

class and number, except a few so-called inseparable forms like *k'chi* 'big', e. g. *kchi sanoba* 'big man', which are indeclinable.

It should be remarked that practically all the verbs in Abn. are conjugated after the same model, a few minor differences excepted like the use of the definite endings *-dam*, *-damen* or *-em*, *-emen* for *-to*, *-ton* in the third person inanimate; cf. *nk'zaldamen wigwom* 'I like the house' *nk'zaldam wigwom* 'I like a house' or *n'wajone-men wigwom* 'I have the house', etc.

The numerals in Abenaki up to five present three forms, i. e. a form used only in counting, and participial forms for the animate and inanimate. Thus, we find *pazckw*, one, *nis* 'two', *nas* 'three', *iaw* 'four' and *nonhlan* 'five', but

<i>pazego sanoba</i> 'one man'	<i>nizwak sanobak</i> 'two men'
<i>pazegcen asolkweon</i> 'one hat'	<i>niznol asolkwonol</i> 'two hats'
<i>n'loak sanobak</i> 'three men'	<i>iaveak sanobak</i> 'four men'
<i>n'henol asolkwonol</i> 'three hats'	<i>iawenol asolkwonol</i> 'four hats'.
<i>nonnoak sanobak</i> 'five men'	
<i>nonnenol asolkwonol</i> 'five hats'.	

Above five the numerals are indeclinable, as *ngwedonhz sanobak* 'six men'. There is no trace of peculiar numerals used only with certain classes of substantive, for example, for round objects such as occur in Ojibwo¹).

In order to illustrate the relation in which the Abenaki stands to the other Algic languages I give here a table of the numerals as far as ten, in five of the idioms.

ABN.	ALGONQUIN.	CREE.	PASS.	LENAPE.
<i>Pazekw</i>	<i>pezhik</i>	<i>piak</i>	<i>nekiet</i>	<i>ngutti</i>
<i>niz</i>	<i>nizho</i>	<i>nishu</i>	<i>tabu</i>	<i>nisha</i>
<i>nas</i>	<i>niso</i>	<i>nistu</i>	<i>sist</i>	<i>nakha</i>

¹) Cf. in Ojibwo the ending *-minug* which is employed only for globular objects in connexion with numerals; thus, *nanominug chisug* 'five turnips' but *nanishk wabigin* 'five breadths of cloth', the ending *-shk* being applied especially to breadths of cloth.