The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) is an art museum located in Midtown Manhattan in New York City, on 53rd Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It has been important in developing and collecting modernist art, and is often identified as the most influential museum of modern art in the world.[2] The museum's collection offers an overview of modern and contemporary art,[3] including works of architecture and design, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, prints, illustrated books and artist's books, film and electronic media. The Library's holdings include approximately 300,000 books and exhibition catalogs, over 1,000 periodical titles, and over 40,000 files of ephemera about individual artists and groups.[4] The archives holds primary source material related to the history of modern and contemporary art.[5]

MoMA also houses a restaurant, the Modern, run by Alsace-born chef Gabriel Kreuther.

### History

#### Heckscher and other buildings (1929–39)

The idea for The Museum of Modern Art was developed in 1929 primarily by Abby Aldrich Rockefeller (wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.) and two of her friends, Lillie P. Bliss and Mary Quinn Sullivan.[6] They became known variously as "the Ladies", "the daring ladies" and "the adamantine ladies". They rented modest quarters for the new museum in the Heckscher Building at 730 Fifth Avenue (corner

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Goodyear enlisted Paul J. Sachs and Frank Crowninshield to join him as founding trustees. Sachs, the associate director and curator of prints and drawings at the Fogg Museum at Harvard University, was referred to in those days as a collector of curators. Goodyear asked him to recommend a director and Sachs suggested Alfred H. Barr, Jr., a promising young protege. Under Barr's guidance, the museum's holdings quickly expanded from an initial gift of eight prints and one drawing. Its first successful loan exhibition was in November 1929, displaying paintings by Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cézanne, and Seurat.[10]

First housed in six rooms of galleries and offices on the twelfth floor of Manhattan's Heckscher Building,[11] on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 57th Street, the museum moved into three more temporary locations within the next ten years. Abby's husband was adamantly opposed to the museum (as well as to modern art itself) and refused to release funds for the venture, which had to be obtained from other sources and resulted in the frequent shifts of location. Nevertheless, he eventually donated the land for the current site of the museum, plus other gifts over time, and thus became in effect one of its greatest benefactors.[12][376, 386]

During that time it initiated many more exhibitions of noted artists, such as the lone Vincent van Gogh exhibition on November 4, 1935. Containing an unprecedented sixty-six oils and fifty drawings from the Netherlands, as well as poignant excerpts from the artist's letters, it was a major public success due to Barr's arrangement of the exhibit, and became "a precursor to the hold van Gogh has to this day on the contemporary imagination".[12][376]

53rd Street (1939—present)

1930s and 1940s

The museum also gained international prominence with the hugely successful and now famous Picasso retrospective of 1939–40, held in conjunction with the Art Institute of Chicago. In its range of presented works, it represented a significant reinterpretation of Picasso for future art scholars and historians. This was wholly masterminded by Barr, a Picasso enthusiast, and the exhibition lionized Picasso as the greatest artist of the time, setting the model for all the museum's retrospectives that were to follow.[13] Boy Leading a Horse was briefly contested over ownership with the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.[14]

When Abby Rockefeller's son Nelson was selected by the board of trustees to become its flamboyant president in 1939, at the age of thirty, he became the prime instigator and funder of its publicity, acquisitions and subsequent expansion into new headquarters on 53rd Street. His brother, David Rockefeller, also joined the museum's board of trustees in 1948 and took over the presidency when Nelson was elected Governor of New York in 1958.

David subsequently employed the noted architect Philip Johnson to redesign the museum garden and name it in honor of his mother, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Sculpture Garden. He and the Rockefeller family in general have retained a close association with the museum throughout its history, with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund funding the institution since 1947. Both David Rockefeller, Jr. and Sharon Percy Rockefeller (wife of Senator Jay Rockefeller) currently sit on the board of trustees. In 1937, MoMA had shifted to offices and basement galleries in the Time-Life Building in Rockefeller Center. Its permanent and current home, now renovated, designed in the International Style by the modernist architects Philip L. Goodwin and Edward Durrell Stone, opened to the public on May 10, 1939, attended by an illustrious company of 6,000 people, and with an opening address via radio from the White House by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.[15]

1958 fire

On April 15, 1958, a fire on the second floor destroyed an 18 foot long Monet Water Lilies painting (the current Monet water lilies was acquired shortly after the fire as a replacement). The fire started when workmen installing air conditioning were smoking near paint cans, sawdust, and a canvas dropcloth. One worker was killed in the fire and several firefighters were treated for smoke inhalation. Most of the paintings on the floor had been moved for the construction although large paintings including the Monet were left. Art work on the 3rd and 4th floors were evacuated to the Whitney Museum of American Art which abutted it on the 54th Street side. Among the paintings that were moved was A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte which had been on loan by the Art Institute of Chicago. Visitors and employees above the fire were evacuated to the roof and then jumped to the roof of an adjoining townhouse.[16]
Recent history
In 1969, the MoMA was at the center of a controversy over its decision to withdraw funding from the iconic anti-war poster And babies. In 1969, the Art Workers Coalition (AWC), a group of New York City artists who opposed the Vietnam War, in collaboration with Museum of Modern Art members Arthur Drexler and Elizabeth Shaw,[17] created an iconic protest poster called And babies. The poster uses an image by photojournalist Ronald L. Haeberle and references the My Lai Massacre. The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) had promised to fund and circulate the poster, but after seeing the 2 by 3 foot poster MoMA pulled financing for the project at the last minute.[18][19] MoMA's Board of Trustees included Nelson Rockefeller and William S. Paley (head of CBS), who reportedly “hit the ceiling” on seeing the proofs of the poster.[18] The poster was included shortly thereafter in MoMA’s Information exhibition of July 2 to September 20, 1970, curated by Kynaston McShine.[20] Another famous controversy involved Pablo Picasso’s painting Boy Leading a Horse, 1905-1906, gifted to MoMA by William S. Paley in 1964. Ownership of Boy Leading a Horse was contested between the MoMA and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.[21][22]

Expansion from 1983 to present
In 1983 the Museum more than doubled its gallery and increased curatorial department by 30 percent, and added an auditorium, two restaurants and a bookstore in conjunction with the construction of the 53-story Museum Tower adjoining the museum.[23]

In 1997 the Japanese architect Yoshio Taniguchi beat out ten other international architects to win the competition to execute the redesign of the museum. MoMA’s midtown location underwent extensive renovations in the early 2000s, closing on May 21, 2002, and reopening to the public in a building redesigned by Taniguchi along with Kohn Pedersen Fox, on November 20, 2004. From June 29, 2002, until September 27, 2004, a portion of its collection was on display in what was dubbed MoMA QNS, a former Swingline staple factory in Long Island City, Queens. The expansion, including an increase in MoMA’s endowment to cover operating expenses, cost $858 million in total.[24] The project nearly doubled the space for MoMA’s exhibitions and programs and features 630,000 square feet (59,000 m²) of new and redesigned space. The Peggy and David Rockefeller Building on the western portion of the site houses the main exhibition galleries, and The Lewis B. and Dorothy Cullman Education and Research Building, after Lewis Cullman and Dorothy Cullman, on the eastern portion provides over five times more space for classrooms, auditoriums, teacher training workshops, and the museum's expanded Library and Archives. These two buildings frame the enlarged Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Sculpture Garden.

The architecture of the renovation is controversial. At its opening, some critics thought that Taniguchi's design was a fine example of contemporary architecture, while many others were extremely displeased with certain aspects of the design, such as the flow of the space.[25][26][27]

The Lewis B. and Dorothy Cullman Education and Research Building marked the culmination of the Taniguchi project, providing significantly increased space for MoMA's wide-ranging educational and research activities.[28] The building also features an entrance for school groups, a 125-seat auditorium, an orientation center, workshop space for teacher training programs, study centers, and a large lobby with double-height views into the Sculpture Garden.

Museum of Modern Art is selling its last vacant parcel of land in Midtown for $125 million to Hines Development, an international real estate developer based in Houston. Hines in turn announced plans to build 53W53, a skyscraper to be as tall as the Empire State Building. In 2009 the New York City Department of City Planning said the building could only be built if it was 200 feet shorter than the original plan. As of March 2015, foundation works are ongoing.

In 2011 the museum acquired the American Folk Art Museum which adjoined its property to the east for $31.2 million. Two years later, it later announced in April that it planned to demolish the folk museum. After much protest, architecture firm Diller Scofidio + Renfro was hired to evaluate whether the folk art building could be incorporated into a renovation.[32]
In early 2014, the museum unveiled Diller Scofidio + Renfro’s plans for a redesign of its building, featuring a retractable glass wall, new gallery space and the opening of its entire first floor, including the sculpture garden, free to the public. In particular, the proposed expansion would give the museum 15,500 square feet of new gallery space in the former site of the American Folk Art Museum and 39,000 in 53W53. Construction on the project is scheduled to be finished by 2018 or 2019.[32]

Exhibition houses

The MoMA occasionally has sponsored and hosted temporary exhibition houses, which have reflected seminal ideas in architectural history.

- 1949: exhibition house by Marcel Breuer
- 1950: exhibition house by Gregory Ain[33]
- 2008: Prefabricated houses planned[34][35] by:
  - Kieran Timberlake Architects
  - Lawrence Sass
  - Jeremy Edmiston and Douglas Gauthier
  - Leo Kaufmann Architects
  - Richard Horden

Artworks

See also: List of works in the Museum of Modern Art § Department of Painting and Sculpture

Considered by many to have the best collection of modern Western masterpieces in the world, MoMA's holdings include more than 150,000 individual pieces in addition to approximately 22,000 films and 4 million film stills. The collection houses such important and familiar works as the following:

- Francis Bacon, Painting (1946)
- Umberto Boccioni, The City Rises
- Paul Cézanne, The Bather
- Marc Chagall, I and the Village
- Giorgio de Chirico, The Song of Love
- Salvador Dalí, The Persistence of Memory
- Max Ernst, Two Children Are Threatened by a Nightingale
- Paul Gauguin, Te aa no arois (The Seed of the Areoi)
- Albert Gleizes, Portrait of Igor Stravinsky, 1914
- Jasper Johns, Flag
- Frida Kahlo, Self-Portrait With Cropped Hair
- Roy Lichtenstein, Drowning Girl
- René Magritte, The Empire of Lights
- Henri Matisse, The Dance
- Jean Metzinger, Landscape, 1912–14
- Piet Mondrian, Broadway Boogie-Woogie
- Claude Monet, Water Lilies triptych
- Barnett Newman, Broken Obelisk
- Barnett Newman, Vir Heroicus Sublimis (Man, Heroic and Sublime)
- Pablo Picasso, Les Demoiselles d'Avignon
- Jackson Pollock, One: Number 31, 1950
- Henri Rousseau, The Dream, 1910
- Henri Rousseau, The Sleeping Gypsy
- Vincent van Gogh, The Starry Night
- Andy Warhol, Campbell's Soup Cans
- Andrew Wyeth, Christina's World

Selected collection highlights
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Cézanne</td>
<td>The Bather</td>
<td>1885–87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent van Gogh</td>
<td>The Starry Night</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent van Gogh</td>
<td>The Olive Trees with the Alpilles in the Background</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Gauguin</td>
<td>Te aa no areois</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henri Rousseau</td>
<td>La Bohémienne endormie (The Sleeping Gypsy – Zingara che dorme)</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henri Matisse</td>
<td>The Dance I</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Braque</td>
<td>1911–12, Man with a Guitar (Figure, L'homme à la guitare), oil on canvas, 116.2 x 80.9 cm (45.75 x 31.9 in), Museum of Modern Art, New York</td>
<td>1911–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri Rousseau</td>
<td>The Dream</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri Matisse</td>
<td>L'Atelier Rouge</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Braque</td>
<td>1911–12, Man with a Guitar (L'Homme à la guitare, Figure), oil on canvas, 116.2 x 80.9 cm</td>
<td>1911–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umberto Boccioni</td>
<td>Dynamism of a Soccer Player</td>
<td>1913, oil on canvas, 193.2 x 201 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ArtFact and Chronology (1929-Present), periodical indexes (including of the MoMA Library include MoMA Installation Photographs, MoMA Architecture and Design Collection, MoMA Exhibition Additionally, the MoMA library has other valuable electronic resources along with DADABASE. Other electronic resources others.

exhibition catalogue called DADABASE. 10,000 artist books in the collection. collection includes 300,000 books, 1,000 periodicals, and 40,000 files about artists and artistic groups. There are over photography, film, performance, and architecture related to modern and contemporary art from 1880–present. The research libraries that house non-circulating collections documenting various media, including sculpture, prints, and hundreds of others.

MoMA developed a world-renowned art photography collection first under Edward Steichen and then under Steichen's hand-picked successor John Szarkowski, which included photos by Todd Webb.[36] The department was founded by Beaumont Newhall in 1940.[37] Under Szarkowski, it focused on a more traditionally modernist approach to the medium, one that emphasized documentary images and orthodoxy darkroom techniques.

Film

In 1932, museum founder Alfred Barr stressed the importance of introducing "the only great art form peculiar to the twentieth century" to "the American public which should appreciate good films and support them." Museum Trustee and film producer John Hay Whitney became the first chairman of the Museum's Film Library from 1935 to 1951. The collection Whitney assembled with the help of film curator Iris Barry was so successful that in 1937 the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences commended the Museum with an award "for its significant work in collecting films . . . and for the first time making available to the public the means of studying the historical and aesthetic development of the motion picture as one of the major arts."[38]

The first curator and founder of the Film Library was Iris Barry, a British film critic and author, whose three decades of pioneering work in collecting films and presenting them in coherent artistic and historical contexts gained recognition for the cinema as the major new art form of our century. Barry and her successors have built a collection comprising some eight thousand titles today, concentrating on assembling an outstanding collection of the important works of international film art, with emphasis being placed on obtaining the highest-quality materials.[39]

The exiled film scholar Siegfried Kracauer worked at the MoMA film archive on a psychological history of German film between 1941 and 1943. The result of his study, From Caligari to Hitler: A Psychological History of the German Film (1947), traces the birth of Nazism from the cinema of the Weimar Republic and helped lay the foundation of modern film criticism.

Under the Museum of Modern Art Department of Film, the film collection includes more than 25,000 titles and ranks as one of the world's finest museum archives of international film art. The department owns prints of many familiar feature-length movies, including Citizen Kane and Vertigo, but its holdings also contains many less-traditional pieces, including Andy Warhol's eight-hour Empire, various TV commercials, and Chris Cunningham's music video for Björk's All Is Full of Love.

Library

MoMA has two library locations, one in Manhattan as part of the main museum complex and one in Queens. These are research libraries that house non-circulating collections documenting various media, including sculpture, prints, photography, film, performance, and architecture related to modern and contemporary art from 1880–present. The collection includes 300,000 books, 1,000 periodicals, and 40,000 files about artists and artistic groups. There are over 10,000 artist books in the collection.[40] The libraries are open by appointment to all researchers. The library's catalogue is called DADABASE.[4] DADABASE includes records for all of the material in the library, including books, artist books, exhibition catalogue, special collections materials, and electronic resources.[41] The Museum of Modern Art's collection of artist books includes works by Ed Ruscha, Marcel Broodthaers, Susan Bee, Carl Andre, David Horvitz, and many others.[42]

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Kazimir Malevich,
Suprematist Composition:
White on White, 1918

It also holds works by a wide range of influential European and American artists including Georges Braque, Marcel Duchamp, Walker Evans, Helen Frankenthaler, Alberto Giacometti, Arshile Gorky, Hans Hofmann, Edward Hopper, Paul Klee, Franz Kline, Willem de Kooning, Dorothea Lange, Fernand Léger, Roy Lichtenstein, Morris Louis, René Magritte, Aristide Maillol, Joan Miró, Henry Moore, Kenneth Noland, Georgia O'Keeffe, Jackson Pollock, Robert Rauschenberg, Auguste Rodin, Mark Rothko, David Smith, Frank Stella, and hundreds of others.

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Architecture and design

See also: List of works in the Museum of Modern Art § Department of Architecture and Design

MoMA's Department of Architecture and Design was founded in 1932 as the first museum department in the world dedicated to the intersection of architecture and design. The department's first director was Philip Johnson who served as curator between 1932–34 and 1946–54.

The collection consists of 28,000 works including architectural models, drawings and photographs. One of the highlights of the collection is the Mies van der Rohe Archive. It also includes works from such legendary architects and designers as Frank Lloyd Wright, Paul László, the Eameses, Isamu Noguchi, and George Nelson. The design collection contains many industrial and manufactured pieces, ranging from a self-aligning ball bearing to an entire Bell 47D1 helicopter. In 2012, the department acquired a selection of 14 video games, the basis of an intended collection of 40 which is to range from Spacewar! (1962) to Minecraft (2011).

Management

Attendance

MoMA has seen its average number of visitors rise to 2.5 million from about 1.5 million a year before its new granite and glass renovation. In 2009, the museum reported 119,000 members and 2.8 million visitors over the previous fiscal year. MoMA attracted its highest-ever number of visitors, 3.09 million, during its 2010 fiscal year; however, attendance dropped 11 percent to 2.8 million in 2011.

The museum was open every day since its founding in 1929, until 1975, when it closed one day a week (originally Wednesdays) to reduce operating expenses. In 2012, it again opened every day, including Tuesday, the one day it has traditionally been closed.

Admission

MoMA's reopening brought controversy as its admission cost increased from US$12 to US$20, making it one of the most expensive museums in the city; however, it has free entry on Fridays after 4pm, thanks to sponsorship from Uniqlo. Also, many New York area college students receive free admission to the museum. As of October 2012, admission fees for MoMA at its Midtown Manhattan location are as follows: Adults, $25. Seniors (65 and over with ID), $18. Students (full-time with current ID), $14. Children (16 and under), Free (note that this policy does not apply to children in groups). Members, Free. Guests of Members, $5 (limit of five per visit).

Finances

A private non-profit organization, MoMA is the seventh-largest U.S. museum by budget. Its annual revenue is about $145 million (none of which is profit). In 2011, the museum reported net assets (basically, a total of all the resources it has on its books, except the value of the art) of just over $1 billion.

Unlike most museums, the museum eschews government funding, instead subsisting on a fragmented budget with a half-dozen different sources of income, none larger than a fifth. Before the economic crisis of late 2008, the MoMA's board of trustees decided to sell its equities in order to move into an all-cash position. An $858 million capital campaign funded the 2002-2004 expansion with David Rockefeller donating $77 million in cash. In 2005, Rockefeller pledged an additional $100 million toward the museum's endowment. In 2011, Moody's Investors Service, a bond rating agency, rated $57 million worth of new debt in 2010 with a positive outlook and echoed their Aa2 bond credit rating for the underlying institution. The agency noted that MoMA has “superior financial flexibility with over $332 million of unrestricted financial resources,” and has had solid attendance and record sales at its retail outlets around the city and online. Some of the challenges that Moody's noted were the reliance that the museum has on the tourist industry in New York for its operating revenue, and a large amount of debt. The museum at the time had a 2.4 debt-to-operating revenues ratio, but it was also noted that MoMA intended to retire $370 million worth of debt in the next few years. Standard & Poor's raised its long-term rating for the museum as it benefited from the fundraising of its trustees. After construction expenses for the new galleries are covered, the Modern estimates that some $65 million will go to its $650 million endowment.

MoMA spent $32 million to acquire art for the fiscal year ending in June 2012.

MoMA employs about 815 people. The museum's tax filings from the past few years suggest a shift among the highest paid employees from curatorial staff to management. The museum's director Glenn D. Lowry earned $1.6 million in 2009 and lives in a rent-free $6 million apartment above the museum.

Key people

Officers and the Board of Trustees

Currently, the Board of Trustees includes 42 trustees and 15 life trustees. Even including the board's 14 "honorary" trustees, who do not have voting rights and do not play as direct a role in the museum, this amounts to an average individual contribution of more than $7 million. The Founders Wall was created in 2004, when MoMA's expansion was
completed, and features the names of actual founders in addition to those who gave significant gifts; about a half-dozen names have been added since 2004. For example, Ileana Sonnabend's name was added in 2012, even though she was only 15 when the museum was established in 1929.[63]

- Honorary Chairman – David Rockefeller
- Honorary Chairman – Ronald S. Lauder
- Chairman Emeritus – Robert B. Menschel
- President Emerita – Agnes Gund
- President Emeritus – Donald B. Marron
- Chairman – Jerry I. Speyer
- President – Marie-Josée Kravis

Vice Chairmen:
- Sid R. Bass
- Leon D. Black
- Mimi Haas
- Richard E. Salomon
- Director – Glenn D. Lowry
- Treasurer – Richard E. Salomon
- Assistant Treasurer – James Gara
- Secretary – Patty Lipshultz

Board of Trustees

Board of Trustees:

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- Peter Norton
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- Sharon Percy Rockefeller
- Richard E. Salomon
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- Anna Marie Shapiro
- Anna Deavere Smith
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- Ricardo Steinbruch
- Alice M. Tisch
- Edgar Wachenheim III
- Gary Winnick

Life Trustees:
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- Eli Broad
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- Barbara Jakobson
- Werner H. Kramarsky
- June Noble Larkin
- Donald Marron
- Robert B. Menschel
- Peter G. Peterson
- Gifford Phillips
- David Rockefeller
- Joanne M. Stern
- Jeanne C. Thayer
- Joan Tisch
- Lin Arison
- Mrs. Jan Cowles
- Lewis B. Cullman
- H.R.H. Duke Franz of Bavaria
- Maurice R. Greenberg
- Wynton Marsalis
- Richard E. Oldenburg

Honorary Trustees:
- Carroll Petrie
- Richard Rogers
- Ted Sann
- Gilbert Silverman
- Yoshio Taniguchi
- David Teiger
- Eugene V. Thaw

Directors

- Alfred H. Barr, Jr. (1929–43)
- No director (1943–9; the job was handled by the chairman of the museum's Coordination Committee and the Director of the Curatorial Department)[64][65]
- Rene d'Harnoncourt (1949–68)
- Bates Lowry (1968–9)
- John Brantley Hightower (1970–2)
- Richard Oldenburg (1972–95)
- Glenn D. Lowry (1995–present)

Chief Curators

- Klaus Biesenbach, Director of MoMA PS1 and Chief Curator at Large (2009–present)
- Sabine Breitwieser, Chief Curator of Media and Performance Art (2010–3)
- Stuart Comer, Chief Curator of Media and Performance Art (2014–present)
- Cornelia Butler, Chief Curator of Drawings (2006–13)
- Quentin Bajac, Chief Curator of Photography (2012–present)
- Rajendra Roy, Chief Curator of Film (2007–present)

See also
- Alfred H. Barr, Jr.
- Rene d'Harnoncourt
- List of museums and cultural institutions in New York City
- Dorothy Canning Miller
- John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
- Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
- Talk to Me (exhibition)
- The Family of Man exhibit (1955)
- WikiProject MoMA

References

Notes
4. ↑ 5.0 5.1 The Museum of Modern Art Library
5. ↑ MoMA Mission Statement
8. ↑ "Seattle Camera Club from Kathy Muir" | Retrieved December 31, 2014.<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
11. ↑ Carter B. Horsley, "The Crown Building (formerly the Heckscher Building)" | The City Review.<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
13. ↑ MoMA's international prominence through the Picasso retrospective of 1939–40 – see FitzGerald, op. cit. (pp. 243–62)
14. ↑ Carol Vogel, Two Museums Go to Court Over the Right to Picassos | The New York Times, 8 December 2007<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
15. ↑ Time Magazine. 1939: The formal opening of MoMa<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
18. ↑ 18.0 18.1 Francis Frascina. Art, politics, and dissent: aspects of the art left in sixties America | pgs. 175-186+ discuss the creation of the poster.
19. ↑ Peter Howard Selz, Susan Landauer, Art of engagement: visual politics in California and beyond | pg. 46.
21. ↑ NY Times, 2 Museums go to Court Over Ownership of a Picasso<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
22. ↑ NY Times Artsbeat, Judge Rebukes Museums for Secret Picasso Settlement<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
26. ↑ Smith, Roberta (November 1, 2006). "Tate Modern’s Rightness Versus MoMA’s Wrongs" | New York Times. Archived from the original on October 14, 2007. Retrieved February 27, 2007. "The museum's big, bleak, irrevocably formal lobby atrium ... is space that the Modern could ill afford to waste, and such frivolousness continues in its visitor amenities: the hard-to-find escalators and elevators, the too-narrow glass-sided bridges, the two-star restaurant on prime garden real estate where there should be an affordable cafeteria ...Yoshio Taniguchi’s MoMA is a beautiful building that plainly doesn’t work."<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
Further reading


## External links

- **Official website**
- The Museum of Modern Art Online Retail Store
- Abby Aldrich Rockefeller: Patron of the modern
- New York Times, 2007: Donors Sweetened Director's Pay At MoMA, Prompting Questions
- Taniguchi and the New MOMA
- Museum Conservation Lab Renovation
- MoMA Exhibition History List (1929-Present)

### Museums in Manhattan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Defunct</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Academy of Arts and Letters</td>
<td>Chelsea Art Museum</td>
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<td>American Folk Art Museum</td>
<td>Dahesh Museum of Art</td>
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<td>American Museum of Natural History</td>
<td>Forbes Galleries</td>
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<td>(Rose Center for Earth and Space)</td>
<td>Museum of Comic and Cartoon Art</td>
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<td>Asia Society</td>
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<td>Asian American Art Centre</td>
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<td>Castle Clinton</td>
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<td>Center for Jewish History</td>
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<td>Children's Museum of Manhattan</td>
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<td>China Institute</td>
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<td>The Cloisters</td>
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<td>Drawing Center</td>
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<td>Dyckman House</td>
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<td>El Museo del Barrio</td>
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<td>Eldridge Street Synagogue</td>
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<td>Ellis Island</td>
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<td>Federal Hall</td>
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<td>Frick Collection</td>
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<td>FusionArts Museum</td>
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<td>George Gustav Heye Center</td>
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<td>Girl Scout Museum and Archives</td>
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<td>Gracie Mansion</td>
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<td>Groller Club</td>
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<td>Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum</td>
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<td>Hamilton Grange National Memorial</td>
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<td>Hispanic Society of America</td>
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<td>International Center of Photography</td>
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<td>Irish American Baseball Hall of Fame</td>
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<td>Japan Society</td>
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<td>Jewish Museum</td>
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<td>John J. Harvey</td>
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<td>John M. Mossman Lock Museum</td>
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<td>Lower East Side Tenement Museum</td>
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<td>Madame Tussauds</td>
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<td>Malcolm X and Dr. Betty Shabazz Memorial and Educational Center</td>
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<td>Merchant's House Museum</td>
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<td>Met Breuer</td>
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<td>Metropolitan Museum of Art</td>
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<td>Morgan Library &amp; Museum</td>
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<td>Mount Vernon Hotel Museum</td>
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<td>The Museum at FIT</td>
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<td>National Academy Museum and School</td>
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<td>National Jazz Museum in Harlem</td>
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<td>New-York Historical Society</td>
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<td>Paley Center for Media</td>
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<td>Rose Museum</td>
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<td>Statue of Liberty</td>
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<td>Studio Museum in Harlem</td>
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<td>Ukrainian Museum</td>
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<td>Yesivah University Museum</td>
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### Popular visitor attractions in New York City

- Times Square (35M)
- Central Park (20M)
- Metropolitan Museum of Art (5.2M)
- High Line (5M)
- Statue of Liberty (4.24M)
- American Museum of Natural History (4M)
- Empire State Building (4M)
- Museum of Modern Art (2.67M)

### Academy Honorary Award

Lua error in Module:Coordinates at line 668: callParserFunction: function "#coordinates" was not found.