# Huronia ΓωhD ρονια hjvərəvniə

① Designed by Ross Mills

# Huronia

Huronia Regular

Голь СМУ DZOPodE

PSOUNDSPA DÇB

Regular Canadian Syllabics [Inuktitut]

a cosmopolitan entourage of the Grand Duke of Madrilène arrived at a café providing exotic foods but didn't see camaqxaa?a or >° \sigma on the menu,

## EXCLAIMED

(with no sense of ταπεινότητα)
Regular and Regular Pro [English, French, Nuučaańuł, Inuktitut, Greek]

cullen skink again!

IN A CASSEROLE, HEAT

125g onion cut into small cubes, a large smoked haddock



see www.tiro.com for current pricing

## LANGUAGES SUPPORTED

# Afar Irish Gaelic Afrikaans Italian Albanian Kurdish (Latin) Azeri (Latin) Latvian

Basque Lithuanian
Bosnian Luxembourgish

Breton Malay
Catalan Maltese
Croatian Maori
Cree (Latin) Norwegian
Czech Polish
Danish Portuguese
Dutch Rhaeto-Romanic

English Romani
Esperanto Romanian
Estonian Serbian (Latin)

Faroese Slovak
Finnish Slovene
French Sorbian
Friulian Spanish
German Swahili
Hawaiian Swedish
Hungarian Sami

Icelandic Tagalog (Filipino)

Indonesian Turkish Interlingua Welsh

## OPENTYPE FEATURES\*

[AALT] access all alternates

 $r \rightarrow R$ 

[CCMP] composition/decomposition

C+ + + → Č

[TNUM] tabular lining numerals

1234 o 1234

[SMCP] small capitals

abcd → ABCD

[C2SC] capitals to small capitals

ABCD → ABCD

[CALT] contextual alternates

 $r+i \rightarrow ri$ 

[LIGA] ligatures

fi \_ fi

[DLIG] discretionary ligatures

 $T+h \rightarrow Th$ 

[SUPS] superiors

 $1234 \rightarrow {}^{1234}$ 

[FRAC] arbitrary fractions

 $12/32 \rightarrow \frac{12}{32}$ 

\*for a full feature list refer to tiro.com/huronia

## AMERICAN LANGUAGES SUPPORTED BY HURONIA PRO 🟖

In addition to the languages supported by Huronia Standard, Huronia Pro has language and script support for the following:

Scripts: Latin, IPA, Greek (including Polytonic), Canadian Syllabics & Cherokee North American Languages (sorted by language family):

## ALGIC/ALGONKIAN

Abnaki-Penobscot, Algonquin, Arapaho, Atikamekw, Niitsítapi/Blackfoot/Siksika, Cheyenne, つ "ム ケ ひ・ク / Cree (all), Etchemin, Gros Ventre/Atsina, Kickapoo, Lenape/Delaware, Loup A/Loup B, Lumbee (Pamlico, Croatan), Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, Menominee, Mesquakie-Sauk/Sac and Fox, Miami-Illinois, Michif/Metis, Lnuísimk/Mi'kmaq (Latin), Mohegan/Pequot, Mahican/Mohican, Montagnais Innu, いっしん/Naskapi Innu, Munsee, Nanticoke, Narragansett/Massachusett, Ojibwe/Chippewa/Anishinaabemowin, Odawa/Ottawa, Potawatomi, Powhatan, Shawnee, Wampanoag, Wiyot, Yurok

## ATHAPASKAN, NA-DENÉ

Ahtna, Nnee biyáti'/Apache, Witsuwit'en/Babine, Dane-zaa Záágéʔ/Beaver, Dakelh/Carrier, Tŝilhqot'in/Chilcotin, Chipewyan-Dené, Tłįcho Yatiì/Dogrib, Gwich'in, Xaat Kíl/Haida, Hän, Na:tinixwe mixine:whe/Hupa, Kaska, Diné bizaad/Navajo, Tsuut'ina/Sarsi, b'do'no/K'áshogot'ine/Slavey, Tagish, Tanana, X'atángi/Lingít/Tlingit, Tutchone

## CADDOAN

Arikara, Caddo, Pawnee

## INUIT/ALEUT

Aleut, Δο<sup>6</sup>∩⊃⊂/Inuktitut, Oκalaκatiget, Kalaallisut/Greenlandic, Yup'ik

## HOKAN

Chimariko, Chumash, Havasupai, Karuk, Kashaya, Mohave, Pomo, Yuman/Quechan

## IROOHOLAN

Gayogohó:no'/Cayuga, GWY/Cherokee, Kanien'kéha/Mohawk, On∧yota?a:ka/Oneida, Onöñda'gega'/Onondaga, Onödowága/Seneca, Susquehannock, Tuscarora, Wendat/Wyandot

## KIOWA-TANOAN

Kiowa, Tewa, Tiwa, Towa

## MUSKOGEAN

Alabama, Apalachee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Coushatta, Miccosukee, Muscogee

## PENUTIAN

Alsea, Cathlamet, Tsinúk/Chinook, Chinook Jargon/Wawa (Latin), Coos, Klamath, Maidu, Miwok, Nez Perce, Nisga'a, Gitxsanimaax/Gitxsan, Ohlone, Sm'algyax/Tsimshian, Wintu, Ichishkíin Sínwit/Yakama, Yokuts

## SALISHAN

Nuxálk/Bella Coola, Chehalis, Clackamas, Hnqwaʻqweʻelm/Coeur d'Alene, Halkomelem/Həńqʻəminəm, Cowlitz, Xwəlšucid/Lushootseed, Lil'watrúlmec/St'at'imcets/Lillooet, Nsyilxcən/Syilx'tsn/Okanagan, Quinault, Saanich/Senćoten (SENĆOTEN), Sháshíshálh/Sechelt, Secwepemctsín/Shuswap, Skwxwúrmesh/Squamish, Snohomish, Nlharkápmx/Thompson

## SIOUAN

Nakota/Assiniboine, Biloxi, Catawba, Apsáalooke/Crow, Dakota-Lakhota, Hidatsa, Ho-chunk, Kansa, Mandan, Osage, Ponca-Omaha, Otoe, Quapaw

## UTO-AZTECAN

Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Cocopah, Nʉmʉ tekwapʉ/Comanche, Diegueno, Hopi, Huichol, Juaneno, Luiseno, Nahuatl, Paiute, Papago-Pima, Shoshone, Tarahumara, Tongva, Ute, Yaqui

## WAKASHAN

 $Heiltsuk/Bella~Bella,~Xa?islak'ala/Haisla,~Kwak'wala/Kwakiutl,~Q^wi\cdot q^wi\cdot diččaq/Makah,~Diitiid?aa?tx/Ditidaht/Nitinaht,~Nuučaańuł/Nuu~chah~nulth$ 

## ISOLATES

Atakapa, Cayuse, Chitimacha, Keres, Ktunaxan/Kootenay, Natchez, Timucua, Tonkawa, Yuchi, Zuni

\*Note that some of these languages, depending on particular orthography, may also be included as part of the Huronia standard character set. There may also be multiple orthographies for a single language—T've attempted to be as inclusive as is possible, with even the older Americanist systems supported as well as newer IPA-based systems.

A B C D E F G H I I K L M N O P O R S T U V W X Y Z À Á Â Ā Ā Ā Å Å Å A Á A Á A Á A Á Â Â Â Â Â Â ŔŘŖŖŘŘŔŔŚŜŠŞŞĪŚŞŚŠŞSŤŢŦŤŤŹŢŢŢŎÔÔÛÚÛŨŨŪŬŬŰŲŰŲŮ XXXXŶŶŶŶŸŶŸŶŶZŶŹŽŻŽŽŽŽŽŽŽŽŽBabcdefgghiijklmnopqrrsttuvwxyyz  $\mathrm{d}\hat{\phi}\hat{\delta}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}\hat{0}$ ğggġÿţĥħĥĥĥĥĥĥĥĥ<u>h</u>ıılìíîĩïīĭįĭľilįliiîlíiŧŧŧŧtiiitīīliliijjŧkkkkkkkkkkkk ÌĺTḷḷŚl+t+ḷĨĬḷキḷḷŚḷṭŁṭᡮススス#mmmmmmmnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnoóôõöōŏőøøŏooò BBĆĈČĊÇĆČ¢ŌÇĊÇÇÅĎŊÂĐĐĐÈÉÊĔËĒĒĖţţţĒĒĒġţĔĔĔĔţţţŘĔĔŢţţĔĔĔţţĔĔĔ ìıìŧì́ŧì́íí́ííìıııı́iĭiïîîííнн∺ӊҥ҉ҥҥҥӊҥ҈ҥ҅҈҅ӣҏѹ҉ѹѷӯӯӯӧ҈ѐѥ҇ѥ҈ѥ҈ѥ҈ѥ҈  $011234567890123456789^{0123456789} \\ _{0123456789},,,()^{0123456789} \\ _{012345}$ nnnecopilities the fillseao o 2525254 muu u jilllerre the Gible θλχβ₩Ξ:··ʰθwyzʔςʔ;?ςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςςς αβγδεζηθθικκλμνξορςστυφφχψω Ά Έ Ή Ί Ό Ύ Ώ Ϊ Ϋ ά έ ή ί ΰ ό ύ ώ Ά Ά Ά Ά Ά Ά Ά  $\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'$}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'$}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'$}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'$}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $'$}}\Omega^{\text{\tiny $$ ὦωωωωωωμάζιψάς ψάμμως ΤλΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΧΦΨΩΑ΄Ε΄Η΄ Ϊ ÓÝŸĹÁÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄËÉÉÈÉÉÉHĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤĤ ορορορορομ⇔ φφορορδόδοδο οδοροδόδορο στο στο στ DRPT&O18019AJE&PAFF&W&PGMA&OH5VOtGAAZQOZWX & U 🗝 4 6 4 8 R L W S T J J A V J 6° & C L C Y O P G V K K J CC G 🕺 O O 9 8 6 🛠 J J G B j. Promition of the properties '، ۱۰ که که که که که که که که که در د. که به خواند که به که با که این که که ا % ا سِنَ هِ نَ هِ لَ هِ لَ هِ لَهِ هِ هِ هِ هِ هِ هِ هِ هِ هِ حَ حَ حَ حَ حَ خِ Ⅎℇ╕ℙ┧┟ጞアス┟┦₽┧┟ЧЖХХ°ЧФЛФЛФСФСФСФСфТҳӷҳӷҳӷҳӷҳӷҳӷҳӷҳӷҳ 4555

## SHE BECOMES HIS WIFE (Clackamas Chinook)

Šdá::wixt; gagyúlxam, "Giġíwam ačmúxa,

Gigíwam ačmúxa, "Yáxuba amgúkšit!"

Nixłúxwayt, "Təl: nkíxax, "Anxúkšida."

Gayúya, nixúkšit, gayugúptit.

Dángi číxča, nixəgwitq:

Ú:::! gałóxłx níxux.

Wínpu gačíxča, nixłúxwayt,

"Łúxwan wátułba dwáp anxúkšidam."

Nixálačk,

gayúya qwáp wátuł

nixúkšit.

Kwálá dwáp gayugúptit,

aga wíťax wínpu nikłxíyukwačk,

gačíxča.

Łáxłx níxux, nixálačk,

nayxálkily.

Yú::xt; nixłúxwayt,

"Qánčix łuxwan ayučúdiyayaxdixa?"

The two sit and sit there

she told him

"if you should be sleepy
"Sleep over there!"

He thought
"I am tired
"I will lie down"

He went he lay down he went to sleep

Something is biting him

he woke up

"Uuuu! he scratched himself"

A flea is biting him he thought

"Perhaps I should lie near the fire."

He got up

he went near the fire, he lay down.

Soon he was nearly asleep,

now again a flea began to crawl about on him,

it bit him.

He scratched himself,

he got up, he fixed the fire.

He sits there; he thought,

"How long perhaps until it will be dawn?"

["Gitskux and His Older Brother"]

## KÂ-KÎSSIKÂW-PÎHTOKÊW'S SON: (Nēhiyawēwin/Cree)

« ἀ·">ο ¡>U" ∇" ἀ·ρ;×,» ΔU·ο Δα· Δη9·ο.

"Wâhyaw ôtêh êh-wîkiyâhk," itwêw aw îskwêw.

"We live a long way away from here" the woman said.

« סִלֹם אַ רֹאָר אַ סִין

"Kiyâm miyâsah

"Please, when you go hunting,

Γης"Δ νό" Δ. Ση.

mistahi pêtâh wiyâsah;

get a lot more meat,

ώ"U"bUd·\,» ΔU·ο dd· Δηφ·ο.

nôhtêhkatêwak," itwêw aw îskwêw.

because they're hungry," said the woman.

«غالن» ۵U۰۰.

"nôhtâwiy," itwêw.

"My father and his people are," she said.

« ∇ II 4, » Δ U· ο 4 4· ὁ V ο.

"Êha," itwêw awa nâpêw.

"Yes," the man said.

## CHÁÁLATSOH – ŁĮ́Į''ÍLYAA (Diné bizaad/Navajo)

Nát'áá' yoolgai líí' ch'é'tiingi dahaastl'ónée holyaanínáánát'áázh.

«Nohokáá' diné nolíinii t'áadoodinosin´da, t'óóná baah ndí'néeshhal,» halní, jiní.

'E'í kódzaa, jiní.

T'óóháyaah na'níígháád, jiní.

Shádá'ááhjí, dootł'izhii łíi'go sizínéę,

hołyaanínáánáť áázh.

Háyaah nináá'níígháád.

Nááná 'e'e'aahji, diichilí líí' sizínée,

hołyaanínáánáťáázh.

Háyaah nináá'níígháád.

## GWY (Cherokee)

AAY KERY DIGWY UWA OHP JOVIT. OHZ TBT HSA ESAOA APSWAT OW DA WP JOVI ALOLAA YW ESAOADET. UWAZ ER BO WP AJVD YW SAKAA EA DSAOA ERT. OWZ BO ESOWO OORW DIGAOE WPA OER JOVOVA OAPOEZ AD DIGASW SWCAW DOAOET. OOY DA TGOA OO&O DA DO OZBYSTO DO AMJGHET DO OGOO DO DA DAOOSAA KJOVD.

## WATC'AGIC KILLS THE DANCING BIRDS (\*Dunneza/Beaver) \*Goddard orthography

Inławōdet'e dûnne ġadatc ōnt'ai nōde madûyye elį etc'etdī wō'te nōde nałǫ edat'ī gūye ʿayaił xwōnna eyīje wōte yinyaila etdī nōde ʿceyīne ʿac ʿī etdī xwōnna nejīneecī be dawowozaze axa nedjin etdī nōde ʿadī ejī cajīne ʿbe dawō'ts'essûzda etdū yetc'etde ʿīntcele adīndīak'exe ʿawōt'ecī etdī nōde dûnnets'ī tce ʿkwa axa awōcdle dawōsesatī kwa ʿawōcdle kwa awōcdle kwa awōndla ʿoñ yūcī tadadēl ġūyedī dûnneġa nīyanīdel ġūyaexûl danetc'ûl dawōsût yenûctwa yek'ōs ledaiyītc ait'e yeyinwōn nalo ze xai etc'etdī ait'ehī yûtdai madaya elį aiyī e ʿetdūlį yenedjit etc'etdī eyī dûnne.

## $\Delta o^b \cap \supset \subset (Inuktitut)$

## L∩b·∩∩ (Maskwacis Plains Cree)

∇α·α ὸι ởος ὸι ởρριρο αα· ὁλγαννάποδ·ἐν ὸι ὸυ, ∇νά□ος•ὲν Δυ ∇νάρἰωδοδέν.

## ETHNOLOGY (Americanist Orthographies, various)

- 1. Qlā'nēqēslaku meets Hë'lig'iliqala and Lō'lemaga at Qlālas They throw their winter dance power [woodworms 11.210] at each other [they have dentalia on their fire 11.210]. Qlā'nēqēslaku is afraid, and passes behind them 5.196; 11.195; 11.210: therefore there is a trail behind Qlālas 11.210. In 9.199 the same incident is referred to. It is simply stated that Qlā'nēqēslaku saw the red cedar bark and woodworms, was afraid, and passed behind Hë'lig'iliqala. [A man shakes a blanket filled with diseases at him; he faints, and then passes behind, Dawson 21; see also 9.193]
- 2. Qlā'nēqē'elaku meets Ō'emeäł at Ģē'eya [Xudzexsta'e 5.196] They point with their first (11.222) fingers at each other, and each has a hole through his head. They are afraid of each other 5.196. They were of equal power 9.207. [Ō'emeäł had the hole in his stomach; Qlā'nēqē'elaku, between his eyes. Qlā'nēqē'elaku is afraid of Ō'emeäł 11.222.]
- 3. He meets Łexyā'lik'aʿelayu and his sister ʿenaxnai'silaogwa at Xusbalis; the two dance the winter dance; he is afraid, and passes by 5.197.
- 4. He meets Kwē'xag'ila an the mountain Xuse'la, wearing the grizzly-bear mask and dancing the fool dance 5.197.
- 5. He meets Ha'yilik'aεwē at Łεεlād in Hardy Bay 5.197.

Ha'yilik'aºwē dances, wearing a mask and an ermine head-dress. Qlā'nēqēºlaku lets the waters rise, but is unable to harm Ha'yilik'aºwē. He throws him into a fire, but Ha'yilik'aºwē sinks into the ground. Since Qlā'nēqēºlaku can not overcome him, they become freinds. He fills his river with salmon 5.197 [He sees Ha'yilik'aºwē dancing with a large head ring, is afraid of him, and passes behind him 11.196.] [Ha'yilik'aºwē pushes a stick into his left side and lets the skin close over it. Qlā'nēqēºlaku is unable to find this 'sickness,' and he is thus beaten by Ha'yilik'aºwē 11.224.]

root: acilquq |acilquq-| (aciquq)

rope: qilxutaq |qilyutaq-| (qillrutaq)

salmon: tayyaqfak 'king salmon' (taryaqvak)

salt: taỳyuq | taỳyuq- | (tayuq)

root: (mi)xa·če<sup>></sup> 'stump' rope: k̇<sup>y</sup>iwidi3, ćohł

salmon: xalo·qe? (spring salmon)

cwalo qe? (Chinook salmon, large spring king salmon)

salt: łehdonz

## PINXUUŁ

## ʔuńiiʔaλweʔin čayiiniiʔatḥ

the chinese people arrived here (unexpectedly)

naýii?ak Simtnaaksapat quu?as ?unuuλ hayimḥatqa yaqłaayi.

the people gave him a name because they didn't know what his name was

"Pinxuuł" ?u?ukwił?atwe?in ?unuux ?anič pinxuulit

they gave him a name "pinxuul", they called him pinxuul because he had a shiny face.

## haaSin?aXatquuwe?in Xii?iłnakaXquu

they would invite him to their feasts

haaSinči?at, "čukwaa" waa?at

they called him to come

hił?axquuč waq?uu?as ?aani pinxuuł

pinxuuł would come to feasts

## ?a?aatuuči\(\chi\) pin\(\chi\)uu\\

pinxuuł asked

"?aqiscuuḥas, čamułukḥas Xii?ił haaSinčix quu?as?" waa?axwe?in how can I go about this. can I give a feast and call on the people, he said

?iiqḥukaxwe?in yaa ?e?iicim?i "wawaama ?aḥ?a?aatuma cayiinii?atḥ?i" they told the elders what the chinese man was saying

"čamułukquusḥas Xii?ił, waama?"

can he give a feast?

"ooh, čuu, waači".

"oh, tell him yes"

waači, ?ani čamułukquusqa, ?aaqi?inł?a\uus\uus\uaraa\uaraa\we?in they asked him if he had a feast what would he serve the people

"naayi?inłcuume?ic waači", waa?a\itwe?in

the elders told him he could serve rice to the people

## ?iyaqh?asnakaxwe?in čaynii?ath?i

someone went to tell the chinese man

"naayi?inlcuwe?incuk"

they told him he could serve rice

"ooh Sapaakaḥ, Sapaakaḥ"

"oh, I am willing"

## ʔuuʔinłʔaaqλaḥ naayis waaʔaλweʔin

I will serve rice he said

## PaaniwePin "čuu Puyaaqҳaḥ Paḥ"

this is when I will have the feast

## "haaSinči\u00e4čipisim ?e?iicim, ?aḥnii hiyii\u00f3ath?i" waa?a\u00e4we?in

"you call on the elders who are living around here" he was told

## hininwe?in, ?aani hinin.

the people showed up

## hinin quu?as waq?uu?as?ax

the people arrived to the feast

## "naayi?inłwitasmee hił?ii" waa?aXatwe?in

one of the elders spoke for him, they said he would be serving rice

## ?aaniwe?in ha?uksapaλ

they served the people, they ate

## naayi?is?apaxwe?in quu?as

he served rice to the people

## "paaxpayaaqxe?ic" wa?aaxatwe?in

he will be giving out gifts

## "čuu", waa?a\telin caynii?at\teli?i

the chinese man agreed to to give out gifts

## ?ani wiikit ?ayapał taana huu?ak ?uyi q<sup>w</sup>aack<sup>w</sup>i

money wasn't plentiful a long time ago

## ?unaakckwiwe?in kwaataa

*he did have quarters in money* 

## ʔuʔuyiweʔin k<sup>w</sup>aata

he gave out quarters

## paaλpaya kahwaat yaa caatmihte?i quu?as hiił

he gave 50 cents to the prominent people there

## čuu, ?aḥ?aama ?iyaqḥmis.

čuu, there is the story!

## ィριΓσιζος 'QIMMIKUSSUALUK', THE GIANT DOG

Qህበርናዕር D% / LD% ናቦኒ Γዕ'ላር Q D6; DLD6 D7 D7 D8 ናቦር D0 ና የቦር D6 ናቦር D7 D7 D8 ናቦር D9 ና የቦር D9 ና የቦር D9 ና የሀበጐቦ የውና D9 ና የቦር D9 ና የሁን የተመቀመው D9 ና የመመመው የ

There was once a man who had a giant dog; it could swim in the sea, and was so big that it could drag whales and narwhals to land. The narwhals it just hung on its grinders, when it wanted to swim to land with them. The man who owned it had cut holes in its jaws and fastened thongs to the holes, so he just pulled at these thongs when he wanted it to turn.

When they wished to go on a journey, he and his wife sat on its back. The man had long wished for a son, but as he could not get one, he gave his dog the amulet that the child should have had. It was a knot of wood from a tree, and it was to make the dog hard against death.

Then one day the dog ate a person, so the man had to go away and settle down elsewhere. One day while he was living in that place a kayak came in sight a long way off, and the man had to make haste and hide his dog, so that it should not eat the stranger. He led it a long way up in the hills, and gave it a large bone that it could gnaw and amuse itself with.

ΡΥΟσ ΡωΔς Δεωθος εριγω CDλωσγο αΔερωνω, CΔΙΔιις, ερωβόσ Οωσοςωνω; Θαω Οως ερυγεσιών Δλασερεραών εριγεσι, εριγος Clopb σασονιτης, σεςεσωσεις.

But one day the dog smelt the stranger, all the same, and came down from the hills; and its master then had to hide the man and his kayak far away, so that the dog should not tear them to pieces; so dangerous was it. But as it was so large and so ferocious, its master made many enemies, and one day there came a strange man in a sledge with three dogs as large as bears, to kill the giant dog. The man went to meet the sledge with the dog after him. At first the dog pretended to be afraid, and only when the strange dogs lunged for it did it fling itself upon them and bite through the skulls of all three.

ΔΨΠ ο Θ΄ Δυλλησος ΟΝ ΝΑΙΓΝ ΔΗ ΟΙ ΟΙ ΟΝΟς ΔΕ ΦΟ ΔΟ ΔΕ ΦΟ ΔΟ ΕΝΟΙΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΙΚΑΙ Α

At last the man noticed that the giant dog used to disappear occasionally on long excursions inland, and sometimes it came back with the leg of an inland-dweller. Then he understood that it attacked the inland-dwellers, and brought its master their legs. That they were the legs of inland-dwellers he could tell by their having boots on with long hairs.

Cee<sup>22</sup>UC ΓΡΙΓΟΊΤΟ ΔΟ ΑΛΟΛΟΛΟΛΟΝΤΙΟΘΟΘΙ<sup>2</sup> ΔΟ ΕΡΟΓΔΟ ΓΡΙΓΓΟ ΒΟ ΛΟΓΟ΄ ΑΝΡΕ΄ ΕΝΟΛΟΚΟ ΔΟ ΑΝΤΟΚΟ ΑΝΕΙΘΟΙΟ ΑΝΑΓΟΣΟ ΑΘΟΓΙΟ ΑΝΕΙΘΟΙΟ ΑΝ

From this giant dog dates the great terror that the inland-dwellers have of dogs. It always used to show itself suddenly in the opening of the window and haul them out. But it was a very good thing for the inland-dwellers to get a little fright sometimes, for they were very much given to carrying off people who were alone, especially women who had lost their way in the fog.

ίος ιρρητοφως ιδιλογιώς.

Now I do not know any more about the giant dog.

## کرے∆دے QALLUPILLUIT

An old woman lived with her grandson in a small hut. As they had no kinsmen they were very poor. A few Inuit only took pity on them and brought them seal's meat and blubber for their lamp. Once upon a time they were very hungry and the boy cried. The grandmother told him to be quiet, but as he did not obey she became angry and called Qallupilluk to come and take him away. He entered at once and the woman put the boy into the large hood, in which he disappeared almost immediately.

Later on, the Inuit were more successful in sealing and they had an abundance of meat. Then the grandmother was sorry that she had so rashly given the boy to Qallupilluk and wished to see him back again. She lamented about it to the Inuit, and at length a man and his wife promised to help her.

When the ice had consolidated and deep cracks were formed near the shore by the rise and fall of the tide, the boy used to rise and sit alongside the cracks, playing with a whip of seaweed, Qallupilluk, however, was afraid that somebody might carry the boy away and had fastened him to a string of seaweed, which he held in his hands. The Inuit who had seen the boy went toward him, but as soon as he saw them coming he sang, "Two men are coming, one with a double jacket, the other with a foxskin jacket" (Inung maqong tikitong, aipa mirqosailing aipa kapiteling). Then Qallupilluk pulled on the rope and the boy disappeared. He did not want to return to his grandmother, who had abused him.

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Some time afterward the Inuit saw him again sitting near a crack. They took the utmost caution that he should not hear them when approaching, tying pieces of deerskin under the soles of their boots. But when they could almost lay hold of the boy he sang, "Two men are coming, one with a double jacket, the other with a foxskin jacket." Again Qallupilluk pulled on the seaweed rope and the boy disappeared.

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The man and his wife, however, did not give up trying. They resolved to wait near the crack, and on one occasion when the boy had just come out of the water they jumped forward from a piece of ice behind which they had been hidden and before he could give the alarm they had cut the rope and away they went with him to their huts.

 $\Phi^{A}$ ላ<  $\dot{C}^{b}$ ላላ  $\dot{C}^{b}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$   $\Phi^{A}$ 

The boy lived with them and became a great hunter.