

# Euchre

Introducing Euchre, a sans designed with text in mind. It's a joy to read, with comfortable proportions and a dependable open structure. But Euchre's real charm comes from its perfect balance of contrast, just enough to make words sparkle but not dazzle. Euchre isn't quite a jack-of-all-trades—but when it comes to making text shine, it's the real deal.

A solid text face needs some serious typographic muscle, and Euchre is stacked. You've got seven weights to play with, from a super-svelte Thin to a bold-as-brass Black. Need to cram in a few extra characters per em? There is a Condensed version that's only about 85% of the normal width. And those italics? They're sleek and sophisticated, not overly fancy but definitely not mechanical. Numbers? Euchre's got 'em in all shapes and sizes. Plus, it's got all the fancy OpenType features you could ask for—Small Caps, ligatures, Stylistic Sets, you name it.

For cutting-edge designers, there's even a Variable Font with a nifty Grade axis for tweaking text density without messing with width. And hey, it even looks pretty sharp when you bump up the size and tighten the spacing. Yea, Euchre is loaded with all the tricks and tools a keen typographer could want.



ExThin AIRWORTHY OPERATIVE

Thin BLUEPRINTS PRESIDIUM

Light CHARACTER QUICKLIME

Regular DIVERSIFIED REUNITING

Medium EVERGLADE SPRINKLES

Bold FIELDWORK TELEVISED

Black GREATNESS UPLIFTING

ExThin Italic *HANDIWORK VERMILION*

Thin Italic *INSTRUCTOR WHISTLING*

Light Italic *JUXTAPOSES XEROMATA*

Regular Italic *KINETICALLY YARDSTICK*

Medium Italic *LIKEMINDED ZESTFULLY*

Bold Italic *MAGNITUDE AESTHETIC*

Black Italic *NUTRIMENT BELIEVERS*

ExThin	Camouflaged	Quantifying
Thin	Demystifying	Rationalists
Light	Extragalactic	Stakeholder
Regular	Fluorescence	Topography
Medium	<b>Geophysicist</b>	<b>Upstanding</b>
Bold	<b>Hamburgers</b>	<b>Voluptuous</b>
Black	<b>Intoxicating</b>	<b>Xylophonic</b>
ExThin Italic	<i>Jurisprudence</i>	<i>Yammerings</i>
Thin Italic	<i>Kleptomaniac</i>	<i>Zooplankton</i>
Light Italic	<i>Loudspeakers</i>	<i>Allegorically</i>
Regular Italic	<i>Magnificence</i>	<i>Background</i>
Medium Italic	<b><i>Numberplate</i></b>	<b><i>Cranberries</i></b>
Bold Italic	<b><i>Orchestrator</i></b>	<b><i>Dreamtime</i></b>
Black Italic	<b><i>Perspectives</i></b>	<b><i>Expediency</i></b>

Euchre  
ExThin  
42/44 pt

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG  
Accentuate the Positive  
NORTHWESTERN REVIEW

Euchre  
ExThin Italic  
42/44 pt

*EAST WARREN AVENUE*  
*Flight of the Snow Goose*  
MOONLIGHT EQUILIBRIUM

Euchre  
Thin  
42/44 pt

COMMERCIAL LETTER  
Wrightwood Neighbors  
DETROIT ATHLETIC CLUB

Euchre  
Thin Italic  
42/44 pt

*TELECOMMUNICATION*  
*Magnetohydrodynamics*  
*TRI STAR WHEEL GROOVE*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
Professionals in Cancun  
KATHARINE McCORMICK

Euchre  
Light  
42/44 pt

*EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY*  
*Garfield Park Fieldhouse*  
*IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBILITIES*

Euchre  
Light Italic  
42/44 pt

WARMHEARTEDNESS  
Eastern Standard Time  
CARL SANDBURG HOUSE

Euchre  
Regular  
42/44 pt

*POPULAR ELECTRICITY*  
*Wholesale Meats & Fish*  
*McGRAW-HILL BUILDING*

Euchre  
Regular Italic  
42/44 pt

Euchre  
Medium  
42/44 pt

**TRANSCONTINENTAL**  
**West Grand Boulevard**  
**INDEPENDENCE PARADE**

Euchre  
Medium Italic  
42/44 pt

***COMPREHENSIVENESS***  
***South East Ravenswood***  
***LONG DISTANCE CALLING***

Euchre  
Bold  
42/44 pt

**MUSKEGON HEIGHTS**  
**Deoxyribonucleic Acid**  
**THE SIXTH GREAT LAKE**

Euchre  
Bold Italic  
42/44 pt

***FROZEN MARGARITAS***  
***Chicago Mining Review***  
***SPHERICAL PERSPECTIVE***

**RIVERS OF BABYLON**  
**Supermarket Fantasy**  
**MAXIMUM OVERDRIVE**

Euchre  
**Black**  
 42/44 pt

***ATOM & HIS PACKAGE***  
***Commercial Enterprise***  
***FULLERTON STATE BANK***

Euchre  
**Black Italic**  
 42/44 pt

WESTERN UNDERWRITER  
 Chicago Harbor Lighthouse  
 LUDWIG MIES VAN DER ROHE

Euchre Condensed  
**ExThin**  
 42/44 pt

*WHITE LIMESTONE BLUES*  
*Museum and Hotel Register*  
*A CAT MAY LOOK AT A QUEEN*

Euchre Condensed  
**ExThin Italic**  
 42/44 pt

Euchre Condensed  
**Thin**  
42/44 pt

ANTHROPOMORPHISING  
National Printer Journalist  
SATURDAY EVENING HERALD

Euchre Condensed  
**Thin Italic**  
42/44 pt

*AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN*  
*You're Feeling So Attractive*  
*BACK TO THE MOTOR LEAGUE*

Euchre Condensed  
**Light**  
42/44 pt

INTERDENOMINATIONAL  
Interstate 94 Service Road  
STANDARDS AND PRACTICES

Euchre Condensed  
**Light Italic**  
42/44 pt

*CHLOROFLUOROCARBON*  
*Sweetness and Tenderness*  
*CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING*



MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER  
Community Support Group  
HYPERCAFFIUM SPAZZINATE

Euchre Condensed  
Regular  
42/44 pt

*53 MILES WEST OF VENUS*  
*Double Nickles on the Dime*  
*300 WEST ADAMS BUILDING*

Euchre Condensed  
Regular Italic  
42/44 pt

SMOKIN' BANANA PEELS  
Daily Commercial Bulletin  
PULASKI PARK FIELDHOUSE

Euchre Condensed  
Medium  
42/44 pt

*MICROHYDRODYNAMICS*  
*Boogadaboogadaboogada*  
*INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION*

Euchre Condensed  
Medium Italic  
42/44 pt

**NATIONAL CAR BUILDER**  
**Gwendolyn Brooks House**  
**OVERACTIVE IMAGINATION**

Euchre Condensed  
**Bold**  
42/44 pt

***BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP***  
***National Laundry Journal***  
**ARCHITECT: LOUIS KAMPER**

Euchre Condensed  
**Bold Italic**  
42/44 pt

**ARE YOU EXPERIENCED?**  
**Questions for the Angels**  
**DAVID BRODERICK TOWER**

Euchre Condensed  
**Black**  
42/44 pt

***LOGAN SQUARE HERALD***  
***Three Star Compartment***  
**DAVID WHITNEY BUILDING**

Euchre Condensed  
**Black Italic**  
42/44 pt

Medium

the most-requested song on the station. He sold cassettes of the songs for four dollars and donated proceeds from the single to an animal shelter. In January 2017, the creature was featured in the season two episode “*Great Lakes: Wolfman, Dogman, Wendigo*” of *Monsters and Mysteries in America*.

Medium Italic

Black +20

## **MINHOCÃO**

Medium Italic

### *Brazil, South America*

Medium Italic

The Minhocão is a creature from Brazilian folklore claimed to be a large fish or a giant earthworm measuring 65 to 165 feet, even up to 260 feet in length. The Minhocão was described to European explorers and naturalists in the 19th century by locals in Brazil. French naturalist Augustin Saint-Hilaire described in December 1846 accounts of the Minhocão in the Padre Aranda and Feia lakes, with claims that they lived in the lakes and had “often drag horses and horned cattle under the water”. He determined *Minhocão* to be an augmentative of *minhoca*, Portuguese for earthworm. Descriptions claimed the creature to have a visible mouth and that it “does not rise to the surface of the water, but that it causes animals to disappear by seizing them by the belly”. Saint-Hilaire speculated that the Minhocão described to him may be a large species of South American lungfish.

Black Italic

A detailed account of the Minhocão was reported in the article “***A New Underground Monster***” by German naturalist Dr. Fritz Müller published in the international scientific journal **Nature** on February 21, 1878, largely based on accounts by Curitiba resident Senhor Lebino. It was speculated that it may be “a relic of the race of giant armadillos which in past geological epochs were so abundant in Southern Brazil”.

Black

The Minhocão has been blamed, without sightings, for damage to local roads and the appearance of deep trenches that appear after long spells of rainy weather. Claims of a rumbling sound like thunder accompanying its movement led to suggestions that the Minhocão was simply being used as an explana-

Regular

as a “synonym for impostor, pretender, humbug and the like”, although this use of the word is now obsolete in Australian English. The term bunyip aristocracy was first coined in 1853 to describe Australians aspiring to be aristocrats. In the early 1990s, Prime Minister Paul Keating used this term to describe members of the conservative Liberal Party of Australia opposition.

Bold

## **Champ**

Regular Italic

*Lake Champlain—Vermont, New York, USA / Quebec, Canada*

A reptilian creature with slimy gray skin, 6 to 12 meters in length, with a long neck, a horselike head, and four flippers. In American folklore, Champy is the name of a lake monster said to live in Lake Champlain, a 201 km-long body of fresh water shared by New York and Vermont, with a portion extending into Quebec, Canada. The legend of the monster is considered a draw for tourism in the Burlington, Vermont and Plattsburgh, New York areas.

Medium +25 SMCP

### **HISTORY OF THE LEGEND**

Over the years, there have been over 300 reported sightings of Champ. The original story is related to Iroquois legends of giant snakes, which the Mohawk named Onyare’kowa.

French cartographer Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Québec and the lake’s namesake, is often claimed to be the first European to have sighted Champ, in 1609. The earliest source for this claim is the summer 1970 issue of the magazine Vermont Life. The magazine quoted Champlain as having documented a “20 foot serpent thick as a barrel with a head like a horse.” There is no evidence that Champlain ever said this, although he did document large fish:

Regular Italic

*✎ There is also a great abundance of fish, of many varieties: among others, one called by the savages of the country Chaoufarou, “which varies in length, the largest being, as the people told me, 8 or 10 feet long. I saw some five feet long, which were as large as my thigh; the head being as big as my two fists, with a snout two and a half feet long, and*

Light

pendants” suggested that humans lived in the Americas contemporaneous with the giant sloth, specifically that “it may have served as inspiration for the Mapinguari, a mythical beast that, in Amazonian legend, had the nasty habit of twisting off the heads of humans and devouring them.”<sup>3</sup>

- 1 Oren, David C. “Does the Endangered Xenarthran Fauna of Amazonia Include Remnant Ground Sloths?”, *Edentata* (June 2001) p. 2–5
- 2 Martin, Paul S. (2005). *Twilight of the mammoths : ice age extinctions and the rewilding of America*. Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-94110-6. OCLC 62860983.
- 3 Lidz, Franz (July 18, 2023). “When Were We Here? Ask the Sloth Bones.: A discovery revives debate about arrival of the earliest Americans”. *The New York Times*. p. D3.

Medium

## The Michigan Dogman

Light +10 SMCP

WEXFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN—In folklore, the Michigan Dogman was a creature allegedly witnessed in 1887 in Wexford County, Michigan, United States. It was described as a seven-foot tall, blue-eyed, or amber-eyed bipedal canine-like animal with the torso of a man and a fearsome howl that sounds like a human scream. According to legends, **the Michigan Dogman appears in a ten-year cycle that falls on years ending in seven.**<sup>4</sup> Sightings have been reported in several locations throughout Michigan, primarily in the northwestern quadrant of the Lower Peninsula.

Medium

This creature was unknown to most of the modern world, until very late in the 20th century. It is said to have been stalking the area around the Manistee River since the days when the Odawa tribes lived there.<sup>5</sup> Original sources for alleged sightings made prior to 1987, however, have not been documented beyond Steve Cook’s song, discussed below.

Light Italic CASE

Light Italic

In 1987, disc jockey Steve Cook at *WTCM-FM* in Traverse City, Michigan recorded a song titled “*The Legend*”, which he played as an April Fool’s Day joke. He based the song on myths and legends from around North America, and had never heard of an actual Michigan “dogman” at the time of the recording.<sup>6</sup> Cook maintains his skepticism about the possibility of a real dogman:

Light Italic

*I’m tremendously skeptical, because I’ve sort of seen the way folklore becomes built from the creation of this song to what it’s turned into ... but I do believe people who think they saw some-*

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the most-requested song on the station. He sold cassettes of the songs for four dollars and donated proceeds from the single to an animal shelter. In January 2017, the creature was fea-

Medium Italic

ured in the season two episode “*Great Lakes: Wolfman, Dogman, Wendigo*” of *Monsters and Mysteries in America*.

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Light

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**Text**  
8/12 pt

**Footnotes**  
6/8 pt +5

disputed or unsubstantiated by science. Cryptozoology is a pseudoscience, which primarily looks at anecdotal stories, and other claims rejected by the scientific community. While biologists regularly identify new species following established scientific methodology, cryptozoologists focus on entities mentioned in the folklore record and rumor. Entities that may be considered cryptids by cryptozoologists include Bigfoot, Yeti, the chupacabra, the Jersey Devil, the Loch Ness Monster, and the Mokele-mbembe.

### Cadborosaurus<sup>a</sup>

PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA — *Cadborosaurus Willsi* is said to resemble a serpent with vertical coils or humps in tandem behind the horse-like head and long neck, with a pair of small elevating front flippers, and either a pair of hind flippers, or a pair of large webbed hind flippers fused to form a large fan-like tail region that provides forward propulsion.<sup>b</sup>

Dr. Paul LeBlond, director of Earth and Ocean Sciences at UBC, and Dr. Edward Blousfield, retired chief zoologist of the Canadian Museum of Nature, state every elongated animal has been put forward as an explanation for Caddy.<sup>b</sup> These animals include Conger eels, humpback whales, elephant seals, ribbon or oarfish, basking sharks, and sea lions. LeBlond and Blousfield state no known creature matches the characteristics found in over 200 sightings collected over a century, noting that Caddy is described as having flippers both anteriorly and posteriorly.<sup>b</sup> Darren Naish contends that LeBlond and Blousfield are engaging in “bad science” and have incorrectly assumed that different, conflicting eyewitness reports are all descriptions of one species when various accounts “are most parsimoniously interpreted as descriptions of many things.”<sup>a</sup>

There have been more than 300 claimed sightings during the past 200 years, including Deep Cove in Saanich Inlet, and Island View Beach, both of which are also on the Saanich Peninsula, and at San Francisco Bay, California.<sup>b</sup>

- a Naish, Darren (16 April 2012). “The Cadborosaurus Wars”. *Scientific American*.
- b Bousfield, Edward L. & Leblond Paul H. (2000). *Cadborosaurus: Survivor from the Deep*. Heritage House Publishing.

### Chessie<sup>c</sup>

CHESAPEAKE BAY, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, DELAWARE, USA — In American folklore, Chessie is a sea monster said to live in the midst of the Chesapeake Bay. Claims of sightings appear in local media and regionally-themed books from 1936 onward. Over time, the figure developed into an environmental icon associated with the ecological health of the Chesapeake Bay, and continues to play a role in modern popular culture.

The earliest purported sighting of a Chessie-like creature may have been from a military helicopter flying over Bush River in 1936. “Something reptilian and unknown in the water” was observed by the helicopter’s crew. However, a Chessie sighting from a helicopter in 1936 seems unlikely as the earliest Sikorsky helicopter flight was near Stratford, Connecticut in 1939.

Issie is a Japanese lake monster said to lurk in Lake Ikeda.<sup>a</sup> It is described as being saurian in appearance. The naming convention is analogous to “Nessie” (the Loch Ness Monster).

According to mythology, Issie was a white mare who lived together with her foal on the shore of Lake Ikeda. However, when the foal was kidnapped by a samurai and Issie was unable to find it, she jumped into the lake and her despair transformed her into a giant, saurian beast, which since then frequently surfaces, trying to find her lost child.<sup>b</sup> The creature was reportedly photographed in 1978 by a man who went by the name “Mr. Matsubara”. Twenty other people reportedly also saw the creature swimming in the lake in 1978; they described it as black and having two humps, each about five meters long.<sup>bc</sup>

- a Radford, Benjamin (May 5, 2006). *Lake Monster Mysteries: Investigating the World’s Most Elusive Creatures*. University Press of Kentucky. pp. 145–146. ISBN 9780813171302.
- b Metropolis, “Fortean Japan”, 27 June 2008, p. 12.
- c Welfare, Simon; Fairley, John (1980). *Arthur C. Clarke’s Mysterious World*. A&W Publishers. p. 107. ISBN 0-89479-075-7.

### LABYNKYR DEVIL<sup>12</sup>

OYMYAKONSKY ULUS, SAKHA REPUBLIC

According to folklore, Labyntyr Lake is the location of a dreadful monster called the “Labyntyr Devil” or “Labyntyr-sky Chert”. The earliest written mention of the lake monster was from geologist Viktor Tverdokhlebov who wrote in 1953 that “There have been all sort of hypotheses about what kind of creature it could be: a giant pike, a relic reptile or an amphibia. We didn’t manage to prove or to disprove these versions; we managed to find remains of jaws and skeleton of some animal”. Other modern scientists have related that when using echo sounding devices or sonar they found a dense object in the water that was above the bottom of the lake and was not a fish or a shoal of fish.

Local residents report seeing “something strange” and local folklore goes back many generations with stories of the “Devil”. Accounts of something moving under boats in a calm lake, shaking the vessel, one story of fishermen being bucked as “if somebody was pushing it from under the water...The fishermen were stuck by fear. They did not see anything, no head, no jaws. Soon the boat went down”. A fisherman in 2000 stated that they got a signal from an echo sounding device that something big was under their boat, they saw “interesting trails on the water” and also found crushed gulls that had been sleeping on an island in the lake. Other witnesses state that they have seen the head and giant mouth and teeth of the creature. Local legends state that the “Devil” can survive outside of the water and has attacked people and animals.<sup>ab</sup>

- a “Divers preparing for icy waters of Russia’s ‘Loch Ness’”. *The Siberian Times*. March 5, 2014. Archived from the original on January 28, 2021. Retrieved March 21, 2022.
- b “Meet the creature found by divers in Russia’s Loch Ness, famed for legends of monsters”. *The Siberian Times*. April 21, 2014.

**Text**  
8/12 pt  
**Footnotes**  
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c Welfare, Simon; Fairley, John (1980). *Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World*. A&W Publishers. p. 107. ISBN 0-89479-075-7.

### LABYNKYR DEVIL<sup>12</sup>

#### OYMYAKONSKY ULUS, SAKHA REPUBLIC

According to folklore, Labyntyr Lake is the location of a dreadful monster called the “Labyntyr Devil” or “Labyntyr-sky Chert”. The earliest written mention of the lake monster was from geologist Viktor Tverdokhlebov who wrote in 1953 that “There have been all sort of hypotheses about what kind of creature it could be: a giant pike, a relic reptile or an amphibia. We didn’t manage to prove or to disprove these versions; we managed to find remains of jaws and skeleton of some animal”. Other modern scientists have related that when using echo sounding devices or sonar they found a dense object in the water that was above the bottom of the lake and was not a fish or a shoal of fish.

Local residents report seeing “something strange” and local folklore goes back many generations with stories of the “Devil”. Accounts of something moving under boats in a calm lake, shaking the vessel, one story of fishermen being bucked as “if somebody was pushing it from under the water...The fishermen were stuck by fear. They did not see anything, no head, no jaws. Soon the boat went down”. A fisherman in 2000 stated that they got a signal from an echo sounding device that something big was under their boat, they saw “interesting trails on the water” and also found crushed gulls that had been sleeping on an island in the lake. Other witnesses state that they have seen the head and giant mouth and teeth of the creature. Local legends state that the “Devil” can survive outside of the water and has attacked people and animals.<sup>ab</sup>

a “Divers preparing for icy waters of Russia's 'Loch Ness'”. *The Siberian Times*. March 5, 2014. Archived from the original on January 28, 2021. Retrieved March 21, 2022.

b “Meet the creature found by divers in Russia's Loch Ness, famed for legends of monsters”. *The Siberian Times*. April 21, 2014.

**Text**  
8/11 pt

**Dobhar-Chú**  
IRELAND — An extra-large otter-like carnivorous aquatic mammal, the Dobhar-Chú, or King Otter, is a creature of Irish folklore. It resembles both a dog and an otter, though it sometimes is described as half dog, half fish. It lives in water and has fur with protective properties. There are little to no written records of the Dobhar-Chú since its legend has relied heavily on oral storytelling and tradition.

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Physical description of the Dobhar-Chú resembles an otter but said to be about five times as large, 10–15 feet long, with a white pelt, black ear tips, and a black cross shape on its back. Though, due to the murky waters it is said to reside in, its pelt may be portrayed as darker.

#### **Gloucester Sea Serpent**

GLOUCESTER, CAPE ANN — The Gloucester sea serpent is a legendary creature reportedly seen around and off the coast of Gloucester, Massachusetts and Cape Ann area in the United States. The heyday of sightings began in August 1817 and continued into 1818–1819. Described as a massive serpent-like creature with humps along its back, the Gloucester Sea Serpent has been the subject of numerous sightings and tales of encounters by fishermen and sailors. The earliest alleged sighting of such a creature off Cape Ann was recorded in 1638 by John Josselyn. Occasional sightings continue into the 21st century.

#### **Iemisch Listai**

PATAGONIA — Somewhere between a jaguar and an otter, the Iemisch (a.k.a. Iemisch Listai) is a supposed monster from Patagonia, specifically in the mountains near the Lake Colhué region. First attested to by Florentino Ameghino in 1897, a full study on the creature was published in the 1955 book *On the Track of Unknown Animals*.

#### **Igopogo**

LAKE SIMCOE, ONTARIO (CANADA) — Kempenfelt Kelly. In Canadian folklore, the Igopogo is a mythical creature said to dwell in Lake Simcoe, Ontario. The creature's name is ostensibly based on the Ogoopogo, of Lake Okanagan, British Columbia, and also the title of the 1952 book *I Go Pogo*, a slogan often mentioned in the comic. Other nicknames for the Igopogo include Beaverton Bessie, after Beaverton, Ontario, and “Kempenfelt Kelly” after the bay that extends from the lake into the city of Barrie, Ontario. The city of Barrie erected a sculpture of the Igopogo at the waterfront.

E. J. Delaney, described it as a creature with two long antennae, four octopus-like arms, three pairs of legs, and six gill-like appendages with feathers.

#### **Isshii**

JAPAN — Issie is a Japanese lake monster said to lurk in Lake Ikeda. Described as being saurian in appearance, the naming convention is analogous to “Nessie” (the internationally famous Loch Ness Monster).

According to mythology, Issie was a white mare who lived together with her foal on the shore of Lake Ikeda. However, when the foal was kidnapped by a samurai and

summer of 2005. Close examination of the images may be interpreted either as a head and neck of a plesiosaur-like animal and with an open mouth in one frame and a closed mouth in another; or as a fish or eel. Although two retired FBI forensic image analysts who reviewed the tape said it appears authentic and unmanipulated, one of them added:

**“THERE IS NO PLACE IN THERE THAT I CAN ACTUALLY SEE AN ANIMAL OR ANY OTHER OBJECT ON THE SURFACE”**

One piece of evidence, though not a sighting per se, is the recording of sounds from within the lake by the Fauna Communications Research Institute in 2003, working as part of a Discovery Channel program. The group described the sounds as being similar to those produced by Beluga whales or dolphins—neither of which are known to live in Lake Champlain. An article describing the recordings has been published to scientific literature, explaining that the sounds were likely a form of echolocation despite none of “the known native creatures” being able to echolocate.

#### **THE MANSI PHOTOGRAPH**

In 1977, Sandra Mansi took a photograph while on vacation with her family that appears to show the dinosaur with his head out of the lake. The entire bay of the lake where the photograph reportedly was taken is no deeper than 14 feet. According to Joe Nickell, it is unlikely that a giant creature could swim, let alone hide, in such shallow water. It has been suggested that the object in the photograph could possibly be a rising tree trunk or log.

In the book *The Untold Story of Champ* by Robert E. Bartholomew, it is further revealed that the original photo was sent to Philip Reines, a nautical expert at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, so that he could examine and hopefully authenticate it. Reines quickly realized that the two most vital elements in verifying the photo were missing. Sandra Mansi said that she had thrown away the negative, and that she could not locate where she snapped the photo. Without the negative or location it was impossible to determine with any degree of certainty what was in the photo. Possessing the negative would allow the image to be magnified to see greater detail, while knowing the location could reveal important clues such as the object's size and distance, and whether the photo was even taken on Lake Champlain. Reines could not authenticate the photo and the story behind it led to big questions and potential red flags detailed in his book.

#### **HISTORY OF THE LEGEND**

Over the years, there have been over 300 reported sightings of Champ. The original story is related to Iroquois legends of giant snakes, which the Mohawk named Onyare'kowa. French cartographer Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Québec and the lake's namesake, is often claimed to be the first European to have sighted Champ, in 1609. The earliest source for this claim is the summer 1970 issue of the

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have charted the entity's development from First Nations folklore and widespread water monster folklore motifs. The Ogopogo now plays a role in the commercial symbolism and media representation of the region.

☉ **LOVELAND, OHIO** — The **LOVELAND FROG** (also known as the Loveland Frogman or Loveland Lizard) is a legendary humanoid frog described as standing roughly four feet tall. In 1972, the Loveland frog legend gained renewed attention when a Loveland police officer reported to a colleague that he had seen an animal consistent with descriptions of the frogman. After a reported sighting in 2016, the second officer called a news station to report that he had shot and killed the same creature some weeks after the 1972 incident and had identified it as a large iguana that was missing its tail.

University of Cincinnati folklore professor Edgar Slotkin compared the Loveland frog to Paul Bunyan, saying that stories about it have been passed down for "several decades" and that sighting reports seem to come in predictable cycles.

☉ **BLUE HOLES IN THE BAHAMAS** — In Caribbean folklore, the **LUSCA** is a name given to a sea monster said to exist in the region of the blue holes nearby Andros, an island in the Bahamas. It is described as a giant octopus, a giant cuttlefish, or a half shark, half octopus. The Lusca is said to grow over 75 feet long, but no cases have been proven of octopus species growing up to even half these lengths.

☉ **SOUTH AFRICA** — The **MAMLAMBO** is a deity in South African and Zulu mythology, the "goddess of rivers", described as a large snake-like creature. In 1997, South African newspapers (including Johannesburg's *The Star* and Cape Town's *Cape Argus*) reported on sightings of a "giant reptile" monster in the Mzintlava River near Mount Ayliff in South Africa. Villagers in the area claimed that the creature was about 20 meters long, had the head of a horse, the lower body of a fish, short legs, and the neck of a snake, and that it shined with a green light at night. Between January and April 1997, as many as nine deaths had been attributed to the Mamlambo. According to police, the victims had been in the water a while and had the soft parts of their heads and neck eaten by crabs; local villagers, on the other hand, claimed that these mutilations had been caused by the mamlambo's habit of eating faces and brains. For this reason, the Mamlambo is often referred to as "the Brain Sucker". As Felicity Wood points out in *The Extraordinary Khotso* (2007), "the mamlambo tends to be associated with Western forms of prosperity, like money, so the fact that she is often depicted as a Western mermaid. She has arisen in part from a sense of disconnection to a traditional, communal way of life, inequalities and imbalances in the social order, and the lure of Western materialism. Like the Mami Wata, she is a dangerous, seductive figure, offering wealth and power but able to bring about terrifying ruin".

☉ **LAKE MANITOBA, CANADA** — In Canadian folklore, the **MANIPOGO** is a lake monster said to live in Lake Manitoba, Manitoba, Canada. The creature was dubbed Manipogo in 1960, the name echoing British Columbia's Ogopogo. There is also a Lake Winnipegosis monster called Winnipegogo, thought possibly to be the same crea-

body thicker than a telephone pole and up to 15 meters in length. The monster has said to move at incredible speeds, coiling its body in vertical undulations, and propelling itself with a powerful tail.

According to historian Mark M. Orkin, the creature received its name "on a night in 1924 when the strains of an English music-hall song were first heard in the city of Vernon, British Columbia". Orkin cites the following lines from the song:

*His mother was an earwig,  
His father was a whale;  
A little bit of head  
And hardly any tail—  
And Ogopogo was his name.*

Orkin, however, notes that "A somewhat different form of the song appeared in the Vancouver Province in 1912, August 24, 1926. According to the DC the name was first applied in 1912." Additionally, the creature may sometimes be referred to by the pet name Oggy. Smaller creatures may be referred to as Ogopups.

## Skunk Ape

The skunk ape is a large and hairy human-like mythical creature purported to inhabit the forests and swamps in the southeastern United States, most notably in Florida. It is often compared to, synonymous with, or called the "cousin" of Bigfoot, a prominent subject within North American popular culture.

Many dubious articles have been presented in an attempt to prove the skunk ape's existence, including anecdotal sightings, disputed photographs, audio and video recordings, and casts of large footprints. The majority of mainstream scientists have historically discounted the existence of the skunk ape, considering it to be the result of a combination of folklore, misidentification, and hoax, rather than a living animal. The skunk ape has permeated into the popular culture of the southern United States, especially in Florida.

The skunk ape is commonly described as a bipedal human or ape-like creature, approximately 5-7 feet tall, and covered in mottled reddish-brown hair. The skunk ape is often reported to be smaller in stature compared to traditional descriptions of Bigfoot from the northern United States and Canada. It is named for its foul odor, often described as being similar to a skunk.

## Steller's Sea Ape

**Steller's Sea Ape** is a marine mammal, observed by German zoologist Georg Steller in 1741, around the Shumagin Islands in Alaska. The animal was described as being around 1.5 meters long; with a dog-like head; long drooping whiskers; an elongated but robust body; thick fur coat; no limbs; and tail fins much like a shark. He described the creature as being playful and inquisitive like a monkey. After observing it for two hours, he attempted to shoot and collect the creature, but missed, and the creature swam away.

There have been four attempts to scientifically classify the creature, described as *Simia marina*, *Siren cynocephala*, *Trichechus hydropithecus*, and *Manatus simia*. Most likely, Steller simply misidentified a northern fur

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Gould's *The Loch Ness Monster and Others*, Edward Mountain financed a search. Twenty men with binoculars and cameras positioned themselves around the loch for five weeks. Although 21 photographs were taken, none was considered conclusive. Supervisor James Fraser remained by the loch, filming, on 15 September 1934; the film is now lost.

LOCH NESS PHENOMENA  
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The Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau (LNPIB) was a UK-based society formed in 1962 by Norman Collins, R. S. R. Fitter, politician David James, Peter Scott and Constance Whyte “to study *Loch Ness* to identify the creature known as the *Loch Ness Monster* or determine the causes of reports of it”. In 1967 the LNPIB received a grant of \$20,000 from World Book Encyclopedia to fund a 2-year programme of daylight watches from May to October. The principal equipment was 35 mm movie cameras on mobile units with 20-inch lenses, and one with a 36-inch lens at Achnahannet, near the midpoint of the loch. With the mobile units in laybys about 80% of the loch surface was covered. The society's name was later shortened to the Loch Ness Investigation Bureau (LNIB), and it disbanded in 1972. The LNIB had an annual subscription charge, which covered administration. Its main activity was encouraging groups of self-funded volunteers to watch the loch from vantage points with film cameras with telescopic lenses. From 1965 to 1972 it had a caravan camp and viewing platform at Achnahannet, and sent observers to other locations up and down the loch.

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▽ Euchre Light, Light Italic

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### **MODERN BEAR LAKE MONSTER SIGHTINGS**

Sighting of the Bear Lake Monster continued even after Rich admitted that he fabricated the original sightings as a hoax. A 1907 letter published in a Logan, Utah newspaper claimed that two men had seen the Bear Lake behemoth attack their camp and kill one of their horses, a four-year-old claimed to see it in 1937, and a Boy Scout leader spoke of seeing it in 1946. The last reported sighting of the monster was in June 2002, when Bear Lake business owner Brian Hirschi claims to have seen the monster.

The monster has become a part of local folklore, partly due to sporadic sightings and partly in jest. For years a *Bear Lake Monster Boat*—a tourist boat-shaped to look like a green lake monster—offered a 45-minute scenic cruise of Bear Lake with folklore storytelling. Another self-parody that the locals have done is to fill a float in the Garden City, Utah Raspberry Days parade with local children and label it “The Real Bear Lake Monsters.” On another occasion, during the 1996 Raspberry Days, a competition was organized in Garden City to have local school children name the leviathan.

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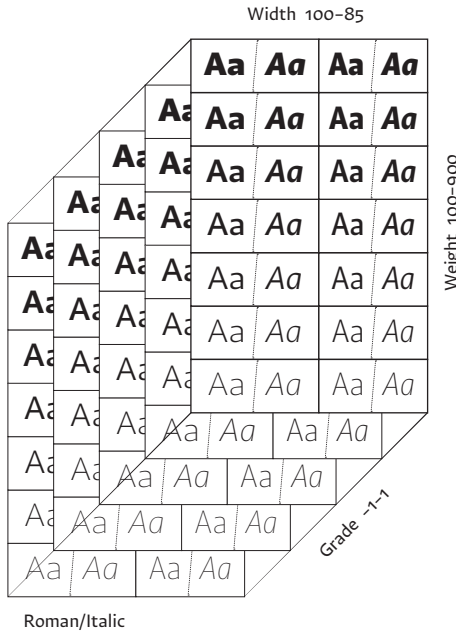
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Euchre Variable Axes

Weight	100	—————	900
Width	85	—————	100
Grade	-1	—————	1
Italic	off/on		



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**Euchre**

V1.0 — February 29, 2024  
 Designed by Jackson Showalter-Cavanaugh  
 Some text taken from Wikipedia, with additional editing for punch-up and improved fit.

Available at okaytype.com

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