

the indefinite verb are in the third person sing., and throughout the plural. Although there is really only one tense, we find a number of endings which may be affixed to the present to express past relation, as well as the future, conditional and subjunctive ideas. These are, for the past, *-b* (*ab*, *-ob*, *-onh*), as *n'namitonab pash-higan* 'I saw the gun', for the future *-ji*, already mentioned above, as *n'namionji mosbas* 'I shall see the mink (or a mink)', for the conditional *-ba*, *n'namitonba wigwom* 'I should see the house' and for the subjunctive *-assa*, pl. *ossa*, as *unamitonassa wigwom* 'that he might see the house' or *k'namiltonanossa* 'that we might see', etc. As already stated, the particle *kizi* is also used as a prefix to denote the perfect past as *n'kizi-namilton wigwom* 'I have seen the house'. Besides these modifications, there is also a well developed passive voice which is expressed by adding the suffix *-gwezi* to the present tense, as *n'namiogwezi* 'I am seen', *namiogwezo* 'he is seen', plural *k'namiogwezib'na* 'we are seen', *namiogwezoak* 'they are seen', etc. The tense endings *-b*, *-ji*, and *-ba* are regularly affixed to this form as in the active. The ending *-zi*, third person *-zo*, is the regular reflexive termination; cf. *nd-agakim-zi* 'I teach myself', e. g. 'I learn'.

The most difficult features of the Abenaki verbs are undoubtedly the treatment of the tenses and of the complicated participial system when the forms are combined with the personal pronouns as objects of the verbal action. This can best be shown by a sketch of the present tense as it appears when so combined and of one of the participial variations. It will be noted that in the combined forms, the second person always takes precedence over the first, and the first person over the third. Thus in *k'nāmiol* 'I see thee', *k'namioh'na* 'thou seest us' *k'nāmihūba* 'you see me' and *k'nāmioh'na* 'you see us' the prefixed *k* is the pronoun of the second person. In such forms, however, as *n'namion* 'I see him', *k'namionna* 'we see him', the first person