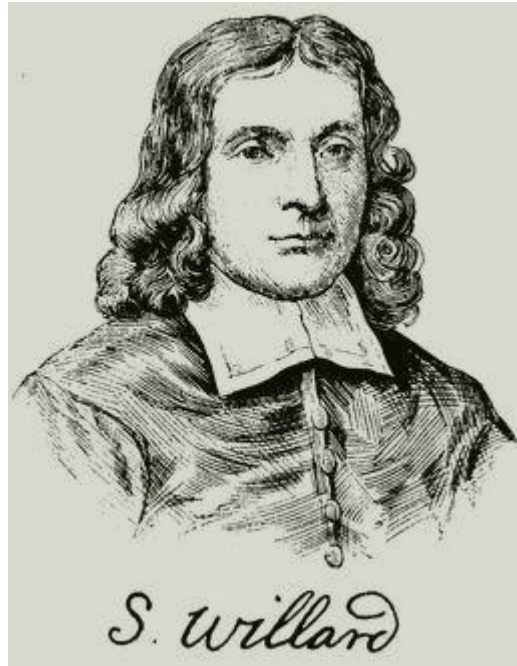


“PATIENCE REJOICES IN HARDSHIP”:

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD



SIMON WILLARD



This file is not about the famous banjo-clockmaker Simon Willard who would be born on April 3, 1753 in Grafton, Massachusetts and die on August 30, 1848 in Roxbury.



It is instead about his remote ancestor the Concord founder Major Simon Willard (father of the Reverend Samuel Symon Willard who would participate in the Salem witch episode).



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

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

WILLARD. Major Simon Willard was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first settlement of this town. He came from the county of Kent, and resided in Cambridge in 1634, when he became acquainted with the situation of Musketaquid by trading with the Indians. He accompanied Reverend Peter Bulkeley, assisted in making the first purchase from the natives, resided in Concord with the first company, one of the leading men of the town, being town-clerk till 1654, and representative fourteen years. In 1660 he removed to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and was at Groton in 1672. He had a large tract of land granted him in Nonascoicus, between Lancaster and Groton. He died at Charlestown, April 24, 1676. He was the first military commander in the town, was promoted to the rank of major in 1654, and commanded the forces in Ninigret's and Philip's war. He was chosen an Assistant twenty-two years, from 1654 to his death, and was very much employed in the public business of the country. When Philip's war broke out, he gave directions to the several towns in Middlesex county, in relation to their garrison-houses. His first wife was Mary Sharp; second, Elizabeth Dunster, sister of President Dunster of Harvard College; and third, her sister [not so!] Mary. By them he had seventeen children; of whom, John Willard married Mary Hayward of Concord, 1698, and had David, Jonathan, Mercy, and Simon; of whom, Jonathan only married and lived here. From Simon Willard have descended all or nearly of all the name in New England, many of whom have been much distinguished in public life.¹

1. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau's](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)

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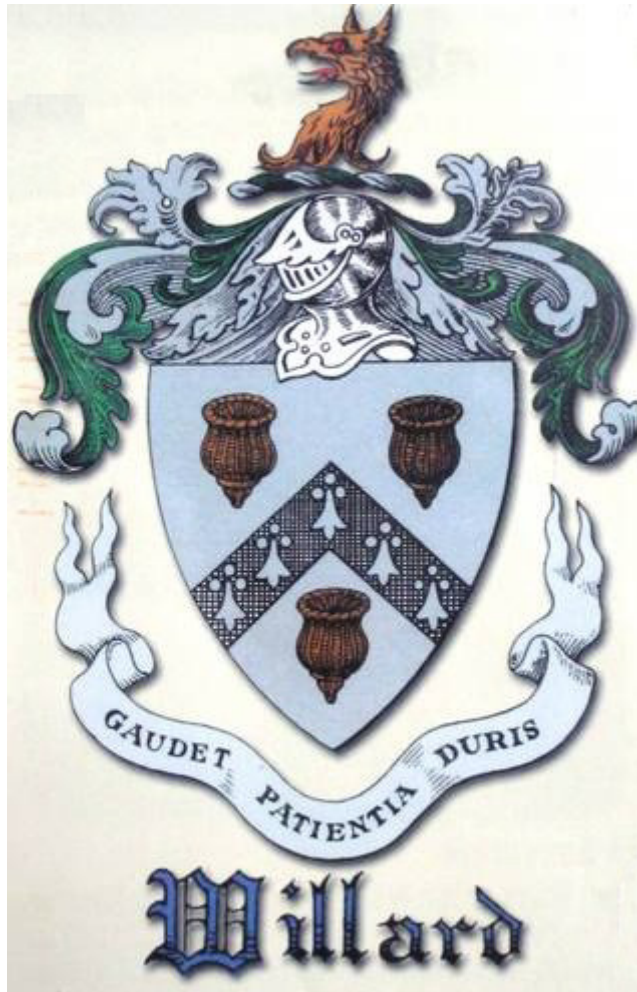
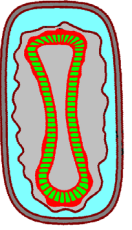
MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1605

April 7, Sunday (Old Style): At the age of 49 [King Naresuan](#) died in Thailand, evidently of the [small pox](#) (although he had already had it once, in 1574).

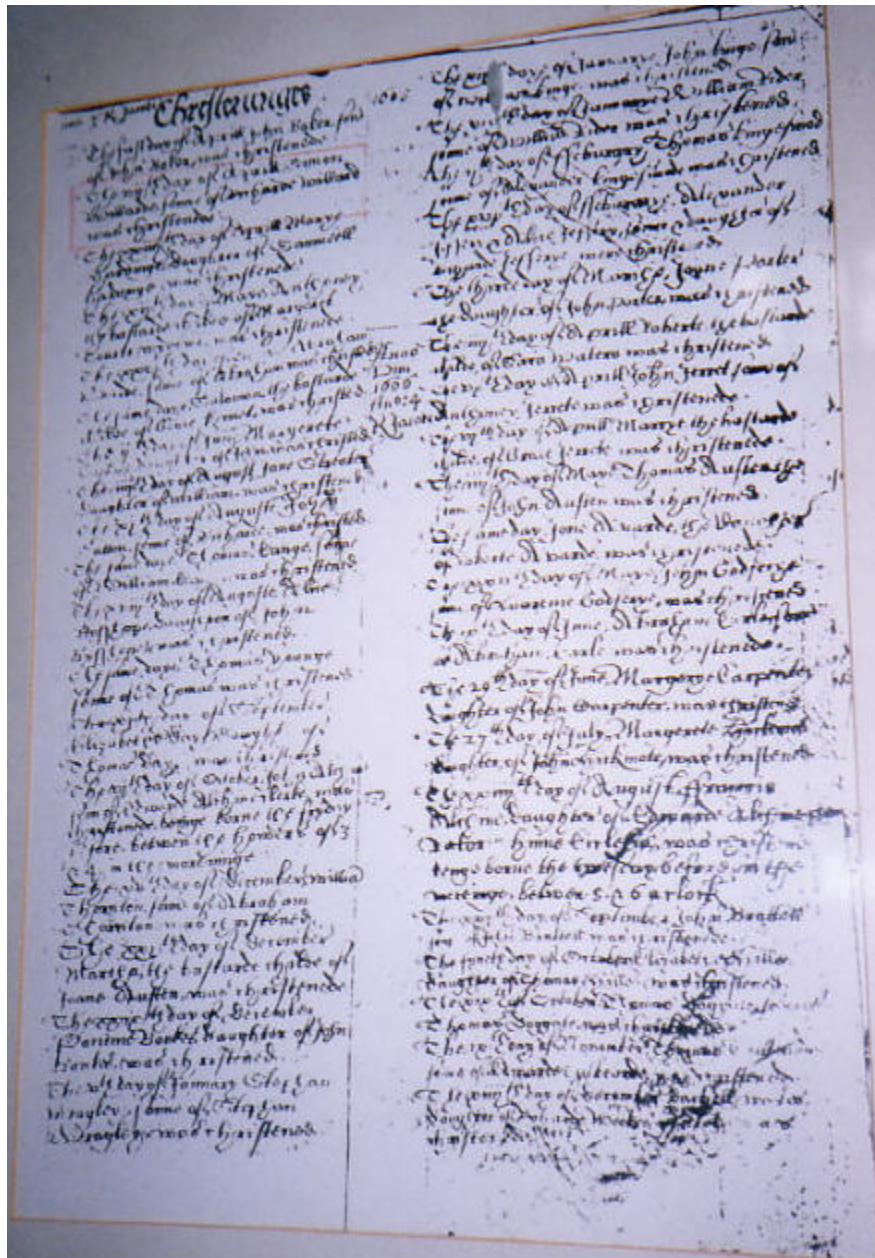
[Simon Willard](#), son of Richard Willard and Margery Humphrie, was christened at Horsmonden (pronounced horsemen-DEN), in Kent. As you can see from the stained-glass window below and from the wall display in St. Margaret's Church on the following screen, everybody's now quite pleased about that:



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SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT





SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1609

[Simon Willard](#)'s mother Margery Humphrie Willard died.

[Thomas Heywood](#)'s TROIA BRITANNICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN'S TROY, a poem in seventeen cantos concluding with "an universal chronicle from the creation until the present time."

NO-ONE'S LIFE IS EVER NOT DRIVEN PRIMARILY BY HAPPENSTANCE





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1616

[Simon Willard](#)'s father Richard Willard died and he inherited a substantial patrimony.

It was in about this year that [Henry Thoreau](#)'s great-great-great-great-grandmother [Elizabeth Warren](#) would have been born.

**HENRY'S
RELATIVES**

**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.**



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1630

Daniel Bradley came in the *Elizabeth* (this was not part of the Winthrop fleet of 11 vessels) from London at the age of 20, probably first residing at Rowley.

At Horsmonden in Kent in this year or the following one, [Simon Willard](#) got married for the 1st of three times, with Mary Sharpe (daughter of Henry Sharpe and Jane Feylde christened in Saint Margaret's Church there on October 16, 1614). The couple would produce nine children.

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1635

September 2, Wednesday (Old Style): The General Court, at its session at New-Town (Cambridge) on September 12th per the new Gregorian calendar, granted an inland town and parish site² to be named [Concord](#)³ to a group of petitioners including “*Mr. Buckly and ——— merchant, and about twelve more families,*” by means of the following Act of Incorporation:

It is ordered that there shall be a plantation att Musketaquid, and that there shall be 6 myles of land square to belonge to it ; and that the inhabitants thereof shall have three yeares imunities from all public charges except trainings. Further that, when any that shall plant there, shall have occasion of carrying of goods thither, they shall repair to two of the nexte majistrates, where the teams are, whoe shall have power for a yeare to press draughts att reasonable rates, to be paid by the owners of the goods, to transport their goods thither at seasonable tymes ; and the name of the place is changed and here after to be called Concord.

PETER BULKELEY

2. Town and parish would be equivalent for the first two centuries of its existence, until in 1834 the legislature would sever church and government, which severance would not become effective until 1856. Which is to say, it would not be until the year 1857 that the town government would desist from paying out of tax moneys various bills in support of the parish, such as the salaries of the minister and the organist.

3. The redactive tradition is that the name either was an expression of the desired relation between the native Americans and the new settlers, or in hope that the two reverends in the town, Jones and Bulkeley, would be able to get along despite their differing theologically over one of the hot religious issues of the period. This interpretation is bolstered only by the fact that there is not an identifiable town in England named Concord, when other neighboring towns were borrowing names from the “old country.” No historical document now extant makes any claim as to why Concord was named Concord, or for that matter why the name is made to rhyme with “conquered.”

[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)**SIMON WILLARD****MAJOR SIMON WILLARD**

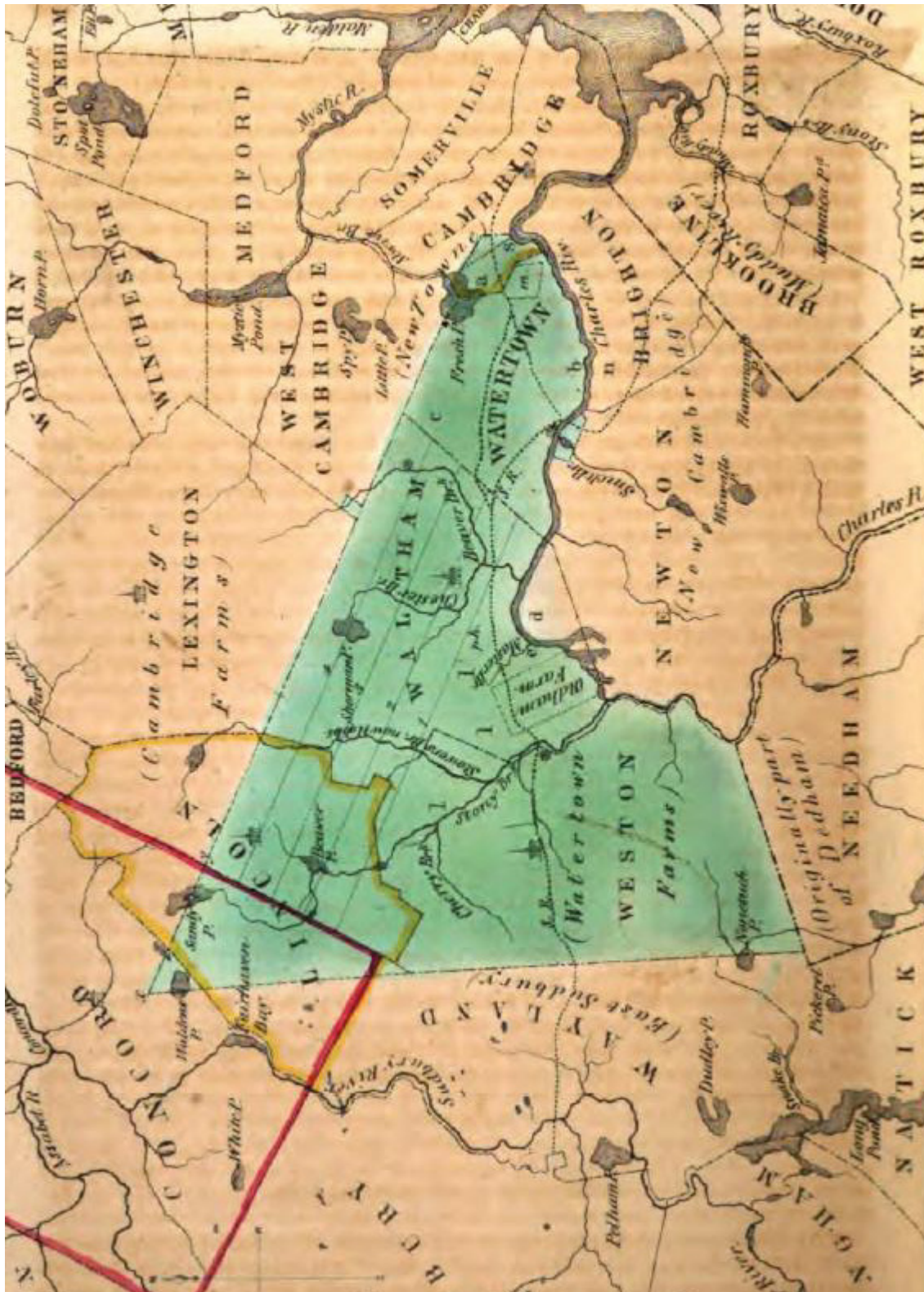
In all likelihood it was [Simon Willard](#) who set the four boundary stones at the corners of this Concord “6 myles of land square.” At that time there were no neighboring grants on any side of the square, Concord being the initial white settlement above tidewater. Later measurements show that Willard set his corner markers to delimit a square not six miles on a side, but six miles plus 142 rods on a side. (When Watertown would insist that its own grant, since it was specified as running eight miles toward the west, converged to a point north of [Walden Pond](#), the General Court would issue an order on August 20, 1638, that these Watertown lines were to be extended only so far “as Concord bounds give leave.”)

On this very day the ship carrying the Reverends Thomas Shepard and John Jones sighted the land of their

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MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD





SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

New World.⁴ (Since there were a total of five ministers and their families on board, I am presuming that this ship would have been the *Susan and Ann* with the Reverend Bulkeley also aboard and listing his age on the manifest as 50, but the Reverend Bulkeley could well have come on some other vessel arriving in the same year.) The story is that the Reverends Jones and Peter “Big Pray” Bulkeley would be naming their new plantation as they were, “Concord,” because at that time a controversy was raging over whether each congregation should be separate and self-governing on the model of the Plymouth congregation, or whether all congregations should be governed by an assembly of ministers as in Presbyterianism. Although Jones was favoring decentralization while Bulkeley was favoring centralization, they nevertheless were setting out to live “in concord” with one another. Well, at any rate, that’s the story.



The name Walden was given to the pond very early, perhaps by [Major Simon] Willard in honor of the Minot family of Dorchester who came from Saffron Walden, England, or in honor of Major [Richard] Waldren, a contemporary of Willard who was also a trader with the Indians. Some doubt has been cast on the derivation of the name from Saffron Walden because the Minots came late to Concord (about 1686), but widow Rachel Biggs, who died in 1646, was one of the incorporators of Concord, with large holdings south of Walden. Her son John’s widow Mary Dossett Biggs was the second wife of Captain John Minot, the pioneer of Dorchester, and father of Captain James Minot who moved to Concord.

**HENRY’S
RELATIVES**

JOHN MINOT

4. How is it then, that the general court on the mainland had already made an award to a group of petitioners including “Mr. Buckley”? The answer is, the “Mr. Buckley” of this document was not the Reverend Peter, but was his grown son Edward Bulkeley who had been born and raised in Odell, England and had come over to America a year earlier to prepare the way. Presumably this Edward had already visited the site of Concord and verified that it was very similar to the site of Odell in England, in being low and marshy and on an exceedingly still stream like the lazy River Ouse. This Edward would, upon the father’s death, succeed as the reverend of Concord in 1660.

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MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

If the name was not derived from that of some English locality, [^]Saffron Walden [^]for instance [^]~~perhaps I have conjectured that~~ [^]who knows but it was called, originally, Walled-in Pond.



Saffron

So far as it can be said that the town of Hingham MA had any legislative incorporation, it was incorporated on this day, as the twelfth such town in the Massachusetts Bay colony, after a number of white settlers had relocated there from other local towns: "The name of Barecove is changed and hereafter to be called Hingham." We do not know the names of any of the initial white settlers in the area, or the dates on which they arrived, although there is still in existence a "list of the names of such persons as came out of the town of Hingham, and towns adjacent, in the County of Norfolk, in the Kingdom of England, into New England, and settled in Hingham" which leads us to believe that already in 1833 there were inhabitants, among them Ralph Smith, Nicholas Jacob and family, the weaver Thomas Lincoln, Edmund Hobart and wife from Hingham, and Thomas Hobart and family from Windham, in Norfolk, England, when in that year Theophilus Cushing, Edmund Hobart, Senior, Joshua Hobart, and Henry Gibbs of Hingham, England, all of whom eventually would relocate to Hingham, arrived in other towns of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

I here subjoin the names of those who settled or received grants of land here, in the respective years mentioned. Possibly there may be some names omitted, which have escaped my observation, and those of others inserted to whom lands were granted, but who never settled here. The list is as perfect, however, as long, careful, and patient examination of public and private records call make it.

In 1635, in addition to those before-mentioned (namely: Joseph Andrews, Thomas Chubbuck, Henry Gibbs, Edmund Hobart, Sen., Edmund Hobart, Jr., Joshua Hobart, Rev. Peter Hobart, Thomas Hobart, Nicholas Jacob, Thomas Lincoln, weaver, Ralph Smith), were Jonas Austin, Nicholas Baker, Clement Bates, Richard Betscome, Benjamin Bozworth, William Buckland, James Cade, Anthony Cooper, John Cutler, John Farrow, Daniel Fop, Jarvice Gould, Wm. Hersey, Nicholas Hodsdin, Thos. Johnson, Andrew Lane, Wm. Large, Thomas Loring, George Ludkin, Jeremy Morse, William Nolton, John Otis, David Phippeny, John Palmer, John Porter, Henry Rust, John Smart, Francis Smith (or Smyth), John Strong, Henry Tuttil, William Walton, Thomas Andrews, William Arnall, George Bacon, Nathaniel Baker, Thomas Collier, George Lane, George Marsh, Abraham Martin, Nathaniel Peck, Richard Osborn, Thomas Wakely, Thomas Gill, Richard Ibrook, William Cockerum, William Cockerill, John Fearing, John Tucker.

In 1636, John Beal, senior, Anthony Eames, Thomas Hammond, Joseph Hull, Richard Jones, Nicholas Lobdin, Richard Langer, John Leavitt, Thomas Lincoln, Jr., miller, Thomas Lincoln, cooper, Adam Mott, Thomas Minard, John Parker, George Russell,



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

William Sprague, George Strange, Thomas Underwood, Samuel Ward, Ralph Woodward, John Winchester, William Walker.
In 1637, Thomas Barnes, Josiah Cobbit, Thomas Chaffe, Thomas Clapp, William Carlslye (or Carsly), Thomas Dimock, Vinton Dreuce, Thomas Hett, Thomas Joshlin, Aaron Ludkin, John Morrick, Thomas Nichols, Thomas Paynter, Edmund Pitts, Joseph Phippeny, Thomas Shave, Ralph Smith, Thomas Turner, John Tower, Joseph Underwood, William Ludkin, Jonathan Bozworth.

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1637

Summer: The Jesuit order was founding its initial settlement of its own (what they were terming a “reduction”) in [New France](#), 60 miles out of [Québec](#), Hôtel Dieu at Sillery. Meanwhile, up the slow-flowing Musketaquid River from Boston Harbor on the Great Road up the Nashobah Valley to the native villages of what would become southern New Hampshire, at the site of an existing village and fishing weir, the 1st inland European settlement in New England was being established, and was being (re)named [Concord](#) (not on the map as yet except as *Musketaquid*, because the existing map had been drawn in 1634). Six square miles were to appearances being purchased for mere wampum, hatchets, hoes, knives, [cotton](#) cloth, and a suit of clothing by two ministers, the Reverends Peter “Big Pray” Bulkeley and John Jones, and a soldier/merchant, Major Simon Willard.

PETER BULKELEY

SIMON WILLARD

Town tradition has it that this ceremony took place under the large oak in which the town bell would be hung, to be referred to thereafter as “Jethro’s tree,” and this tree is supposed to have stood in front of what is now the Middlesex House. According to Volume I of the Suffolk Record of Deeds, No. 34, and from Chapter I of THE HISTORY OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, *passim*,

Among these first white settlers of [Concord](#) were John Miles and his first wife Sarah, fresh from England. At the time they were spelling their family’s name as “Myles.”



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

[I HAVE MISPLACED THIS REFERENCE] implies in Book II, Chapter III, pages 48-9 that there is a reason why the land around the white settlement called "Concord" was let go so cheap by its tribal owners: said land was actually not sold at all, but leased, and said lease was merely for a purpose, the raising of cattle — so that what the Christian sachem *Nattahattawants* was undertaking on behalf of his tribe in return for some wampum and a suit of clothing was merely that the members of his band would take care not to use the land in the vicinity of Concord town in such a manner as to harm any of the cows let loose there to graze by the white people. And if despite this any of the white people's cows should be harmed, they of course pledged that they would provide appropriate compensation. The writing specifically does not say "we relinquish all rights and will go away," or anything like that; in fact you don't have to be a lawyer and you don't have to be attired in a three-piece suit to see that what this piece of paper implies is quite the opposite:

Nattahattawants, in the year 1642, sold to *Simon Willard*, in behalf of "Mr. *Winthrop*, Mr. *Dudley*, Mr. *Nowell*, and Mr. *Alden*," a large tract of land upon both sides Concord River. "Mr. *Winthrop*, our present governor, 1260 acres, Mr. *Dudley*, 1500 acres, on the S. E. side of the river, Mr. *Nowell*, 500 acres, and Mr. *Allen*, 500 acres, on the N. E. side of the river, and in consideration hereof the said *Simon* giueth to the said *Nattahattawants* six fadoms of waompampege, one wastcoat, and one breeches, and the said *Nattahattawants* doth covenant and bind himself, that hee nor any other Indians shall set traps within this ground, so as any cattle might recieve hurt thereby, and what cattle shall recieve hurt by this meanes, hee shall be lyable to make it good." [In the deed, *Nattahattawants* is called sachem of that land.]

Witnessed by The mark of  NATTAHATTAWANTS.
three whites. The mark of  WINNIPIN, an Indian
that traded for him.

The name of this chief, as appears from documents copied by Mr. *Shattuck*, was understood *Tahattawan*, *Tahattawants*, *Attawan*, *Attawanee*, and *Ahatawanee*. He was sachem of *Musketaquid*, since Concord, and a supporter and propagator of Christianity among his people, and an honest and upright man. The celebrated *Waban* married his eldest daughter. *John Tahattawan* was his son, who lived at *Nashobah*, where he was chief ruler of the praying Indians — a deserving Indian. He died about 1670. His widow was daughter of *John*, sagamore of *Patucket*, upon the *Merrimack*, who married *Oonamog*, another ruler of the praying Indians, of *Marlborough*. Her only son by *Tahattawan* was killed by some white ruffians, who came upon them while in their wigwams, and his mother was badly wounded at the same time. Of this affair we shall have occasion elsewhere to be more particular. *Naanashquaw*, another daughter, married *Naanishcow*, called *John Thomas*, who died at *Natick*, aged 110 years.



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

**The historical record with which Thoreau was familiar
stated “I have sought in vain for the Indian deed” to the land of Concord.**

**The document in question had to be “reconstructed” by deposition
in white court on October 7, 1684.**

**Had there ever actually been a title transaction
by which the land of Concord passed
from the red people to the white people?**

**–The white owners’ explanation
is uniformly taken with great seriousness by all the serious white historians,
yet to my way of thinking,
as a plausible explanation,**

**“I must somehow have misplaced my deed as
I can’t seem to place my hands on it at this moment”
ranks right up there with “the Devil made me do it,”
or perhaps with “the dog ate my homework,”
or perhaps even with “Eat my shorts!”**

On or about November 11, 1837 Thoreau would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3
and 6-9 of Doctor [Lemuel Shattuck](#)’s [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:...](#), which had recently appeared.

DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.

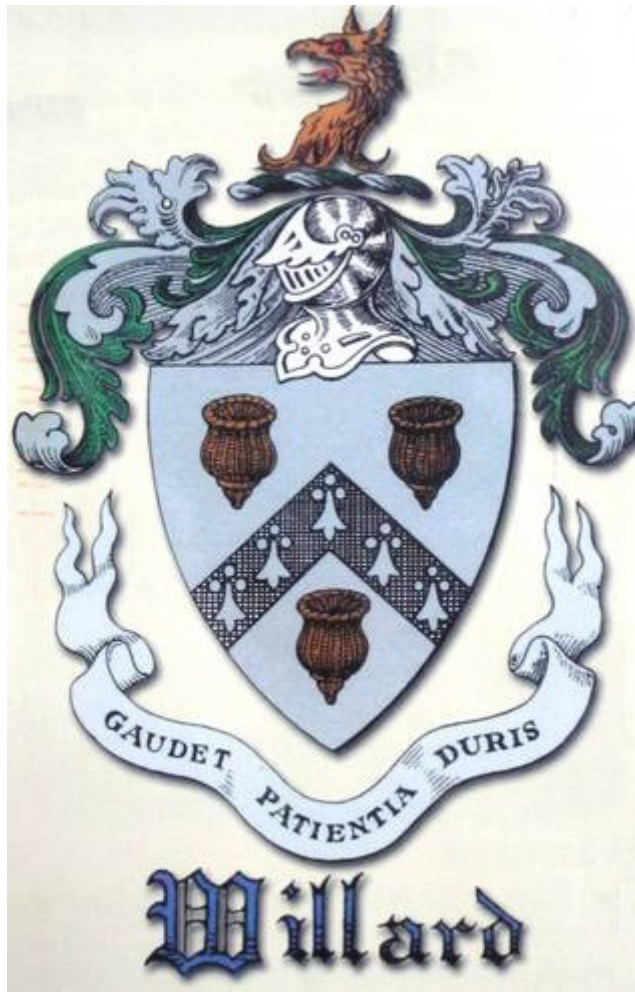


SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1640

January 31, Friday (1639, Old Style): [Samuel Symon Willard](#) was born in [Concord](#) to Mary Sharpe Willard, the 1st wife of [Major Simon Willard](#).



CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1641

Cambridge voted to give the [Squaw Sachem](#) one coat every winter. [Major Simon Willard](#) and two others were charged with responsibility for trading with the native Americans.



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



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1649

May: At about this point [Major Simon Willard](#)'s wife Mary Sharpe Willard died in Newtown, Massachusetts. She had given birth nine times:

- Mary Willard, born in England, came to America with her parents, deceased after marrying with Joshua Edmunds in Concord and giving birth to her 1st child on February 16, 1649/50.
- Elizabeth Willard, born in 1632 in Kentshire, England, died in 1633.
- Elizabeth Willard, born in Cambridge or Concord, got married on April 8, 1653 with Robert Blood.
- Josiah Willard (Sr.), born in 1635 at Concord, got married at Concord on March 20, 1656/1657 with Hannah Hosmer, daughter of Thomas Hosmer.
- Dorothy Willard, born about 1636 or 1638 at Concord.
- The [Reverend Samuel Symon Willard](#), born January 31, 1640 at Concord.
- Sarah Willard, born on June 27 or July 24, 1642, who would get married on July 2, 1666 with Nathaniel Howard of Charlestown, and would die on January 22, 1678.
- Abovehope Willard, born on October 30, 1646 at Concord, would die in 1673 at the age of 17 unmarried.
- Simon Willard, Jr., born on November 23, 1649.



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1651

In [Concord](#), Richard Griffin and [Simon Willard](#) were again deputies and representatives to the General Court.

In about this year [Simon Willard](#) got married for the 2d time, with Elizabeth Dunster a daughter of Henry Dunster and Isabel Kaye Dunster (it is possible that this wedding took place in England).

The Reverend [Peter Bulkeley](#)'s THE GOSPEL-COVENANT; OR THE COVENANT OF GRACE OPENED. WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED; / 1. THE DIFFERENCES BETWIXT THE COVENANT OF GRACE AND COVENANT OF WORKES. / 2. THE DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE COVENANT BEFORE AND SINCE CHRIST. / 3. THE BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS OF IT. / 4. THE CONDITION. / 5. THE PROPERTIES OF IT. / PREACHED IN CONCORD IN NEW-ENGLAND BY PETER BULKELEY, SOMETIMES FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEDGE IN CAMBRIDGE. The second edition / much enlarged and corrected by the author, and the chiefe heads of things (which was omitted in the former) distinguished into chapters. London: Printed by Matthew Simmons....



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1652

In about this year, John Melvin (1) was born in Fife, Scotland. He would get married with Hannah Lewis, daughter of John Lewis and Mary Browne Lewis, born in about 1655. He would be a “Taylor” in Charlestown MA and a private under Captain Joseph Sill in the company that in 1676 would march to Packchouge and camp for the night in a large wigwam. In 1681 he would purchase a house in Charlestown for £38. In 1684, John Melvin (1) and Robert Melvin would each be paying the first rate as members of the Scots Charitable Society of [Boston](#) (1st charitable organization in New England). Hannah Lewis Melvin would die on May 23 (27?), 1696 at the age of 41 in Charlestown after bearing seven surviving children and then John Melvin (1) would promptly remarry, with Margaret Shamesbury in Boston, and produce two more children. John Melvin (1) would die on August 21, 1726 in [Concord](#).

THE MELVINS OF CONCORD

In [Concord](#), [Simon Willard](#) was again deputy and representative to the General Court.

In the previous year [Simon Willard](#) had gotten married for the 2d time, with Elizabeth Dunster, possibly in England, but she had quickly died. This year he got married for the 3d time, with Mary Dunster (December 1630-December 1715), not his 2d wife’s sister but a daughter of Robert Dunster and Mary Gerrett Dunster of Concord, in Lancaster in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

- Mary Willard Stevens, born on September 7 or September 27, 1653, who would get married on January 22, 1672 with Cyprian Stevens and die in 1685.
- Benjamin Willard, born in 1664, who would die in 1732.
- Henry Willard, born on June 4, 1655.
- John Willard, born on January 12 or during February 1656/57.
- Daniel Willard, born on December 29, 1658.
- Joseph Willard, born on January 4, 1661.
- Hope Willard, born on December 23, 1663 in Lancaster.
- Benjamin Willard, born during 1665.
- Hannah Willard, born on October 6 or October 12, 1666, who got married on May 23, 1693 with Captain Thomas Brintnall of Sudbury, who would be the final surviving child of her father and would die after 1706.
- Jonathan Willard, born on December 14, 1669, who would not survive.
- Elizabeth Willard, who would not survive.
- Dorothy Willard, who would not survive.



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1654

In [Concord](#), [Simon Willard](#) and Thomas Brooks were deputies and representatives to the General Court.

Also, until 1667, Robert Merriam would serve as the Town Clerk.

[Simon Willard](#) would be an Assistant and Counsellor, until 1676.

Thomas Brooks was appointed in [Concord](#) to enforce sobriety among the resident Indians.

In general in the Massachusetts Bay Colony it was time for the “carrot and stick” approach to native populations. The enticing “carrot” was for some natives to be the BIBLE, and was for other natives to be “strong liquors,” while the “stick” was that if someone did not come into one or another Christianizing village his family would be hunted down and exterminated. The Reverend [John Eliot](#) printed off 500 or 1,000 copies of the 1st book of his “Indian Library,” A PRIMER OR CATECHISM in the Nipmuc language (what had previous to this been coming off his press, since 1647, had amounted to a series of pamphlets rather than books). The Reverend founded seven additional villages for his Christianizing natives, over and above [Natick](#), including the Nashobah Plantation of Nagog Pond near [Concord](#). Thomas Brooke, Senior of Concord and William Cowdrey of Reading obtained a liquor license to sell such “strong liquors to the Indians, as to their judgments shall seem most meete and necessary” — but at most one pint at a time. Meanwhile, among themselves, the four groupings of European intrusives in the New England area had managed to pull together an army of 40 armed white men with horses and 270 armed white men without horses, with which to wage race war upon the surviving native Americans who were still on the loose, who had not yet been rounded up into these Christianizing villages. Headman Ninigret of the Niantics became the designated target of the Commissioners of this ethnic cleansing —he being the Saddam Hussein double of his time— and [Major Simon Willard](#) of [Concord](#) being appointed by the Commissioners as in charge of the extermination campaign — he being the General Norman Schwarzkopf designate of his time. Pretty soon, the Commissioners became dissatisfied at the lack of killing, and wrote to their “loving friend Major Willard,” bringing to his attention “his non-attendance to his commission” to get out there into the forests and mountains and kill some Americans wholesale.⁵

5. It wasn't the entire Willard family. During this period they were providing not only any number of white warriors to the cause of improved race relations but also two Presidents of [Harvard College](#) to the cause of a higher learning.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

"The Whites, by law of conquest, by justice of civilization, are masters of the American continent, and the best safety of the frontier settlers will be secured by the total annihilation of the few remaining Indians."

— Lyman Frank Baum, author of the Oz books



It may be useful to compare and contrast this New England race encounter with race encounters at other locations on the globe during this same year. For instance, in the Cape region of Africa, a proposal was being contemplated to enslave the Khoikhoi and !Kung tribespeople,⁶ but the white tribe who had moved there evidently would decide that this couldn't effectively be accomplished, for instead we find that they began to import their necessary [slaves](#) initially from West Africa, and then from the Malay peninsula and from Ceylon.⁷ In 1654, an expedition had been undertaken by the United Colonies against Ninigret, principal Sachem of the Naraganset Indians, when 250 foot and 40 horsemen were raised and "sent forth under the Christian and most courageous Major Simon Willard of Concord as commander-in-chief."⁸ Several of the Concord troops accompanied him; and this was the first time that our early settlers were engaged in war.⁹

6. These were aboriginal peoples the whites of Capetown would later declare to have been "nonexistent," in asserting their prior entitlement to that portion of the earth's surface.

7. We can see that the correct translation for the Afrikaner concept "nonexistent" is "recalcitrant" or otherwise "invisible."

8. Mather's Relation, page 69. See Hoyt, Antiquarian Researches, page 70.

9. [Lemuel Shattuck's](#) 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1655

In [Concord](#), Robert Merriam was deputy and representative to the General Court.

Hannah Lewis was born, daughter of John Lewis and Mary Browne Lewis. She would get married with John Melvin (1).

THE MELVINS OF CONCORD

[Major Simon Willard](#) was promoted to command all the military forces of Middlesex County.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1657

May 6, Wednesday (Old Style): [Major Simon Willard](#) was awarded a grant of 500 acres in [Concord](#), to be chosen by him from the acreage still unassigned.

"Five thousand acres of Land were granted to the Inhabitants of [Concord](#) for feeding, according to their petition, provided it hinder not any former grants." This was all the tract of land described in the above return, excepting the farms belonging to Major Willard. When his farms were granted I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck, 1835] have not been able to find out. One of them lay in the southwest part of the tract, and the other at the northeast. This distinguished individual had several subsequent grants. On the 6th of May, 1657, he had, "for services to the colony, 500 acres of land in any place where he can find it according to law;" and 21st May 1658, he had 500 acres more "on the south side of a river that runneth from Nashua to Merimack, between Lancaster and Groton and is in satisfaction of a debt of £44" due from John, sagamore of Patucket. His execution to be given up. This farm was laid out in May 1659 by Thomas Noyes.¹⁰

10. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1658

May 21, Friday (Old Style): [Major Simon Willard](#) was awarded an additional grant of 500 acres in [Concord](#) in satisfaction of some moneys allegedly owed to him by a native American leader.

"Five thousand acres of Land were granted to the Inhabitants of [Concord](#) for feeding, according to their petition, provided it hinder not any former grants." This was all the tract of land described in the above return, excepting the farms belonging to Major Willard. When his farms were granted I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck, 1835] have not been able to find out. One of them lay in the southwest part of the tract, and the other at the northeast. This distinguished individual had several subsequent grants. On the 6th of May, 1657, he had, "for services to the colony, 500 acres of land in any place where he can find it according to law;" and 21st May 1658, he had 500 acres more "on the south side of a river that runneth from Nashua to Merimack, between Lancaster and Groton and is in satisfaction of a debt of £44" due from John, sagamore of Patucket. His execution to be given up. This farm was laid out in May 1659 by Thomas Noyes.¹¹

July: The selectmen of Lancaster sent for [Major Simon Willard](#) to come and live among them, and take charge of them.

11. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)

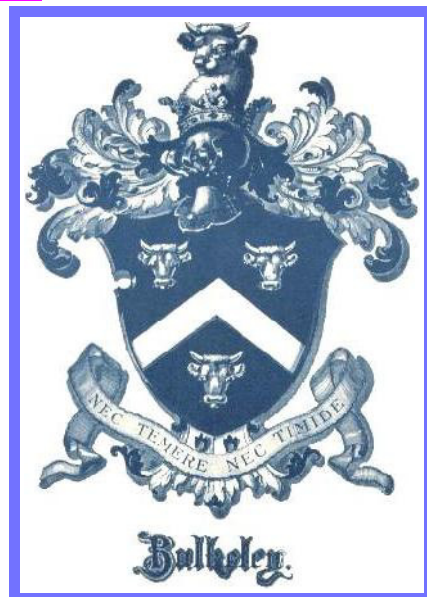


SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1659

The land which is now under Concord's Colonial Inn facing the town common, up to this point, had been owned by the Reverend [Peter Bulkeley](#) (1). His son, the Reverend Edward Bulkeley (1), had removed to Concord from his church in Marshfield in 1658, and would in 1660 be designated to succeed his deceased father as the reverend of [Concord](#).



In this year [Samuel Symon Willard](#), son of Major [Simon Willard](#), a [Concord](#) merchant living on Lee's or Nawshawtuck Hill (Gleason F6) and charged by the community to deal militarily with the problem posed by the presence of a racial and ethnic other (native Americans), received his [Harvard College](#) diploma. He would become a minister of Groton and eventually his father would relocate there to reside with him.

[Samuel Willard](#) one of the most eminent ministers in New England was son of Major [Simon Willard](#) and was born in [Concord](#) January 31, 1640. He was graduated in 1659 and ordained at Groton, Mass., in 1662, from whence he removed to [Boston](#) when that town was destroyed by the Indians in March, 1676, and was installed as colleague pastor with the Rev. Mr. Thacher, over the Old South Church, April 10, 1678. He officiated as Vice President of Harvard College, from September 6, 1701, till his death. He died September 12, 1707 aged 67. His son was Secretary of the province 39 years, and his grandson, Joseph Willard, D.D., LL.D., was President of [Harvard](#). The notices in "History of the Old South Church," and other works, are so copious, that any further account here is unnecessary.^{12 13}

12. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

Henry Dunster died.

A

Chronological TABLE

*Of the most remarkable passages in that part of
America, known to us by the name of NEW-
ENGLAND.*

Anno Dom.

**1659. Mr. Henry Dunster the first President of *Harvard*
College now Dyed.**

May: In [Concord](#), Thomas Noyes laid out Major [Simon Willard](#)'s new farm grant.

"Five thousand acres of Land were granted to the Inhabitants of [Concord](#) for feeding, according to their petition, provided it hinder not any former grants." This was all the tract of land described in the above return, excepting the farms belonging to Major Willard. When his farms were granted I [Dr. Lemuel Shattuck, 1835] have not been able to find out. One of them lay in the southwest part of the tract, and the other at the northeast. This distinguished individual had several subsequent grants. On the 6th of May, 1657, he had, "for services to the colony, 500 acres of land in any place where he can find it according to law;" and 21st May 1658, he had 500 acres more "on the south side of a river that runneth from Nashua to Merimack, between Lancaster and Groton and is in satisfaction of a debt of £44" due from John, sagamore of Patucket. His execution to be given up. This farm was laid out in May 1659 by Thomas Noyes.¹⁴

13. Per the History of Groton by Caleb Butler, 1848, page 444: Rev. Samuel Willard and his wife, Abigail Sherman married August 8, 1664. Children:

1. Abigail Willard b. July 5, 1665. (m. Samuel Estabrook)
2. Samuel Willard, Jr. b. Jan. 25, 1667.
3. Mary Willard b. Oct. 10, 1669.
4. John Willard b. Sept. 8, 1673.
5. Elizabeth Willard b. Dec. 27, 1674.

He was the 2nd Minister of Groton, Mass. & ordained there July 13, 1664 - "a church gathered at Groyton and Mr. Willard ordained" (pages 155-157, Butler's Hist. of Groton.) He m. Abigail Sherman Aug. 8, 1664, granddaughter of Lord Darcy, Earl of Rivers, England & after her death he m. Eunice, the dau. of Edward Tyng. It is said he had twenty children six by Abigail Sherman and fourteen by Eunice Tyng. The Hon. Josiah Willard, Secretary of the Province by appointment of the King, for 39 years was his son & the late Rev. Joseph Willard, Pres. of Harvard 23 years was his grandson. Rev. Gershom Hobart succeeded him as minister of Groton.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

November 29, Tuesday (Old Style): [Major Simon Willard](#) sold his farm on Lee's or Nawshawtuck Hill (Gleason F6) in [Concord](#) for £210 to Captain Thomas Marshall of Lynn and removed to Lancaster (he would remain with the Lancaster people for twelve years, before moving to Groton when his son the [Reverend Samuel Symon Willard](#) was minister there).

14. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1670

[Major Simon Willard](#)'s son the [Reverend Samuel Symon Willard](#) was minister at Groton, so he relocated from Lancaster to Groton.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1675

At the age of 70, [Major Simon Willard](#) took charge of the Middlesex soldiers for [“King Phillip’s War”](#) (it would be he who would rescue Captain Thomas Wheeler and Lieutenant Simon Davis from their predicament at Brookfield).

Captain Samuel Mosely was hired by the General Court of Massachusetts to hunt down Captain Jurrian Aernous and his assistant John Rhoades. With the help of a French [privateer](#), Mosely captured the *Flying Horse* and the Dutch fort at Machias and brought these men back to Boston. There’s more than one way to skin a cat: after being condemned to death for [piracy](#) they volunteered to assist the colonists in [“King Phillip’s War”](#).



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1676

March 14, Tuesday (1675, Old Style): While [Major Simon Willard](#) was absent with his troops, 66 homes in Groton were burned including his home.

Captain Daniel Henchman reported to the Massachusetts Council that the Praying Indians concentrated on barren islands in Boston Harbor (the Deer Island, Long Island, and Clark's Island concentration camps) were "in great distress for want of food for themselves wives & children."

March 14th, the Council ordered "that the committees of militia of [Concord](#) and Sudbury doe forthwith impress so many carts as may bee sufficient to bring off the goods and provisions belonging to the people left at Lancaster, unto Concord or any other towne, they desire to come unto; and for guarding the said carts it is ordered that Sargeant Lamson, commander of the garrison soldiers at Lancaster, do send two files of soldiers to guard the said carts up and down." Besides the inhabitants of Lancaster, several of Groton and other frontier towns resided in Concord till after the peace.¹⁵

"KING PHILLIP'S WAR"

April 24, Monday (Old Style): [Simon Willard](#) died of old age in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

According to the diary of [Samuel Sewall](#),

Monday 24, about 6 afternoon, a Woman taken, and a Man knocked in the head, at Menoticot, Braintrey.

"KING PHILLIP'S WAR"

DIARY OF SAMUEL SEWALL

15. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

~~_____~~
April 27, Thursday (Old Style): [Simon Willard](#) was buried in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The commander-in-chief of the white people in the New England race war arrived in [Concord](#) and designated that town as his place of rendezvous.

Tom Dublett (*Nepanet*, 3d husband of Sarah Doublett), with Peter Conway, or *Tatatiquinea*, returned with a letter written by [James Printer](#), alleging that “[Mrs Rolanson](#)” had said that the [Reverend John Rowlandson](#) her husband would be willing to pay £20 “in goodes” to ransom her.

The fortified house of the Woodcock family, in what was then [Rehoboth](#) but is now Attleborough, was attacked and burned, and Nathaniel Woodcock and another Englishman were killed and John Woodcock wounded.

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”

[John Evelyn](#)’s diary entry for this day was in part as follows:

My Wife entertaind her Majestie at Deptford, for which the Queene gave [me] thanks in the Withdrawing roome at White-hall.





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1684

October 20, Monday (Old Style): Just to make sure this retro paperwork they were constructing appeared adequately impressive, the town of [Concord](#) added to the record in Cambridge a couple of depositions from friendly Indians living in [Natick](#), *Jehojakin* AKA *Mantatukwet* (aged. 70 years or thereabouts) and *Jethro* (aged 70 years



SIMON WILLARD

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or thereabouts):

The Deposition of Jehojakin, alias Mantatukwet, a christian Indian of Natick aged. 70 years or thereabouts.

This Deponent testifieth and saith, that about 50 years since he lived within the bounds of that placed which is now called Concord, at the foot of an hill, named Nahshawtuck [Nawshawtuck Hill], now in the possession of Mr. Henry Woodis, and that he was present at a bargain made at the house of Mr. Peter Bulkeley (now Capt. Timothy Wheeler's) between Mr. Simon Willard, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Spencer, and several others, in behalfe of the Englishmen who were settling upon the said town of Concord, and Squaw Sachem, Tahattawan, and Nimrod, Indians, which said Indians (according to their particular rights and interest) then sold a tract of land containing six miles square (the said house being accounted about the centre) to the said English for a place to settle a town in ; and he the said deponent saw said Willard and Spencer pay a parcell of Wampumpeage, hatchets, hoes, knives, cotton cloth, and shirts, to the said Indians for the said tract of land. And in particular perfectly remembers that Wibbacowet, husband to Squaw Sachem, received a suit of cotton cloth, an hat, a white linen band, shoes, stockings, and a great coat, upon account of said bargain. And in the conclusion the s^d Indians declard themselvs sattisfied & told the Englishmen they were Welcome. There were present also at the said bargain Waban, merchant ; Thomas, his brother-in-law ; Notawquatuchquaw ; Tantumous, now called Jethro.



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

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

The Deposition of Jethro a Christian Indian of Natick aged 70 years or thereabouts :

This Deponent testifieth and saith, that about 50 years since, he dwelt at Nashobah, near unto the place now called by the English Concord ; and that coming to said Concord was present at the making a bargain (which was done at the house of Mr. Peter Bulkeley, which now Capt. Timothy Wheeler liveth in) between several Englishmen (in behalfe of such as were settling said place) viz. Mr. Simon Willard, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Spencer, and others, on the one party ; and Squaw Sachem, Tahattawan, and Nimrod, Indians, on the other party ; and that the said Indians (according to their several rights) did then sell to the said English a certain tract of land containing six miles square (the said house being accounted about the centre) to plant a town in ; and that the said deponent did see the said Willard and Spencer pay to the said Indians for the said tract of land a parcell of Wampumpeage, [like Jehojakin's testimony as far as "said bargain"] ; and that after the bargain was concluded, Mr. Simon Willard, pointing to the four quarters of the world, declared that they had bought three miles from that place, east, west, north, and south ; & the s^d Indians manifested their free consent thereunto. There were present at the making of the said bargain, amongst other Indians, Waban merchant ; Thomas, his brother-in-law ; Natawquatuckquaw ; Jehojakin, who is yet living and deposeth in like manner as above.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

1856

December 30-31, January 1, 4: [Henry Thoreau](#) did \$18.00 worth of surveying at the Davis Elwell farm on Nawshawtuck Hill (AKA Lee's Hill) in [Concord](#). The map of the locality shows Egg Rock, Indian Field, Pine



Plain, Muster Field, Dove Rock, (Barrett's) Old Mill, Grist Mill, Colburn's land, Dodd's, Damon's, McRay's, and Dodge's Brook. This farm was [Major Simon Willard](#)'s at the founding of the town and later belonged to Dr. Joseph Lee, who had been kept under house arrest there during the Revolution because of his sympathy with the English cause. Thoreau's friend Witherell helped William Wheeler, the owner during some of this time. The map of the locality shows Egg Rock, Indian Field, Pine Plain, Muster Field, Dove Rock, Barrett's Old Mill, Grist Mill, Colburn's land, Dodd's, Damon's, McKay's, and Dodge's Brook. Thoreau would bill his work of January 1st to Dr. Joseph Lee. (The compass variation there, between January 7th and January 10th, would be $10 \frac{1}{8}^{\circ}$.)

View [Henry Thoreau](#)'s personal working drafts of his surveys courtesy of AT&T and the Concord Free Public Library:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/Thoreau_Surveys.htm

(The official copy of this survey of course had become the property of the person or persons who had hired this Concord town surveyor to do their surveying work during the 19th Century. Such materials have yet to be recovered.)

View this particular personal working draft of a survey in fine detail:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_surveys/29a.htm





MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

1893

May 11, Thursday: At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. Samuel A. Green spoke as follows:

Remarks on Nonacoicus¹⁶

In the library of the Historical Society there is a copy of a book, written in Latin by Joseph Acosta, and published at Cologne in the year 1596, which once belonged to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, and bears his autograph signature, dated March 9, 1698/9. The volume is entitled "De Natvra Novi Orbis," &c., and has been in possession of the Society for more than a century. On a fly-leaf, at the beginning of the book, is the following note in Judge Sewall's handwriting: "Nunnacoquis signifies an Indian Earthen Pot as Hanah Hahatan's Squaw tells me March 24, 1698/9." Which throws some light on the meaning of an Indian word. I mention the fact as I am inclined to think that the term is identical with or closely allied to Nonacoicus, the Indian name of **Major Simon Willard's** farm at Groton. William Hahatan, Hannah's husband belonged to the Ponkapoag tribe. His name is sometimes written Ahauton, Nahatan, and even Nahaughton. As the spelling of all such words by the early settlers was phonetic, Nonacoicus has several different forms: and it is easy to see how the one may have been taken from the other, or from a similar form. Another variation of the word as given in Sewall's Letter Book (I. 98), is "Nonna Coyacas"; and Nonajcoyicus, Nonecoicus and Nonacoiacus are also found in old manuscripts.

In the original survey of the farm, returned by Thomas Noyes to the General Court at the session beginning on October 18, 1659, it is said that the land lies "at the place wch (sic) is Called by the Indians nanajcoyicus." From this it would seem that the name was given to the neighborhood by the red men and not by the whites. Perhaps earthen pots were made in that locality, as fragments of pottery, as well as various stone implements were formerly found there and elsewhere throughout the township; and this fact may have given a distinctive name to the place. Originally Nonacoicus included the district in Harvard now known as the "Old Mill," two miles away from Willard's farm, where Jonas Prescott of Groton, the grandfather of Colonel William Prescott, the American commander at Bunker Hill, had his grist mill.

John Prescott of Lancaster, in his will, dated October 8, 1673, and on file in the Middlesex County Probate Office at East Cambridge, says in reference to his son, Jonas, named above, that "he hath Received a full childs portion at Nonecoicus in a corne mill and lands and other goods." After the death of Major Simon Willard, Nonacoicus farm passed into the hands of Hezekiah Usher, and the deed speaks of the place as "Nonaicoicus Farme,"

16. GROTON HISTORICAL SERIES BY DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Volume IV (1899), pages 376-8.



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

and in Sewall's Diary there are many allusions both to Usher and his wife. Usher's will is dated at Nonacoicus, on August 17, 1689. The Judge himself was a member of the Third Church of Christ in Boston, now known as the "Old South" church, where he was a constant attendant on Sundays; and the minister at the time of the writing on the fly-leaf, was the Reverend Samuel Willard, a former preacher at Groton and the son of Major Simon Willard. All these circumstances, trivial in themselves, tend to show that the Indian name of the place was familiar to Sewall. The farm was situated on the banks of the Nashua River, in a neighborhood full of Indian traditions and associations. Major Willard's house was the first dwelling burned by the savages, when the town of Groton was destroyed in the spring of 1676. My friend, George J. Burns, Esquire, a lawyer of Ayer, who has passed his whole life in the neighborhood of Nonacoicus, and is withal an accurate antiquary, thinks that the name was owing to the natural conformation of the land. The following letter, written by him in answer to one from me, gives a high degree of plausibility to his theory in the matter:

"Ayer, Massachusetts, May 10, 1893.

30 Tremont Street, Boston.

My Dear Dr. Green,

Upon the east side of the Nashua River and just north of the mouth of the Nonacoicus Brook, there is a very peculiar natural formation that could not have escaped the attention of the Indians; and it was of sufficient importance, both as a landmark, and as a post of observation commanding a view up and down the intervale, and rising above the floods that periodically inundate the surrounding lands, to have received a designation by them. While it is not alone the only "earthen pot" in this vicinity, it is just the kind of a formation to which such a name would be particularly applicable. It consists of a promontory about 500 feet in length, varying from 300 to 500 feet in width, and protruding from the higher lands at the east in a succession of irregular ridges or small hills, which surround or enclose various hollows or basins, some of which contain water. During the last fifteen years I have often visited the place and wondered at its physical peculiarities and I have tried to imagine what impression it made on the natives. I consider it the most interesting and curious natural feature of the territory called, 'Nonacoicus,' and I am strongly of the opinion that it gave rise to the Indian name of the neighborhood. Yours truly, George J. Burns."

"MAGISTERIAL HISTORY" IS FANTASIZING: HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY

"Stack of the Artist of Kouroo" Project

Simon Willard



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD



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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: April 9, 2015



SIMON WILLARD

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

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.



MAJOR SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD

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.