

## THE BLACKFOOT ALPHABET

EXPLANATIONS FOR THE USE AND VALUE OF THE LETTERS  
EMPLOYED IN WRITING BLACKFOOT WORDS.

1°—NUMBER OF THE LETTERS: A B C D E G H I K  
M N O P R S T U W X Y.

2°—THE SOUND OF LETTERS. A is sometimes long, with the accent  $\wedge$ , as in *Nátos*, the sun. Being final, it is always long, as *N'inna*, my father. When A is not final and without accent, it is understood that it is brief, as *anork*, to-day; *Matapi*, some body.

B very seldom used, P being mostly sounded.

D very seldom used, T being the principal sound.

E pronounce as in french, always long as: *Kennaye*, it is so; *Emani*, that's true.

G not much used, K being the sound always employed.

H for aspirations, as: *mahestow*, a crow.

I to be used as in: will, wind, is, &c., with the french sound

v. q. *Ounnikis*, milk; *Tsanistapi*? what is that?

K always used, v. g. *newokiskam*, three; *pozapuk*, come.

{ M as *Mátoyis áwatom*, he eats hay; *Ano*, this, that.

\* { N *Nátoyé*, divine; *ánisin*, word.

O as in *Sepistow*, an owl; *oám*, her husband; *koniskow*, there issnow.

P *Ponokamita*, a horse; *keppo*, ten.

\* M and N final sound as in the english, *amen*, *him*, *upon*, *bosom*.