About Georgia O'Keeffe. Alfred Stieglitz. Georgia O'Keeffe at “291”, 1917. Platinum print, 9 9/16 x 7 5/8 inches. Georgia O'Keeffe Museum. O'Keeffe mailed some of these highly abstract drawings to a friend in New York City. Her friend showed them to Alfred Stieglitz, the art dealer and renowned photographer, who would eventually become O'Keeffe’s husband. He became the first to exhibit her work, in 1916. By the mid-1920s, O'Keeffe was recognized as one of America’s most important and successful artists, known for her paintings of New York skyscrapers—an essentially American symbol of modernity—as well as her equally radical depictions of flowers. In the summer of 1929, O'Keeffe made the first of many trips to northern New Mexico. 291. “Exhibition of Drawings by Georgia O'Keeffe, of Virginia, Water–Colors and Drawings by C. Duncan of New York, and Oils by René Lafferty, of Philadelphia,” May 23–July 5, 1916, no
Georgia Totto O'Keeffe (November 15, 1887 – March 6, 1986) was an American artist. She was known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes. O'Keeffe has been recognized as the "Mother of American modernism". In 1905, O'Keeffe began her serious formal art training at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and then the Art Students League of New York, but she felt constrained by her lessons that emphasised the recreation or copying of nature. In 1908