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From the Princeton Manuscript The Seven Years War (1756-1763) disrupted Maillard's mission. In 1758 Louisbourg fell, leaving Cape Breton, and indeed Acadia, the land of the Micmac, in English hands. The Micmac, as allies of the French, were hostile to the English, who countered this hostility by employing Maillard (on a salary of ??100) to be missionary to the Micmac and to be instrumental in keeping the peace--thus making him the first Catholic priest to be employed by the British government after the Reformation. Many Micmac, however, not content to remain in Nova Scotia, tried, at the end of the Seven Years War, to settle with their old allies, the French, in the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The French government, however, received orders from France not to let them settle, and they consequently moved to the nearest convenient location on the Newfoundland coast, settling in Bay D'Espoir, where their descendants are still to be found today in the village of Conne River. They took with them the hieroglyphics that Maillard had taught them, and maintained them, copying from each other, without the help of any missionary, for another hundred years. In the British Museum there are manuscripts (Additional MS11038) which show samples of the hieroglyphics collected in Newfoundland by one John Thompson, midshipman on board HMS Fly. Thompson sent these . two pieces of birch bark, inscribed with a charcoal stick, to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, a great collector and antiquarian who was interested in the writing systems of the world. Thompson's accompanying letter, in the same folder, is dated 13 September, 1791, and describes the two hieroglyphic manuscripts from Newfoundland as "the Creed marked Number One, the Prayers No. 2." Thompson is in error, since No. 2 is indeed the text of the Our Father, but No. 1 is a version of the Hail Mary. These manuscripts are mentioned in Prowse's History of Newfoundland, and Prowse gives a photograph of one, which he identifies as the Lord's Prayer, on page 329. (Prowse is quite wrong--his illustration shows the Hail Mary!) Banks must have replied to Thompson, looking for further information, since there is a further letter from Thompson to Banks, dated 10 December 1791: 'Z'm • ?' ... -'-mM' ?? m CAPE BRETON SHOPPING PLAZA SYDNEY RIVER Stores To Serve You • • ?'Featuring"W