CASylTEX: Macros for Cree/Inuktitut
Version 1.00

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This version of package CASylTEX (Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics) enables you to typeset Cree/Inuktitut text[1] in James Evans' syllabic script. It consists of the fount `casyll10` and the style sheet `casyltex.sty`.

The typesetting of Cree/Inuktitut text is done by the environment `syllab`. For short quotations (no longer than one paragraph) the macro `\sylla` is also available.

The input of CASylTEX is romanised text in lowercase (except as specified below) and with no punctuation.

	—	c, g	j, y	k	l	L	m	n	p	q	r	s	S	t	T	v
a	ᐊ	ᒐ	ᔭ	ᑲ	ᓚ	ᖤ	ᒪ	ᓇ	ᐸ	ᕐᑲ zᑲ/ᖅᑲ	ᕋ/ᖅᒐ	ᓴ	ᔕ	ᑕ	ᕦ	ᕙ
e	ᐁ	ᒉ	ᔦ	ᑫ	ᓓ	ᖤ	ᒣ	ᓀ	ᐯ	ᕐᑫ zᑫ/ᖅᑫ	ᕃ/ᖅᒉ	ᓭ	ᔐ	ᑌ	ᕠ	ᕓ
i	ᐃ	ᒋ	ᔨ	ᑭ	ᓕ	ᖠ	ᒥ	ᓂ	ᐱ	ᕐᑭ zᑭ/ᖅᑭ	ᕆ/ᖅᒋ	ᓯ	ᔑ	ᑎ	ᕢ	ᕕ
o, u	ᐅ	ᒍ	ᔪ	ᑯ	ᓗ	ᖢ	ᒧ	ᓄ	ᐳ	ᕐᑯ zᑯ/ᖅᑯ	ᕈ/ᖅᒍ	ᓱ	ᔓ	ᑐ	ᕤ	ᕗ
—	—	ᒡ ᐨ	ᔾ ᐩ	ᒃ ᐠ	ᓪ ᐪ	ᖦ	ᒻ ᒼ	ᓐ ᐣ	ᑉ ᑊ	ᕐᒃ zᐠ/ᖅᒃ ᖅᐠ	ᕐ z/ᖅ	ᔅ ᐢ	ᔥ ᐡ	ᑦ ᐟ	ᕪ	ᕝ

The input `h` generates "; `N` generates ᖕ (resp. ᐣ, see below; but there is no `Na`, so you have to write `Nga` for ᖕᒐ, etc.); and `w` generates a dot after the syllabic character if a vowel follows and ᐤ otherwise.

The letters `c` and `g`, `j` and `y`, `o` and `u` have the same effect. Inuktitut *&* (voiceless fricative *l*) and regional Cree *sh* and *th* are input as `L`, `S` and `T`, respectively. Vowel length is marked by capitalising the vowel letter or by `'` after it; `hwe'` and `hwE` both generate "ᐁ̇·.

There are two shapes available for `r`. You can choose ᕐ (the default) by `\Rone` and ᖅ by `\Rtwo`, and whichever shape is chosen, `R` generates the other one.

There are also two options for most syllable-final consonants: they either look like superscripted syllables with *a* (the default) or have independent shapes. You can indicate your preference by `\Zone` or `Ztwo`.

[1] Support for other languages will be added in later versions.