

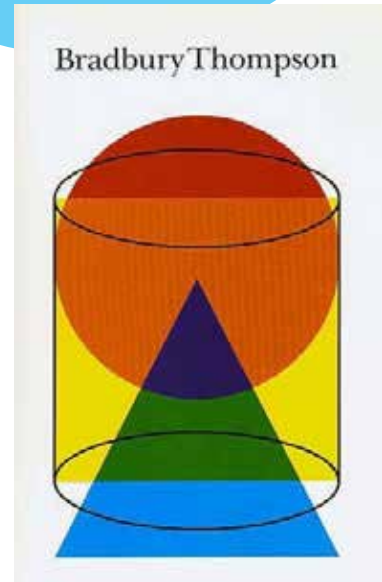
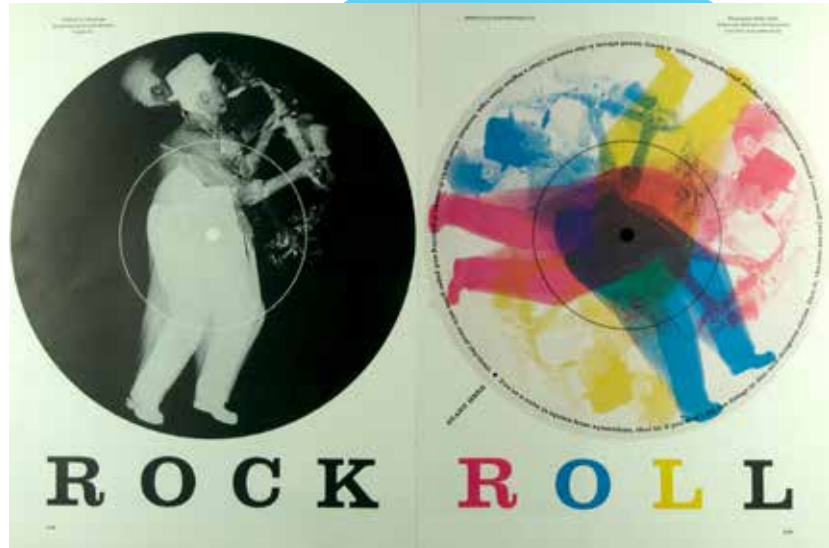


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**BRADBURY THOMPSON**



**B**radbury Thompson was born in Topeka, Kansas in 1911. He studied printing production at Washburn University. Thompson became the art director for Mademoiselle magazine, designed books, pushed the boundaries of conventional typography, and taught design at the University of Yale. Bradbury Thompson worked on designs for Westvaco Paper Corporation in which 60+ issues were made. During his career, Bradbury published *The Art of Graphic Design*, *The Washburn Bible*, *Alphabet 26*, and designed several innovative stamps. Common features of his work include the use of CMYK colors, shapes, vector images, letters, and the use of a pivot point to offset or rotate objects. With the use of CMYK colors, Thompson would adjust the opacities and overlap his shapes, bringing new colors to his work.



**The Art of Graphic Design**

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**Type can be a tool, a toy, and a teacher; it can provide a means of livelihood, a hobby for relaxation, an intellectual stimulant, and spiritual satisfaction. An interest in type necessarily includes a zest for everyday life.”**

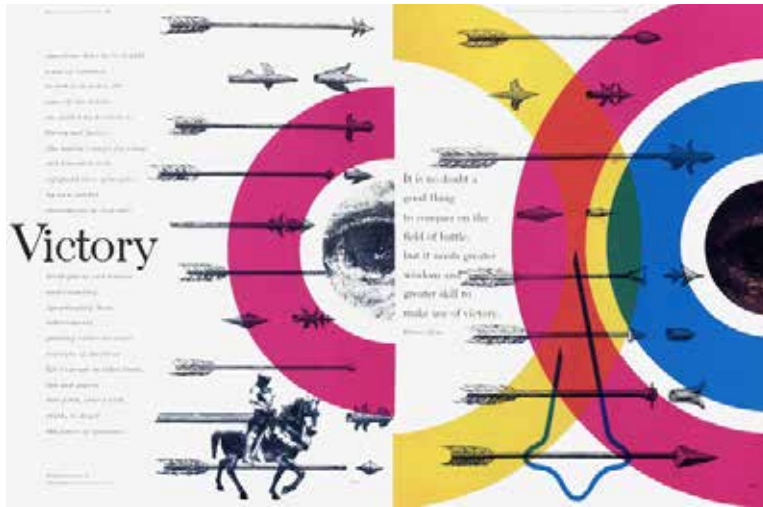
## **- Bradbury Thompson**

### **The Life of Bradbury Thompson**

At a young age Thompson became interested in art. He first showed his design capabilities when he designed for his highschool's yearbook. He continued art through college at Washburn College where he worked for his bachelors degree in economics. At Washburn, Thompson designed the college mascot, the "Ichabod", modeled after an early benefactor for the school. In the image of the mascot, Thompson included imagery that represented the ideas that "He has courage and enthusiasm, as shown by his brisk walk. He is democratic and courteous, for he tips his hat as he passes. Sincere in his search for truth and knowledge, he studiously carries a book under his arm. His friendly smile makes you like him. He is neatly dressed and he fits in well with his generation ... but he adapts himself with equal ease to any change or any age." After graduating college in 1934, Thompson went to pursue a career in the arts rather than economics. The first of Thompson's many jobs was a designer at Capper Publications. Thompson did not remain in that position for long, he decided on instead moving to New York City where he would produce works of graphic design. He recieved job offers for prestigious magazines like Vogue, soon after moving to New York. In their offers, he began working for the West and Paper Company. Thompson continued working for this company for 24 years. There he produced some of his well-known works. From 1945 to 1959, he was the art director for Mademoiselle Magazine where he hired artists like Andy Warhol, Joan Miro, and Willem de Kooning to portray the magazine's fiction



in 1938 where Thompson Vanity Fair and instead of accepting Virginia Pulp working for this some of his Thompson was zine where he and Willem de section. In 1958



**A constant interest in work plus an interest in everyday things can give the artist and designer endless numbers of fresh ideas  
- Bradbury Thompson**

- <http://library.rit.edu/gda/designer/bradbury-thompson>
- [http://2.bp.blogspot.com/\\_xoBIPoObedw/SD-u1h1qFnI/AAAAAAAAABoQ/NtazOB-VKzEQ/s320/ray-bradbury.gif](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_xoBIPoObedw/SD-u1h1qFnI/AAAAAAAAABoQ/NtazOB-VKzEQ/s320/ray-bradbury.gif)
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- <http://www.washburn.edu/about/ichabod/logo.html>
- <http://washburn.edu/about/ichabod/index.html>

**Thompson started to design for Westvaco's American Classic Book Series. He used his strong sense of typography and innovative designs for several books and eventually for stamps when he became the design coordinator of the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee in 1969. Thompson ended up creating 90 stamps from his own designs and guided others in the creations of their own stamps. In the time he served as the coordinator, Thompson had also published The Washburn College Bible which was found to be most innovative and monumental revival of the bible since Gutenberg's first edition published in 1455. Bradbury Thompson died in 1995 at the age of 84. He leaves behind an influence for the use of large geometric shapes, large letterforms, and patterns. His work gives inspiration for many graphic designs made today.**

