (resident of *Seville*), co-plaintiff, suing for recovery of assets (II-11).
- 1589 **De Luis de Velasco II**, viceroy of Mexico (II-12), in this citation regarding a matter with concerning governor of the Philippines. (Velasco's policy was to expand trade with the Philippines.)
- Juan de Uribe Apallua** (two further references), also II-12.

1590 *Nicolas Fucadan* (possibly "don"?) native of the Island of Zante (10 miles from Cephalonia), a Venetian who dies aboard his ship, testate (II-13). Again, note the *Livre d'Or* citation on Nicolo Phocas/Fucas.

Juan de Venecia, departs, assessed a fine of 640 ducats. (II-14). (This Juan de Venecia will die in 1599; however, there are several references to Juans of Venecia (aka Zuan, the Venetian version) in the Greek documents from Cephalonia, possible descendants.

1591 *Juan de Rocas* (document misplaced) also fined 640 ducats. Though speculative. both parties may have been involved in assuring the estate of Nicolas Fucadan was safely transmitted to his heirs.

Pedro Sarmiento, (II-15) skilled navigator, attempted to colonize an area near the Strait of Magellan, which failed due to his capture by Sir Walter Raleigh, dies.

The Armada (possibly a centennial commemoration in honor of Columbus), shown as a fleet of 23 ships in records from the National Archives of Mexico (II-16), formed and commanded by Admiral Juan de Uribe de Appulla. Listed among the masters are:

*Juan de Venecia and
Juan Rico* (variant spelling for Roca?)

Zu rrocas (Venetian/Armenian spelling for Juan Rico/Juan Rocas?) completes his voyage and files his report now in the National Archives of Mexico, one of the fleet of 23 (II-17).

Zu rrocas (?)/*Juan de Fuca* presents his case for rewards to Luis de Velasco II. The viceroy demurs and suggests de Fuca appeal directly to Philip II in Spain (Appendix III).

1594 *Juan de Fuca* arrives in Spain to present his case to Philip II, also indecisive (Appendix III). History relates that Philip, surrounded by gold, was currently seeking his second bankruptcy due to his investments in war rather than peace. Spain, though rich in flattery, had no budget for further territorial expansion.

Cartographical indications that some Spanish document recorded a recent voyage to the Northwest coast (Wagner).

1596 *Vigiaruola*, Chief Cosmographer at Seville, flees to France, after stealing maps from Spain (Wagner).

- 1596 *Juan de Fuca* *secretly* leaves the king's court without the Robe of Santiago, but with his map but, though his own, considered property of the Crown (Appendix III). Map theft was a capital crime, sufficient cause for state and inquisitorial investigation, punishable by death. Again, contracts instituted with heretics were automatically void.
- Juan de Fuca** arrives in Italy and fortuitously meets James Douglas and Michael Lok to whom he relates his account in Spanish and Italian. He leaves two weeks later for Greece. (Appendix III by Michael Lok results.)
- 1597 *Juan (Alcedo) de la Roche* (variant spelling of Roca/Rocas) of Burgos, Spain, prosecutor of the Inquisition and founder of a chaplainship, dies in Lima, Peru (II-18).
- 1598 *Philip II*, King of Spain dies.
- 1598 *Fernando Cortes*, Marquis of the Valley and brothers, co-defendants in litigation by the de Sotos (also explorers), (II-19).
- 1598 *Pedro Dias*, writer in 1595 of "Examinations of Procedures for Masters and Pilots" (Marshall) among which is mentioned that masters/pilots should be "borne in Spain." This citation (also II-19) concerns his assets.
- 1599 *Juan de Venecia*, Master, and executor of a colleague, dies testate with codicil and inventory in Mexico (II-20).
- 1599 *Martino de Fuica* (first entry among eight citations of litigations, (suggested as Juan de Fuca's son) here in a class action suit, alleging lack of correct itemization of assets of the deceased (II-21).
- 1600 *Sebastian Rodriguez (Cameno)*, chief pilot of the *Santa Ana*, captured by Cavendish (II-22), listed.
- 1600 *Benito Griego*, plaintiff in litigation (II-22)
- 1600 *Dimitri Griego*, native of the Canaries dies testate (II-23).
- 1600 **Juan Maldonado**: two listings (II-24).
- 1602 *Juan de Fuca*, *assumed* but unverified date of death, Valerianos, Greece (See Appendices II and III).
- 1603 *Juan Griego*, artillier and master, an accusation by the Inquisition (II-25).
- Juan Griego*, co-defendant against the *Justicia ordinario* (II-26)

- 1603 *Queen Elizabeth I* dies. Once courted by Philip II, she chased him too-- with her pirates and the Armada.
- 1604 *Juan Griego, Master* (II-27), listed..
- 1605 *Juan de Armenia*, in litigation to recover 14,350 reales (II-28).
- 1605 *Martin de Fuica*, Master of Silver, co-plaintiff with the Mayor of Vera Cruz concerning a dispute over silver (II-29).
- 1605 *The Duchess of Medina-Sidonia*, her maids, and Juana de Mendoza Coronado, co-plaintiffs in litigation (II-29)
- 1607 *Martin de Fuica*, Master of Silver, defendant in fleet litigation (II-30).
- 1608 *Martin de Fuica*, Master of Silver and owner of the galleon, *San Matheo*, in litigation over errors in the calculation of reales (II-31).
- 1610 *de Alonso Maldonado*, native of Seville, dies in Lima, Peru (II-32)
- 1611 *Martin de Fuica*, co-litigator regarding concessions of the silver fleet conducted to the king in 1611 (II-33)
- 1612 *Martin de Fuica*, captain and owner of the galleon, *Salvador Maria*, in this citation concerning cargo of a commander *returning* from Spain in the year 1611 (II-34).
- 1613 *Martin de Fuica*, co-litigator with masters of the fleet involved in assessing contributions in the Indies (II-35).
- 1614 *Maldonado*: Records of assets (property, memorials and cargo lists of family members), (II-36).
- 1615 *Duke Medina-Sidonia*, appointed by Philip II as commander of the Spanish Armada in 1588, dies.
- 1615 *Martin de Fuica*, owner and master of the ship (illegible) regarding loss and damage of merchandise at sea (II-36).

Greek Documents

- 1611 or
1617 *Zuan da Fuica* (?), Item 1, page 1 in Greek document registered in Corfu, Greece, Corfu the diocesan head of the Roman Catholic Church (II-38).
- Martino de Fuica*, Item 17, page 2 in the same document (II-39), discussion following.

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18. *Chiamo* 1. *Marci Cradenego dell'Alto*
 Liv. *Caom* - *pat. fu* *Alfonso*
Martino *Simone* *Contarini* *Padre* *et*
 Cap. di *Carpi*
 19. *Chiamo* 2. *Piero* da *Orari*, *patris* *fu* *Alfonso*
 20. *Marci* *Ant.* *Brunette* *Leg.* *del* *Alfonso* *Padre* *et*
Infancia *figlio* *di* *Alberto* *Cradenego* *da* *Modena*
patris *fu* *il* *Alfonso* *Cradenego* *da* *Modena*
 21. *Vincenzo* *de* *Giordani* *pat.* *fu* *et* *Adel. P.*
fra *Tommaso* *della* *Canca* *dell'ordine* *di* *S. Agostino*
 22. *Claudio* *figlio* *del* *signor* *francesco* *del* *borgo* *S. Spirito*
pat. *fu* *il* *francesco* *del* *borgo* *S. Spirito*
 23. *Piero* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *Martinetto* *da* *Carpi*
pat. *fu* *il* *lorentino* *francesco* *della* *Canca*
 24. *Caom* *figlio* *del* *lorentino* *francesco* *pat.* *fu*
 25. *Alfonso* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano*
 26. *Gasparino* *figlio* *di* *Piero* *da* *Carpi* *ombiano*
 27. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Martino* *da* *Carpi*
 28. *Laura* *figlia* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *Pombenico*
mat. *fu* *la* *Stefano* *mat.* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova*
 29. *Maria* *figlia* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
pat. *fu* *il* *Stefano* *da* *Padova*
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 79. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 80. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 81. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 82. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 83. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 84. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 85. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 86. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 87. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 88. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 89. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 90. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 91. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 92. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 93. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 94. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 95. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 96. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 97. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 98. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*
 99. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *da* *Padova* *ombiano*
 100. *Stefano* *figlio* *di* *Stefano* *pat.* *fu* *il* *Stefano*

1611 or 1617



Nibbling at the calligraphy of Greek documents (Venetian with Greek accents) produced several variant translations of Appendix III, pages 38 and 39.

The document was issued by the Metropolitan Church of Fuca (on Cephalonia) on the 7th day of May, either in the year 1611 or 1617, has a total of 91 citations and had been forwarded by the priest to his diocesan head on the island of Corfu. Item 1 (page 38), in the author's opinion, refers to Juan de Fuca.

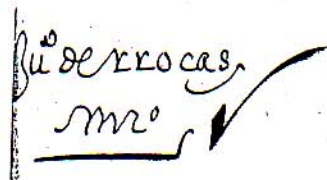
Nicoletta Machiavelli of Seattle, Washington, translator focused on the ambiguity of the initial letter "F" of Fuca, uncertain whether it was, in fact, an "F" or an "R."

More scrutiny of the letter indicates the letters "P" and "H" may have been tucked in by the scribe cleverly incorporating Foca/Roca/Phoca. The letter "s" trailing behind would complete the total spectrum. Was this a message in a bottle . . . of ink?


Further analysis was completed by Norik Khachikians of Berkeley, California who, connecting the dots, felt "Focus" may have Armenian connotations, noting that the "F" in Armenian, would have one dot above the final calligraphic symbol whereas "R" would have two dots. When writing rapidly the two dots would easily converge into one. (See his sketch below.)

	<i>Focas</i>
	<i>Rocas</i>

The double "rr" used in the document, Appendix II, page 17 is also an Armenian phonetic device, in this case, stating the "rr" is ruffled, as in French, the origin of the sound the "gh." (Note again *zu rrocas*' signature which includes a "g.")



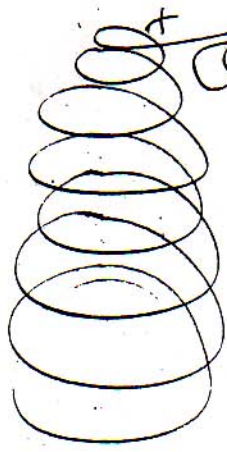
Juan de Rrocas
mro



Juan de Rroga

de rocas
me

13



Moncy

Ro como



SECRETARIA DE GOBIERNO ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION

En el pueblo de las capulas
 el y siete dias se me
 el rostro de mill y que
 y no ventay dos mis por
 lo que se o piores

Y se me de la guerra seto mo no gino con
 ciexo con gulo de rocas me nro de que
 dijo se de Senecis gizo el de mpo y de m. d. d. c. d.
 el hedad de ventay seis mis de
 mediano cuerpo de m. b. a. u. n. o. v. a. t. e.
 me y tiene un serise de heidi
 o medio del m. d. de r. e. h. o. p. m.
 o fruen asun de m. e. n. e.
 e se en s. m. g. e. l. i. a. s. u. r. o. e. n. g. e. p. o. y
 e ne vize que de h. v. e. z. a. e. n. o.
 y se de el p. n. i. e. n. t. o. y e n. o. q. u. e. m. o.
 e de se m. o. n. o. a. b. o. q. u. e. l. o. q. u. e.
 no de se ve se p. n. o. n. o. l. l. o. g. i. e. l.
 e e m. d. e. m. e. p. o. r. e. d. e. h. e. t. e. n.
 cada un mo cieno y cinco p. s. de
 e. r. o. c. o. m. m. y. l. i. z. a. c. i. o. n. e. d. m. a. i.
 de que e. s. t. e. e. d. e. p. o. r. e. d. e. e. y
 e. d. i. n. e. n. o. e. l. d. e. n. t. e. y e. n. e. s. t. a. n.
 de b. e. j. o. de h. v. e. z. b. u. e. n. f. e. h. y. de
 no se de u. e. n. t. a. d. e. l. d. i. n. e. x. d. e. p. e. d. i. e.
 de p. l. a. n. e. d. e. l. d. e. m. e. q. u. e.
 de h. e. r. e. n. o. m. y. l. o. q. u. e. v. i. e. n. t. e.
 e. n. e. l. e. t. o. y. p. n. e. c. o. m. o. m. i. s. y. u. e. r. e. a. l.
 y. a. n. o. s. a. i. t. a. l. e. e. n. f. i. r. m. y. l. o. q. u. e.
 e. s. t. e. g. e. n. e. r. o. e. l. d. e. e. s. t. e. e. y.
 p. n. o. j. i. n. o. y. l. i. a. m. e. r. e. e. r. o. e. l. e. y.

5 C

C L 18

Lorenca Spino

Antonio de...

Romano...
y roga

Ante mi...
Lorenzo castillo
romis de...

Among the other 91 citations is Item 17 on page 2 of the document, noting *Martino de Fuica* (II-39). The author suggests one of two scenarios:

- O That Martin de Fuica, while conducting silver to King Philip in 1611, also Visited Cephalonia, or
- O Martin de Fuica left the New World after 1615 (date of the last microfilm entry) returned to Greece and solidified family records. Either option would comply with the dating requirements of 1611 or 1617.

Further entries on page 37 beguile:

- O Item 18: "Laura, daughter of (name illegible) "bombardier" and
- O Item 19: "Marietta, daughter (name illegible) "bombardier", both of which might link with Juan da Rocas, bombardier, Appendix II-8.

17. Pasquatin: figlio di Piero da Trento a imbarcato
di nome di fuoli i Martino de Fuica —
18. Laura figlia di Pietro da Padova Bombardiere
mat. a Pietro figlio maglie di ord. Gabriel da Lera
19. Marietta figlia di un thaire bombardiere, mat.
fu di Pietro figlio

A second point to clarify may be the final three words of Item 1, Trento muirer. Nicoletta Machiavelli felt this also ambiguous. The obvious choice "Trento" for the City of Trent could apply; however, she felt a more accurate translation would be Juan de Fuca of the "sad wall."

In 1992, the author went to Greece, found the "Fuca" of Juan de and, in exploring the villages of Fuca and Valerianos learned that Juan de Fuca had first been buried in a vineyard (see photo below) near Valerianos, later interned and cemented in a vault near the high road, the latter method of burial in concrete an indication of a person in disgrace, hence, the "sad wall." (Juan de Fuca's mutations from Greek Orthodox to Roman Catholic?) On a second visit in the year 2000, the author found the vault demolished and Juan de Fuca re-interned in the Greek Orthodox cemetery, once again, *Ioannis Phokas*.



On the way to Valerianos



Via the courtesy of two impromptu guides, site of the vineyard where Juan de Fuca was first buried.



Enroute to “Phokata,” Juan de Fuca’s later residence



With an introduction to Nicolas and Angela Phocas
Current residents of the Phocas estate.

Juan de Fuca lived in the area shown between the Phocas’ (standing) and the wall.



Two Phocas family members:
The Emperor Flavius Phocas on the left, 603 A.D.
and
The famous national poet, Nicolas Phocas, 1992 A.D. on the right.



George Matiothis Ulysses
Phocas family member
and
Writer of the Greek defense against Communism after World War II