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This article is about the museum in New York City. For other museums, see [Museum of Modern Art \(disambiguation\)](#).

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.

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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

Museum of Modern Art

MoMA



Location of MoMA in Manhattan

Established November 7, 1929; 90 years ago


Location 11 West 53rd Street
New York, NY 10019

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

Visitors 3.1 million (2013)^[1]
Ranked 13th globally (2013)^[1]

Director [Glenn D. Lowry](#)

of Fifth Avenue and 57th Street) in Manhattan, and it opened to the public on November 7, 1929, nine days after the [Wall Street Crash](#). Abby had invited [A. Conger Goodyear](#), the former president of the board of trustees of the [Albright Art Gallery](#) in [Buffalo, New York](#), to become president of the new museum. Abby became treasurer. At the time, it was America's premier museum devoted exclusively to modern art, and the first of its kind in Manhattan to exhibit European modernism.^[7] One of Abby's early recruits for the museum staff was the noted Japanese-American photographer [Soichi Sunami](#) (at that time best known for his portraits of modern dance pioneer [Martha Graham](#)), who served the museum as its official documentary photographer from 1930 until 1968.^{[8][9]}

Public transit access	Subway: Fifth Avenue / 53rd Street (E M trains) Bus: M1 , M2 , M3 , M4 , M5 , M7 , M10 , M20 , M50 , M104
Website	www.moma.org 

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]



The entrance to The Museum of Modern Art 

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 Durell 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]

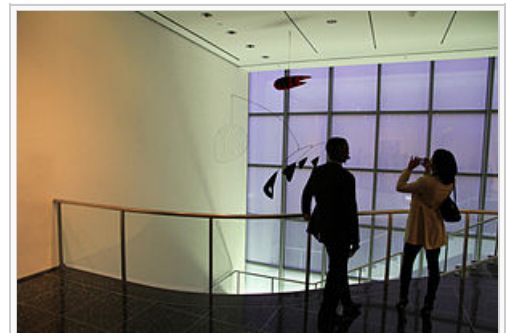
In 1997 the Japanese architect *Yoshio Taniguchi* beat out ten other international architects to win the competition to execute the redesign of the museum. MoMA's midtown location underwent extensive renovations in the early 2000s, closing on May 21, 2002, and reopening to the public in a building redesigned 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 B. 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.^{[29][30]} Two years later, it later announced in April that it planned to demolish the folk museum. After much protest,^[31] architecture firm *Diller Scofidio + Renfro* was hired to evaluate whether the folk art building could be incorporated into a renovation.^[32]



Stairs in the Museum of Modern Art



Cross-section of the Museum of Modern Art

File:USA-The Museum of Modern Art6.jpg

Sculpture in the Museum of Modern Art

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]
- 1955: Japanese Exhibition House by [Junzo Yoshimura](#), reinstalled in Philadelphia, PA in 1957–58 and known now as [Shofuso Japanese House and Garden](#)
- 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*^[36]
- [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*^[37]
- [Paul Gauguin](#), *Te aa no areois*^[38] (The Seed of the Areoi)
- [Albert Gleizes](#), *Portrait of Igor Stravinsky*^[39], 1914
- [Jasper Johns](#), *Flag*
- [Frida Kahlo](#), *Self-Portrait With Cropped Hair*^[40]
- [Roy Lichtenstein](#), *Drowning Girl*
- [René Magritte](#), *The Empire of Lights*
- [Henri Matisse](#), *The Dance*
- [Jean Metzinger](#), *Landscape*^[41], 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 Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. M.)*
- [Jackson Pollock](#), *One: Number 31, 1950*^[42]
- [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



[Pablo Picasso](#), *Les Femmes d'Alger*, 1907



[Claude Monet](#), *Reflections of Clouds on the Water-Lily Pond*, c.1920



Paul Cézanne, *The Bather*, 1885–87



Vincent van Gogh, *The Starry Night*, 1889



Vincent van Gogh, *The Olive Trees with the Alpilles in the Background*, 1889



Paul Gauguin, *Te aa no areois (The Seed of the Areoi)*, 1892



Henri Rousseau, *La Bohémienne endormie (The Sleeping Gypsy – Zingara che dorme)*, 1897

La danse (I) by Matisse.jpg

Henri Matisse, *The Dance I*, 1909



Henri Rousseau, *The Dream*, 1910

Atelier rouge matisse 1.jpg

Henri Matisse, *L'Atelier Rouge*, 1911

Georges Braque, 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.jpg

Georges Braque, 1911–12, *Man with a Guitar (L'Homme à la guitare, Figure)*, oil on canvas, 116.2 x 80.9 cm



Umberto Boccioni, 1913, *Dynamism of a Soccer Player*, 1913, oil on canvas, 193.2 x 201 cm

Henri Matisse - View of Notre Dame. Paris, quai Saint-Michel, spring 1914.jpg

Henri Matisse, *View of Notre-Dame*, 1914

De Chirico's Love Song.jpg

Giorgio De Chirico, *Love Song*, 1914



[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.

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 orthodox 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]

Additionally, the MoMA library has other valuable electronic resources along with DADABASE. Other electronic resources of the MoMA Library include MoMA Installation Photographs, MoMA Architecture and Design Collection, MoMA Exhibition Chronology (1929–Present), periodical indexes (including [JSTOR](#) and [Art Abstract](#)), auction results indexes (including [ArtFact](#) and [Artnet](#)), [ARTstor](#) Image Database, and [WorldCat](#) union catalog.^[43]

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^[44] as the first museum department in the world dedicated to the intersection of architecture and design.^[45] The department's first director was [Philip Johnson](#) who served as curator between 1932–34 and 1946–54.^[46]

The collection consists of 28,000 works including architectural models, drawings and photographs.^[44] One of the highlights of the collection is the [Mies van der Rohe](#) Archive.^[45] It also includes works from such legendary architects and designers as [Frank Lloyd Wright](#),^{[47][48][49][50]} [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).^[51]

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;^[52] however, attendance dropped 11 percent to 2.8 million in 2011.^[53]

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.^[54]

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;^[55] 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.^[56] 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,^[55] with [David Rockefeller](#) donating \$77 million in cash. In 2005, Rockefeller pledged an additional \$100 million toward the museum's endowment.^[57] 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.^[58] 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.^[59]

MoMA employs about 815 people.^[56] The museum's tax filings from the past few years suggest a shift among the highest paid employees from curatorial staff to management.^[60] The museum's director [Glenn D. Lowry](#) earned \$1.6 million in 2009^[61] and lives in a rent-free \$6 million apartment above the museum.^[62]

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.^[60] 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]

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Board of Trustees:

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- [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)
- [Barry Bergdoll](#), Chief Curator of Architecture and Design (2007–13)
- [Sabine Breitwieser](#), Chief Curator of Media and Performance Art (2010–3)
- [Christophe Cherix](#), Chief Curator of Prints and Illustrated Books (2010–3), Prints and Drawings (2013–present)
- [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)

- Martino Stierli, Chief Curator of Architecture and Design (2015–present)
- Ann Temkin, Chief Curator of Painting and Sculpture (2008–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



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External links



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- 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 Controversy over the compensation package of MoMA's Director, Glenn D. Lowry.
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- Museum Conservation Lab Renovation
- MoMA Exhibition History List (1929-Present)

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Defunct	Chelsea Art Museum · Dahesh Museum of Art · Forbes Galleries · Museum of Comic and Cartoon Art
	<i>See also:</i> Museum Mile
V · T · E	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)
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