

01/06

NOLDE

Release 02. 07. 2015
Designers Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan
Styles 2
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

02/06

Glyphs

Latin Capitals **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**

Numbers **0123456789**

Punctuation **!?,;:,...-—•^()\[]{}|!†*’“”’‚„‹›(‹)›_**

Miscellaneous **@&%‰#¶©®№**

Mathematical Operators **×+−=⟨⟩°¬**

Currency **₰₹₽**

Accented Capitals **ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀǼÇÐÈÉÊËĚĜİİÎÏĶŁĹŃŇŅÒÓÔÕÖØǾᄀᄂᄄᄆᄈᄊᄌᄎᄐᄒᄔᄖᄘᄚᄜᄞᄠᄢ**

Cyrillic Capitals **АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
ЂЃЅЇЈЉљЎЃ**

Latin Capitals ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Numbers 0123456789

Punctuation !? ,: ; : , . . . - — • ^ \ () [] { } | ! † * ’ “ ” ’ ‚ „ ‹ › (‹) ‹ › _

Miscellaneous @&%‰#¶©®№

Mathematical Operators +=⟨⟩

Currency ₰₹₽

Accented Capitals ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀǼÇÐÈÉÊËĚĜİİÎÏĶŁĹŃŇŅÒÓÔÕÖØǾᄀᄂᄄᄆᄈᄊᄌᄎᄐᄒᄔᄖᄘᄚᄜᄞᄠᄢ

Cyrillic Capitals АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
ЂЃЅЇЈЉљЎЃ

03/06

48 points, 50 leading

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

36 points, 40 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDE-LAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED

24 points, 28 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDE-LAG 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

04/06

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 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

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 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 TRAPPERS

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 HALLING-

DAL. 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 TRAPPERS, USUALLY IN A COMBINATION, LEADING A NOMADIC LIFESTYLE DECIDED BY THE MIGRATIONS OF THE REINDEER. AROUND 1500, DUE TO EXCESSIVE HUNTING, AGAIN PROVOKED BY THE FACT THAT THE SAMI HAD TO PAY TAXES TO NORWAY, SWEDEN AND RUSSIA, THE NUMBER OF REINDEER STARTED TO DECREASE. MOST SAMI THEN SETTLED ALONG THE FJORDS, ON THE COAST AND ALONG THE INLAND WATERWAYS TO PURSUE A COMBINATION OF CATTLE RAISING, TRAPPING AND FISHING. A SMALL MINORITY OF THE SAMI THEN STARTED TO TAME THE REINDEER, BECOMING THE WELL-KNOWN REINDEER NOMADS, WHO, ALTHOUGH OFTEN PORTRAYED BY OUTSIDERS AS FOLLOWING THE ARCHETYPICAL SAMI LIFESTYLE, ONLY

05/06

Outline

48 points, 50 leading

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

36 points, 40 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDEL-
LAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED

24 points, 28 leading

HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØN-
DEL-
LAG 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

06/06

Outline

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 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

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 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

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 TRAPPERS, USUALLY IN A COMBINATION, LEADING A NOMADIC LIFESTYLE DECIDED BY THE MIGRATIONS OF THE REINDEER. AROUND 1500, DUE TO EXCESSIVE HUNTING, AGAIN PROVOKED BY THE FACT THAT THE SAMI HAD TO PAY TAXES TO NORWAY, SWEDEN AND RUSSIA, THE NUMBER OF REINDEER STARTED TO DECREASE. MOST SAMI THEN SETTLED ALONG THE FJORDS, ON THE COAST AND ALONG THE INLAND WATERWAYS TO PURSUE A COMBINATION OF CATTLE RAISING, TRAPPING AND FISHING. A SMALL MINORITY OF THE SAMI THEN STARTED TO TAME THE REINDEER, BECOMING THE WELL-KNOWN REINDEER NOMADS, WHO, ALTHOUGH OFTEN PORTRAYED BY OUTSIDERS AS FOLLOWING THE ARCHETYPICAL