

01/04

INSTITUT

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Styles 1
Format OTF, TTF, WOFF, SVG, EOT

Languages Afrikaans, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian, Walloon

Codepage Latin 1
Latin 2: Eastern Europe
Cyrillic
Turkish
Windows Baltic

03/04

Regular

48 points, 50 leading

**HE CONCLUDED
THAT THE SAMI
HAD LIVED NO
FURTHER SOUTH**

36 points, 40 leading

**HE CONCLUDED THAT
THE SAMI HAD LIVED
NO FURTHER SOUTH
THAN LIERNE IN
NORD-TRØNDELAG**

24 points, 28 leading

**HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI
HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH
THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØN-
DELG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND
1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED
MOVING SOUTH, REACHING
THE AREA AROUND LAKE**

04/04

Regular

14 points, 18.5 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDELAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE AREA AROUND LAKE FEMUNDEN IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THIS HYPOTHESIS IS STILL ACCEPTED AMONG MANY HISTORIANS, BUT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARLY DEBATE IN THE 21ST CENTURY. IN FAVOUR OF NIELSEN'S VIEW, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT NO SAMI SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF LIERNE IN MEDIEVAL TIMES HAS LEFT ANY TRACES IN WRITTEN SOURCES. THIS ARGUMENT IS COUNTERED BY

12 points, 16 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDELAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE AREA AROUND LAKE FEMUNDEN IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THIS HYPOTHESIS IS STILL ACCEPTED AMONG MANY HISTORIANS, BUT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARLY DEBATE IN THE 21ST CENTURY. IN FAVOUR OF NIELSEN'S VIEW, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT NO SAMI SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF LIERNE IN MEDIEVAL TIMES HAS LEFT ANY TRACES IN WRITTEN SOURCES. THIS ARGUMENT IS COUNTERED BY POINTING OUT THAT THE SAMI CULTURE WAS NOMADIC AND NON-LITERARY, AND AS SUCH WOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO LEAVE WRITTEN SOURCES. IN RECENT YEARS, THE NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS THAT ARE INTERPRETED AS

9 points, 12 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDELAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE AREA AROUND LAKE FEMUNDEN IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THIS HYPOTHESIS IS STILL ACCEPTED AMONG MANY HISTORIANS, BUT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARLY DEBATE IN THE 21ST CENTURY. IN FAVOUR OF NIELSEN'S VIEW, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT NO SAMI SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF LIERNE IN MEDIEVAL TIMES HAS LEFT ANY TRACES IN WRITTEN SOURCES. THIS ARGUMENT IS COUNTERED BY POINTING OUT THAT THE SAMI CULTURE WAS

NOMADIC AND NON-LITERARY, AND AS SUCH WOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO LEAVE WRITTEN SOURCES. IN RECENT YEARS, THE NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS THAT ARE INTERPRETED AS INDICATING A SAMI PRESENCE IN SOUTHERN NORWAY IN THE MIDDLE AGES, HAS INCREASED. THESE INCLUDES FOUNDATIONS IN LESJA, IN VANG IN VALDRES AND IN HOL AND ÅL IN HALLINGDAL. PROPONENTS OF THE SAMI INTERPRETATIONS OF THESE FINDS ASSUME A MIXED POPULATIONS OF NORSE AND SAMI PEOPLE IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF SOUTHERN NORWAY IN THE MIDDLE AGES. UP TO AROUND 1500 THE SAMI WERE MAINLY FISHERMEN AND