



GETTY FACTS

2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The J. Paul Getty Trust 3

J. Paul Getty5

J. Paul Getty Museum 10

Getty Research Institute.....14

Getty Conservation Institute17

Getty Foundation.....22

Getty Publications 25

Digital Facts About the Getty..... 28

One Getty. Two Locations.

 Getty Center 29

 Getty Villa31

Significant Dates in Getty History..... 34

Contact Information 37

Hours of Operation

 Getty Center 37

 Getty Villa 38



THE J. PAUL GETTY TRUST

The J. Paul Getty Trust is the world's largest cultural and philanthropic organization dedicated to the visual arts.

Through conservation work, publications, exhibitions, grant initiatives, training programs, and other efforts, the Getty makes a lasting difference in conservation practice and art historical research and promotes knowledge and appreciation of art among audiences of all ages.

The J. Paul Getty Trust comprises the J. Paul Getty Museum, the Getty Research Institute (GRI), the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), and the Getty Foundation, which serve a varied audience from **two locations**: the Getty Center in Los Angeles and the Getty Villa in Pacific Palisades.

The Getty Center, designed by architect Richard Meier and featuring the Central Garden created by artist Robert Irwin, opened in 1997 and houses the GCI, GRI, and Foundation, as well as the J. Paul Getty Museum's collections of European paintings, sculptures, decorative arts, drawings, and manuscripts from the middle ages to the early 20th century. Also on site is the Museum's international collection of photographs from the earliest days of the medium to the present day.

The Getty Villa, a recreation of an ancient Roman country house, is dedicated to the arts and culture of ancient Greece, Rome, and Etruria and features the Getty's collection of antiquities as well as an outdoor theater that hosts classic and classically inspired theater productions each fall.

The Getty is funded through a generous endowment from its founder J. Paul Getty, and seeks additional support for its worldwide work in cultural heritage conservation from individuals, foundations, and companies.



J. PAUL GETTY

J. Paul Getty viewed art as a civilizing influence in society and strongly believed in making art available to the public for education and enjoyment. He opened the J. Paul Getty Museum to the public in 1954. This small museum, established in his ranch house in Pacific Palisades, housed collections of Greek and Roman antiquities, 18th-century French furniture, and European paintings. Fascinated with the ancient world of the Mediterranean,

he later built a Roman-style villa, modeled after the Villa dei Papiri of the first century AD in Herculaneum. The Getty Villa opened in 1974.

When most of Mr. Getty's personal estate passed to the Trust in 1982, the Trustees sought to make a greater contribution to the visual arts through an expanded museum as well as a range of new programs. The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), the Getty Research Institute (GRI), and the Grant Program (now known as the Getty Foundation) were established in the 1980s.



FACTS AT-A-GLANCE

- ❖ **Admission is free** at both the Getty Center and Getty Villa, which together welcome nearly two million visitors a year from all over the world.
- ❖ About **1,300 employees** and nearly **1,000 volunteers** and docents work at the Getty Center and Getty Villa.
- ❖ In addition, Getty staff work around the world helping to conserve cultural heritage and to advance conservation science and art historical research.
- ❖ Approximately **100 scholars** from all over the world are in residence at the Getty each year.
- ❖ More than **150,000 K–12 students** visit both the Getty Center and Getty Villa each year for guided school visits subsidized by the Getty.
- ❖ The President's International Council, an independent group committed to understanding the global context in which the Getty works, helps support the work of the Getty in Los Angeles and around the world.





J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM

The J. Paul Getty Museum seeks to inspire curiosity about, and enjoyment and understanding of, the visual arts by collecting, conserving, exhibiting, and interpreting works of art of outstanding quality and historical importance. To fulfill this mission, the Museum continues to build its collection through purchases and gifts, and develops programs of exhibitions, publications, scholarly research, public education, and the performing arts to engage our diverse local and international audiences. All of these activities are enhanced by the stunning architectural and garden settings of the Museum's two renowned venues: the Getty Center and Getty Villa.

FACTS AT-A-GLANCE

- ❖ The Museum at the Getty Center is home to pre-20th-century European paintings, drawings, illuminated manuscripts, and decorative arts; a photographs collection that dates from the medium's inception to the present, collected worldwide; and European and American sculpture from the late 12th century to the present day.
- ❖ The Museum at the Getty Villa is home to Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities.

- ❖ Nearly **20 exhibitions** are mounted each year at both locations
- ❖ Collections contain **more than 125,000 separate objects**. Less than three percent of the art currently on view was personally acquired by J. Paul Getty.
- ❖ The Museum brings well-known scholars and performers from around the world to the Getty through lectures, conferences, symposia, concerts, and theater works.
- ❖ The J. Paul Getty Museum enjoys support from five donor councils, each comprising 12 to 30 members. The Museum Director's Council was established in 2016; the Villa Council in 2001; the Paintings Conservation Council in 2002; the Photographs Council in 2005; and the Disegno Group, supporting the Drawings Department, in 2013. Each council has generously provided funding for major restoration and educational projects in their respective fields as well as for acquisitions.





GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Getty Research Institute (GRI) is dedicated to furthering knowledge and advancing understanding of the visual arts. Its Research Library, with special collections of rare materials and digital resources, serves an international community of scholars and the interested public. The GRI creates and disseminates new knowledge through its expertise, active collecting program, public programs, institutional collaborations, exhibitions, publications, digital services, and residential scholars program. The activities and scholarly resources of the GRI guide and sustain each other, and together provide a unique environment for research, critical inquiry, and debate.

FACTS AT-A-GLANCE

- ❖ Since 1985, the GRI's scholars program has welcomed over **1,300 scholars** from more than **40 countries** including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain, Russia, Vietnam, and Venezuela.
- ❖ The Research Library has registered nearly **18,000 readers** in the past 20 years from **64 countries** including Armenia, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Slovakia, South Korea, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay.

- ❖ The Research Library's general collections include **more than 1,400,000 volumes** of auction catalogues, reference and rare books, and periodicals. The GRI's digitized books have been downloaded millions of times. The online library catalogue is available at getty.edu/research.
- ❖ Special collections include rare books, prints, photographs, archives, manuscripts, sketchbooks, optical devices, architectural drawings, and architectural models.
- ❖ Collections focus on postwar art, including papers of artists Charles Brittin, Jules Engel, Sam Francis, George Herms, Robert Irwin, Mary Kelly, and Betye Saar and curators Hal Glicksman, Henry Hopkins, Maurice Tuchman, Annette Michelson and Harald Szeemann; gallery archives of Betty Asher, Jan Baum, Patricia Faure, Riko Mizuno, and Rolf Nelson; and architectural archives of Welton Becket, Frank Israel, Ray Kappe, Pierre Koenig, William Krisel, John Lautner, Frederick C. Lyman, Frank Gehry and architectural photographer Julius Shulman.

- ❖ The largest archives acquired by the Getty Research Institute are the archives of curator Harald Szeemann, acquired in 2011; the archives of the M. Knoedler Gallery, acquired in 2012; and the archive of architect Frank Gehry, acquired in 2017.
- ❖ Vaults of the Research Library house **26 miles of shelving**—enough to bridge Los Angeles and Catalina Island.
- ❖ Box 9, folder 22 of the archive of American sculptor Malvina Hoffmann (1887–1966) contains a lock of Auguste Rodin's hair.
- ❖ Parkas rated to -20 degrees Fahrenheit are provided for staff entering the cold storage vaults at the GRI.
- ❖ Exhibitions showcasing material from special collections are presented in the GRI exhibition galleries, which were expanded in 2013, tripling the GRI's exhibition space to nearly 3,000 square feet.
- ❖ The GRI provides support for students in art history, information studies, and library science, and shares its collections with graduate and undergraduate classes from institutions throughout the region.
- ❖ The Getty Research Institute enjoys support from the Getty Research Institute Council.

GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) works internationally to advance conservation practice in the visual arts—broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture, and sites. The Institute serves the conservation community through scientific research, education and training, field projects, and the dissemination of information. In all its endeavors, the GCI creates and delivers knowledge that contributes to the conservation of the world's cultural heritage.

FACTS AT-A-GLANCE

- ❖ GCI staff work at cultural heritage sites around the world, with past and current projects at the Tomb of King Tutankhamen in Egypt, the cave temples of Dunhuang in China, the ancient Roman town of Herculaneum, the Eames House in Los Angeles, and the prehistoric hominid trackway at Laetoli in Tanzania.
- ❖ Staff come from all over the world, and include scientists, conservators, archaeologists, architects, and information specialists, among others.
- ❖ GCI scientists, working in the Institute's various laboratories, adapt and design instruments that provide advanced, cutting-edge scientific analyses of materials that help conservators solve problems.



- ❖ The GCI Council, formed in 2010, generously provides resources to fund aspects of the Institute's work.



Some current GCI initiatives include:

- ❖ Conserving Modern Architecture Initiative (CMAI)—a comprehensive, long-term, and international program with the goal of advancing the practice of conserving 20th-century heritage, with an emphasis on modern architecture and on concrete as a building material.
- ❖ Modern and Contemporary Art Research Initiative (ModCon)—a multifaceted, long-term project focused on the many and varied conservation needs of modern and contemporary art, with a concentration on modern paints and on art objects made of plastic, as well as outdoor sculpture.
- ❖ Managing Collection Environments (MCE)—a multiyear initiative that addresses a number of compelling research questions and practical issues pertaining to the control and management of collection environments in museums and other institutional collections, including libraries and archives. MCE combines scientific research with fieldwork to provide evidence-based processes and tools to empower decision-making by those charged with the care of these collections.
- ❖ Arches—Arches is an open-source, web- and geospatially based data management platform designed to manage all types of cultural heritage data. Created through a collaboration between the GCI and World Monuments Fund, Arches is used by cities and regions around the world, including HistoricPlacesLA, a cultural heritage inventory for the City of Los Angeles. The GCI and Historic England have partnered to implement Arches for Greater London.



GETTY FOUNDATION

The Getty Foundation fulfills the philanthropic mission of the Getty Trust by supporting individuals and institutions committed to advancing the greater understanding and preservation of the visual arts in Los Angeles and throughout the world. Through strategic grant initiatives, the Foundation strengthens art history as a global discipline, promotes the interdisciplinary practice of conservation, increases access to museum and archival collections, and develops current and future leaders in the visual arts. It carries out its work in collaboration with the other Getty Programs to ensure that they individually and collectively achieve maximum effect.

FACTS AT-A-GLANCE

- ❖ The Getty Foundation is the only major foundation that supports art history and conservation on a fully international basis.
- ❖ The Foundation has awarded more than **8,000 grants** to support projects in **over 180 countries** on seven continents since 1984.
- ❖ One of its largest initiatives is Pacific Standard Time, a collaboration of arts institutions across Southern California led by the Getty and made possible through Getty Foundation grants. Pacific Standard

Time has produced hundreds of linked art exhibitions, scholarly publications, and public programs, the majority of which have relied on grant-supported research and planning to come to fruition.

- ❖ Keeping It Modern was created in 2014 to conserve significant 20th-century architecture, which is increasingly at risk. To date, the initiative has supported 54 conservation projects worldwide that collectively address the importance of research and planning for the preservation of modern architectural heritage. Notable buildings that have received grants include the Bauhaus, Le Corbusier's Apartment and Studio, the Museu de Arte de São Paulo, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, and Sydney Opera House.
- ❖ Connecting Art Histories seeks to strengthen art history as a global discipline by fostering intellectual exchange among scholars in targeted regions whose economic or political realities have previously prevented collaboration. Areas of focus have included Latin America, the greater Mediterranean, East-Central Europe, and Asia.

- ❖ The Paper Project is dedicated to strengthening prints and drawings curatorship in the 21st century. Launched in 2018, this international initiative includes support for traveling seminars and workshops, research fellowships, and exhibition and publishing projects.
- ❖ Since 1993, the Getty Marrow Undergraduate Internship program has encouraged greater diversity in professions related to museums and the visual arts. More than **3,300 college students** from cultural backgrounds that have traditionally been underrepresented in the arts have received **paid internships at 161 museums and visual arts organizations** across Los Angeles County and at the Getty.



GETTY PUBLICATIONS

- ❖ Getty Publications produces award-winning books in the fields of art history, architecture, photography, archaeology, conservation, and the humanities, and draws upon the work of the J. Paul Getty Museum, the Getty Conservation Institute, and the Getty Research Institute.
- ❖ In 2014 Getty Publications launched its Virtual Library with **more than 250 titles** spanning its 40-year publishing history, freely available online. More books are added annually.
- ❖ Over the last **50 years** Getty Publications has published **over 1,000 titles**.
- ❖ The first children's book ever published by Getty Publications is also the best-selling title in its history: *If...* by Sarah Perry, a delightful picture book of surreal possibilities, which is still in print.
- ❖ *As I See It* by J. Paul Getty himself was first published by Getty Publications in 1976 and remains a perennial favorite.
- ❖ Getty Publications published its first graphic novel, *Photographic: The Life of Graciela Iturbide* by Isabel Quintero and illustrated by Zeke Peña, in 2018. It won the 2018 Boston Globe Horn Book Award and appeared on many "Best of 2018" lists.
- ❖ Getty Publications collaborates with publishers around the world to bring new scholarship and research to both English and foreign-language markets.





DIGITAL FACTS ABOUT THE GETTY

- ❖ Getty.edu receives nearly **nine million visits** each year, representing nearly five and a half million individuals
- ❖ More than **two million** people engage with the Getty through social media
- ❖ The Getty has digitized nearly **150,000 artworks** and made them freely available online through Open Content. There have been well over one million downloads.
- ❖ The Getty Vocabularies have been online since 1997 and now contain **more than three million records**, contributed by the expert user community.
- ❖ The Getty Provenance Index has been online since 1998 and contains **more than two million records**.
- ❖ GRI databases receive approximately **four million queries a year** from scholars all over the world



ONE GETTY. TWO LOCATIONS.

GETTY CENTER

- ❖ Admission is free to the Getty Center; which is open to the public six days a week and welcomes nearly **1.5 million visitors** each year from around the world.

- ❖ Situated in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains off the 405 Freeway in the Sepulveda Pass, the 110-acre Getty Center was designed by architect Richard Meier.
- ❖ The Getty Center's **86 acres** of landscaped gardens and terraces include the Central Garden designed by artist Robert Irwin—a **134,000-square-foot** work of art commissioned by the Getty Trust that features more than **500 varieties of plant materials**.
- ❖ The **1.2 million square feet of travertine** used as pavement and wall cladding were quarried in Bagni di Tivoli, Italy, and total **290,000 blocks weighing 16,000 tons**.
- ❖ Visitors ride free trams from the parking garage to the top of the hill. The driverless, computer-operated trams are emission-free and glide on a cushion of air generated by electric blowers—the only tram system of its kind on the west coast of the United States.
- ❖ The Center serves a varied audience through the permanent Museum and GRI collections, changing exhibitions, conservation, scholarship, research, and public programs.

GETTY VILLA

- ❖ Admission is free at the Getty Villa, which is open to the public six days a week and welcomes nearly **500,000 visitors** each year. Free, timed tickets are required to visit the Villa and are available at getty.edu.
- ❖ Located on **64 acres** in Pacific Palisades, California, the Villa site occupies a small canyon defined by the coastal mountains to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south; the 11,000-acre Topanga State Park is immediately adjacent.
- ❖ Originally opened in 1974, the Villa is modeled after the Villa dei Papiri, a Roman country house at Herculaneum that was buried by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in AD 79. The Villa contains the Getty Museum's antiquities collection.
- ❖ In early 2017 the Getty Villa underwent a reinstallation of its collection from a thematic display to a chronological and art historical presentation. Opening in 2018, the new display, with almost 3,000 square feet more gallery space and redesigned display cases, invites visitors to follow the historical development of classical art from the Neolithic Period through the late Roman Empire (ca. 3000 BC–AD 600).



- ❖ The Villa serves a varied audience through the Museum's permanent collection, changing exhibitions, conservation, scholarship, research, and public programs.
- ❖ Based on ancient prototypes, the **500-seat** Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman Theater is home to the Getty's annual fall outdoor classical theater production.
- ❖ About **300 variety of plants** can be found in **four gardens** (Outer Peristyle, Inner Peristyle, East Garden, Herb Garden) planted with a mix of species from the ancient Mediterranean and native California varieties.
- ❖ In addition to the Museum, the site includes conservation training laboratories, antiquities conservation facilities, office buildings, and the Ranch House—Mr. Getty's former residence, now home to curatorial offices, a **20,000-volume**-capacity Research Library, as well as conservation and analytical labs.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN GETTY HISTORY

- 1931:** J. Paul Getty buys his first notable work of art, a Dutch landscape by Jan van Goyen. His collection continues to grow, most notably in antiquities and French decorative arts.
- 1953:** J. Paul Getty Museum Trust is established
- 1954:** J. Paul Getty Museum opens to the public, with limited hours, in Mr. Getty's ranch house in Pacific Palisades
- 1968:** Mr. Getty conceives and plans the Getty Villa, to be modeled after a first-century Roman country house
- 1970:** Construction commences on the Getty Villa
- 1974:** Getty Villa opens
- 1976:** J. Paul Getty dies, bequeathing the bulk of his estate, including \$660 million in Getty oil stock, to the J. Paul Getty Trust
- 1982:** Getty Research Institute established
- 1984:** Getty Foundation established (known initially as the Getty Grant Program)
- 1985:** Getty Conservation Institute established

- 1989: Construction of Getty Center commences
- 1997: Getty Villa closes for renovation
- 1997: Getty Center opens
- 2006: Getty Villa reopens
- 2006: New Center for Photographs opens at the Getty Center in the Museum's West Pavilion
- 2007: New drawings galleries open at the Getty Center in the Museum's West Pavilion
- 2007: Installation of Stark Collection of contemporary and modern sculptures at the Getty Center
- 2011: The Getty launches Pacific Standard Time: Art in LA 1945–1980, an unprecedented region-wide collaboration with more than 40 art institutions exploring the artistic legacy of postwar Southern California
- 2012: The Getty Research Portal is launched, a virtual library of art history texts now providing online access to more than 100,000 volumes
- 2013: The Getty launches its Open Content Program, making public domain artwork in the Getty's collections freely available for any use. The number of images available continues to grow

- 2013: The Getty Research Institute triples its exhibition space at the Getty Center and launches an ambitious exhibition schedule
- 2013: The Getty awards the first Getty Medal, now given annually to distinguished individuals to honor their extraordinary contributions to the practice, understanding, and support of the arts
- 2014: Getty Publications launches its Virtual Library with more than 250 titles spanning its 40-year publishing history, freely available online. More books are added annually
- 2016: The Getty launches Art + Ideas, a regular podcast featuring J. Paul Getty Trust President and CEO James Cuno in conversation with creative thinkers about their work
- 2017: The Getty launches Pacific Standard Time: LA/LA, an even larger collaboration with more than 60 partners exploring Latin American and Latino art
- 2017: Getty Villa undergoes reinstallation project but remains open during construction
- 2018: Getty Villa fully reopens with newly installed permanent collection galleries

CONTACT INFORMATION

Area code and prefix : (310) 440-

Visitor Services	7300
The Restaurant at the Getty Center	6810
Communications	7360
Museum	7330
Research Institute	7335
Conservation Institute	7325
Foundation	7320
Website:	www.getty.edu

HOURS OF OPERATION

GETTY CENTER

Tuesday–Friday and Sunday	10 a.m.–5:30 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m.–9 p.m.
Closed	Mondays and major holidays

Admission

Admission to the Getty Center and to all exhibitions is FREE—no tickets or reservations are required for general admission.

Parking

Parking rates vary.
Parking reservations are neither required nor accepted.

GETTY VILLA

Wednesday–Monday10 a.m.–5 p.m.
Closed Tuesday and major holidays.

Admission

Admission to the Getty Villa and to all exhibitions is FREE. An advance, timed ticket is required for each adult and can be obtained online or by calling Visitor Services. Each Villa general admission ticket holder may bring up to three children ages 15 and under in one car. (This does not apply to tickets for events, such as lectures and performances.)

Parking

Parking rates vary.
For more information about the Getty and a list of exhibitions and public programming visit www.getty.edu.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.





The J. Paul Getty Trust