

Giorgio

Gigio

**A friendly yet strong slab serif,
inspired by comic books, that
welcomes all kinds of narratives.**

Gigio was born in Argentina—as Ana Laydner's graduation project at CDT-UBA in Buenos Aires—and raised in Brazil. Combining a mechanical structure with calligraphic strokes and rather condensed proportions, the 5-weight family (from Book to Extrabold) works nicely in text, while uncovering quirky details in larger settings. Version 0.1 has uprights only, but italic companions are coming next.

DESIGNED by ANA LAYDNER

VERSION 0.1: 5 STYLES, BOOK, REGULAR, MEDIUM, BOLD, EXTRABOLD

The beginning of the end!

Highly sociable

Rick & Morty

Friendly

Brazilian

SUNSHINE

Tell me “serif
typography is
no fun” and
I shall reply:
**Have you
seen Gigio?**

Fill your life with
some magic :)

***LET A GOOD BOOK
TAKE YOU AWAY***

**# We'll meet
some day in THE
FEATURE //**

→ From Brazil ←

by @analaydner

From the lands of

Gigio Book

Ziraldo and Quino,

Gigio Regular

Gigio is warm,

Gigio Medium

witty & wondrous

Gigio Bold

like Latin America

Gigio ExtraBold

EXTRABOLD 368PT

Issue #31 of Cartoons Magazine focuses on Lifted Monster Trucks & Everything Diesel, with special guests “The Andersons”.

REGULAR 45PT

Plus if you missed Hot Rod Harry, he is back as his story continues and we even have a HRH mini poster in this issue!

MEDIUM 18PT

Krass & Bernie along with Deuce, build a Monster Truck Rescue Vehicle with the help of the Andersons, while Errol McCarthy continues his iconic “What Happens Next” illustrations and Krejci’s Monkeys test out a Diesel Hilux.

REGULAR 14PT

We have also the Seventh installment of the Cartist Spotlight created by Chet Jasper Reams and this time we talk with cartoons artist Greg Panneitz himself.

BOOK 10PT

Many of the legendary original Cartoons Artists of the past and present, make an appearance in issue #31. Of course, no issue of Cartoons is complete without George Trosley as he teaches you how to draw Dennis Andersons original Grave Digger!

GIGIO BOOK, PORTUGUESE

Mafalda é uma personagem de histórias em quadrinhos criada pelo cartunista argentino Quino (Joaquín Salvador Lavado, 1932-2020). A personagem é uma menina de seis anos que questiona a realidade e preocupa-se com o futuro da humanidade. Suas tirinhas abordam temas como política, sociedade, paz mundial, machismo, racismo, desmatamento, entre outros. Mafalda foi criada em 1963 e suas tirinhas foram publicadas pela primeira vez em 1964 no periódico Primera Plana. A personagem se tornou um símbolo da cultura latino-americana e inspirou novas gerações.

GIGIO REGULAR, GERMAN

Mafalda ist eine Comicfigur des argentinischen Karikaturisten Quino (Joaquín Salvador Lavado, 1932–2020). Die Figur ist ein sechsjähriges Mädchen, das die Realität in Frage stellt und sich Sorgen um die Zukunft der Menschheit macht. Seine Comics behandeln unter anderem Themen wie Politik, Gesellschaft, Weltfrieden, Machismo, Rassismus und Abholzung. Mafalda wurde 1963 gegründet und seine Streifen wurden erstmals 1964 in der Zeitschrift Primera Plana veröffentlicht. Die Figur wurde zum Symbol der latein-amerikanischen Kultur und inspirierte neue Generationen.

GIGIO REGULAR, SWEDISH

Mafalda är en seriefigur skapad av den argentinske serietecknaren Quino (Joaquín Salvador Lavado, 1932-2020). Karaktären är en sexårig tjej som ifrågasätter verkligheten och oroar sig för mänsklighetens framtid. Hans serier täcker ämnen som politik, samhälle, världsfred, machismo, rasism, avskogning, bland annat. Mafalda skapades 1963 och dess remsor publicerades för första gången 1964 i tidskriften Primera Plana. Karaktären blev en symbol för latinamerikansk kultur och inspirerade nya generationer.

GIGIO REGULAR, ICELANDIC

Mafalda er teiknimyndasögupersóna búin til af argentínska teiknaranum Quino (Joaquín Salvador Lavado, 1932-2020). Persónan er sex ára stúlka sem efast um raunveruleikann og hefur áhyggjur af framtíð mannkyns. Teiknimyndasögur hans fjalla um efni eins og stjórnámál, samfélag, heimsfrið, machismo, rasisma, skógareyðingu o.fl. Mafalda var stofnað árið 1963 og ræmur hennar voru birtar í fyrsta skipti árið 1964 í tímaritinu Primera Plana. Persónan varð tákn rómönsku amerískrar menningar og veitti nýjum kynslóðum innblástur.

