

# KEY TO BOTH PARTS

## OF THE DICTIONARY.

1.—In the First Part the Indian words are set down under their respective radicals, or what is assumed to be a radical.

2.—The radicals are printed in capitals.

3.—In small capitals are printed the main branches of the radicals.

4.—Each radical should not contain more than three or four letters.

5.—The radical is usually found in the middle of the word, if it be of any length.

6.—To find the radical, the word given must be stripped of all the prefixes and affixes.

7.—The most usual prefixes are : Ch, Chis, Chit, Et, Et, L, Kol, Knł or Koł, Mił, N, S, Sn, Sz, T, Z. A few words that could not be traced to any parental root are given in the proper alphabetical order.

8.—The affixes are too numerous to be mentioned, and they afford no great obstacle.

9.—When the radical was difficult to find it has been marked out.

10.—E  
" Chitilguc  
" Chit," th  
the radical  
sition the  
restoring it  
it should b  
under whic  
the Diction

11.—T  
the first.  
for in the f  
found. Th  
because, by  
way one wo  
seize the ge  
himself sim  
write down