116 On Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer.

And the second second

ġ

į

Same subject

Nietziewae 'so as' (pet. 4); comp. komo-nietziewae (pet. 6): where ietzi = Chip. iji 'so, like' - but suggests Dakota hechin, hechecha, echen, 'so,' and Assinib. aitchaizi 'so,' 'so as.' Nitu'i 'like,' nato'tsi 'so, in like manner' (Hayd.); in compos. nitso-, notse-, 'like.'

In other words, the family likeness is less clearly traced: spoegsts 'on high' ("in heaven," De S.), represents Chip. ishpiming, Shawano spimiki, Pota. shpumuk (v. 30): comp. spoh'tsi 'above,' spokhts 'sky,' spi 'high' (Hayd.).

Tzittâpigpi "who art" (De Sm.): etapi 'to live,' kitzetatapi 'you live,' pi'it 'sit down' (Hayd.); Alg. epi-an from api 'he sits, remains' (v. 23): sahkaitahpai 'he lives' (Howse), apíu 'to sit' (Hale).

Tzagkom "on earth," is from sa'ko 'ground' 'country'; sakomi-itsio 'in the ground' (Hayden); comp. akh'o 'land' sukh'um 'earth' (ksahkoom, Gal.) We have in this last only a faint reminder of Shaw. assiski, Cree aski, Chip. aki—to which Mr. Gallatin refers it. It is perhaps more nearly related to Chip. -kamig, an inseparable generic denoting 'place' and sometimes 'ground, land,' as in Chip. anamakamig 'under ground,' mino-kamiga 'the ground is good'; Cree waskitaskamik 'on the [surface of the] earth.'

Ikogkiowa, which Mr. De Smet translates by "all we need," is ikaku'yi (Hayden) 'food,' literally, 'plenty to eat,' from akau'i 'much, a heap,' and o'yi 'he eats.' [So, Dakota taka yutapi 'food, something to eat,' yu'ta 'to eat,' ya'ta 'to speak,' ya (prefix) deuoting action of the mouth, Riggs.]

The 5th, 6th, and 7th petitions are hopelessly tangled, and it is not surprising that Father De Smet quite lost trace of the original and mis-placed his interlinear translation. What he supposed to be the 6th was intended for the last clause of the 5th petition: the words *-netziewae nistowâ* [nistu'a'I, me'] for 'as we,' separate *istapikist-omokit nagzik-amoót* from *nagkez istapikest-emoóg*.

Makapi for "evil"; makaps' 'bad' (adj.), bakaps' 'bad, lazy'; maksinum' 'mean,' nitokaps' 'I am bad,' (Hayd.); pakapsé 'bad,' machapsé 'ugly' (Moncr.).