In about this year James Robert Adair was born in County Antrim, Ireland.

Dr. James Robert Adair began to reside with native Americans and support himself as a trader.

Dr. James Robert Adair began to trade and reside primarily with the Chickasaw tribe.

1. An ancestor of Will Rogers.
Dr. James Robert Adair relocated to Laurens County in South Carolina.

The Reverend Elihu Spencer and the Reverend Alexander McWhorter, who had in 1766 attempted to persuade irregular congregations in North Carolina to affiliate with the Presbyterian church organization, returned to western North Carolina at the invitation of its Provincial Congress to attempt to persuade loyalist congregations to join in the revolutionary cause.

Although he wasn’t exactly the first American 10-lost-tribes-of-Israel theorist (Dan Vogel’s “INDIAN ORIGINS AND THE BOOK OF MORMON has an extensive appendix of such theorists), in this year James Adair put out a THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS; PARTICULARLY THOSE NATIONS ADJOINING THE MISSISSIPPI, EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA: CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, LANGUAGE, MANNERS, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL CUSTOMS, LAWS, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, PUNISHMENTS, CONDUCT IN WAR AND DOMESTIC LIFE, THEIR HABITS, DIET, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, DISEASES AND METHODS OF CURE, AND OTHER PARTICULARS, SUFFICIENT TO RENDER IT A COMPLETE INDIAN SYSTEM.

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON FORMER HISTORIANS, THE CONDUCT OF OUR COLONY GOVERNORS, SUPERINTENDENTS, MISSIONARIES, &c. ALSO AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORIDAS, AND THE MISSISSIPPI LANDS, WITH THEIR PRODUCTIONS — THE BENEFITS OF COLONISING GEORGIANA, AND CIVILIZING THE INDIANS — AND THE WAY TO MAKE ALL THE COLONIES MORE VALUABLE TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY. WITH A NEW MAP OF THE COUNTRY REFERRED TO IN THE HISTORY. BY JAMES ADAIR, ESQUIRE, A TRADER WITH THE INDIANS, AND RESIDENT IN THEIR COUNTRY FOR FORTY YEARS (London: Edward and Charles Dilly, in the Poultry) that would become one of the more influential treatises of American Exceptionalism. This would be followed in 1816 by Elias Boudinot’s STAR IN THE WEST and in about 1820 by Ethan Smith’s VIEWS OF THE HEBREWS (many have presumed that Smith’s book, the most exclusively religious of these texts, must have influenced Joseph Smith’s BOOK OF MORMON, but this is problematic), and then by Josiah Priestly’s AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. Adair was a sort of frontier white outlaw who had gone native and become Leatherstocking, and in his pseudo-anthropological text he made not only an extensive underinformed comparison between Israelite and Indian languages, but also a comparison of torture techniques, and of eating customs, and of religious beliefs — such as he knew about or supposed he knew about. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams would correspond about Adair, dissing his religious theories but allowing themselves to be influenced by his disclosures about the American natives, some of which he apparently made up because he was so utterly convinced that they were really Israelites. James Fenimore Cooper would rely upon this crap and would feature a 10-tribes theorist in his 1848 novel OAK OPENINGS.
September 21, Monday: James Adair made his will:

In the name of God, “Amen.” I, James Adair in Bladen County in North Carolina, being weak but praises be to the Almighty God, in perfect sense and memory, I do humbly make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: I do recommend my soul to God who gave it hoping through the merits of my Lord and Blessed Savior Jesus Christ to obtain pardon of all my sins. My body I commit to the grave to be buried.

My Temporal Estate my just debts being paid I do humbly appoint my loving daughter Saranna McTyre my whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament.
I give unto Robert Adair or his heirs near the town of Billymansborough and Nutrann a short mile of Gilgoram in the county of Antrim in Ireland ten pounds.
I give unto James Box or his heirs in the Island of Bennet the sum of nine pounds.
I give unto Alexander Johnston or his heirs in Ireland or his heirs in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, the sum of seventeen pounds all proclamation money.
I give unto my daughter Saraanna McTyre, all my lands or improvements in Wilkinson’s Swamp together with all my negroes and their increase to wit: Four negroes Pomp, Babby, Sam and Jack, two negro women named Hannah and Nelly, one negro girl named Lucy, my personal and real Estate both within and without doors, crop and stock together with all money, bonds, judgments, notes of hand, book accounts and debts whatsoever and whomsoever during her natural life and when my daughter Saraanna McTyre receives and collects in my money due on judgments, notes of hand and book debts, I desire it may be put out immediately on good security mortgages on improved lands and negroes until there is a fair and open trade from Guinea to this country for negro slaves, then to call in all the money into her hands immediately lay the money out in purchasing and buying negro slaves, boys and girls, and when bought then I give a part of the negroes so purchased and bought as has cost my executrix four hundred pounds proclamation money with their increase unto my daughter Elizabeth Hobson Cade during her life and at her death I give the said negroes with all their increase unto my three grandsons Stephen, James, and Washington Cade, and their heirs lawfully begotten forever, and the residue and remainder of the said purchase and bought negroes, after my daughter Cade has received her part and property as above mentioned then I give unto my daughter Susanna [sic] McTyer with all their increase during her life.
I give unto my grandson Adair McTyre the plantation whereon I now live one hundred acres more or less named Pached or Patcherly place on Wilkinson Swamp, together with all the improvements to him and his heirs lawfully begotten forever.
After my daughter Saranna McTyre’s life I give unto my Grandson
one plow horse and one cow and calf two sow pigs and all the working tools within and without doors, suitable for carrying on a crop and corn and provision both without and within doors, should anything happen after my daughter’s life. I give all my other lands more or less unto my grandson William McTyer and his heirs lawfully begotten forever when he comes of age. I give unto my five grandchildren Adair, Elizabeth, Clark, Katrain, and William McTyer, all my negroes and their increase and my personal estate to be equally divided amongst them, to them and their heirs lawfully begotten forever after Saranna McTyre life. I do give the free use of my means to my daughter Cades family as long as my daughter Saranna McTyre and Elizabeth Hobson Cade live conv[en]ient one to another. I give unto my daughter Agnes Gibson and to John Gibson one Shilling sterling. I do desire my daughter Saranna McTyre take my daughter Agnes Gibson into her family should it so happen she is a widow and only one child and no good home, and maintain she and her child during widowhood and until her child comes of age, in meat drink lodging washing.
I do desire none of my estate may be sold by order of Court, when goods come as cheap as they have in the year 1774. Then I do desire my Executrix will buy each of my daughters, Elizabeth Hobson Cade and Agnes Gibson a gown of Black Crepe and mourning ring.
In testimony of this my last Will and Testament I hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty first day of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.
James Adair (seal) Signed sealed and Witnessed Archd McKissack Benilla Bullard

James Robert Adair died in Robeson, North Carolina.
December 10, Monday: Henry Thoreau checked out, from Harvard Library, James Adair’s The History of the American Indians; Particularly Those Nations Adjoining the Mississippi, East and West Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia: Containing an Account of Their Origin, Language, Manners, Religious and Civil Customs, Laws, Form of Government, Punishments, Conduct in War and Domestic Life, their Habits, Diet, Agriculture, Manufactures, Diseases and Methods of Cure, and other Particulars, Sufficient to Render it a Complete Indian System. With Observations on former Historians, the Conduct of our Colony Governors, Superintendents, Missionaries, &c. Also an Appendix, Containing a Description of the Floridas, and the Mississippi Lands, with their Productions — The Benefits of Colonising Georgiana, and Civilizing the Indians — and the Way to Make all the Colonies More Valuable to the Mother Country. With a New Map of the Country Referred to in the History. By James Adair, Esquire, a Trader with the Indians, and Resident in Their Country for Forty Years (London: Edward and Charles Dilly, in the Poultry, 1775). He would take notes on this reading in his Indian Book #10.2

2. James Adair, born in Ireland in 1709, was a trader among the American natives and has numerous descendents among the Cherokee including William Penn Adair Rogers, better known to white people as Will Rogers.
He also checked out George Henry Loskiel’s HISTORY OF THE MISSION OF THE UNITED BRETHREN AMONG THE INDIANS IN NORTH AMERICA. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY CHRISTIAN IGNATIUS LATROBE. IN THREE PARTS (London, 1794). He also checked out the 1759 London edition of the Reverend Christian Frederick Post (1710-1785)’s THE JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST and THE SECOND JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST, etc.

In Thoreau’s notes for his CAPE COD materials, on this day, he inserted three of the five map tracings he had made, folded and glued to the pages of notes that support them. The first of the three was from Giovanni Battista Ramusio’s VOLUME TERZO DELLE NAVIGATIONI ET VIAGGI RACCOLTE DA M.G.B. RAMUSIO. IL VIAGGIO DI GIOVAN LEONE E LE NAVEZIONE DI ALVISE DA CA DA MOSTO: DI PIETRO DI CINTA, DI ANNONE, DI UN PILOTO PORTOGHESE E DI VASCO DI GAMA; QUALI SI LEGGONO NELLA RACCOLTA DI GIOVAMBATTISTA RAMUSIO of 1556. The following two were from the Reverend Richard Hakluyt’s DIVERS VOYAGES TOUCHING THE DISCOUERIE OF AMERICA AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT VNTO THE SAME MADE FIRST OF ALL BY OUR ENGLISHMEN, AND AFTERWARD BY THE FRENCHMEN AND BRITONS ... WITH TWO MAPPES ANNEXED HERUNTO FOR THE PLAINER UNDERSTANDING OF THE WHOLE MATTER. COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED BY RICHARD HAKLUYT, PREBENDARY OF BRISTOL, IN THE YEAR 1582. DEDICATED TO MASTER PHILIP SYDNEY,
Three maps of the coast of Norumbega appear from time to time in Hacklyt’s Divers Voyages. The first is a map made according to Verarzanus’ plot in Hacklyt’s Divers Voyages 1582. The second is a map made in the form of a map sent from Seville in 1527 by Thorne. The third is a map Nova Franca etc. in Rusio’s third volume (1556) accompanying a discourse of a great French sea captain of America in Ortelius (1570 &c) who used Cabot and others of Norumbega and Virginia 1597, Wytfliet Lovani.

- Nouvelle France Champlain 1612
- [Nouvelle France Champlain] 1632

Cape Cod: We hear rumors of this country of “Norumbega” and its great city from many quarters. In a discourse by a great French sea-captain in Ramusio’s third volume (1556-65), this is said to be the name given to the land by its inhabitants, and Verrazzani is called the discoverer of it; another in 1607 makes the natives call it, or the river, Aguncia. It is represented as an island on an accompanying chart. It is frequently spoken of by old writers as a country of indefinite extent, between Canada and Florida, and it appears as a large island with Cape Breton at its eastern extremity, on the map made according to Verrazzani’s plot in Hackluyt’s “Divers Voyages.” These maps and rumors may have been the origin of the notion, common among the early settlers, that New England was an island. The country and city of Norumbega appear about where Maine now is on a map in Ortelius (“Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,” Antwerp, 1570), and the “R. Grande” is drawn where the Penobscot or St. John might be.

3. The copy that Thoreau prepared is now at the Concord Free Public Library. He copied it from Abraham Ortelius’s world atlas, the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, first published in 1570. He had borrowed the 1584 edition of this from the Harvard Library on November 18, 1850.
4. x
6. In regard to his reading of Ortelius, Thoreau jotted in his Canadian Notebook, partly in ink and partly in pencil, Preface dated 1570, date at end 1584. Bancroft says there are at Cam[bridge] editions 1584 & 92 another edition ... dated 1575 which I must see though Harris says that the maps I used are identical in both.
7. x
8. x
CAPE COD: The "Isola della Réna" (Sable Island?) appears on the chart of "Nuova Francia" and Norumbega, accompanying the "Discourse" above referred to in Ramusio’s third volume, edition 1556-65. Champlain speaks of there being at the Isle of Sable, in 1604, "grass pastured by oxen (boeufs) and cows which the Portuguese carried there more than sixty years ago," i.e. sixty years before 1613; in a later edition he says, which came out of a Spanish vessel which was lost in endeavoring to settle on the Isle of Sable; and he states that De la Roche’s men, who were left on this island seven years from 1598, lived on the flesh of these cattle which they found "en quantite," and built houses out of the wrecks of vessels which came to the island ("perhaps Gilbert’s"), there being no wood or stone. Lescarbot says that they lived "on fish and the milk of cows left there about eighty years before by Baron de Léri and Saint Just." Charlevoix says they ate up the cattle and then lived on fish. Haliburton speaks of cattle left there as a rumor. De Léri and Saint Just had suggested plans of colonization on the Isle of Sable as early as 1515 (1508?) according to Bancroft, referring to Charlevoix. These are but a few of the instances which I might quote.

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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.
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.