

Minotaur

Depth through restraint: the unexpected beauty of the straight line.

How does one reference Cubism in a typeface? The most obvious tack would be to disassemble each letter and render it broken and abstracted. That might produce something interesting to look at, but not something that can be used. Minotaur is more practical, but no less interesting. Initially created for a Paris art museum, Minotaur Sans and Serif is a family of straight lines inspired by the Cubist movement. Its roots are Venus, a landmark Grotesque from the era that gave rise to Cubism, and two serif models: Bruce's Scotch Roman and A.V. Hershey's series for early vector-based computing. Not only are the letters' outlines atypical, but their set number of widths – derived from historical technical limitations – play with expectations too.

Despite their seemingly primitive restraints, these fonts are legible at any size. And they have their own beauty too: Minotaur Serif, in particular, balances its harsh contours with the elegant skeleton of its early 20th-century model.

Minotaur offers a richness not found in most type; one that rewards viewers in new ways as they step closer to the canvas.

3 families
13 styles
3 weights
Roman & Italic

Minotaur Light
Minotaur Regular
Minotaur Bold

Minotaur Light Italic
Minotaur Italic
Minotaur Bold Italic

Minotaur Sans Light
Minotaur Sans Regular
Minotaur Sans Bold

Minotaur Sans Light Italic
Minotaur Sans Italic
Minotaur Sans Bold Italic

Minotaur Beef Bold

Mythography

Light

Inkanyamba

Light Italic

Reichsadler

Regular

Dexamenus

Italic

Changeling

Bold

Deiphontes

Bold Italic

Tlahuelpuchi

Light

Tsurara-onna

Light Italic

Asteropaivos

Regular

Lycanthrope

Italic

Aigikampo

Bold

Lugalbanda

Bold Italic

Minotaur Beef

Cockatrice

Bold

Minotaur Light

Carbuncle
Bar Juchne
Persisor Perso
Brownie Poseidon
Misi-kinepikw Bodach
Nanom-keea-po-da Labbu
Kabouter Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak
POLYNICES CULTURE HERO Greco-Roman Mosaics Ilus
CYLARABES PRESTER JOHN Lugabanda Geomythology
GREEK STAR MYTHS ETHAL Lycus, son of Poseidon Car
CREATION MYTH KING GOLDEMAR Greco-Roman Sculpture Laertes
MONSTERS OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY Mythography Legendary Creature
EARTH MOTHER METAMORPHOSES Greek God & Goddesses Amyntor

Minotaur Light

CROCOTTA

BUGUL NOZ

BLOODY BONES

ICHTHYOCENTAUR

HEADLESS HORSEMAN

PIM-SKWA-WAGEN-OWAD RÅ

KONOH-TENGU THREE-LEGGED BIRD

KAY KĀVUS CULTURE HERO Hippothous Geomythology

CHALCODON ALTUN BISHIK Metamorphoses Polydorus

LYCURGUS OF THRACE NÓR Last Roman Emperor Lugh

PANTHEON OF THE GODS AENEUS Kingdoms Of Myth Geomythology

MONSTERS OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY Greco-Roman Fresco Bellerophon

EARTH MOTHER METAMORPHOSES Nymphs & Daemones Nausithous

Minotaur Light

Gard Agdi
Shirouneri
Qenninkäinen
Qalupalik Habrok
National Myth Priam
Personified Spirits Lugh
Kwakwakanooksiwae Ashi-Qagari
ERYMANTHIAN BOAR Tantankororin Darecnitsi
MACHAERUS RANDIÖN Ba Jiao Gui Amphisbaena
ICHOCHADHARI DAG Androsphinx Moss People
DIWACHACHANCORÖRYN Will-ö'-The-Wisp Ippon-Datara
RÄQIDRENU SANDWÄNKER Erymanthian Boar Chibaikweda
QARAS OF DIOMEDES RUCR Soucouyant Di Sma Undar Jordi

Minotaur Light

A R R H I U U

I S H I G A Q

O U R O B O R O S

I U U A N - M O M E N

A A U Z G R A Z H O U N D

P E N A N G G A L I A N D R A Q

P U Q K W U D G I E P E N A N G G A L I A N

E R Y M A N T H I A N B O A R U a n t a n k o r o r i n D a r e c n i t s i

S U Z M P H A L I A N B I R D B a J i a o G u i A m p h i s b a e n a

I C H O N H A D H A R I D A G H e r o e s , G o d s A n d S a t y r s

D I W A T A C A N C A N K O R O R I N W i l l - O ' - T h e - W i s p I p p o n - D a t a r a

R A M I D R E N U S A N D W A N K E R E r y m a n t h i a n B o a r C h i b a i s k w e d a

W A R E S O F D I O M E D E S P U Q K S o u c o u y a n t D i S m a U n d a r J o r d i

Minotaur Light

Besides the Olympians, the Greeks worshipped various gods of the countryside, the satyr-god Pan, Nymphs (spirits of rivers), Naiads (who dwelled in springs), Dryads (who were spirits of the trees), Nereids (who inhabited the sea), river gods, Satyrs, and others.

In addition, there were the dark powers of the underworld, such as the Erinyes (or Furies), said to pursue those guilty of crimes against blood-relatives.

In between the Argo and the Trojan War, there was a generation known chiefly for its horrific crimes. This includes the doings of Atreus and Thyestes at Argos. Behind the myth of the house of Atreus (one of the two principal heroic dynasties with the house of Labdacus) lies the problem of the devolution of power and of the mode of accession to sovereignty. The twins Atreus and Thyestes with their descendants played the leading role in the tragedy of the devolution of power in Mycenae.

Minos is the Cretan word for “king”, or, by a euhemerist interpretation, the name of a particular king that was subsequently used as a title. There is a name in Minoan Linear A *mi-nu-te* that may be related to Minos. According to La Marle’s reading of Linear A, which have been heavily criticised as arbitrary we should read *mwi-nu ro-ja* (Minos the king) on a Linear A tablet. The royal title *ro-ja* is read on several documents, including on stone libation tables from the sanctuaries, where it follows the name of the main god, *Asirai* (the equivalent of Sanskrit *Asura*, and of Avestan *Ahura*). La Marle suggests that the name *mwi-nu* (Minos) is expected to mean ‘ascetic’ as Sanskrit *muni*, and fits this explanation to the legend about Minos sometimes living in caves on Crete.

Minotaur Light Italic

Nguruvilu
Bar Juchne
Cericopithicus
Dzee-dzee-bon-da
Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw
Azukibabaa Nekomusume
Kyūbi-no-kitsune Ichchhadhari Nag
KING PURU PRESTER JOHN Underworld National Myth
GENEALOGY OF RAMA ILUS Erechtheus King Goldemar
LUGALBANDA POLYPOETES King Matjaž Creation Myth
GEOMYTHOLOGY CREATION MYTH Ascanius Greco-Roman Sculpture
REDCAP KWAKWAKALANOOKSIWAE Greco-Roman Mosaics Pendragon
CULTURE HERO METAMORPHOSES Nymphs & Daemones King Arthur

Minotaur Light Italic

ASKEFRUE

BONNACON

IBONG ADARNA

SEWER ALLIGATOR

ALUX CINNAMON BIRD

ALOM-BAG-WINNO-SIS GED

GRECO-ROMAN MOSAICS ORCHAMUS

CULTURE HERO CROTOPUS Headless Horseman Kappa

NYMPHS & DAEMONES CAR Lugabanda Creation Myth

CROTOPUS EARTH MOTHER Antiphates Metamorphoses

GEOMYTHOLOGY CREATION MYTH Greek God & Goddesses Ochimus

THERIOCEPHALUS AQRABUAMELU Math fab Mathonwy Mythography

CULTURE HERO METAMORPHOSES Horned Serpent A-senee-ki-waku

Minotaur Light Italic

In Greek mythology, Minos was a king of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa. Every nine years, he made King Aegeus pick seven young boys and seven young girls to be sent to Daedalus' creation, the labyrinth, to be eaten by the Minotaur. After his death, Minos became a judge of the dead in the underworld. The Minoan civilization of Crete has been named after him by the archaeologist Arthur Evans.

The oldest of the hymns were probably written in the seventh century BC, somewhat later than Hesiod and the usually accepted date for the writing down of the Homeric epics. This still places the older Homeric Hymns among the oldest monuments of Greek literature; but although most of them were composed in the seventh and sixth centuries, a few may be Hellenistic, and the Hymn to Ares might be a late pagan work, inserted when it was observed that a hymn to Ares was lacking.

Cryptozoology is a pseudoscience involving the search for animals whose existence has not been proven. The animals cryptozoologists study are often referred to as cryptids, a term coined by John Wall in 1983. This includes looking for living examples of animals that are considered extinct, such as non-avian dinosaurs; animals whose existence lacks physical evidence but which appear in myths, legends, or are reported, such as Bigfoot and Chupacabra; and wild animals dramatically outside their normal geographic ranges, such as phantom cats (also known as Alien Big Cats). Cryptozoology is not a recognized branch of zoology or a discipline of science. It is an example of pseudoscience because it relies heavily upon anecdotal evidence, stories and alleged sightings.

Minotaur Regular

Keythong

Unhcegila

Kuda-gitsune

Mooinjer veggey

Alom-bag-winno-sis

Capetus Silvius Broteas

Erymanthian Boar Leanan sidhe

GIANTS & FANTASTIC MEN Legendary Creature Atys

BESTIARY OF CREATURES Pendragon Prester John

LUGALBANDA IDRIS GAWR Polynices Geomythology

CULTURE HERO NATIONAL MYTH Kingdoms Of Myth Deiphontes

TUGARIN ZMEYEVICH LAVELLAN Metamorphoses Creation Myth

GEOMYTHOLOGY LEODEGRANCE Cisseus Greco-Roman Mosaics

Minotaur Regular

KOFFEWALT

BLEMMYAE

AMPHISBAENA

WARAK NGENDOOG

TUGARIN ZMEYEVICH

GED HEINZELMÄNNCHEN

ANDROSPHINX ICHTHYOCENTAURS

BENNU KLABAUTERMANN Hippogriff Manananggal

GAGANA GANDABERUNDA Bar Juchne Lycanthrope

GIRTABLILU SHACHIHOKO Mygdon of Bebryces Ajax

WASSAN-MON-GANEEHLA-AK ZIZ Kingdoms Of Myth Erechtheus

ERECHTHEUS METAMORPHOSES Hitotsume-kozō Muma Pădurii

GEOMYTHOLOGY BELLEROPHON National Myth Metamorphoses

Minotaur Regular

Werewolf
Barbegazi
Water Sprite
Qeryneian Hind
Ani Nyuntikwalaski
Ethiopian Pegasus Ork
Theriocephalus Theriocephalus
TERRIBLE MONSTER Akurojin-Do-ni Gremlin
STYMPHALLIAN BIRD Gandvættir Bake-Kujira
ICHONHADHARI DAG Kyūbi-Do-Kitsune Adlet
MAGOG KALLIKANTHAROI Zashiki-Marashi Sakabashira
KURAGE-NO-HINDOCHAMA IO Duende Gichi-Anami'e-Bizhiw
HIDERIGAMI MINKA BIRD Kobalos Kobaloi Shug Monkey

Minotaur Regular

SERZAR

AD WANI

NURE-ONNA

ASHI-MAGARI

ZALLERY-BROWD

BACROO ASANBOSAO

ZACHGARASU XAOOTAOVAOH

TERRIBLE MONSTER Candileja Orang Minyak

STYMPHALLIAN BIRD Kobalos/Kobaloi Helead

ICHOENHADHARI DAG Tengu Terrible Monster

ICHNEDUON TSUCHIGUO Calydonian Boar Mormolykeia

TOIRE-NO-HANAKOSAN AD Adroanzi Balius And Xanthus

REPTILIAN HUMANOID IO Bokkenrijders Pok-Wejee-Men

Minotaur Regular

Book of Imaginary Beings was written by Jorge Luis Borges, published in 1957 under the original Spanish title *Manual de zoología fantástica*, and expanded in 1967 and 1969 to the final *El libro de los seres imaginarios*. The English edition, created in collaboration with translator Norman Thomas di Giovanni, contains descriptions of 120 mythical beasts from folklore and literature.

It continues to be read in the Homeric Greek and translated into modern languages around the world. Many scholars believe that the original poem was composed in an oral tradition by an *aoidos* (epic poet/singer), perhaps a *rhapsode* (professional performer), and was more likely intended to be heard than read. The details of the ancient oral performance, and the story's conversion to a written work inspire continual debate among scholars.

Poseidon is one of the twelve Olympian deities of the pantheon in Greek mythology. His main domain is the ocean, and he is called the "God of the Sea". Additionally, he is referred to as "Earth-Shaker" due to his role in causing earthquakes, and has been called the "tamer of horses". He is usually depicted as an older male with curly hair and beard. The name of the sea-god *Nethuns* in Etruscan was adopted in Latin for Neptune in Roman mythology; both were sea gods analogous to Poseidon. Linear B tablets show that Poseidon was venerated at Pylos and Thebes in pre-Olympian Bronze Age Greece as a chief deity, but he was integrated into the Olympian gods as the brother of Zeus and Hades.

Minotaur Italic

Tarasque
Menehune
Khalkotauroi
Kuchisake-onna
Wentshukumishiteu
Leucrota Hecatonchires
Ambrosius Aurelianus Melanthus
HESPERIDES AWA-HON-DO Maski-mon-gwe-zo-os Ba
DOPPELGÄNGER NARGUN Puckwudgie Kongamoto
DI PENATES LEPRECHAUN Wyrm Heinzelmännchen
HEINZELMÄNNCHEN NUPPEPPO Greco-Roman Sculpture Byzas
NU GUI KWAKWAKALANOOKSIWAE Psychopomp Gods & Goddesses
JÖRMUNGANDR CHRYSOMALLUS Lycus, son of Poseidon Faunus

Minotaur Italic

YILBEGÄN
NÍÐHÖGGR
FURU-UTSUBO
METEE-KOLEN-OL
MANU BELLEROPHON
MISHIBIZHIW LEOKAMPOI
ERYMANTHIAN BOAR OPHIOTAURUS
REPTILIAN HUMANOID OG Gambrinus Prester John
KURAGE-NO-HINOTAMA IO Habrok Katawa-guruma
REPTILIAN HUMANOID RÅ Lycurgus of Arcadia Car
METAMORPHOSES UNDERWORLD Erysichthon of Thessaly Byzas
MYTHOGRAPHY CREATION MYTH Aventinus of Alba Longa Maeon
PRESTER JOHN KING GOLDEMAR Pandion II Fabulous Creatures

Minotaur Italic

The events of the Trojan War are found in many works of Greek literature and depicted in numerous works of Greek art. There is no single, authoritative text which tells the entire events of the war. The most important literary sources are the two epic poems traditionally credited to Homer, the Iliad and the Odyssey, composed sometime between the 9th and 6th centuries BC.

A legendary creature is an animal described in non-historical or yet to be verified stories that sometimes involve the supernatural. Other legendary animals, such as the unicorn, were documented in accounts of natural history by various scholars of antiquity. Due to the lack of fossils of these creatures, the veracity of these historical recordings is questioned by modern zoologists. Some of these creatures can also be cryptids, although the terms are not synonymous.

Zeus is the child of Cronus and Rhea, and the youngest of his siblings. In most traditions he is married to Hera, although, at the oracle of Dodona, his consort is Dione: according to the Iliad, he is the father of Aphrodite by Dione. He is known for his erotic escapades. These resulted in many godly and heroic offspring, including Athena, Apollo and Artemis, Hermes, Persephone (by Demeter), Dionysus, Perseus, Heracles, Helen of Troy, Minos, and the Muses (by Mnemosyne); by Hera, he is usually said to have fathered Ares, Hebe and Hephaestus. As Walter Burkert points out in his book, Greek Religion, "Even the gods who are not his natural children address him as Father, and all the gods rise in his presence."

Minotaur Bold

**Askefrue
Vodyanoy
Yama-chichi
Nightmarchers
Erymanthian Boar
Pim-skwa-wagen-owad
Erichthonius of Dardania Dion
DEAD SEA APES SKRZAK Pandion I Culture Hero
BROTEAS ASTEROPAIOS Wentshukumishiteu Rå
UNDERWATER PANTHER Polydorus Altun Bishik
KWAKWAKALANOOKSIWAE ALÛ Geomythology Creation Myth
GEOMYTHOLOGY ANTIPHATES Cisseus Nymphs & Daemones
GRECO-ROMAN FRESCO HERO Chrysaor Ani Hyuntikwalaski**

Minotaur Bold

CHITAU LI

KEE-WAKW

LOUP-GAROU

CHRYSOMALLUS

YOMOTSU-SHIKOME

DRAC ZASHIKI-WARASHI

WILL-O'-THE-WISP FURU-UTSUBO

METAMORPHOSES HOEL Cylarabes Culture Hero

CISSEUS LEODEGRANCE Gods & Goddesses Hoel

OECEUS BELLEROPHON Penthilus Mythography

HIPPOTHOUS EARTH MOTHER Menestheus Metamorphoses

GREAT KING GEOMYTHOLOGY Ceryneian Hind Sakabashira

PSYCHOPOMP PRESTER JOHN Earth Mother King Goldemar

Minotaur Bold

Shiki-Ōji
Qoblynau
Skin-Walker
Qakura-Gaeshi
Ichchhadhari Dag
Qaski-Qon-Gwe-Zo-Qs
Kaukū Dvasios Iannic-Ann-Ôd
QORINDI-NO-QEASHA Kurabokko Gancanagh
LIBZHAN AEGIPANES Orang Minyak Unicorn
EZÛBI-NO-KITSUNE Revenant Slenderman
XING CIAN CECUQBANAO Iannic-Ann-Ôd Furu-Utsubo
QANTICORE FEAR GORCA Qassan-Qon-Ganeehla-Ak Al
KAMADRZHAD EACR UISGE Gichi-Anami'e-Bizhiw Cucuy

Minotaur Bold

The Iliad (sometimes referred to as the Song of Ilion or Song of Ilium) is an ancient Greek epic poem in dactylic hexameter, traditionally attributed to Homer. Set during the Trojan War, the ten-year siege of the city of Troy (Ilium) by a coalition of Greek states, it tells of the battles and events during the weeks of a quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles.

The origins to many legendary creatures can be found in writings from the Middle Ages. These descriptions emerged as ways to convey important concepts and messages through symbolism and metaphor rather than function as literal interpretations. Medieval accounts of these creatures often appear quite whimsical, but it should be understood that portraying the natural world's physical accuracy was not likely a relevant priority.

Dionysus is the god of the grape harvest, winemaking and wine, of ritual madness and religious ecstasy in Greek mythology. His name, thought to be a theonym in Linear B tablets as di-wo-nu-so (KH Gq 5 inscription), shows that he may have been worshipped as early as c. 1500-1100 BC by Mycenaean Greeks; other traces of the Dionysian-type cult have been found in ancient Minoan Crete. His origins are uncertain, and his cults took many forms; some are described by ancient sources as Thracian, others as Greek. In some cults, he arrives from the east, as an Asiatic foreigner; in others, from Ethiopia in the South.

Minotaur Bold Italic

Vârcolac
Revenant
Hippocampi
Makura-gaeshi
Morinji-no-okama
Ambrosius Aurelianus
Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak Iara
THREE-LEGGED BIRD AL Imp Heinzelmännchen
STYMPHALIAN BIRDS BA Hamadryad Barbegazi
GEOMYTHOLOGY BELUS Kun Senpoku-Kanpoku
ERECHTHEUS EARTH MOTHER Iapetus Underwater panther
PICTISH BEAST LYCANTHROPE Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak Og
PIM-SKWA-WAGEN-OWAD HAMSA Gwyllgi Toire-no-Hanakosan

Minotaur Bold Italic

ALCMENE

YILBEGÄN

SALAMANDER

KARAKONCOLOS

AMAZAKE-BABAA OG

UNDERWATER PANTHER

MUMA PÄDURII METEE-KOLEN-OL

PENANGGALAN UTUKKU *Gandaberunda Chiron*

GNOME KONOHA-TENGU *Criosphinx Catoblepas*

THREE-LEGGED BIRD IO *Kami Do-gaku-ho-wad*

SOROBANBÖZU ALLOCAMELUS *Ichthyocentaurs Hephaestus*

ZENNYO RYŪŌ THUNDERBIRD *Kesaran-pasaran Unhcegila*

PIM-SKWA-WAGEN-OWAD DEINO *Metee-kolen-ol Orang Minyak*

Minotaur Bold Italic

Minos himself is said to have died at Camicus in Sicily, whither he had gone in pursuit of Daedalus, who had given Ariadne the clue by which she guided Theseus through the labyrinth. Subsequently his remains were sent back to the Cretans, who placed them in a sarcophagus, on which was inscribed: The tomb of Minos, the son of Zeus.

Upon the death of the king, Pandion II, Aegeus and his three brothers, Pallas, Nisos, and Lykos, took control of Athens from Metion, who had seized the throne from Pandion. Aegeus' first wife was Meta, and his second wife was Chalcioppe. Still without a male heir, Aegeus asked the oracle at Delphi for advice. Her cryptic words were "Do not loosen the bulging mouth of the wineskin until you have reached the height of Athens, lest you die of grief."

While many of these creatures serve the purpose of symbolizing religious concepts, others point to social aspects of the medieval period. This is evidenced in the centaur. This led to a revolutionary way of conducting battle from horseback, and embodied the ideology behind the mythological centaur. Historian Lynn White argued that the stirrup was the most critical development in medieval Europe. White concluded, "Antiquity imagined the Centaur; the early Middle Ages made him the master of Europe." Stirrups played a crucial role in the lives of people at this time, and the centaur served as an appropriate symbol to express this importance.

**Hippogriff
Solar Deity
Palena of Maui
Ichchhadhari Nag
Balios and Xanthus Io
Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Vila
Terrible Monster Ani Hyuntikwalaski**

CORYCIAN NYMPHS YUXA heroes, gods and satyrs Io
AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Otso
YACUMAMA LEPRECHAUN Alba Silvius Creation Myth
DEATH DEITY METAMORPHOSES Mythological King Gyges Of Lydia
ISHIGAO KURAGE-NO-HINOTAMA Poltergeist Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw
UNDERWATER PANTHER HAETAE Heroes & Heroines Gods & Spirits

Minotaur Sans Light

MELUSINE

ZBURATOR

ISLAND SATYR

NIGHTMARCHERS

MARES OF DIOMEDES

KORO-POK-GURU SIRENS

PEGASUS PIM-SKWA-WAGEN-OWAD

HUMA YARA-MA-YHA-WHO Turul Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw

HUAYCHIVO NUCKELAVEE Alba Silvius Creation Myth

WEREWOLF VRYKOLAKAS Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Asag

LEODEGRANCE OLYMPIAN GODS Vilkcacis Heroes, Gods And Satyrs

KANBARI-NYŪDŌ TAUROKAMPOI Genealogy Of Rama Llyr Llediaith

KALLIKANTZAROI LEONTOPHONE Bendigeidfran Di sma undar jordi

Minotaur Sans Light

In European folklore, the unicorn is often depicted as a white horse-like or goat-like animal with a long horn and cloven hooves. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, it was commonly described as an extremely wild woodland creature, a symbol of purity and grace, which could only be captured by a virgin. In the encyclopedias its horn was said to have the power to render poisoned water potable and to heal sickness.

Amphisbaena, amphisbaina, amphisbene, amphisboena, amphisbona, amphista, amfivena, amphivena, or anphivena (the last two being feminine), a Greek word, from amphis, meaning “both ways”, and bainein, meaning “to go”, also called the Mother of Ants, is a mythological, ant-eating serpent with a head at each end. According to Greek mythology, the amphisbaena was spawned from the blood that dripped from the Gorgon Medusa’s head as Perseus flew over the Libyan Desert with it in his hand.

Cerberus in Greek and Roman mythology, is a multi-headed (usually three-headed) dog, or “hellhound” with a serpent’s tail, a mane of snakes, and a lion’s claws.[4] He guards the entrance of the underworld to prevent the dead from escaping and the living from entering. Cerberus is featured in many works of ancient Greek and Roman literature and in works of both ancient and modern art and architecture, although the depiction of Cerberus differs across various renditions. The most notable difference is the number of his heads: Most sources describe or depict three heads; others show Cerberus with two or even just one; a smaller number of sources show a variable number, sometimes as many as 50 or even 100.

Minotaur Sans Light italic

Diado Si Gui

The Cu Bird

Aspidochelone

Galtzagorriak Lynx

Morinji-no-okama Hag

Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Aloja

Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Laestrygonians

UNDERWATER PANTHER OG Lycus, son of Poseidon Hoel

ASENA GREEK MYTHOLOGY Pricolici Mares of Diomedes

DEMOPHON BELLEROPHON Erysichthon of Thessaly Nór

WASSAN-MON-GANEEHLA-AK NYX Gichi-Anami'e-Bizhiw Madremonte

LAESTRYGONIANS PENANGGALAN Terrible Monster Three-legged bird

GEOMYTHOLOGY OLYMPIAN GODS Titans & Titanesses Gyges of Lydia

Minotaur Sans Light italic

ONMORAKI

HANAU EPE

KUDA-GITSUNE

ARGUS PANOPTES

WENTSHUKUMISHITEU

ZASHIKI-WARASHI YAKSHA

MASKI-MON-GWE-ZO-OS CHROMANDI

JUJAK ICHTHYOCENTAURS *Jack-In-Irons Manananggal*

THERIOCEPHALUS SKRZAK *Giants & Fantastic Men Ajax*

GREEK STAR MYTHS IASION *Erysichthon of Thessaly Car*

WASSAN-MON-GANEEHLA-AK PAN *Kobalos/Kobaloi Libyan Aegipanes*

DO-GAKW-HO-WAD OPHIOTAURUS *Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Bestial beast*

ENCHANTED MOOR SPEARFINGER *Titans & Titanesses Palena Of Maui*

Minotaur Sans Light italic

The Chimera was, according to Greek mythology, a monstrous fire-breathing hybrid creature of Lycia in Asia Minor, composed of the parts of more than one animal. Usually depicted as a lioness with full breasts, with the head of a goat arising from her back, and a tail that might end with a snake's head, the Chimera was one of the offspring of Typhon and Echidna and a sibling of such monsters as Cerberus and the Lernaean Hydra.

European dragons are legendary creatures in folklore and mythology among the overlapping cultures of Europe. In Western folklore, dragons are usually portrayed as evil, with exceptions mainly in Welsh folklore and modern fiction. This is in contrast to Chinese dragons, which are traditionally depicted as more benevolent creatures. In the modern period, the European dragon is typically depicted as a huge, fire-breathing, scaly, horned, lizard-like creature; the creature also has leathery, bat-like wings, four legs, and a long, muscular prehensile tail.

The fox spirits encountered in tales and legends are usually females and appear as young, beautiful women. One of the most infamous fox spirits in Chinese mythology was Daji, who is portrayed in the Ming shenmo novel Fengshen Yanyi. A beautiful daughter of a general, she was married forcibly to the cruel tyrant Zhou Xin. A nine-tailed fox spirit who served Nüwa, whom Zhou Xin had offended, entered into and possessed her body, expelling the true Daji's soul. The spirit, as Daji, and her new husband schemed cruelly and invented many devices of torture, such as forcing righteous officials to hug red-hot metal pillars. Because of such cruelties, many people, including Zhou Xin's own former generals, revolted and fought against Zhou Xin's dynasty, Shang.

Minotaur Sans Regular

**Tikoloshe
Narecnitsi
Kitsune-Tsuki
Alba Silvius Ajax
Alf And Alfhild Manu
Ratatoskr Galtzagorriak
Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Sandwalker
AHKIYYINI PUCKWUDGIE Polypoetes Earth Mother
TUGARIN ZMEYEVICH AL Theoi Classical Texts Car
CHIMAERA BAR JUCHNE Heroes, Gods And Satyrs
CONTINENTS KARAKONCOLOS Will-O'-The-Wisp Gandaberunda
DI SMA UNДАР JORDI TRAUCO Headless Horseman Merpeople
KWAKWAKALANOOKSIWAE NIX Kobalos/Kobaloi Doppelgänger**

Minotaur Sans Regular

BLUECAP

CRINAEAE

HRÍMPURSAR

POLLO MALIGNO

HOTU MATU'A NISOS

WOLPERTINGER SUANGI

THERIOCEPHALUS SWAN MAIDEN

AQRABUAMELU KUMIHO Wild man Teumessian fox

PENG CALYGREYHOUND Life-Death-Rebirth Deity

KORO-POK-GURU PŪKIS Lycurgus of Nemea Asius

LAELAPS SENPOKU-KANPOKU Titans & Titanesses Polypoetes

ALOM-BAG-WINNO-SIS KEELUT Bestiary Of Creatures Amyntor

PENANGGALAN ANDROSPHINX Lycurgus of Nemea King Matjaž

Minotaur Sans Regular

The dragons have many animal-like forms such as turtles, fish, and imaginary creatures, but they are most commonly depicted as snake-like with four legs. In yin and yang terminology, a dragon is yang and complements a yin fenghuang. Chinese dragons traditionally symbolize potent and auspicious powers, particularly control over water, rainfall, hurricane, and floods.

In late poetical Greek mythology ichthyocentaurs were a pair of centaurine sea-gods with the upper body of a man, the lower front of a horse, and the tail of a fish. Also, they wore lobster-claw horns. They were half-brothers of the wise centaur Chiron and the sons of Poseidon and the sea goddess Amphitrite. These two sea-gods, though little remembered, were set in the sky as the astronomical constellation Pisces. The twin ichthyocentaurs appear together in several works of art.

A centaur or hippocentaur is a mythological creature with the head, arms, and torso of a human and the body and legs of a horse. In early Attic and Beotian vase-paintings (see below), they are depicted with the hindquarters of a horse attached to them; in later renderings centaurs are given the torso of a human joined at the waist to the horse's withers, where the horse's neck would be. This half-human and half-horse composition has led many writers to treat them as liminal beings, caught between the two natures, embodied in contrasted myths, both as the embodiment of untamed nature, as in their battle with the Lapiths (their kin), or conversely as teachers, like Chiron.

Kay Kāvus

King Minos

Creation Myth

Earth Mother Nór

Plant & Flower Myths

Bokkenrijders Telekhines

Fabulous Creatures Gyges Of Lydia

PALENA OF MAUI AENEUS Solar Deity Creation Myth

LATINUS SILVIUS DRYOPS Plant & Flower Myths Dion

HEIKEGANI URMAHLULLU List of kings of Athens Car

CRINAEAE SENPOKU-KANPOKU Kingdoms Of Myth Llyr Llediaith

ORIGIN-OF-DEATH MYTH MAEON Dragon Turtle Three-Legged Bird

PRESTER JOHN CREATION MYTH Jack-In-Irons Ethiopian Pegasus

Minotaur Sans Italic

ALICANTO

KUSHTAKA

SEA MONSTER

WANA-GAMES-AK

THREE-LEGGED BIRD

ARIKURA-NO-BABA SHEN

ZUNBERA-BŌ ETHIOPIAN PEGASUS

KAY KĀVUS ALBA SILVIUS *Lunar Deity National Myth*

WENTSHUKUMISHITEU AL *Will-O'-The-Wisp Harmonia*

ELDJÖTNAR HESPERIDES *Toire-No-Hanakosan Toyol*

ETHIOPIAN PEGASUS AGLOOLIK *Reptilian Humanoid Raven Spirit*

MASKI-MON-GWE-ZO-OS LO-LOL *Hesperides Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw*

MULDJEWANGK KUARAHY JÁRA *Kingdoms Of Myth Gods & Spirits*

Minotaur Sans Italic

Kraken is a legendary sea monster of giant proportions that is said to dwell off the coasts of Norway and Greenland. The legend may have originated from sightings of giant squid that are estimated to grow to 13–15 m (40–50 ft) in length, including the tentacles. The sheer size and fearsome appearance attributed to the kraken have made it a common ocean-dwelling monster in various fictional works.

Greek mythology is explicitly embodied in a large collection of narratives, and implicitly in Greek representational arts, such as vase-paintings and votive gifts. Greek myth attempts to explain the origins of the world, and details the lives and adventures of a wide variety of gods, goddesses, heroes, heroines and mythological creatures. These accounts initially were disseminated in an oral-poetic tradition; today the Greek myths are known primarily from Greek literature.

The Ouroboros or Uroboros is an ancient symbol depicting a serpent or dragon eating its own tail. The Ouroboros often symbolizes self-reflexivity or cyclicity, especially in the sense of something constantly re-creating itself, the eternal return, and other things such as the phoenix which operate in cycles that begin anew as soon as they end. It can also represent the idea of primordial unity related to something existing in or persisting from the beginning with such force or qualities it cannot be extinguished. While first emerging in Ancient Egypt, the Ouroboros has been important in religious and mythological symbolism, but has also been frequently used in alchemical illustrations, where it symbolizes the circular nature of the alchemist's opus.

Minotaur Sans Bold

**Syrbotae
Cluricaun
Wolpertinger
Theriocephalus
Tugarin Zmeyevich
Wondjina Muldjewangk
Arion Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak**

HEADLESS HORSEMAN Revenant Betobeto-san
OOZLUM BIRD ASTERIA Morgens Golden Fleece
KESARAN-PASARAN AL Pardalokampoi Agloolik
QUESTING BEAST BAKENEKO Monsters Of Greek Mythology
CALYDONIAN BOAR HAUGBUI Misi-Kinepikw Kanbari-Nyūdō
ENKŌ TOIRE-NO-HANAKOSAN Ani Hyuntikwalaski La Mojana

Minotaur Sans Bold

PHOENIX

ASBOLUS

KUMAKATOK

BESTIAL BEAST

ARIKURA-NO-BABA

NIMERIGAR NUKEKUBI

BACKOO REPTILIAN HUMANOID

HEADLESS HORSEMAN Ichthyocentaurs Amala

VANARA VRYKOLAKAS Ljósálfar Sceadugenga

CRETAN BULL SQUONK Thunderbird Carbuncle

QUETZALCOATL EACH UISGE Jiaolong Toire-no-Hanakosan

YALE TOIRE-NO-HANAKOSAN Cericopithicus Orang Bunian

HEROES, GODS AND SATYRS Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak Nix

Minotaur Sans Bold

The griffin was thus made an emblem of the Church's opposition to remarriage. A Hippogriff is a legendary creature, supposedly the offspring of a griffin and a mare. Being a union of a terrestrial beast and an aerial bird, it was seen in Christendom to be a symbol of Jesus, who was both human and divine. As such it can be found sculpted on some churches.

Fairies resemble various beings of other mythologies, though even folklore that uses the term fairy offers many definitions. Sometimes the term describes any magical creature, including goblins or gnomes: at other times, the term only describes a specific type of more ethereal creature or sprite. Various folkloristic traditions refer to them euphemistically, by names such as wee folk, good folk, people of peace, fair folk (Welsh tylwyth teg), etc.

Since the late 18th century, kraken have been depicted in a number of ways, primarily as large octopus-like creatures, and it has often been alleged that Pontoppidan's kraken might have been based on sailors' observations of the giant squid. The Kraken is also depicted to have spikes on its suckers. In the earliest descriptions, however, the creatures were more crab-like than octopus-like, and generally possessed traits that are associated with large whales rather than with giant squid. Some traits of kraken resemble undersea volcanic activity occurring in the Iceland region, including bubbles of water; sudden, dangerous currents; and appearance of new islets.

Minotaur Sans Bold Italic

Caladrius

Tiddy Mun

Bloody Bones

Calydonian Boar

Hecatonchires Druk

Svartálfar Mono Grande

Mares of Diomedes Sōtangitsune

MACHLYES KUMAKATOK Rainbow Serpent Calingi

UNDERWATER PANTHER Three-Legged Bird Aleya

OPHIOTAURUS AKATEKO Black Annis Sea Monster

ARKAN SONNEY LADY MIDDAY Gichi-anami'e-bizhiw Kiyohime

MASKI-MON-GWE-ZO-OS BAKU Metamorphoses Alf and Alfild

GOLEM BALIUS AND XANTHUS Rainbow Serpent Ippon-datara

Minotaur Sans Bold Italic

TACHASH

JIAOLONG

NOPPERA-BŌ

LAUKŪ DVASIOS

CANOTILA LAELAPS

CALYDONIAN BOAR PAN

PIM-SKWA-WAGEN-OWAD WRAITH

AMABURAKOSAGI JAUD Ares Tugarin Zmeyevich

SHENLONG FENGHUANG Loup-garou Ashi-magari

NANOM-KEEA-PO-DA AL Svartálfar Myrmecoleon

KUARAHY JÁRA PATUPAIREHE Warak ngendog Soraki-gaeshi

NOBUSUMA NIGHTMARCHERS Heinzelmännchen Jasy Jaterei

KWAKWAKALANOOKSIWAE OG Wassan-mon-ganeehla-ak Lilin

Minotaur Sans Bold Italic

The English word elf is from the Old English word most often attested as ælf. Although this word took a variety of forms in different Old English dialects, these converged on the form elf during the Middle English period. During the Old English period, separate forms were used for female elves, but during the Middle English period the word elf came routinely to include female beings.

The manticore is a Persian legendary creature similar to the Egyptian sphinx. It has the body of a red lion, a human head with three rows of sharp teeth, sometimes bat wings, and a trumpet-like voice. Other aspects of the creature vary from story to story. The tail is that of either a dragon or a scorpion, and it may shoot poisonous spines to either paralyze or kill its victims. It devours its prey whole and leaves no clothes, bones, or possessions of the prey behind.

In Greek mythology, Talos or Talon was a giant man of bronze who protected Europa in Crete from pirates and invaders. He circled the island's shores three times daily. Alternatively Talos could be figured as a sacred bull. His bronze nature suggested to the author of Bibliothēkē that he may have been a survivor from the Age of Bronze, a descendant of the brazen race that sprang from meliae "ash-tree nymphs" according to Argonautica 4. The conception that Hesiod's men of the Age of Bronze were actually made of bronze is extended to men of the age of gold by Lucian for humorous effect. The pseudo-Platonic dialogue Minos rationalized the myth, thrice yearly showing at each village in turn the laws of Minos inscribed on brass tablets.

Minotaur Beef Bold

**Karkinos
Candileja
Wati-Kutjara
Asbolus Ko-Gok
Three-Legged Bird
Onocentaur Svaðilfari
Gichi-Anami'e-Bizhiw Cambion**

MARES OF DIOMEDES Reptilian Humanoid Rã
BALIUS AND XANTHUS Sandwalker Kyourinrin
TUGARIN ZMEYEVICH Toire-No-Hanakosan Io
HEADLESSHORSEMANDOLA Heroes, Gods And Satyrs Ker
ANI HYUNTIKWALASKI DIP Maro Deivés Moonjer Veggey
HOMBRE CAIMAN CAMBION Heroes, Gods And Satyrs Hag

Minotaur Beef Bold

TARTALO

KINNARA

GANDHARVA

SOROBANBŌZU

SHUNKA WARAKIN

DUWENDE LINDWORM

GICHI-ANAMI'E-BIZHIW ALUX

STYMPHALIAN BIRDS Cerberus Yato-No-Kami

MARES OF DIOMEDES Toire-No-Hanakosan Io

BALIUS AND XANTHUS Shellycoat Sunekosuri

BLACK SHUCK ATO-OI-KOZŌ Karura Gichi-Anami'e-Bizhiw

GICHI-ANAMI'E-BIZHIW RĀ Toire-No-Hanakosan Cipactli

BAHAMUT KANBARI-NYŪDŌ Quetzalcoatl Argus Panoptes

Minotaur Beef Bold

The dragons have many animal-like forms such as turtles, fish, and imaginary creatures, but they are most commonly depicted as snake-like with four legs. In yin and yang terminology, a dragon is yang and complements a yin fenghuang. Chinese dragons traditionally symbolize potent and auspicious powers, particularly control over water, hurricane, and floods.

Poseidon is one of the twelve Olympian deities of the pantheon in Greek mythology. Additionally, he is referred to as “Earth-Shaker” due to his role in causing earthquakes, and has been called the “tamer of horses”. He is usually depicted as an older male with curly hair and beard. The name of the sea-god Nethuns in Etruscan was adopted in Latin for Neptune in Roman mythology; both were sea gods analogous to Poseidon.

While many of these creatures serve the purpose of symbolizing religious concepts, others point to social aspects of the medieval period. This is evidenced in the centaur. This led to a revolutionary way of conducting battle from horseback, and embodied the ideology behind the mythological centaur. Historian Lynn White argued that the stirrup was the most critical development in medieval Europe. White concluded, “Antiquity imagined the Centaur; the early Middle Ages made him the master of Europe.” Stirrups played a crucial role in the lives of people at this time, and the centaur served as an appropriate symbol to express this importance.

Minotaur

OpenType features

OFF

ON

All caps
[CPSP]

Lowercase

UPPERCASE

Case-sensitive forms
[CASE]

[Case-sensitive]
!;?¿----()[]{}<>«»•@

[CASE-SENSITIVE]
!;?¿----()[]{}<>«»•@

Standard ligatures
[LIGA]

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft

Discretionary
ligatures [DLIG]

Th ct st sp

Th ct st sp

Historical ligatures
[HIST]

Historical

Hiftorical

Slashed zero
[ZERO]

0123456789

Ø123456789

Tabular
lining figures
[TNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Tabular
oldstyle figures
[TNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H◌123456789

Proportional
lining figures
[PNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
oldstyle figures
[PNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H◌123456789

Superscript/Superior
[SUPS]

Hsuperscript
H0123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

Hsuperscript
H⁰123456789
H⁰+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

Subscript/Inferior
[SINF]

H0123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

H₀123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

Numerator
[NUMR]

H0123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

H⁰123456789
H⁰123456789
H⁰+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

Denominator
[DNOM]

H0123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

H₀123456789
H₀123456789
H₀+ - × ÷ = € \$ ¢

Minotaur

OpenType features

OFF

ON

Fractions
[FRAC]

1/4 1/2 3/4 0/0 0/00

¼ ½ ¾ ‰ ‰‰

Ordinals
[ORDN]

2^a 2^o N^o N[°] n^o n[°]

2^a 2^o N^o N[°] N^o N[°]

Stylistic set 1
Arrows [SS01]

<> + - × ÷ = ±

← → ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

Stylistic set 2
Ornaments [SS02]

rstuvw

■ ◆ ● ► ♥ ♡

Stylistic set 3 & 4:
Circled numbers
[SS03 & SS04]

012345678910
012345678910

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Swashes /
Stylistic set 5:
Lombardic capitals
[SWSH] / [SS05]

BIG Minotaur

BIG Minotaur

Minotaur Sans

OpenType features

OFF

ON

All caps
[CPSP]

Lowercase

UPPERCASE

Case-sensitive forms
[CASE]

[Case-sensitive]
!i?¿----()[]{}<>«»•@

[CASE-SENSITIVE]
!i?¿----()[]{}<>«»•@

Standard ligatures
[LIGA]

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk
ffl fft

fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk
ffl fft

Discretionary
ligatures [DLIG]

Th ct st sp

Th ct st sp

Historical ligatures
[HIST]

Historical

Hifistorical

Slashed zero
[ZERO]

0123456789

Ø123456789

Tabular
lining figures
[TNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Tabular
oldstyle figures
[TNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
lining figures
[PNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
oldstyle figures
[PNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Superscript/Superior
[SUPS]

Hsuperscript
H0123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Hsuperscript
H₀123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Subscript/Inferior
[SINF]

H0123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Numerator
[NUMR]

H0123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Denominator
[DNOM]

H0123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀123456789
H₁.,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Minotaur Sans

OpenType features

OFF

ON

Fractions
[FRAC]

1/4 1/2 3/4 0/0 0/00

¼ ½ ¾ ‰ ‰

Ordinals
[ORDN]

2^a 2^o N^o N^o n^o n^o

2^a 2^o N^o N^o N^o N^o

Stylistic set 1
Arrows [SS01]

<> + - × ÷ = ±

↔ ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

Stylistic set 2
Ornaments [SS02]

rstuvw

■ ◆ ● ► ♥ ♥

Stylistic set 3 & 4:
Circled numbers
[SS03 & SS04]

012345678910
012345678910

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩
⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

Swashes /
Stylistic set 5:
Lombardic capitals
[SWSH] / [SS05]

BIG Minotaur

BIG Minotaur

Minotaur Beef

OpenType features

OFF

ON

All caps
[CPSP]

Lowercase

UPPERCASE

Case-sensitive forms
[CASE]

[Case-sensitive]
!i?¿---()[]{}<>«»•@

[CASE-SENSITIVE]
!i?¿---()[]{}<>«»•@

Standard ligatures
[LIGA]

fi fl fb fffh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk
ffl ftt

fi fl fb fffh fj fk ft
ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk
ffl ftt

Discretionary
ligatures [DLIG]

Th ct st sp

Th ct st sp

Historical ligatures
[HIST]

Historical

Historical

Slashed zero
[ZERO]

0123456789

Ø123456789

Tabular
lining figures
[TNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Tabular
oldstyle figures
[TNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

Ho123456789

Proportional
lining figures
[PNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
oldstyle figures
[PNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

Ho123456789

Superscript/Superior
[SUPS]

Hsuperscript
H0123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Hsuperscript
H⁰123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Subscript/Inferior
[SINF]

H0123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Numerator
[NUMR]

H0123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H⁰123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Denominator
[DNOM]

H0123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀123456789
H,().+-x÷=€\$¢

Minotaur Beef

OpenType features

OFF

ON

Fractions
[FRAC]

**1/4 1/2 3/4 0/0
0/00**

¼ ½ ¾ % ‰

Ordinals
[ORDN]

2^a 2^o N^o N^º n^o n^º

2^a 2^o N^o N^º N^o N^º

Stylistic set 1
Arrows [SS01]

<> + - × ÷ = ±

↔ ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

Stylistic set 2
Ornaments [SS02]

rstUVW

■◆●▶♥♡

Stylistic set 3 & 4:
Circled numbers
[SS03 & SS04]

**012345678910
012345678910**

**①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩**

Stylistic set 5:
Alternate A [SS05]

MINOTAUR

MINOTAUR

Stylistic set 6:
Alternate A [SS06]

ARCHETYPAL

ARCHETYPAL

Stylistic set 7:
Alternate A [SS07]

LABYRINTH

LABYRINTH

Stylistic set 8:
Alternate A [SS08]

GIGANTIC

GIGANTIC

Stylistic set 9:
Alternate A [SS09]

TROJAN

TROJAN

Stylistic set 10:
Alternate A [SS10]

MINOS

MINOS

Stylistic set 11:
Alternate A [SS11]

KNOSSOS

KNOSSOS

Stylistic set 12:
Alternate A [SS12]

APHRODITE

APHRODITE

Stylistic set 13:
Alternate A [SS13]

QUEEN

QUEEN

Stylistic set 14:
Alternate A [SS14]

SATYRS

SATYRS

Stylistic set 15:
Alternate A [SS15]

GREEK

GREEK

Stylistic set 16:
Alternate A [SS16]

CREATURES

CREATURES

Stylistic set 17:
Alternate A [SS17]

ODYSSEUS

ODYSSEUS

Stylistic set 18:
Alternate A [SS18]

MYTHOLOGY

MY+HOLOGY

Stylistic set 19:
Alternate A [SS19]

ETRUSCANS

ETRUSCANS

Minotaur

Information

Supported languages	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Congo Swahili, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Vunjo, Welsh, Zulu.
Designer	Jean-Baptiste Levée
Contact	Production Type 182, rue de Charenton 75012 Paris, France +33 (0)1 77 32 63 07 www.productiontype.com
Copyright	© 2014 Production Type, all rights reserved. Production Type is a registered trademark of Production Systems SAS. Minotaur is a registered trademark of Production Systems SAS.