

Georgia O'Keeffe and New Mexico

A Sense of Place

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Maria Chabot—Georgia O'Keeffe

Correspondence, 1941-1949

Edited by BARBARA BUHLER LYNES & ANN PADEN

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Georgia O'Keeffe continues to fascinate nearly 20 years after her death in 1986. She was one of the most well-known American artists of the mid-20th century and became a feminist icon, despite her own protestations, and her work became a decorating cliché, despite the inventiveness and risk of which she was capable. *Georgia O'Keeffe and New Mexico* explores how the desert Southwest landscape of O'Keeffe's adopted New Mexico shaped her work and in turn shaped how she manipulated the landscape in her art.

From an early career as an abstractionist, O'Keeffe became best known as a representational painter who employed a number of abstractionist strategies to achieve her lasting fame. From the flower paintings to the floating bones and skulls, she used color and space to create emotional and formal effects. Her work is so pervasive that it has been absorbed by the visual culture of the American Southwest in advertising and by countless imitators.

Barbara Buhler Lynes, curator at the O'Keeffe Museum in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and director of its research center, has carefully documented sites painted by O'Keeffe and demonstrates how the painting shows the effects of the artist's process. Lesley Poling-Kempes, an independent scholar, writes evocatively of the geology and forms of the land. Frederick W. Turner, who has previously written about the place of landscape in the creative imagination, describes O'Keeffe's fabled prickliness and how she made the landscape her own and continues to loom as a larger-than-life presence in the area around her home in Abiquiu, New Mexico. Maps, diagrams, and photographs complement small but elegant reproductions of O'Keeffe's paintings.

New Mexico has attracted artists and writers from Andrew Dasburg and D.H. Lawrence to Susan Rothenberg, Agnes Martin, Bruce Nauman, and Eliot Porter, but none is so identified with the area as O'Keeffe. *Georgia O'Keeffe and New Mexico* does not offer a simplistic answer as to why this is, but provides several avenues of inquiry.

O'Keeffe may be as well-known for her doughty personality as for her paintings. *Maria Chabot—Georgia O'Keeffe: Correspondence, 1941-1949* provides ample insight into this and other aspects of the artist's life. Maria Chabot was a young, aspiring writer who ran O'Keeffe's summer home in New Mexico for much of the 1940s.

Compiled here is correspondence that covers personal

advice, gossip, and the logistics of constructing and running a home. This book was Chabot's lifelong dream, and it has been realized, perhaps more objectively than she envisioned, by Barbara Buhler Lynes and by Ann Paden, an editor originally brought to the project by Chabot. The letters range from chatty and affectionate to brusquely businesslike over the arc of the friendship. It is easy to infer that Chabot initially idolized O'Keeffe and that the artist thrived on her attention and capable help. As new friends came into O'Keeffe's life and as Chabot led the reconstruction of the ruined adobe house in Abiquiu that would become the painter's permanent home in 1949, tensions mounted and the friendship cooled. It is interesting to read subtle and not-so-subtle attempts at manipulation by both correspondents and to realize that these are the negotiations of any evolving relationship. If neither party seems completely noble by the last letters exchanged in 1949, they do seem entirely human: fallible and vulnerable but capable of great warmth. There is plenty of mundane conversation, but the editors have wisely chosen to let the text stand with minimal excisions: In the exchange of daily events we are allowed past the facades and personas and gain a richer sense of who these women were. Vital transitions and background are provided to give both historical and social context but also to maintain a narrative thread. The letters are carefully documented, and a selection of photographs helps develop the imagery that comes through the text.

As Lynes and Paden point out, this correspondence records how Chabot and O'Keeffe interacted from afar. As readers we are left guessing about the dynamics of their relationship when they were together working at Ghost Ranch and in Abiquiu. It is to the editors' credit that they do not engage in speculation about the relationship beyond the letters. Future scholarship (O'Keeffe's letters to Alfred Stieglitz become available to researchers in two years) may fill in the blanks. *Maria Chabot—Georgia O'Keeffe* is quite satisfying as it stands. It is much more about the relationship of two strong women than about art, but it is a valuable contribution to the literature for that very reason. ■

REVIEWER: **R.K. Dickson** teaches art history, printmaking, and photography at Wilson College in Pennsylvania.

Georgia O'Keeffe is famous for her sensual paintings of enlarged flowers. Here are 10 interesting facts about one of the greatest modern American painters. #6 She has portrayed New Mexico extensively in her paintings. Georgia O'Keeffe made her first proper trip to New Mexico in 1929. From that year onwards she spent part of nearly every year working in New Mexico till 1949, the year in which she moved there permanently. The varicolored cliffs of Ghost Ranch, where she bought her house, inspired some of her most famous landscapes. Apart from her numerous paintings of the local landscape and architecture, the tribal aesthetic and cultural traditions in New Mexico became integral to O'Keeffe's art. Ranchos Church, New Mexico (1931). In her series on New York, O'Keeffe excelled in painting architectural structures as highly realistic and expertly employed the style of Precisionism within her work. "Radiator Building-Night, New York" from 1927 can also be interpreted as a double portrait of Steiglitz and O'Keeffe. Object portraiture of this kind was popular amongst the Steiglitz circle at the time and greatly influenced by the poetry of Gertrude Stein. Later when this foundation dissolved the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum was established in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Assets from her estate included an immense body of work and archived materials. Her home in New Mexico was designated a National Historic Landmark is also owned by the O'Keeffe museum.

Georgia O'Keeffe in New Mexico: Architecture, Katsinam, and the Land features 53 O'Keeffe works including 15 rarely seen pictures of different Hopi katsina tihu, along with examples of these types of figures. Chronicling her artwork created in New Mexico, the exhibition explores O'Keeffe's paintings of New Mexico's Hispanic and Native American architecture, cultural objects, and her New Mexico landscapes. Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986) began spending part of the year living and working in New Mexico in 1929, a pattern she rarely altered until 1949. She then made northern New Mexico her Georgia O'Keeffe on Ghost Ranch Portal, New Mexico, c. 1960s. Todd Webb (American, 1905–2000). Gelatin silver print; 25.4 x 20.3 cm (10 x 8 in.). Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, Santa Fe, NM, Gift of the Georgia O'Keeffe Foundation, 2006.06.1046. © Estate of Todd Webb, Portland, ME. The stark landscape, indigenous art, and traditional adobe architecture of New Mexico inspired a new direction in the art of Georgia O'Keeffe, whose work is on view at the CMA in the exhibition Georgia O'Keeffe: Living Modern. In 1929 the artist began traveling to New Mexico and would often spend months living and working