NOLDE

02. 07. 2015 Release Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan Designers Styles 2 OTF, TTF, WOFF, SVG, EOT Format 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

Glyphs

Latin Capitals	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Numbers	0123456789
Punctuation	!?.,;;·•/\()[]{}¦ †‡*"'',´´,``,‹>«»_
Miscellaneous	@&%‰#¶©®№
Mathematical Operators	x+−=<>°¬
Currency	\$€₽
Accented Capitals	ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĂĄÆÇČĐÈÉÊËĒĖĘĢÌÍÎÏĪĮĶŁĻŃÑŅÒÓÔÕÖØŌŒŖ
	ŚŠŞŢÙÚÛÜŪŲÝŸŹŽŻÞ
Cyrillic Capitals	АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
	ЂЋЃҐЄЅІЇЈЉЊЌЎЏ
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Miscellaneous	@&%‰#]C®Nº
Mathematical Operators	+=≪≫
Currency	\$CP
Accented Capitals	<u>AAAAAAAAAÇČDÈÉÊĒĖĘĢÌÍĨĨĨĮĶŁĻŃŇŅÒÓÔÕÖØŌŒŖ</u>
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Cyrillic Capitals	ABBIAEËXX3NIKAMHOUPCTYФХЦЧШЦЪЫЬЭЮЯ
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48 points, 50 leading

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

36 points, 40 leading

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

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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

24 points, 28 leading

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 HYPOTH-ESIS 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 HIS-TORIANS, 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 MEDI-EVAL TIMES HAS LEFT ANY TRACES IN WRITTEN SOURCES. THIS ARGUMENT IS COUNTERED BY POINT-ING 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 HE CONCLUDED THAT THE SAMI HAD LIVED NO FURTHER SOUTH DAL. PROPONENTS OF THE SAMI INTERPRETATIONS OF THESE 9 points, 12 leading THAN LIERNE IN NORD-TRØNDELAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND FINDS ASSUME A MIXED POPULATIONS OF NORSE AND SAMI 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE PEOPLE IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF SOUTHERN NORWAY IN AREA AROUND LAKE FEMUNDEN IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THIS THE MIDDLE AGES.UP TO AROUND 1500 THE SAMI WERE MAINLY HYPOTHESIS IS STILL ACCEPTED AMONG MANY HISTORIANS, FISHERMEN AND TRAPPERS, USUALLY IN A COMBINATION, LEAD-ING A NOMADIC LIFESTYLE DECIDED BY THE MIGRATIONS OF THE BUT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARLY DEBATE IN THE 21ST CENTURY. IN FAVOUR OF NIELSEN'S VIEW. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT REINDEER. AROUND 1500. DUE TO EXCESSIVE HUNTING. AGAIN NO SAMI SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF LIERNE IN MEDIEVAL PROVOKED BY THE FACT THAT THE SAMI HAD TO PAY TAXES TIMES HAS LEFT ANY TRACES IN WRITTEN SOURCES. THIS ARGU-TO NORWAY, SWEDEN AND RUSSIA, THE NUMBER OF REINDEER MENT IS COUNTERED BY POINTING OUT THAT THE SAMI CULTURE STARTED TO DECREASE. MOST SAMI THEN SETTLED ALONG THE WAS NOMADIC AND NON-LITERARY, AND AS SUCH WOULD NOT BE FJORDS, ON THE COAST AND ALONG THE INLAND WATERWAYS TO EXPECTED TO LEAVE WRITTEN SOURCES. IN RECENT YEARS, THE PURSUE A COMBINATION OF CATTLE RAISING, TRAPPING AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS THAT ARE INTERPRETED FISHING. A SMALL MINORITY OF THE SAMI THEN STARTED TO AS INDICATING A SAMI PRESENCE IN SOUTHERN NORWAY IN THE TAME THE REINDEER, BECOMING THE WELL-KNOWN REINDEER MIDDLE AGES. HAS INCREASED. THESE INCLUDES FOUNDATIONS NOMADS. WHO. ALTHOUGH OFTEN PORTRAYED BY OUTSIDERS AS

FOLLOWING THE ARCHETYPICAL SAMI LIFESTYLE, ONLY

IN LESJA, IN VANG IN VALDRES AND IN HOL AND ÅL IN HALLING-

Outline

48 points, 50 leading

36 points, 40 leading

24 points, 28 leading

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THAT THE SAMI 1811E (C(0)N(C)L10 11/1(())])))[2]()) <u>(</u>(1)) FURTHER \otimes AN ,)()E)R)N)E IN TR())N= R||))=4 U AROUND 1500, WHEN HEY DELAG NTY MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE HAD STARTED ARE 18MH 12 L, 5 M 岗 HIVIPOTHESIS IS STILL THIS ACCCEPTED HISTORIANS, BUT HAS AMONG M BEEN ME AN

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 SUB-JECT 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 NONADIC AND NON-LITERARY, AND AS SUCH WOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO LEAVE WRITTEN SOURCES. IN RECENT YEARS, THE NUMBER OF ARCHABOLOGICAL 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 LHERNE IN NORD-TRØNIDELAG COUNTY UNTIL AROUND 1500, WHEN THEY HAD STARTED MOVING SOUTH, REACHING THE AREA AROUND LAKE FEMUNDEN IN THE 1STH 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 NONADIC 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

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