



Alfred Stieglitz 1864-1946

Father of Modern Photography
and of Modern Art in America





Winter Fifth Avenue

Repetitions

Phase 1 Genre Scenes in NYC







Every Day Life- Genre Scene

Diffuse Light

Inclement weather

1893

Use of leading lines

Handheld camera

Patience- 3 hours in the snow





Alfred Stieglitz - The Last Joke Bellagio, 1887





Spring Showers,
New York 1900





The Hand of Man 1902

What could be your genre scenes of
ever day life today?

The Street-Design for a Poster

Pregnant Moment

Waiting for the best moment.

Unique object in the frontal
picture plane.





The Terminal
1892



Unique object in
the front picture plane

Two towers 1913



The Steerage 1907

“The scene fascinated me:
A round straw hat;
the funnel leaning left,
the stairway leaning right;
the white draw bridge, its
railings made of chain;
white suspenders crossed
on the back of a man below
circular iron machinery;
a mast that cut into the sky,
completing the triangle.
I stood spellbound for a while.
I saw shapes related to one
another—a picture of shapes,
and underlying it, a new
vision that held me: simple
people; the feeling of ship,
ocean, sky . . .”

In 1905, with Edward Steichen,
he founded the Little Galleries
of the Photo-Secession at
291 Fifth Avenue in New York,
which later became known
simply as **Gallery 291**

Pictorialism is the name given to an
international style and aesthetic movement
that dominated **photography** during the
later 19th and early 20th centuries- soft
focus, misty, blurred edges, romantic

"The object of the Photo-Secession is: to advance photography as applied to pictorial expression; to draw together those Americans practicing or otherwise interested in the art, and to hold from time to time, at varying places, exhibitions not necessarily limited to the productions of the Photo-Secession or to American work."

- Stieglitz



Self-portrait 1907

Stieglitz was a founder of the Photo-Secessionist and Pictorialist photography movements in the United States and promoted them in *Camera Work*, A magazine that he founded and edited. His early photographs were Pictorialist in style. Camera Work, published from 1903 to 1917.

He studied mechanical engineering and photography at the Polytechnic of Berlin.

In 1883 Stieglitz saw a camera in a shop window in Berlin, bought it, and photography in earnest began.

Many years later he wrote

"I bought it and carried it to my room and began to fool around with it. It fascinated me, first as a passion, then as an obsession."

Alfred Stieglitz exhibited not only the work of contemporary photographers, but also works of Picasso, Rodin, Matisse and Toulouse-Lautrec.





**Georgia Totto O'Keeffe was born in a
farmhouse on a large dairy farm outside
of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin on November
15, 1887**

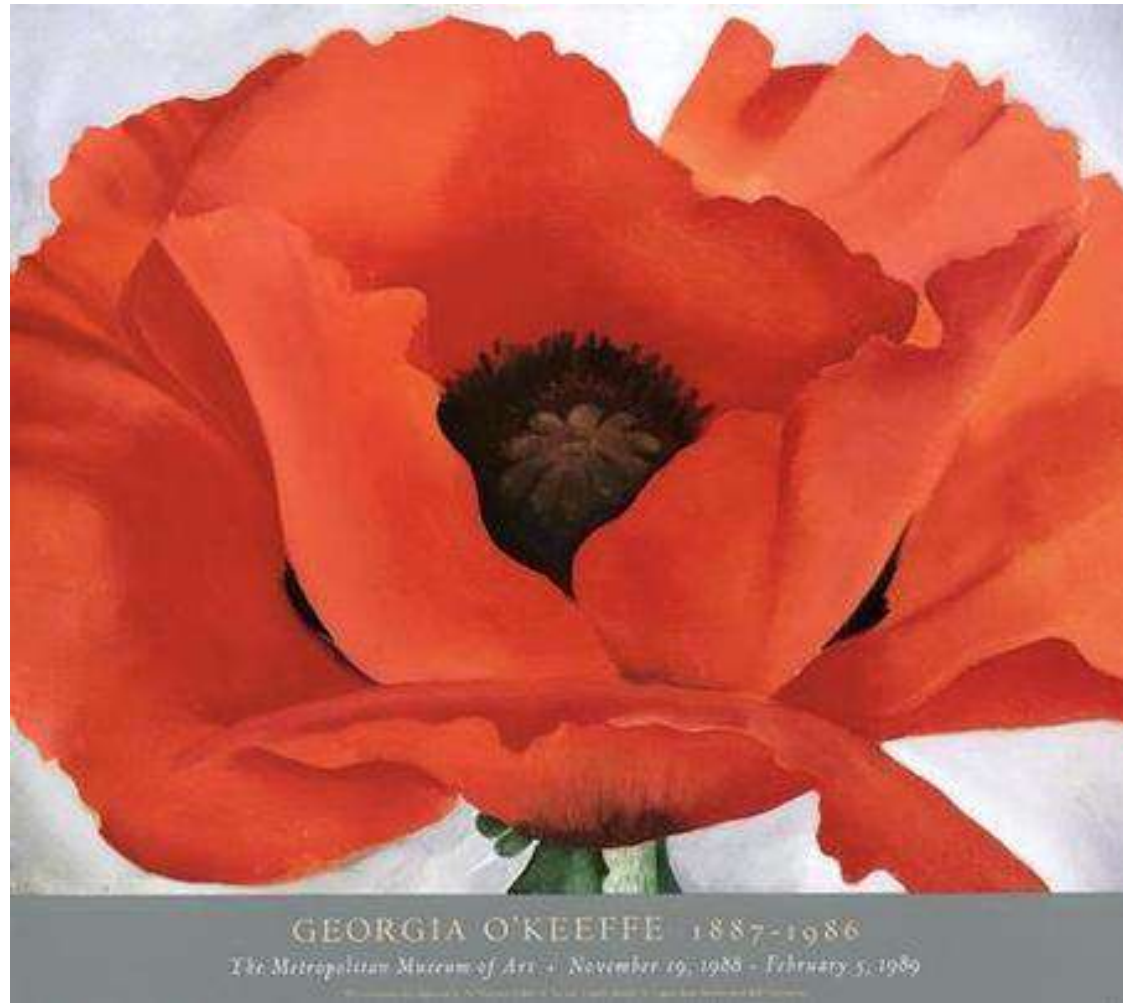
Early in 1916, Anita Pollitzer took some of Georgia's drawings to Alfred Stieglitz's 291 gallery. He was to exclaim, "*At last, a woman on paper!*" He told Anita the drawings were the "*purest, finest, sincerest things that had entered 291 in a long while.*", and that he would like to show them. Georgia had first visited 291 in 1908, and later on several occasions, but had never talked with Stieglitz...although she had high regard for his opinions.





G E O R G I A O ' K E E F F E

**During the long winter months in New York
she began to paint her very large flowers,
some of her most popular work today.
She completed her first enormous flower painting in 1924.**



GEORGIA O'KEEFFE 1887-1986
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 November 19, 1988 - February 5, 1989





georgia o'keeffe



GEORGIA O'KEEFE
THE POETRY OF THINGS



The giant flower paintings were first exhibited in 1925. A Calla Lily painting would sell for \$25,000. in 1928 and draw media attention to "O'Keeffe" like never before. Georgia's financial success would finally prove to her that an artist could make a living with a paintbrush.







Georgia moved to Santa Fe became increasingly frail in her late 90's.

She die on March 6, 1986, at the age of 98.

Per her instructions, she was cremated the next day.

Juan Hamilton walked to the top of the Pedernal Mountain and scattered her ashes to the wind...over her beloved "faraway".

Stieglitz had become obsessed with photographing Georgia since the beginning of their relationship. He would take over 350 portraits of her between 1918 and 1937. Most of the more erotic poses would be in the first few years of their marriage.



**Alfred Stieglitz
was 52 and
famous when 28
year old, Georgia,
a school teacher
arrived in New
York...
-24 years her
senior.**

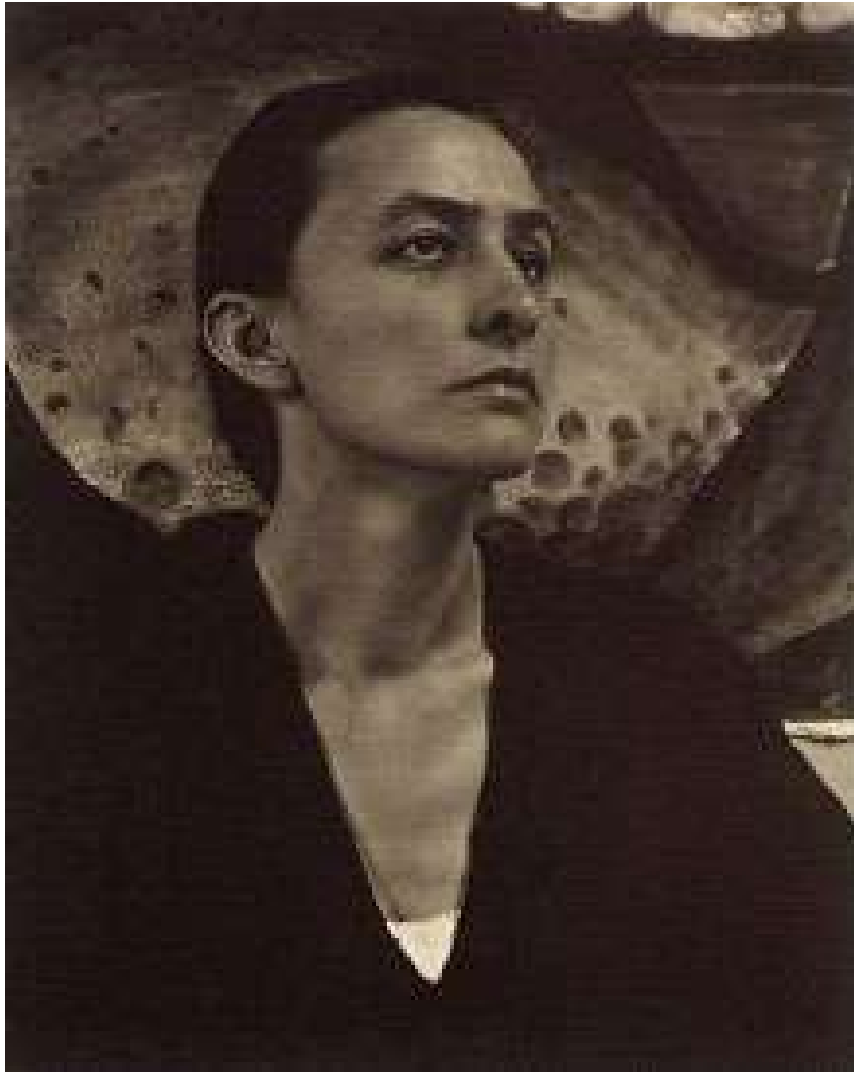


Phase #2
Hundreds of portraits
of Georgia O'Keeffe



Georgia O'Keeffe

Hands 1918



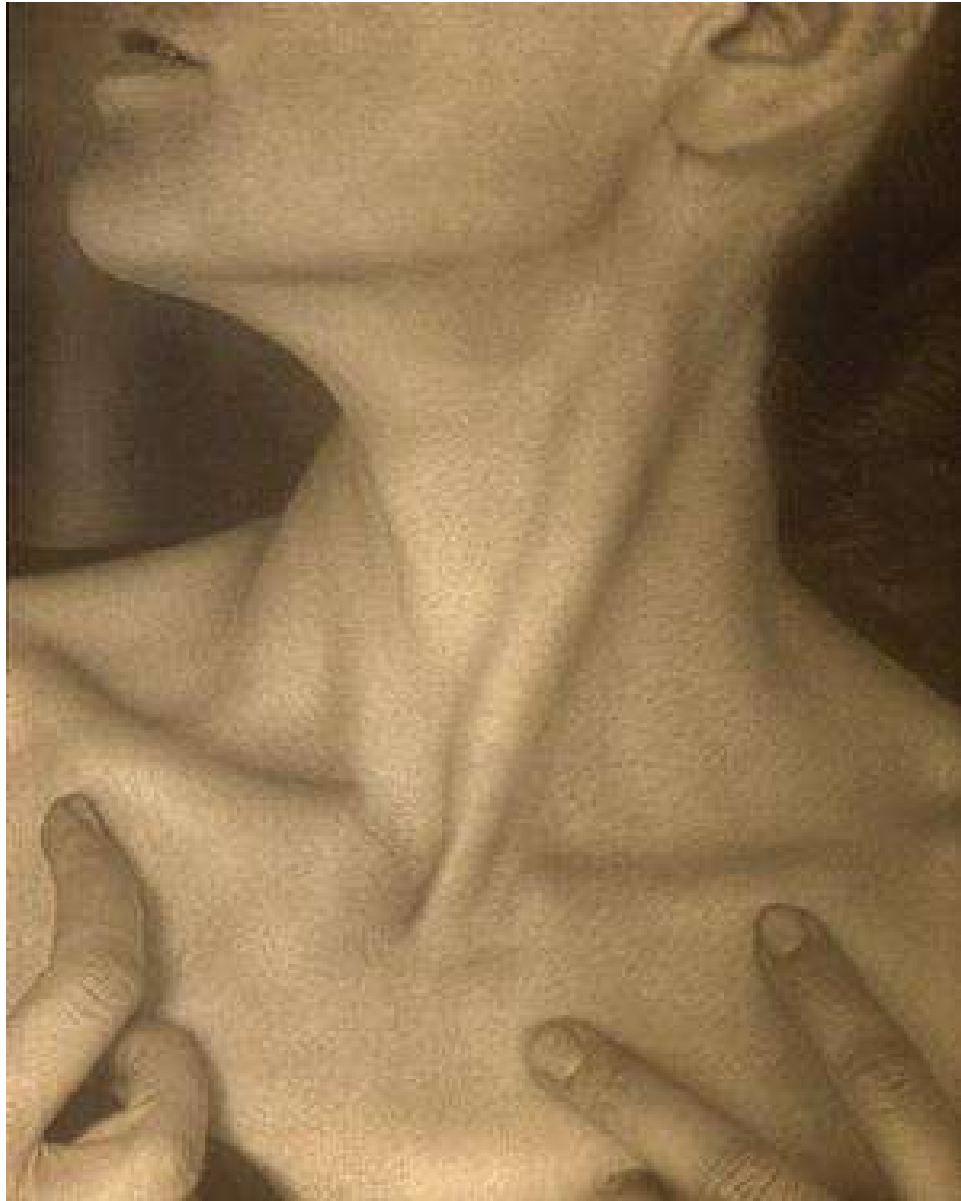
Georgia O'Keeffe
1918







Georgia O'Keeffe
1918





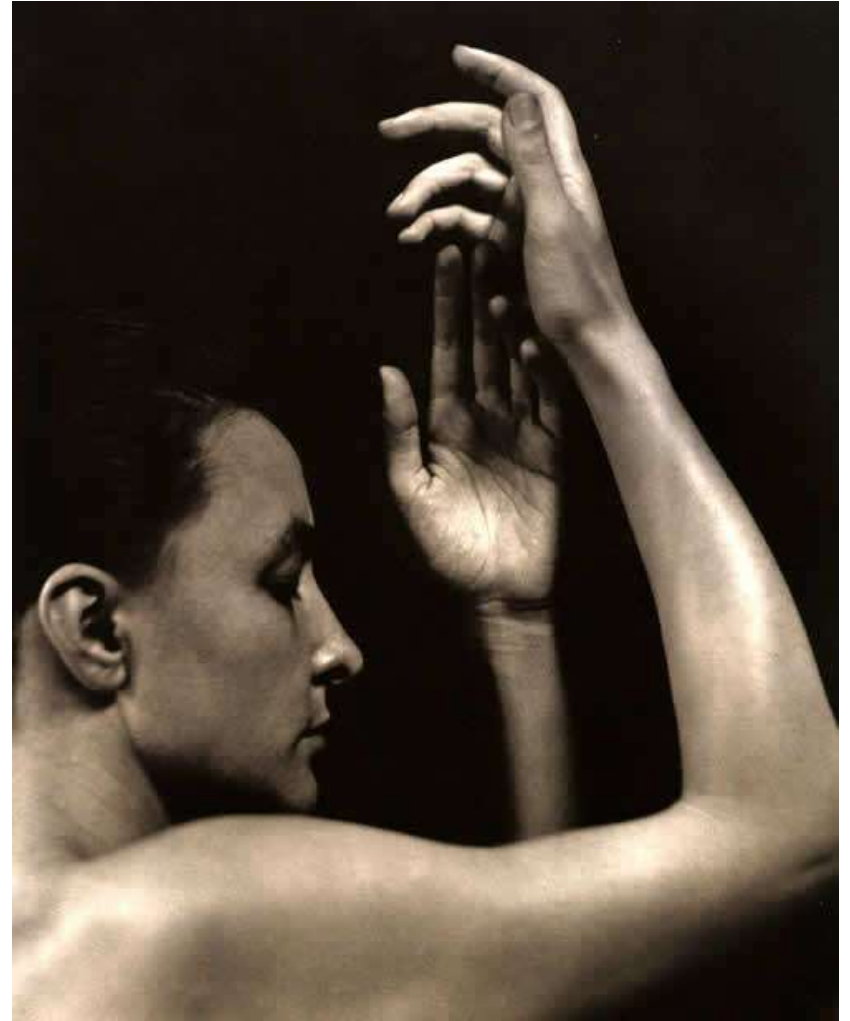


Georgia O'Keeffe
1922



Stieglitz married Georgia O'Keeffe in 1924.







Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s Stieglitz made some of his most accomplished photographs, including a series of photographs of clouds, which he called Equivalents.

Phase # 2 Clouds : Equivalents

Hundreds of pictures of clouds.

Equivalent 1926



Equivalent, 1930, Alfred Stieglitz





Equivalent
1929











Born in Hoboken, New Jersey,

1864-1946



Icy Night 1892

Paris, Musée d'Orsay

Convention dictated that the camera be used only in daylight but Stieglitz challenged that theory by setting up a camera in his dimly lit cellar

For a 24 hour exposure that resulted in a near perfectly exposed negative.

Stieglitz went on to take the first successful of rain, snow and night.



From 1915 until 1946, some 25000 pieces of paper were exchanged between painter Georgia *O'Keeffe* and photographer Alfred *Stieglitz*.

Alfred Stieglitz attached this photograph to a letter for Georgia O'Keeffe, dated July 10, 1929. Below the photograph he wrote, "I have destroyed 300 prints to-day. And much more literature. I haven't the heart to destroy this..."

It is said that at the age of eleven he had begun to take an interest in photography, and learned by observing a local portrait photographer work in the darkroom.

**In the summer of 1946 Stieglitz
suffered his last heart attack.
O'Keeffe was with him when he died.**

The National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., owns 1600 prints by Stieglitz, which is the single largest collection of his photographs. Many of these rare photographs have not been exhibited since Georgia O'Keeffe donated them to the National Gallery of Art, in 1949.

'The ability to make a truly artistic photograph is not acquired off-hand, but is the result of an artistic instinct coupled with years of labor.'

"Alfred Stieglitz (1864–1946) is perhaps the most important figure in the history of visual arts in America. That is certainly *not* to say that he was the greatest artist America has ever produced. Rather, through his many roles – as a photographer, as a discoverer and promoter of photographers and of artists in other media, and as a publisher, patron, and collector – he had a greater impact on American art than any other person has had