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| **Antubam, Kofi (1922-1964)** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Kofi Antubam (1922-1964) was an influential and pioneering modern artist in Ghana. His realistic, narrative scenes of an idealized African life found in wall paintings and mosaics influenced many artists after him. Antubam was appointed as an official state artist after Ghana’s independence in 1957. This was not surprising as Antubam was firmly convinced that artists should contribute to national pride and development, representing Ghana in their art work as a modern nation with a unique past and culture. |
| Kofi Antubam (1922-1964) was an influential and pioneering modern artist in Ghana. His realistic, narrative scenes of an idealized African life found in wall paintings and mosaics influenced many artists after him. Antubam was appointed as an official state artist after Ghana’s independence in 1957. This was not surprising as Antubam was firmly convinced that artists should contribute to national pride and development, representing Ghana in their art work as a modern nation with a unique past and culture.  Antubam received his art education at Achimota School, in Accra, and Goldsmith College, in London. He exhibited his work in Ghana and in cities such as London, Paris, Rome, Düsseldorf, and New York. Antubam challenged contemporary African artists to use the skills honed during from their European based art training as tools in painting cultural portraits of African ‘traditional’ culture. A representational art style, he argued, was only a vehicle to express what lay within. *Assimilation* was the key-word for Antubam in the development of a national and African identity that — despite the assimilation of foreign elements — he argued would remain distinct from East and West.  During his school days in Achimota, Kofi Antubam painted cultural scenes on the college walls. Many murals and paintings would follow; most of them romanticized scenes of everyday (village) life, or royal depictions of chiefs with their linguists. Artistically, traditional concepts of royal institutions and beauty inspired Antubam, as reflected in oval shaped heads, majestic repose, and rounded figures. Antubam’s paintings depict prosperous, culturally rich villages, seemingly undisturbed by colonial encounters, or by the first president Kwame Nkrumah’s modernisation projects.  [image: HowMuch.jpg]  Figure Kofi Antubam, *How Much* (detail), oil on board, 1954  Antubam was one of the first artists to introduce *adinkra* symbols in the fine arts, which he used in the commissioned works of the new government in power in the early sixties. *Adinkra* are a set of local symbols that are imprinted on cotton cloth and mostly worn at funerals. Antubam used adinkra symbols in multiple works including the panelled doors of the legislative assembly in Accra and three chairs for state ceremonies.  [image: chair.jpg]  Figure Kofi Antubam, *Chair of State*, 1960  *Adinkra* symbols are applied in all these nationalistic objects as decorative designs representing Kwame Nkrumah’s national and Pan-African ideals. Antubam died of a stroke at the age of 42 and was granted a state burial. |
| Further reading:  (Antubam)  (Bedu-Addo)  (Fuso)  (Mount) |