Michael Kahn

1936 - 2007

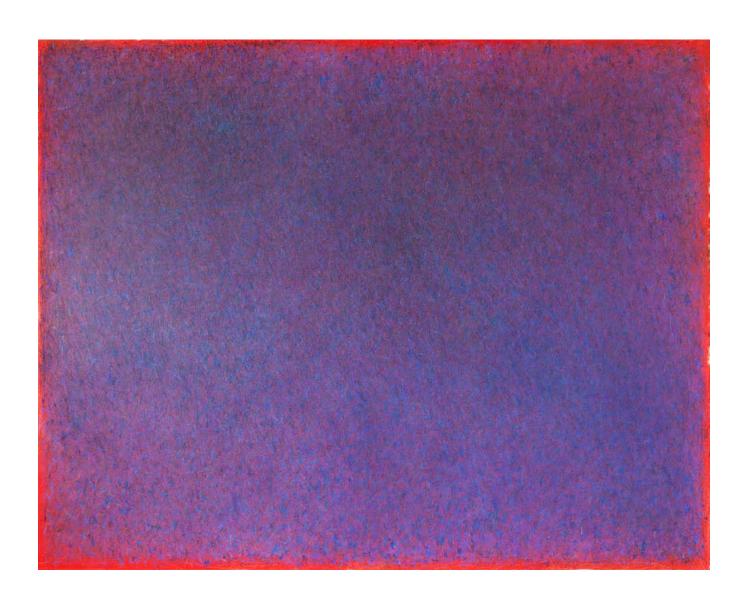
PAINTINGS



Michael Kahn

1936 - 2007

PAINTINGS



"The Artist needs but a roof, a crust of bread, and his easel, and all the rest God gives him in abundance. He must live to paint and not paint to live"

Albert Pinkham Ryder (1847–1917)

Michael Kahn: (1936-2007)

"Music of the Spheres"

A house called Eliphante is featured in a fascinating survey of idiosyncratic, intriguing dwellings, strewn across the U.S., all designed and built by "unforgettable artisans...home-dwellers yearning to be free". ¹ It is clear that the writers chose this highly eccentric, kaleidoscopic house, composed, one is tempted to say "orchestrated", by the artist Michael Kahn, as the introduction to their entire book chiefly because the place is, far and away, the most incomparable among the thirteen houses in their survey. ²

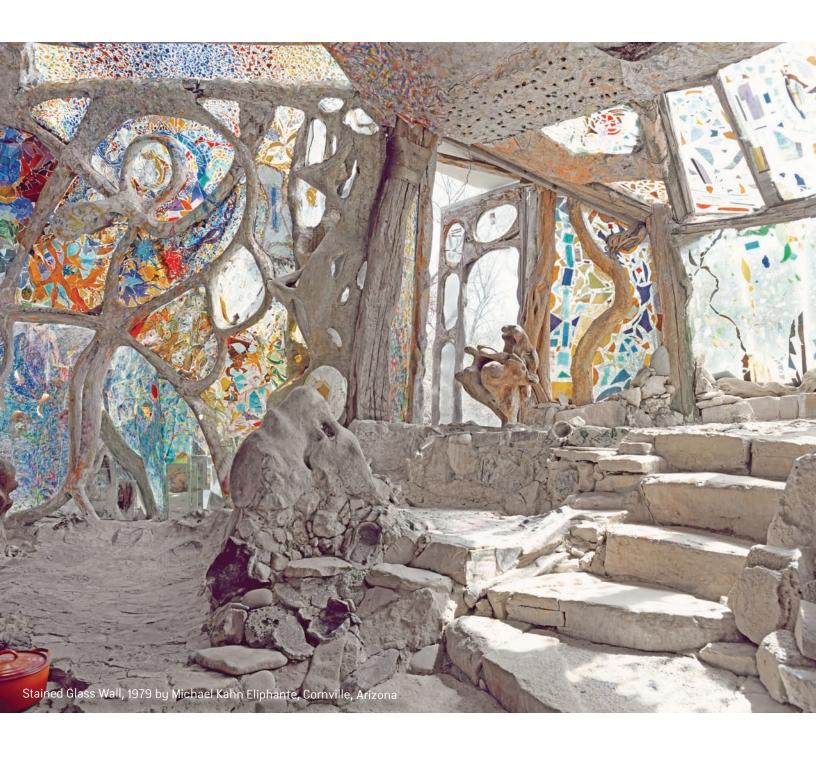
Much more an art installation than a mere residence, in any conventional sense, the Arizona desert shelter that artist Kahn, and his wife, Leda Livant, fabricated from driftwood, salvaged glass, ferro-cement and diverse found materials came to resemble, forcefully, though not intentionally, the fantastical, convoluted creations of Barcelona's great Art nouveau architect, Antonio Gaudi. Eliphante might bring to mind the German Dada artist, Kurt Schwitters, and his legendary "Merzbau," destroyed alas in 1943, which was a veritable "walk-in collage," or environmental-scaled "assemblage," cobbled together from scavenged materials.

For decades, eccentric Eliphante also housed, in a makeshift, chronologically organized gallery, a retrospective exhibition of Kahn's paintings, from the '60s through the '90s, i.e. almost until his death. It is as though one suddenly encountered an orderly painting exhibition installed in the depths of a coral reef. Kahn dubbed it his Pipedreams Gallery.

For an outsider art critic, an encounter with Michael Kahn's work from a scant few decades seems somehow inextricable from the presumably overwhelming impact of the artist's Eliphante milieu. The artist would alas remain effectively "undiscovered," moreover, not unlike all too many artists too proud, or willful, to interact with any art galleries who might have promoted them and their enterprise. Michael Kahn categorically chose to "live to paint and not paint to live."

Today, that "gallery" of unsung work is safely housed and cataloged in a house in Santa Fe. This publication, the first of Kahn's entire career as an artist, has been conceived to bring his considerable gifts to the attention of the sort of public the artist - regrettably - eschewed in his lifetime. We are confident the images will admirably attest to his lusty, renegade talent.

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Freshly completing his bachelor's at the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1958, the young Michael Kahn took a spontaneous trip to New Orleans, a place that has often cast its artistic spell over countless visitors. For Kahn, that visit proved fateful, for an encounter with an open-air artist there galvanized the artist in him, for the first time. He would not stop painting for the next 49 years; as his widow has said, thenceforth "Art always showed him the way."

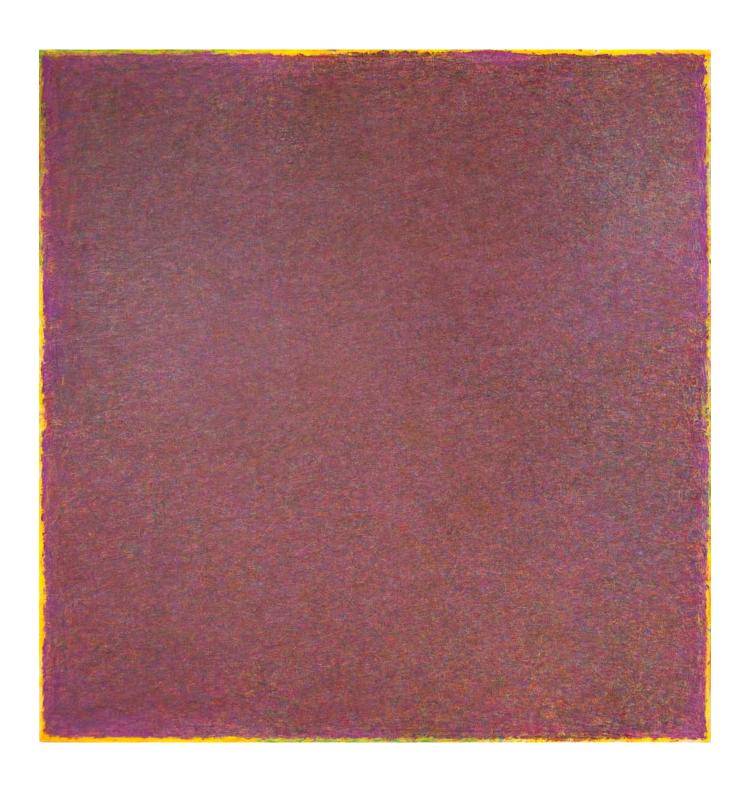
That very autumn, Kahn took the leap into the premier art teaching environment of those days, enrolling first at New York's Art Students League and, then, for a brief time at the city's National Academy of Design. Not too much is known of his instruction in those years, but we do know that Kahn studied with one of the leading American Impressionist leaning painters, Frank Mason, as well as with the portraitist, Ivan Olinsky.

For a spell, Kahn was dedicated to working in a vaguely "Impressionist" manner, as is evident in works like "Central Park," of that period. The young artist's commitment to the Impressionist mode was at the outset apparently so profound that Mike felt compelled to join with other artists in the early 60s, in picketing the Museum of Modern Art, protesting its championing of nonobjective and abstract art. "Central Park," with its hazy echoes of J. Alden Weir or Willard Metcalf, would indeed be a far cry from the tumult and ferocity of the Abstract Expressionism, which was, at that very time, co-opting all critical approbation in New York.

It is provocative to remember that "Ab Ex" was not the only art phenomenon that had taken New York by storm in the '50s. Another possible influence that may have intrigued Michael Kahn might have been all the excitement, in the years '55-'59, surrounding the rediscovery of the grand, late paintings of the preeminent Impressionist, Claude Monet.

In those years, a fire destroyed MoMA's large Monet landscapes and, in an effort to recoup the loss, the museum then purchased their spectacular "Water Lilies" triptych of Monet. Many saw in these swirling, atmospheric compositions, with their wild, gestural freedom, the impulse towards abstraction. Might Kahn have also seen and thought about those works as dramatic formulations of impressionism excitingly engaging with the non-objectivism he had previously protested?

Kahn soon made a predictable "Impressionist's" pilgrimage to the painting mecca of Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he garnered more technique studying with Henry Hensche, who taught how to capture landscape in the envelope of light and atmosphere exalted by all the Impressionists, European as well as American. At this time, Kahn met his first wife Debbie, who was a potter, and through her he learned to be both bold and proficient in the area of hand-built ceramics. This skill would be apparent influence on the progress and development of his painting thereafter.



Kahn's "Red Dunes," from the Provincetown years, shows his skill at capturing the salt-air lighting of the dunescape there. We can almost hear the muffled sound of surf just over the hill. Two of the artist's "Self-Portraits," of that period, likewise recall the introspection and idyllic tone of many classic Impressionism portraits. Additionally, and provocatively, the figure of the artist appears almost to be slipping out of sight, retreating from the light into shadow, as though fleeing the viewer's gaze.

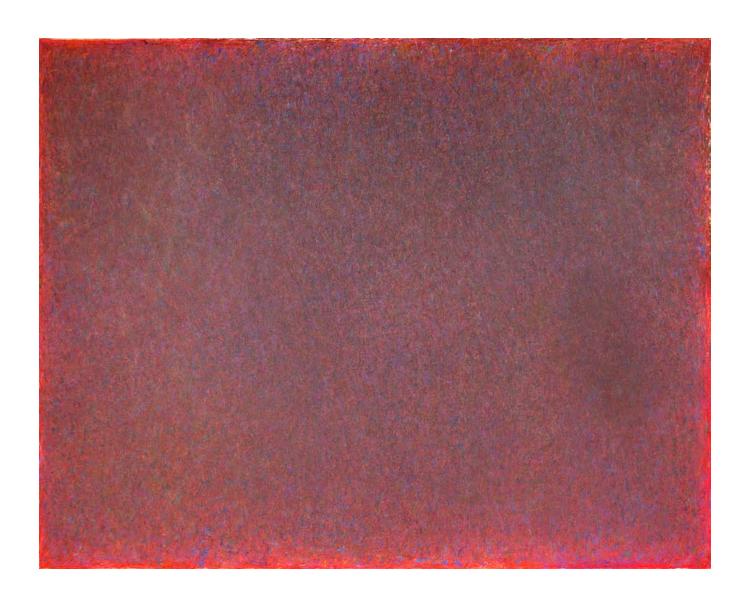
In the latter '60s in Provincetown, Kahn's work began to change. As he quite uncharacteristically wrote down, "while I was working on a large figure drawing, I began to feel as if my hand was being pulled by a magnet, the work developing in opposition to my conscious intent, turning into abstraction."

That compulsive turn to abstraction is abundantly evident in his work during the later 1960's as the tumbling nude figures devolve, from image to image, into what was to become a kind of "signature" abstract compositional trope, i.e. a whirling maelstrom of light and color. Other canvases that followed on the heels of that breakthrough moment show the artist very confidently translating his motif into a recurrent, circular vortex of splintered light and color. (*See pages 42 and 44.)

From then on, as Kahn said, "rather than intention, control, and seeking result, there was freedom, exploration and discovery, often with techniques and methods previously untried...." He went on: "After the beginning stage (covering the canvas), the expression of energy changed; I would become receptive ... to respond to the painting... telling me what to do." Such a compulsive method would henceforth, in the '70s and beyond, be the fulcrum of Kahn's artistic output.

It was in those days that the pioneer gallerist, Betty Parsons, strongly reacted to the new work by Kahn, remarking she could use "five more like this". These were, unfortunately, fatal words for Michael Kahn - he declined her offer, saying he could not repeat or have his work dictated. It is in passing up such shining hours that Kahn would determine the future course of his solitudinous career. True to his profound "bohemianism" (i.e. as the dictionary tells us, "living an unconventional lifestyle"), Kahn's latter career was in great part hermetic, that is, until a somewhat fateful, final "retrospective" show, in 1991, at Northern Arizona University.

That exhibition, cryptically entitled, by Kahn, "An Artist Never Learns How to..." an environmental installation of his paintings, involving undulating, Mylar walls and the like, was abruptly shut down when the artist refused to adhere to the fire exit signage legally required in the galleries. Among many things many an artist "never learns how to" is to bend to such exigencies.



Thus, through the '70s and into the '80s, after their move to Northern Arizona, Kahn-variously influenced, as Livant says, by things like Esalen, Krishnamurti, Zen, and quantum physics, - danced with the brush, constantly painted with unbound energy and intense focus, and was always positive and upbeat. As Livant emphasizes, "music played a prominent role": Kahn would paint to the diverse sound tracks of Glenn Gould's Goldberg Variations, Keith Jarrett's jazz, and Beethoven's late quartets.

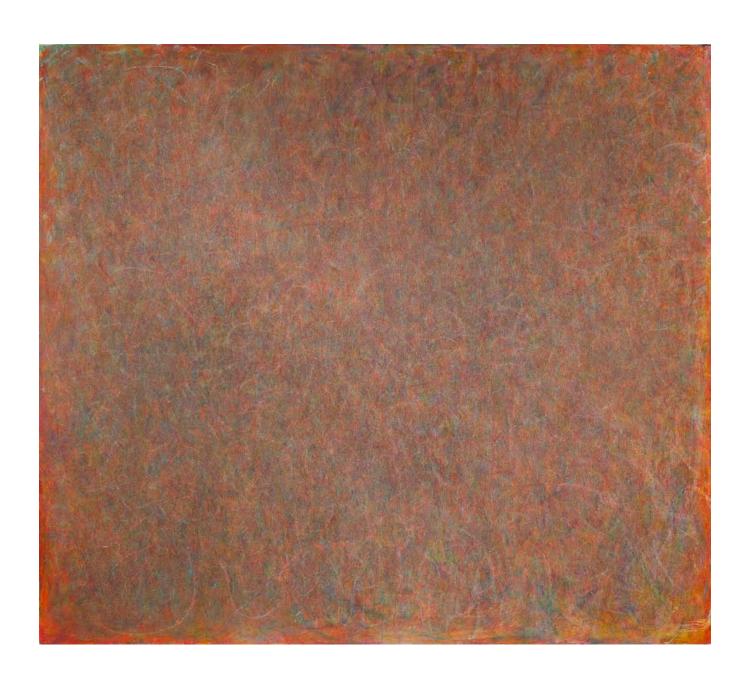
To the trained eye, it is clear that Kahn's work in those years, up to his death, was indubitably impelled by the example of Jackson Pollock. That is, from "Ancramdale" (1973) (see page 28) onwards, Kahn's practice was to "dance" around the canvas - all paintings were painted turning the canvas, i.e. there was no true up or down, as he put it. Such an obsessive dance by Jackson Pollock was famously recorded, in fact. Unfortunately, no such performance by Kahn was captured!

Looking at Kahn's late works, which were surfaces of dense and heavily worked impastos (see page 14) which evoked clouds of stardust or the texture of the earth itself, we can perhaps see what the great art patroness, and friend and acquaintance of Kahn, Flora Biddle had to say to the artist, about a work she and her husband, Sydney, had hung in their home.

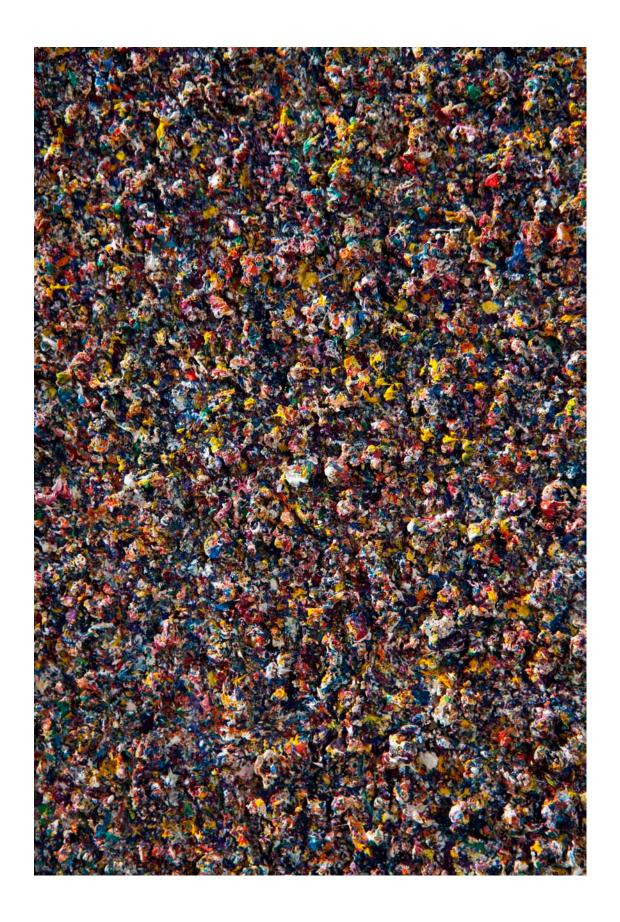
"Your painting glows on our wall and makes us feel more alive, more aware. Sometimes its surface glitters with magical energy, sometimes we see dark pathways of life and death within the spinning universe of colors, and sometimes a microscopic life of atoms and electrons appears and we can almost hear "the music of the spheres". It remains that that "music of the spheres" may perhaps now, after his death, be made known to a larger audience. Such is the goal of this undertaking.

Jan E. Adlmann Santa Fe 2011

- ¹. Whitsit, Steven Paul and Tina Skinner, Handmade Houses, Schiffer Publishing Ltd., Arglen, Pa 2008
- ². At the time of this writing, the "Eliphante" house has again appeared in the art press as a result of its inclusion in still another book, *Artists' Handmade Houses*, Michael Gotkin/ Don Freeman, Abrams Publishers, New York, 2011
- ³. Autograph letter, dated October '90, to "Dear Michael," in collection of the widow, Leda Livant, Santa Fe, NM.

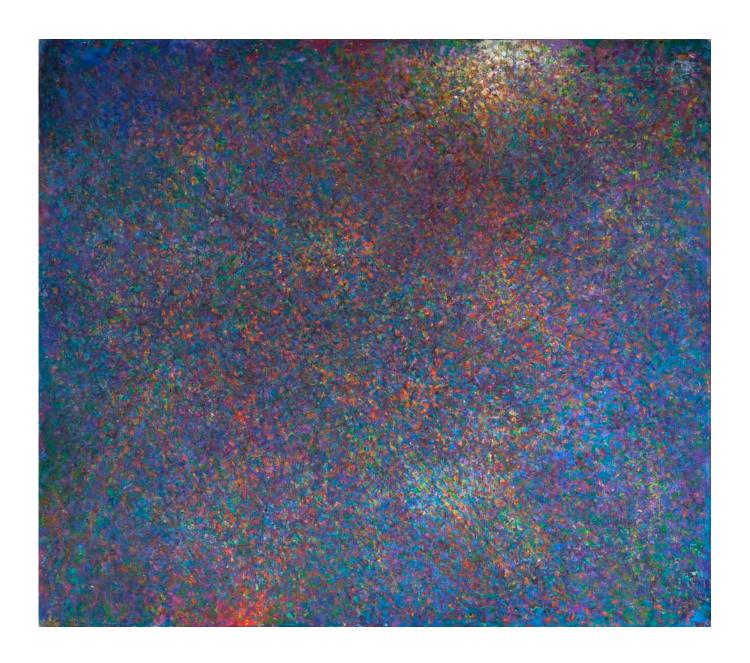


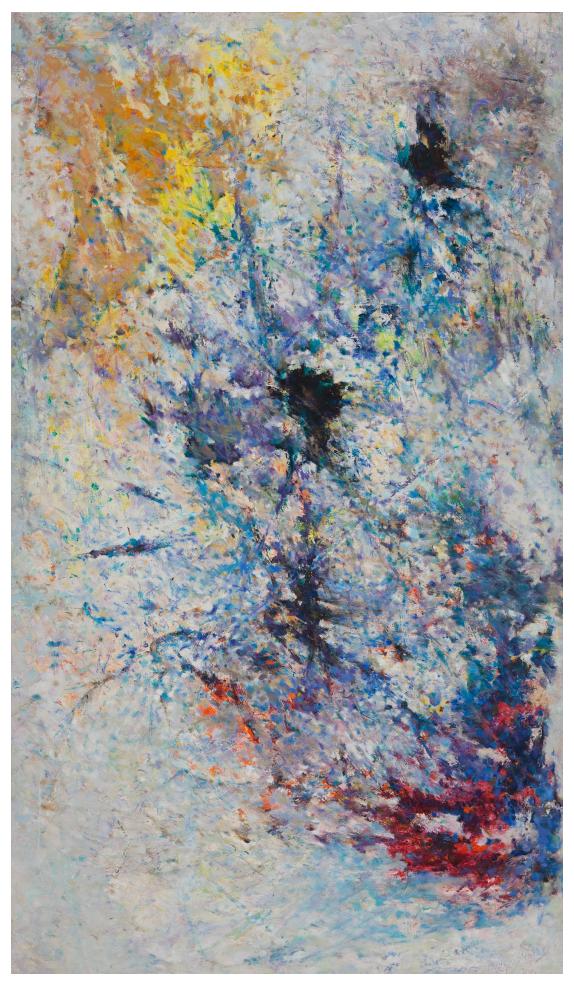


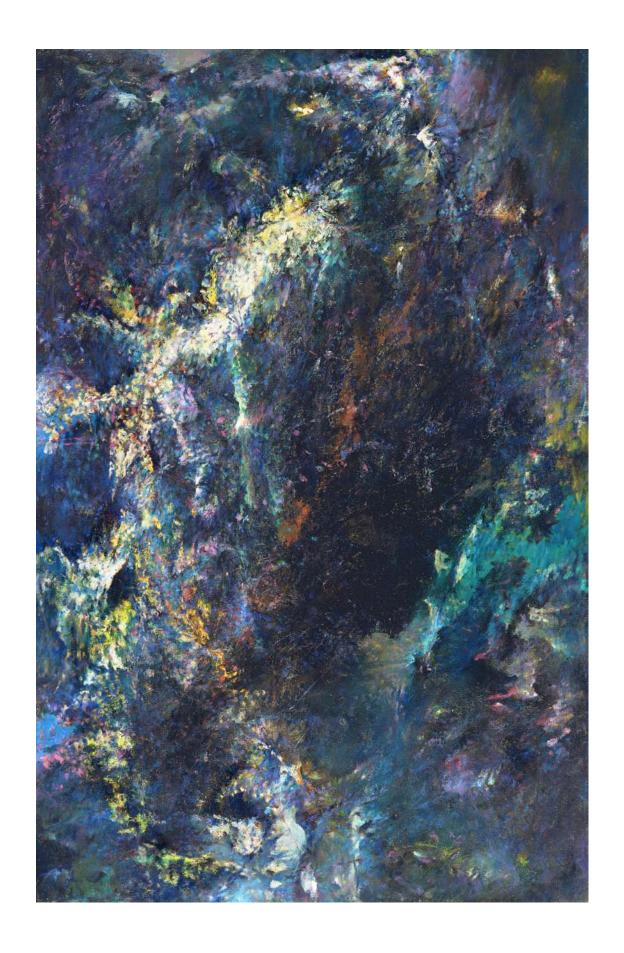






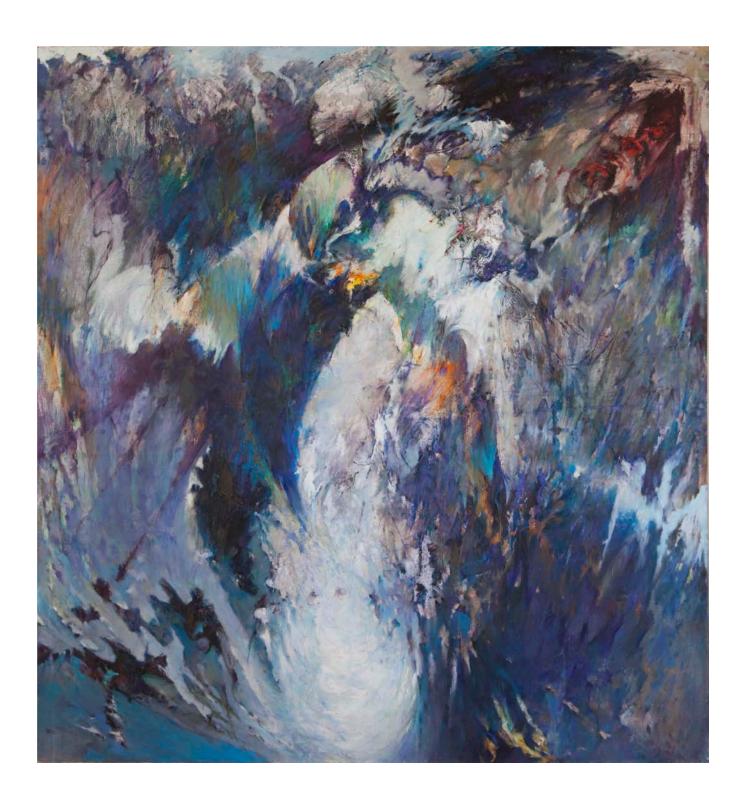




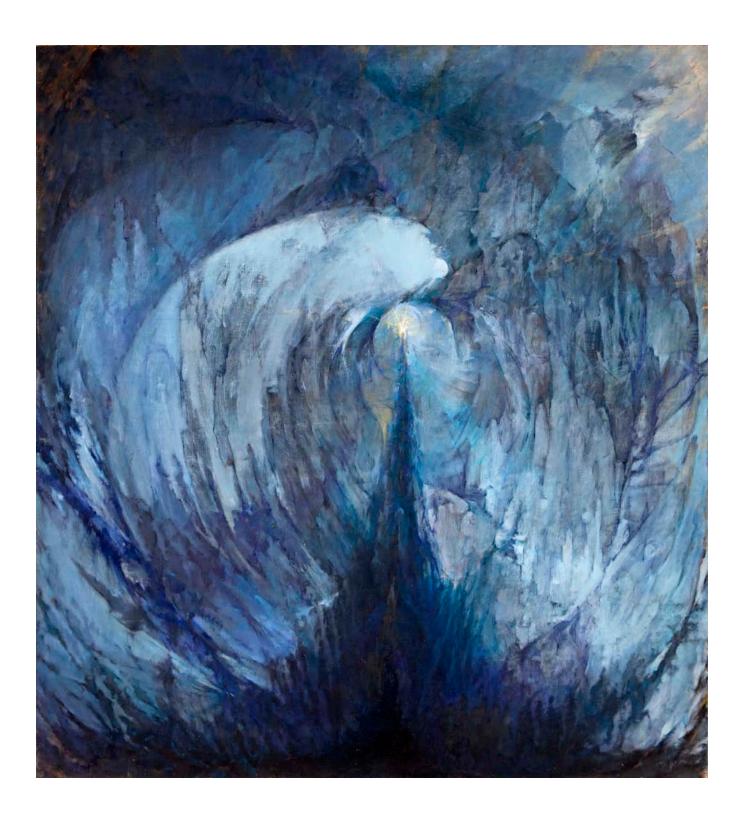


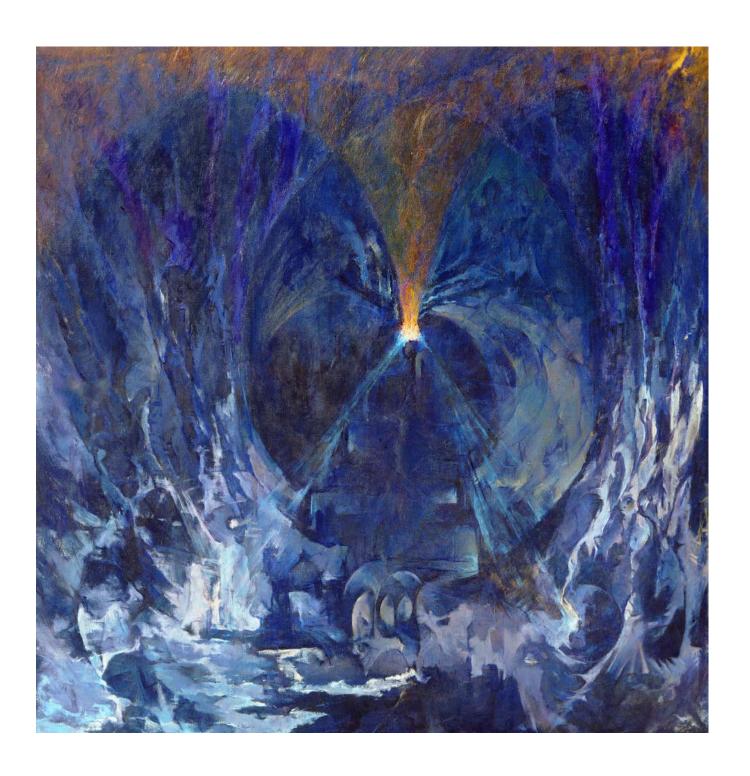






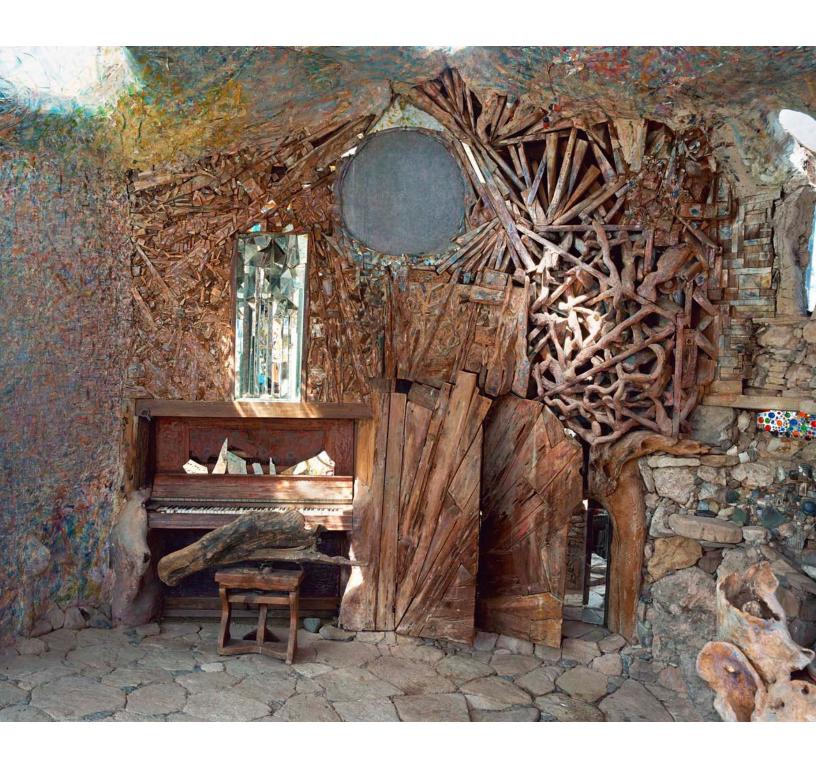






Michael Kahn Chronology

	Born March 30th, 1936, San Francisco, California		
	1954 -1958	BA degree, University of Southern California, Santa Barbara	
	1958	Street Artist, New Orleans, Louisiana	
	1960 -1961	Art Students League, New York, New York-teachers: Frank Mason, Ivan Olinsky	
	1961- 1963	National Academy of Design, New York, New York -recipient, E. Mooney Award	
	1960 -1963	Cape School of Art, Provincetown, Massachusetts – teacher: Henry Hensche	
	1962	Marriage to Deborah	
	1963	Move to Provincetown – open The Kiln pottery shop	
	1964	Becomes Life Time Member of The Provincetown Beachcombers	
	1963-1969	Juried shows, San Francisco Bi-Annual, de Young Museum & Richmond Annual	
	1965-1969	Corwith Gallery, San Francisco, California	
	1965-1969	Fitzgerald & Forley Wren Gallery, New York, New York	
	1966	Karilon Gallery, Provincetown, Massachusetts	
	1968-1970	Fellowships, Fine Arts Workshop, Provincetown, Massachusetts	
	1970	Meets Leda and remain partners for next 37 years	
	1971	Provincetown Art Association and Museum	
	1974	Group Gallery, Provincetown, Massachusetts	
	1975-1976	Travels to Greece and Southern France to paint	
	1977	Leda and Mike leave Provincetown, move to Sedona, Arizona	
	1979	Begin creation of Eliphante, 3-acre sculptural installation in Cornville, Arizona	
	1981-2007	Ongoing Showings and continuing expansions of Eliphante	
	1991	31 year Retrospective Installation, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff	
	1993	Red Rock Gallery, Sedona, Arizona	
	1994	Art in Public Spaces, Sedona, Arizona	
	1995	Northern Arizona University Art Gallery	
	1996	Trammel Crow Art Center, Dallas, Texas	
	1996	Gardens For Humanity, Sedona, Arizona	
	1997	Sullivan Center for Creative Arts, Prescott, Arizona	
	2001	Lanning Gallery, Sedona, Arizona	
	2004	Living Spaces Gallery, Cornville, Arizona	
	2004-2007	Continuous Painting of Large Color Field Canvases	
Michael Kahn dies, December 21st, 2007, Cornville Arizona, Age 71			





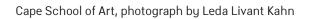


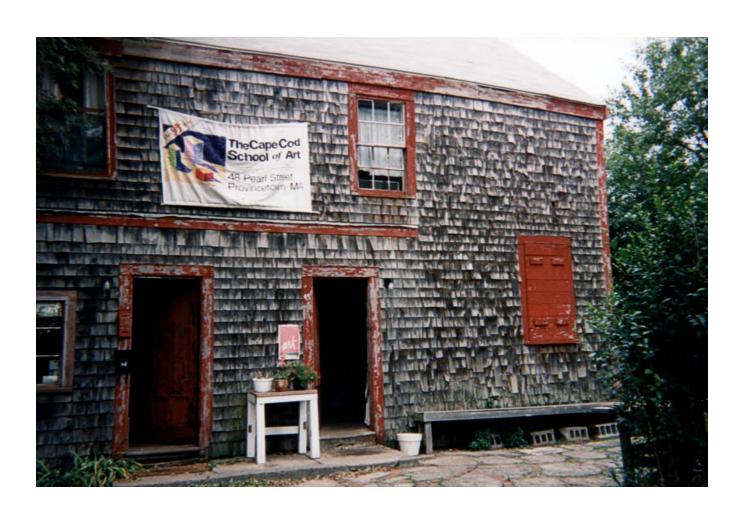
AWARDS

1964	E. Mooney Award, National Academy of Design, New York City, NY
1968 - 1970	Fine Arts Work Center, Provincetown, Massachusetts
1986	Gottlieb Foundation Grant
1998	SOS, Smithsonian, Washington DC
2000 - 2004	New York Community Trust

PUBLICATIONS & FILMS

1999	Faces of Arizona
2000-2001	Sedona Magazine
2004	Home Work - Hand Built Homes, Shelter Publications
2006	Cinemage Productions Art Film
2006	Arizona Republic
2008	The New York Times, Front Page, Living Section
2008	Arizona Highways, Documentary Film for Television
2009	Northern Arizona Mountain Living Magazine
2009	Handmade Houses, Schiffer Publications
2011	Artists Handmade Houses, Abrams Press





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