

Skeena Indigenous

Version 1.0x

Designed by John Hudson
and Paul Hanslow

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Styles

6 weights (Regular, Medium, Semibold, & Bold, Extra Bold and Black) all with matching italic styles.

Supported scripts
Latin

Format

TTF, WOFF2, WOFF
(TrueType OpenType
format only)

Skeena Indigenous is an open source fork of the Skeena humanist sans typeface designed for Microsoft by John Hudson and Paul Hanslow. The fonts have been extended using an indigenous-first approach to support the wide range of diacritic letters and mark positioning required for the diverse Latin orthographies of North American Indigenous languages, including variant forms for some languages. The fonts include a superset of Latin diacritics for European settler languages, but these are treated as secondary to indigenous typographic norms.

The idea for a new, indigenous-first version of Skeena emerged early in the discussions of an ad hoc group convened by Microsoft's Advanced Reading Technologies team in late 2022. This group was initially focused on Coast Salish language support, including not only fonts but keyboard layouts, localization and other aspects of language processing, and community engagement to identify the needs and preferences of language keepers and those involved in linguistic preservation and revitalization. Version 1.00 of the fonts, released in the Spring of 2025, supports a large number of languages across Canada and the continental United States.

Skeena related types include Skeena, and Skeena Display.

Microsoft font family sold under M-Product License.
TrueType OpenType format only.

Available packages

Aa

Skeena Indigenous

Includes 6 weights (Regular, Medium, Semibold, Bold, Extrabold, Black) all with matching italic styles.

VF
Aa

Skeena Indigenous VF

Includes 2 variable font files
(Roman and Italic).

Specimen last updated 27 August 2025



Skwxwú7mesh
 X^wləmi?čósən
 Q'ómo_x^ws
 Słqetk^wmsčĩnt
 Dënësųtiné Nënë
Gayogohó:nq?
SENĆOŦEN
 Anihšināpēmowin



Skeena Indigenous Regular 60pt

x^wməθk^wəy̓əm

Skeena Indigenous Medium 60pt

manâwânisihk

Skeena Indigenous Semibold 60pt

Syexwáyakalh

Skeena Indigenous Bold 60pt

Siýám̓ Smánit

Skeena Indigenous Extra Bold 60pt

maskêkosihk

Skeena Indigenous Black 60pt

wâpitiy sîpiy



Skeena Indigenous Italic 60pt

nisicawayâsihk

Skeena Indigenous Medium Italic 60pt

Skwxwú7mesh

Skeena Indigenous Semibold Italic 60pt

x^wməθk^wəy̓əm

Skeena Indigenous Bold Italic 60pt

Kwékwetxwm

Skeena Indigenous Extra Bold Italic 60pt

Xwmélch'tstn

Skeena Indigenous Black Italic 60pt

Ch'iyákmesh



Skeena Indigenous Regular & Italic 60pt

Słqetk^wmsčĩnt
Sq^wuq^wú?bəšq
Tuwáduqutšad
Nuhwig'ewauk

Nuhwig'ewauk
Che:k'tles7et'h'
T'áalan Stl'áng
We'kwistoqnik



Skeena Indigenous Medium & Medium Italic 60pt

Takumegooch
Xwcumi:lucun
snčícu?umšcn
Pak-quw-chin

dx^wsq^wali?abš
Masset Haida
x^wməθk^wəy'əm
Sq^wuq^wú?bəšq



Skeena Indigenous Semibold & Semibold Italic 60pt

Éyʔáʔjuuthem

Pak-quw-chin

X^wləmiʔčósən

Ch'ich eliwxih

təmtəmix^wtən

Éyʔáʔjuuthem

nʔeʔkepmxcín

dx^wsq^waliʔabš



Skeena Indigenous Bold & Bold Italic 60pt

**Nlaka'pamux
Həlqəmínəṁ
ḵaʔuuk^{wi}ʔath
Schitsu'umsh**

***Nehiromowin
Thqdlàt Dhā̄l
Misepawistik
T̄silhqox Biny***



Skeena Indigenous Extra Bold & Extra Bold Italic 60pt

Haa-ak-suuk
ċəwċəwʔiqəñ
nk'mapeleqs
T̂silhqox Biny

misepawistik
Haa-ak-suuk
Pangnirtung
Scḥitsu'umsh



Skeena Indigenous Black & Black Italic 60pt

**Ksi X'anmas
ǵəḑəməḑəḑə?
nmesuletkw
spuyaləpabš**

***Lakǵótiyapi
diitiid?aa?tx
Onödowága
Sháshíshálh***



Skeena Indigenous Regular, Italic and Bold 9/12pt

Halkomelem (*Halqeméylem* in the Upriver dialect, *Hulqumínum* in the Island dialect, and *həḥqəmiṇəm* in the Downriver dialect) is a language of various First Nations peoples of the British Columbia Coast. It is spoken in British Columbia, ranging from southeastern Vancouver Island from the west shore of Saanich Inlet northward beyond Gabriola Island and Nanaimo to Nanoose Bay and including the Lower Mainland from the Fraser River Delta upriver to Harrison Lake and the lower boundary of the Fraser Canyon. In the classification of Salish languages, Halkomelem is a member of the Central Salish branch. There are four other branches of the family: Tsamosan, Interior Salish, Bella Coola, and Tillamook. **Speakers of the Central and Tsamosan language often identified in ethnographic literature as “Coast Salish”.** In Musqueam, a sentence minimally consists of a predicate. Predicate heads can be bare roots (e.g. *cákʷ* “far”), derived forms (e.g. *spéʔeθ* “black bear”), inflections (e.g. *c'əwət* “help him/her/them”), and forms including both derivational and inflectional affixes (e.g. “name-base-transitive,” as in “name a price”). Predicate heads can also be words that are definable morphologically. This includes verbs (e.g. *ném* “go”), adjectives (e.g. *θí* “big”), nouns (e.g. *swáyʔeʔ* “man”), members of the

Skeena Indigenous Regular, Italic and Bold 12/15pt

Lushootseed has been historically known as **Nisqually/Nisqually, Puget Sound Puget Salish, Pugué, Squaxon, Skagit, and Skagit-Nisqually**. The name of the language Lushootseed is pronounced (and spelled) variably across different dialects. In the northern dialects, the language is called *dxʷləšucid*. In most southern dialects, it is *txʷləšuc* in the Muckleshoot and Snoqualmie dialect, it is pronounced *xʷləšucid*. The southern pronunciation *txʷləšucid* is derived from the original by de-voicing d into t and substitution of / and ə. The English name Lushootseed is derived from *dxʷləšucid*. The / along with the suffix -ucid means ‘language’. The root word, *ləš*, is an archaic word from the Puget Sound region. Some scholars, such as Wayne Suttles, believe it may be an ‘people’, possibly related to the word Salish. Lushootseed, like its neighbors Twana

Skeena Indigenous Regular, Bold, Italic and Semi Bold Italic 14/18pt

The Musqueam Nation is a First Nation whose traditional territory encompasses the western half of what is now Greater Vancouver, in British Columbia, Canada. It is governed by a band council and is known officially as the Musqueam Indian Band under the Indian Act. “Musqueam” (/ˈmʌsqweɪəm/ *MUS-kwee-əm*) is an anglicization of the Hunkwini name *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* which means “place of the river grass” or “place where the river grass grows” (*məθkʷəy̓* being the Hunkwini name of the plant). “Musqueam” is derived from the Hunkwini name *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm*, which is itself a derivation from *məθkʷəy̓*, the Hunkwini name for river grass. River grass was his



English, 9/11pt

Douglas-firs are medium-sized to extremely large ever-green trees, 20–100 metres (70–330 feet) tall (*although only coast Douglas-firs reach heights near 100 m*) and commonly reach 2.4 m (8 ft) in diameter, although trees with diameters of almost 5 m (16 ft) exist. **The largest coast Douglas-firs regularly live over 500 years, with the oldest specimens living for over 1,300 years.** Rocky Mountain Douglas-firs, found further to the east, are less long-lived, usually not exceeding 400 years in age. There are records of former coast Douglas-firs exceeding 120 m (390 ft) in height, which if alive today would make it the tallest tree species on Earth. Particular historical specimens with heights exceeding 400 ft include the Lynn Valley Tree and the Nooksack Giant. The leaves are flat, soft, linear needles 1.5–4 centimetres ($\frac{1}{2}$ –1+ $\frac{1}{2}$ in) long, generally resembling those of the firs,

Français (French), 9/11pt

La distribution naturelle du douglas est assez vaste dans l'Ouest de l'Amérique du Nord, et se divise en deux grandes parties correspondant aux deux variétés principales. La variété menziesii s'étend sur la Côte ouest où elle est un élément majeur des forêts de conifères géants du littoral du Pacifique, depuis la Californie aux États-Unis jusqu'à la Colombie-Britannique au Canada. **La variété glauca s'étend à l'intérieur du continent et de manière plus dispersée, de l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'ouest de l'Alberta, au Canada, jusqu'au nord du Mexique, en passant à travers les États-Unis le long des montagnes Rocheuses.** Dans ces deux parties de son aire de répartition, il est présent en plaine et à basse altitude au nord et monte de plus en plus en altitude vers le sud. Il a été introduit en Europe dès 1827 par le botaniste

Italiano (Italian), 9/11pt

È un albero maestoso, tra i più alti per altezza raggiunta nel mondo (*dopo la sequoia della California*). L'altezza si aggira attorno ai 60–75 m e più mentre la larghezza anche ai 1,5–2 m di diametro. L'esemplare più alto conosciuto è stato nominato "Doerner Fir", alto 100,3 m, si trova nella zona dell'East Fork Brummit Creek nell'Oregon, il più largo invece è il "Queets Fir", con un tronco di 4,85 m di diametro, nella Queets River valley, (*Parco nazionale di Olympic*), stato di Washington. Generalmente vive 500 anni, occasionalmente può raggiungere i 1.000 anni. **La corteccia nei piccoli alberi è sottile, liscia, grigia contenente numerose bolle resinose. Negli esemplari maturi, è spessa 10–30 cm e sugherosa.** I germogli vanno dal marrone al verde oliva, diventando sempre più grigio scuro man mano che l'età aumenta. I germogli hanno una forma conica molto

Deutsch (German), 9/11pt

Die Douglasie ist ein immergrüner Baum. In Europa erreicht sie Wuchshöhen über 60, in den USA bis über 100 Meter. Wohl gesichert ist eine Höhe von über 117 Meter. Die höchste jemals gefundene Douglasie, der Nooksack Giant, soll 142 Meter hoch gewesen sein, dies wäre weit- aus höher als jeder heute noch stehende Baum (*der der- zeit höchste ist ein Küstenmammutbaum von etwa 116 Metern Höhe in Kalifornien*). **Die kräftigsten Exemplare erreichen an der Basis einen Stammdurchmesser bis über 4,5 Meter.** Die Douglasie bildet eine relativ schlanke, kegelförmige Krone. Die Douglasie wächst schnell und kann ein Höchstalter von 400 (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*) bis über 1400 (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*) Jahren erreichen. Sie hat ein herzförmiges Wurzelsystem. Die Sämlinge besitzen acht bis zehn Keimblätter (*Kotyledonen*). Die Nadeln sind

Português (Portugues), 9/11pt

Pseudotsuga menziesii é uma espécie de conífera nativa do oeste da América do Norte. **A variedade *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*, comumente conhecida como abeto-de-douglas, cresce nas regiões costeiras, do centro-oeste da Colúmbia Britânica, no Canadá, em direção ao sul até o centro da Califórnia, Estados Unidos.** Em Oregon e Washington seu alcance é contínuo desde a Cordilheira das Cascatas até a costa do Oceano Pacífico. O nome específico, *menziesii*, é uma homenagem a Archibald Menzies, médico escocês e rival do naturalista David Douglas. Menzies documentou a árvore pela primeira vez na ilha de Vancouver em 1791.

Íslenska (Icelandic), 9/11pt

Degli (*fræðiheiti: Pseudotsuga menziesii*), einnig kallað dögling sviður eða douglas-greni, er barrtré upprunið frá vesturluta Norður-Ameríku. Tréð er notað í timburiðnaði. **Það getur orðið með hærri trjám heims eða um 123 metrar að hæð.** Tvö afbrigði eru af degli: Stranddegli (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*) sem vex frá Bresku-Kólumbíu og suður að Kaliforníu. Það er önnur hæsta tegund barrtrjáa í heiminum og getur orðið yfir 100 metra. Fjalladegli (*P. menziesii* var. *glauca*) sem vex frá fjalllendi í Bresku-Kólumbíu að Mexíkó þar sem dreifing er strjál og jafnvel er það talið vera annað afbrigði. Degli hefur vaxið vel í Hallormsstaðaskógi og náð 20 metrum en það er erfitt í ræktun á Íslandi. Við Bjarmastíg 13 á Akureyri stóð degli sem var yfir 10 metra hátt. Degli vex við hærri sumarhita og lengri sumur en



Català (Catalan), 9/11pt

L'avet de Douglas o pi d'Oregon (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) és una espècie de conífera de la família Pinaceae de fullatge persistent nativa de l'oest d'Amèrica del Nord. La varietat *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*, es coneix com a avet de Douglas de la costa ja que creix en les regions costaneres des de la Colúmbia Britànica central del Canadà fins a la Califòrnia central. Els brots són marrons a verd oliva i es tornen marró gris quan envelleixen, són finament pubescents. Els borrons tenen una forma cònica estreta distintiva de 4 a 8 mm de llarg. **Les fulles estan disposades espiralment, són aciculars de 2 a,5 cm de llarg. Les pinyes madures pengen, fan de 5 a 11 cm de llarg i de 2 a 3 cm d'ample. Maduren a la tardor.** Cada pinya té de 25 a 50 pinyons, les llavors fan de 5 a 6 mm de llarg i de 3 4mm d'ample amb una ala. La producció apreciable de pinyons triga entre 20 i

Español (Spanish), 9/11pt

Esta conífera es la tercera más alta del mundo (*después de la secuoya roja y la secuoya gigante respectivamente*). Los árboles de 60 a 75 metros, con diámetros de tronco de 1,5 a 2 m son corrientes en los bosques primarios, se han documentado alturas máximas de 100-120 m y más de 4,5 a 6 m de diámetro. Puede vivir más de quinientos años y en ocasiones más de mil. La corteza de los árboles jóvenes es fina, lisa, gris y contiene numerosas ampollas de resina. **En los árboles maduros, que generalmente superan los 80 años, es muy grueso y corchoso, creciendo hasta 36 cm de espesor con fisuras verticales profundas y distintivas causadas por el crecimiento.** Las capas de corteza de color marrón más oscuro se intercalan con capas de material corchoso de color más claro. Este espesor hace que el abeto de Douglas sea quizás el árbol nativo del noroeste

Nederlands (Dutch), 9/11pt

De douglasspar (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *synoniem: Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) is een boom uit de dennenfamilie (Pinaceae). De boom komt van nature voor in het westen van Noord-Amerika. In Europa wordt de soort veel aangeplant vanwege het hout. In Amerika bereikt de boom een hoogte van 100 m (*de hoogste douglasspar is de zogenaamde 'Brummitt fir' in Oregon met een hoogte van 100,3 m*); in Europa wordt hij meer dan 50 m. Ondanks de naam 'spar' is er weinig verwantschap met de echte sparren (*Picea*). **De douglasspar is vooral aan de kegels te onderscheiden. In het laatste kwart van de 20e eeuw is de soort ingeburgerd in Nederland.** Sinds het verschijnen van de Standaardlijst van de Nederlandse flora 2003 wordt de boom als een Nederlandse soort beschouwd. Volgens het "exotenpaspoort" van het Nederlands Soortenregister heeft hij de

Svenska (Swedish), 9/11pt

Douglasgran eller douglastall (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) är en art inom släktet douglasgransläktet (*Pseudotsuga*). Arten har sin hemvist i Nordamerika och är indelad i två varieteter. *P. menziesii* var. *menziesii* återfinns främst på kontinentens västkust, från British Columbia till Kalifornien. *P. menziesii* var. *glauca* lever i bergiga områden på kontinentens inland, främst i Klippiga bergen. Arten finns införd i norra Europa, såsom Norge och Sverige, där den odlas dels som prydnadssträd och dels för virkesproduktion. Virket saluförs under bland annat handelsnamnet Oregon pine. Douglasgranen är världens näst mest högvuxna barrträd, efter redwood och kan i Nordamerika bli 100 meter hög och fem meter i diameter, men i Europa blir den oftast 20–30 meter, ibland uppemot 50 meter. Lågy, hajlékony, 2–3 cm hosszú, 2–3 mm széles, lapos, egyenes tűlevelei világoszöldek vagy szürkészöl-





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About Tiro Typeworks LTD

Tiro Typeworks was founded in 1994, by John Hudson and Ross Mills. The company has built an international reputation creating custom fonts for multilingual publishing and computing. Tiro Typework's clients include major software developers, including Adobe, Apple, and Microsoft; major commercial publishers such as the Anandabazar Patrika group; and academic organisations and scholarly publishers such as the Society for Biblical Literature, the STI Pub consortium, Brill, and Harvard University Press.

About the Designers

John Hudson designs typefaces and makes fonts. He is the co-founder of Tiro Typeworks Ltd. and has been responsible for or has collaborated on type designs for Arabic, Bengali, Cyrillic, Devanagari, Ethiopic, Greek, Gurmukhi, Hebrew, Latin, Odia, Sinhala, Telugu, Thai, and other scripts.

Paul Hanslow is a type designer, graphic designer and co-founder of the independently owned and operated Tandem Type. After completing a Masters of Type Design (MATD) from the University of Reading he joined Tiro Typeworks and collaborated on typefaces including Skeena, Huronia, Brill, Laconia Cherokee, The Tiro Indigo Project, STIX Two and Castoro.

Credits

Skeena Indigenous was designed by John Hudson and Paul Hanslow, assisted by Kaja Stojewska.

Text and word samples used in this specimen were sourced from Wikipedia.