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 A photo of the artist Georgia O'Keeffe taken by Laura Gilpin in 1953. At the time of this portrait, O'Keeffe had come far from her days as an insecure young woman, convinced that she would never paint again. Frustration Can you imagine the pain it would cause you to be forced by circumstance to give up the thing you loved most in life? For three long years, O'Keeffe gave up on her lifelong dream of becoming an artist. She moved to Chicago, where she found work in advertising. Now her art wasn't a career, it was just a job; one in which she spent the majority of her time drawing lace and embroidery. See all books authored by Georgia O'Keeffe, including One Hundred Flowers, and Georgia O'Keeffe, and more on ThriftBooks.com. Georgia O'Keeffe in Williamsburg: A Re-Creation Of The Artist's First Public Exhibition In The South, January 27-May 27, 2001. Georgia O'Keeffe. Out of Stock. Gemälde. Georgia O'Keeffe. Out of Stock. Popular Categories. Georgia O'Keeffe was one of the first modernist painters of the United States, and the first female one. O'Keeffe knew she wanted to be an artist from a very young age. After finishing boarding school, where she received formal lessons in painting, O'Keeffe attended the Art Institute of Chicago to become an art teacher. At the beginning of the 20th century, being a teacher was the sole approach a woman could have into the art world in the United States. Stieglitz was a famous photographer, and a renowned advocate for the Modernist movement in the arts. Modernism came to the United States through the work of Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Paul Cézanne, and other vanguard painters. In New York City, Stieglitz owned Gallery 291, acknowledged for showing the pieces of these painters.