

THE WHITE MAN'S STORY

MARKS THE WHITE MAN

(SURPRISE!) AS CENTRAL



THE BLUE-EYED INDIANS

DISCLAIMER: This file may have something in it having to do with my own family history, as my paternal grandfather was named Charles Mattox. There aren't many Mattoxes or Maddoxes or Maddocks around under any variant spelling, and especially there aren't many Mattoxes. "Maddox" originated in Wales, where the most common spelling in the capital, Cardiff, would be "Maddocks," the spelling "Mattox" occurring with greater frequency in northern Wales. There are two accounts of the origin of the name, accounts which are not necessarily in conflict: One is that it comes from the given name of a Welsh prince of ancient times, [Madoc](#), which over the years had come to be a surname. Another is that the name comes from the Welsh word for "town" – *madoc* or *madog* or something similar, as in the town name "Tremadoc" of North Wales. A John Maddox arrived in Kershaw Country, South Carolina in 1749, probably from Virginia; a John Mattox was listed in the same area in the 1790 Federal census and possibly was this man's son; an Abram Mattox was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina in 1802, presumably a son.

**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**



MADOC

MADOC

1138 CE

Coins minted for King Ruggero II of Sicily bore not only a crude image of Christ but also a date stamp of AH533 written in Hindu/Arabic numerals (533 years after the triumphant return of the prophet Mohammed to Mecca, in a font which we nowadays would hardly begin to recognize).

Owain Gwynedd succeeded his father, Gruffydd ap Cynan, as ruler of the Gwynedd district of Wales.¹

MADOC

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT



1. Deacon, Richard. [MADOC](#) AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: SOME NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY. NY: George Braziller, 1966.

MADOC

MADOC

976	ESPAGNE. Bibl. San Lorenzo del Escorial. Codex <i>Vigilanus</i> . Ms. lat. d. I.2, f° 9v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
992	ESPAGNE. Bibl. San Lorenzo del Escorial. Codex <i>Aemilianensis</i> . Ms. lat. d. I.1, f° 9v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Avant 1030	LIMOGES. BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 7 231, f° 85v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1077	Bibl. Vaticane. Ms. lat. 3 101, f° 53v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	Bernelinus <i>Abacus</i> . Bibl. de l'École de Médecine de Montpellier. Ms. 491, f° 79.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1049 ?	Erlangen. Ms. lat. 288, f° 4.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	Bibl. de l'École de Médecine de Montpellier. Ms. 491, f° 79.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	Gerbertus. <i>Rationes numerorum Abaci</i> . FLEURY. BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 8 663, f° 49v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s. ? XII ^e s. ?	Boecius (<i>sic</i> !). <i>Géométrie</i> LORRAINE. BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 7 377, f° 25v.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	Boecius (<i>sic</i> !). <i>Géométrie</i> . British Museum. Ms. Harl. 3 595, f° 62.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	REGENSBURG (Allemagne). Bayerische Staatsbibl. Munich. Clm 12 567, f° 8.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XI ^e s.	Boecius (<i>sic</i> !). <i>Géométrie</i> . Chartres, Ms. 498, f° 160.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Début XI ^e s.	Bernelinus. <i>Abacus</i> . British Museum. Add. Ms. 17 808, f° 57.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fin XI ^e s.	Bernelinus. <i>Abacus</i> . BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 7 193, f° 2.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fin XI ^e s.	CHARTRES ? Table de calcul. Anonyme. BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 9 377, f° 113.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fin XI ^e s.	Bernelinus. <i>Abacus</i> . BN, Paris. Ms. lat. 7 193, f° 2.	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
XII ^e s.	Bibl. Alessandrina (Rome). Ms. n° 171,	I	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	



MADOC

MADOC

1169 CE

The 32-year reign of Owain Gwynedd over the Gwynedd district of Wales had been turbulent due to conflict between Norman barons and Welsh chieftains. Owain had made himself well known for “fierce and brutal penalties for disloyalty.” He was said to have had seventeen sons, including [Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd](#), as well as at least two daughters, although few of his progeny were considered legitimate by the church. This confused situation led to bitter dispute as to who among his sons would succeed him, and at his death the district dissolved into civil war.²

When a French count offered to join an outnumbered Flemish jousting squadron to make the odds against them more even, the Flemings immediately drew up for war against the French — in their consideration the French noble had slighted their valor and worth.

**LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— NO, THAT’S GIVING TOO MUCH TO THE HISTORIAN’S STORIES.
LIFE ISN’T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.**

2. Deacon, Richard. [MADOC](#) AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: SOME NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY. NY: George Braziller, 1966.



MADOC

MADOC

1170 CE

In this year one of the sons of Owain Gwynedd, [Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd](#), allegedly, sailed away from this Welsh homeland filled with brotherly strife, heading west to seek out a fairer place. He would return brimming with tales of a new land. His tales would convince some to return with him in a flotilla of ten ships to this wondrous new land. This New Wales where he had dropped off 120 of his comrades is identified, by some, with Mobile Bay.³

Chronological observations of America

Madoc the Son of Owen Gwineth Prince of North-Wales his voyage to the West-Indies, he planted a Colony in the Western part of the Countrey, in our Henry the Seconds Raigh.

BY John Josselyn Gent.

From the year of the World

to the year of Christ 1673.

3. Other suppositions are that this [Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd](#) had landed in the West Indies or in Mexico. Refer to Richard Deacon's MADOC AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: SOME NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY (NY: George Braziller, 1966).



MADOC

MADOC

THE HEBREW BIBLE was printed in Antwerp by Christopher Plantin.

HISTORY OF
THE PRESS

[Richard Hakluyt's](#) THE DISCOURSE OF THE WESTERN PLANTING, written as a confidential report to Queen Elizabeth I at the request of Sir Walter,

A particuler discourse concerninge the greate necessitie and manifolde comodities that are like to growe to this Realme of Englande by the Western discoveries lately attempted, Written In the yere 1584 by Richarde Hackluyt of Oxforde at the requeste and direction of the righte worshipfull Mr. Walter Raghly nowe Knight, before the comynge home of his Twoo Barkes: and is devided into xxi chapters, the Titles whereof followe in the nexte leafe.

covered as one of its 21 topics the hope of finding a better route to the treasures of the Orient:

CHINA

That by these Colonies the Northwest passage to Cathaio and China may easely quickly and perfectly be searched oute as well by river and overlande, as by sea, for prooffe whereof here are quoted and alleaged divers rare Testymonies oute of the three volumes of voyadges gathered by Ramusius and other grave authors.

The Reverend [Hakluyt's](#) materials included what perhaps amounts to the earliest account of the adventure of [Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd](#) which had appeared in print, or at least, the earliest one which has come down to us.⁴

Madoc ... left the land in contention betwixt his brethern and prepared certain shipps with men and munitions and sought adventures by seas, sailing west ... he came to a land unknown where he saw manie strange things.... Of the viage and returne of this Madoc there be manie fables faimed, as the common people do use in distance of place and length of time, rather to augment than diminish; but sure it is that there he was.... And after he had returned home, and declared the pleasant and fruitfuelle countries that he had seen without inhabitants, and upon the contrarie part, for what barren and wilde ground his brethern and nepheues did murther one another, he prepared a number of shipps, and got with him such men and women as were desirous to live in quietnesse, and taking leave of his freends tooke his journie thitherward againe.... This Madoc arriving in the countrie, into which he came in the yeare 1170, left most of his people there, and returning back for more of his own nation, acquaintance, and friends, to inhabit that fayre and large countrie, went thither againe.

From 1584 to the early 1800s, stories about “white” Indians conversant in the Welsh tongue would abound.

4. Gibson, Frances. THE SEAFARERS: PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGES TO AMERICA. Philadelphia PA: Dorrance, 1974.



MADOC

MADOC

For instance, Daniel Boone would suppose that a tribe of “blue-eyed Indians” he met was related to the Welsh.⁵



Archaeology has centered upon three remnants of forts, apparently of preColumbian origin, on sites near Chattanooga. Considered to be unlike native construction in the region, they appear to date to the 12th Century. (It seems to help one figure things out, when one views these fortifications, if one is ready to presume that only white people can ever be supposed build anything of any substance or permanence.)

5. Well, the natives he met weren't exactly blue-eyed, but then the Welsh of the 12th Century actually hadn't been blue-eyed either, the blue eyes mostly having come in to the coastal lowlands during later centuries, in the genes of English intrusives who as per usual, after several generations, would be announcing to anyone who would listen that they were the real Welsh.

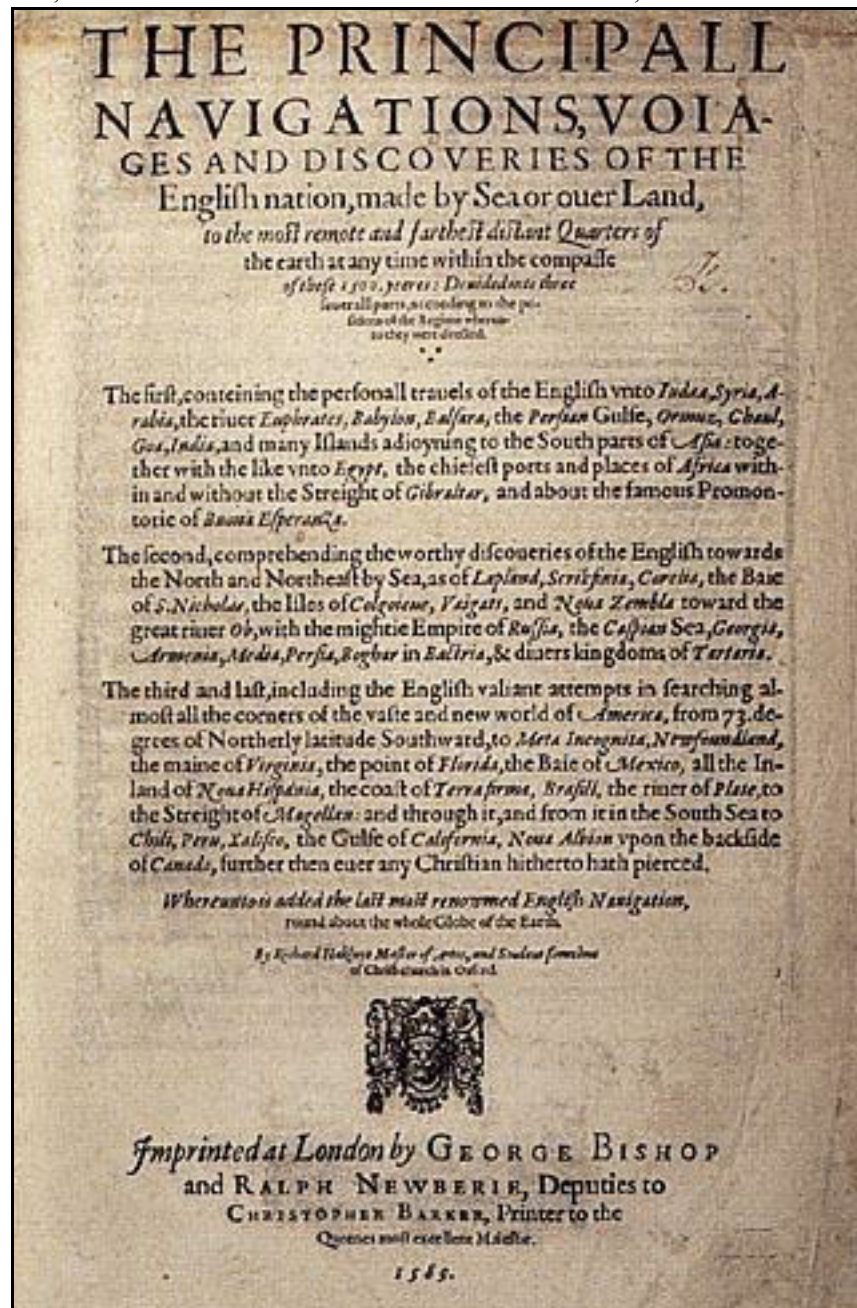
[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)

MADOC

MADOC

1589

The Reverend [Richard Hakluyt](#) wrote of [Madoc](#)'s supposed grand adventure in THE PRINCIPALL NAVIGATIONS, VOIAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF THE ENGLISH NATION, MADE BY SEA OR OUER LAND,....





MADOC

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[Abraham Ortelius](#) prepared *MARIS PACIFICI*, the initial dedicated map of the Pacific Ocean.

CARTOGRAPHY

Chronological observations of America

The *Portingal* voyage under the conduct of Sir *Francis Drake*.

Mr. *Thomas Candish* now finished his voyage about the world, as some will have it.

BY John Josselyn Gent.

From the year of the World

to the year of Christ 1673.

Do I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.



MADOC

MADOC

1620

Madoc's adventure was related in A BRIEF DISCRPTION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



MADOC

MADOC

1625

A version of the adventure of [Madoc the Welsh prince](#) was told by Sir Thomas Herbert in the last section of his RELATION OF SOME YEARS TRAVAILE, based he insisted on records of “200 years agoe and more.”



MADOC

MADOC

1626

A version of the adventure of [Madoc the Welsh prince](#) was told by Sir Thomas Herbert in the last section of his RELATION OF SOME YEARS TRAVAILE, based he insisted on records of “200 years agoe and more.”



MADOC

MADOC

1652

Hornius wrote of Madoc in *DE ORIGINIBUS AMERICANIS*.



MADOC

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1738

The Mandan were visited by a French explorer, Pierre, the *sieur de la Vérendrye*, 1st European to reach the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The tribe numbered about 15,000 and occupied eight permanent villages. The Mandan indicated that their ancestors had formerly lived much farther south but had been driven north and west by enemies.



MADOC
CARTOGRAPHY



MADOC

MADOC

1792

John Williams, L.L.D.'s FARTHER OBSERVATIONS, ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, BY [PRINCE MADOG AB OWEN GWYNEDD](#), ABOUT THE YEAR, 1170. CONTAINING THE ACCOUNT GIVEN BY GENERAL BOWLES, THE CREEK OR CHEROKEE INDIAN, LATELY IN LONDON AND BY FEVERAL OTHERS, OF A WELSH TRIBE OR TRIBES OF INDIANS, NOW LIVING IN THE WESTERN PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA (LONDON : PRINTED BY J. BROWN, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, *FAIR STREET, HARFLY-DOWN*, AND SOLD BY WHITE AND SONS, *FLEET STREET*, J. JOHNSON, *ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD*; E. AND T. WILLIAMS, *NO. 12 STRAND*; OWEN, *NO. 168, PICCADILLY*; J. ROSS, *CARMARTHEN*, AND EDDOWES, *SHREWSBURY*).

FARTHER OBSERVATIONS,

ON THE

Discovery of America,

By Prince MADOG ab Owen Gwynedd,

ABOUT THE YEAR, 1170.

Containing the account given by General Bowles, the Creek or Cherokee Indian, lately in London and by several others, of a Welsh Tribe or Tribes of Indians, now living in the Western parts of North America.

By JOHN WILLIAMS, L. L. D.

Illi robur et *Æs* triplex,
Circa Pectus erat, qui fragilem truci.
Commisit Pelago ratem
Primus. Horat. L. I. O. 3.
Juvat ire periclis
Ad Decus. Sil. It. L. III. V. 36.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. BROWN, at the Printing-Office, *Fair Street, Harfly-down*, and Sold by WHITE and SONS, *Fleet Street*, J. JOHNSON, *St. Paul's Church Yard*; E. and T. WILLIAMS, *No. 13 Strand*; OWEN, *No. 168, Piccadilly*; J. ROSS, *Carmarthen*, and EDDOWES, *Shrewsbury*.

M, DCCXCII.

Entered at Stationers Hall.



MADOC

MADOC

1797

The [Reverend George Burder](#)'s THE WELCH INDIANS; OR, A COLLECTION OF PAPERS RESPECTING A PEOPLE WHOSE ANCESTORS EMIGRATED FROM WALES TO AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1170, WITH PRINCE [MADOC](#),⁶ (THREE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE THE FIRST VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS), AND WHO ARE SAID NOW TO INHABIT A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPPI [*sic*] DEDICATED TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY BY GEORGE BURDER. LONDON, PRINTED FOR T. CHAPMAN. CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF EXTRACTS FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1789-1792, THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DECEMBER, 1796, AND LETTERS FROM

6. The general drift of this literature is that the Welch Indians, or Padoucas, are supposedly a relict of a colony that supposedly emigrated from Wales in the 12th Century of our Common Era supposedly under a Prince Madoc, and survived on the borders of the Missouri far to the westward of the Mississippi until fresh waves of whites began to put in an appearance — but then somehow all this vanished like a very figment of the imagination. A Mr. W. Owen had fixed their latitude and longitude, in Gentleman's Magazine, 1791, volume I, page 329, as between 37 and 43 degrees North and between 97 and 110 West. Various letters have appeared at different times as substantiation of this, in the Gentleman's Magazine and Monthly Magazines. These accounts had been collected together with additions and remarks in three pamphlets, two by the late Dr. E. Williams in 1792 (Enquiry into the truth of the discovery of America by Prince Madoc, and farther observations on ditto, Weekly Register, Numbers 4 and 38), and a third by the Reverend George Burder, armchair anthropologists extraordinaire, in 1797. These speculations had been greatly confirmed in conversations with a General Bowles, an actual Indian Chief, while he was visiting in England, and by a Mr. Chesholm of the Creek Indians, during his visit to Philadelphia; and by [Mr. Heckewelder](#), a Moravian missionary at Bethlehem, and an abstract of these and other accounts had been printed in the Weekly Register for December 26, 1798. "The substance of all the accounts is, that there is a nation of Indians of so much lighter complexion, as to indicate an European origin; that their language is Welch, at least radically so; that they have sacred books in that language (which have been seen by native Britons) though they have lost the art of reading; and that there are vestiges of the European arts among them, particularly remnants of earthenware, etc."



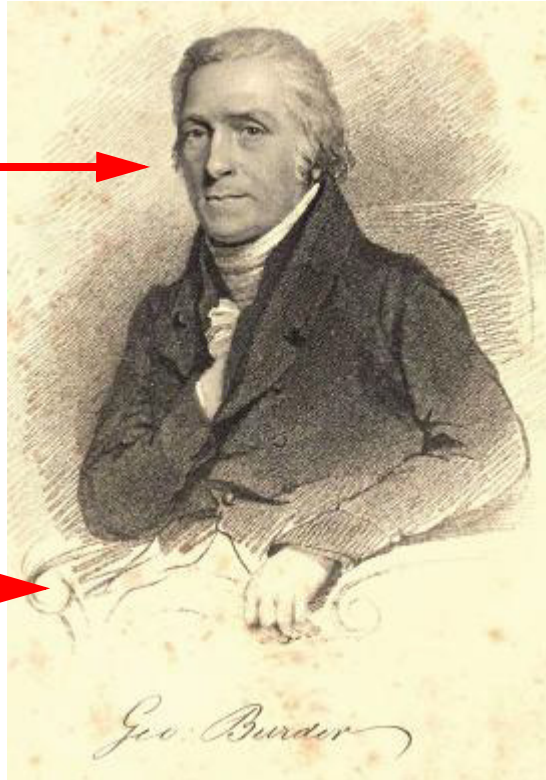
MADOC

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MISSIONARIES AND TRADERS.

Armchair anthropologist →

Arm of armchair →



REV. GEORGE BURDER

Thoreau would take notes from this in his Indian Notebook #10.

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





MADOC

MADOC

1805

 [Robert Southey's MADOC.](#)

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





MADOC

MADOC

1833



August: George Catlin, who had been living with the Mandan and other tribes for several years, who expressed “ardent enthusiasm” for the Mandan and especially for their “exceedingly pleasing and beautiful” women, at this point returned to the womenfolk of his own white tribe. In 1841 he would publish **LETTERS AND NOTES ON THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS**.⁷

MADOC



7. Mooney, Michael M., ed., **GEORGE CATLIN, 1796-1872. LETTERS AND NOTES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS** (NY: Clarkson N. Potter, 1975).



MADOC

MADOC

1841

George Catlin devoted 16 of his 58 chapters in LETTERS AND NOTES ON THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS to the Mandans, because:⁸

I have found them a very peculiar people. From the striking peculiarities in their personal appearance, in their customs, traditions, and language, I have been led conclusively to believe that they are a people of a decidedly different origin from that of any other tribe in these regions.



Catlin speculated that the Mandan tribe could very well be the remains of the lost Welsh colony of [Madoc](#). He went to great effort to investigate their putative origin and traced a migration up the Missouri and Ohio



Rivers. He provided a vocabulary comparing numerous Mandan and Welsh words, but the effort has since

8. Mooney, Michael M., ed., GEORGE CATLIN, 1796-1872. LETTERS AND NOTES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS (NY: Clarkson N. Potter, 1975).

been dismissed by Samuel Eliot Morison as “phony.”⁹

As Bernard De Voto well observed, the insubstantial world of fairies and folklore is as real as the visible world to Celtic peoples.





MADOC

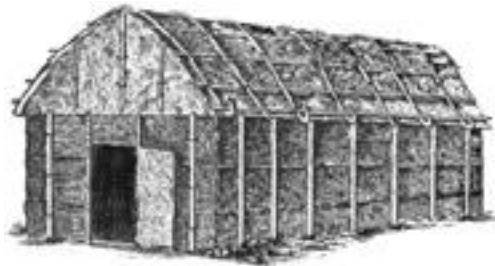
MADOC

1856

March 4, Tuesday: [Henry Thoreau](#) checked out, from [Harvard Library](#), [Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella](#)'s HUSBANDRY and his short BOOK CONCERNING TREES (this may have been L. JUNIUS MODERATUS COLUMELLA OF HUSBANDRY. IN TWELVE BOOKS: AND HIS BOOK CONCERNING TREES. TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH, WITH SEVERAL ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PLINY, CATO, VARRO, PALLADIUS, AND OTHER ANTIENT AND MODERN AUTHORS, printed for A. Millar in London in 1745).

COLUMELLA'S WORKS

He also checked out [David Cusick](#)'s SKETCHES OF ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE SIX NATIONS, —COMPRISING— FIRST—A TALE OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE GREAT ISLAND, (NOW NORTH AMERICA,) THE TWO INFANTS BORN, AND THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE. SECOND—A REAL ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF NORTH AMERICA, AND THEIR DISSENTIONS. THIRD—ORIGIN OF THE KINGDOM OF THE FIVE NATIONS, WHICH WAS CALLED A LONG HOUSE: THE WARS, FIERCE ANIMALS, &C. (Lockport, New York: Turner & McCollum, printers, Democrat Office. 1848).



DAVID CUSICK'S SKETCHES

(Cusick was a Tuscarora tribesman. Thoreau made entries from this in his Indian Notebook #10.)

[Thoreau](#) also checked out a volume "US 10267.97" which contained the Reverend Doctor [Jonathan Edwards](#) the Younger (1745-1801)'s OBSERVATIONS ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE MUHHEKANEW INDIANS A NEW EDITION WITH NOTES, BY JOHN PICKERING. AS PUBLISHED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS (Boston: Printed by Phelps and Farnham, 1823; this had been delivered on October 23, 1787 in New Haven, Connecticut),

JONATHAN EDWARDS II

9. Morison, Samuel Eliot, THE EUROPEAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA — THE NORTHERN VOYAGES, A.D. 500-1600 (NY: Oxford UP, 1971). Professor Morison was the last Harvard historian to ride a horse to work. He taught the young Harvard men while attired in riding breeches but refused to teach the Radcliffe girls because girls are so frivolous. He believed so passionately that the writing of history was an art that once when interrupted at his desk by the barking of a dog, he shot the dog. After WWII he taught while attired in an Admiral's uniform and there is no record that anyone ever attempted to interrupt him by barking.



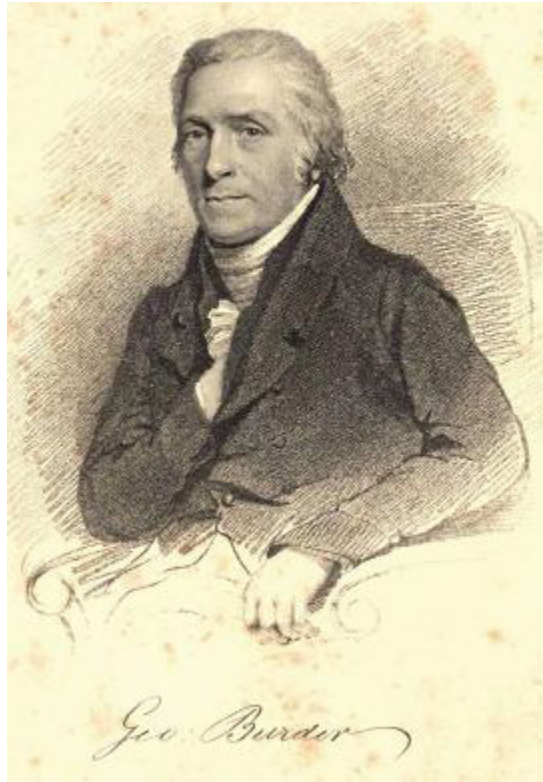
MADOC

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[Professor Benjamin Smith Barton](#)'s NEW VIEWS OF THE ORIGIN OF THE TRIBES AND NATIONS OF AMERICA (1798),

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON

and, bound with the above, the [Reverend George Burder](#)'s THE WELCH INDIANS; OR, A COLLECTION OF PAPERS RESPECTING A PEOPLE WHOSE ANCESTORS EMIGRATED FROM WALES TO AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1170, WITH [PRINCE MADOC](#), (THREE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE THE FIRST VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS), AND WHO ARE SAID NOW TO INHABIT A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPI [*sic*] DEDICATED TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY BY GEORGE BURDER. LONDON, PRINTED FOR T. CHAPMAN. CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF EXTRACTS FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1789-1792, THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DECEMBER, 1796, AND LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES AND TRADERS (1797).



REV. GEORGE BURDER

Thoreau would make notes in his Indian Notebook #10.



MADOC

MADOC

GOD IN CONCORD by Jane Langton © 1992

45

*Our relation was one long tragedy....
Journal, March 4, 1856*

Given enough time, the essential quality of a man or woman reveals itself. Presidents fail because one massive flaw

ISBN 0-670-84260-5 — PS3562.A515G58

Viking Penguin

Penguin Books USA Inc.



Mar 4th — To Carlisle — Surveying.

I had 2 friends. The one offered me friendship on such terms that I could not accept it, without a sense of degradation — He would not meet me on equal terms — but only be to some extent my patron. He would not come to see me, but was hurt if I did not visit him — He would not readily accept a favor — but would gladly confer one — He treated me with ceremony occasionally — though he could be simple & down right sometimes. — and from time to time acted a part treating me as if I were a distinguished stranger — Was on stilts — using made words. Our relation was one long tragedy — for I did not directly speak of it. — I do not believe in complaint, nor in explanation The whole is but too plain alas already. We grieve that we do not have each other — that we cannot confide in each other. I could not bring myself to speak and so recognize an obstacle to our affection —

I had another friend, who through a slight obtuseness perchance did not recognize a fact — which the dignity of friendship could by no means allow me to descend so far as to speak of — & yet the inevitable effect of that ignorance was to hold us apart forever.



MADOC

MADOC

1858

Thomas Stephens threw cold water all over the hot idea that some of the native Americans were from Wales. (Ever afterward nobody would like him, for he had been such a wet blanket and had spoiled such a fun party.)¹⁰



**WHAT I'M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND
YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF**

10. Deacon, Richard. [MADOC](#) AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: SOME NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY. NY: George Braziller, Inc., 1966.



MADOC

MADOC

1953

November: A memorial tablet was erected at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Alabama by the Virginia Cavalier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution:¹¹

In memory of Prince Madoc, a Welsh explorer, who landed on the shores of Mobile Bay in 1170 and left behind, with the Indians, the Welsh language.

MADOC



“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY

11. Memorializing either blue-eyed Indians or blue-skied credulity, take your pick.



MADOC

MADOC



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: July 15, 2014



MADOC

MADOC

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



MADOC

MADOC

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.