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Chile





- 5 Lake and volcano Villarrica
- 6 Gray glacier, Magallanes
- 7 Isla de Pascua
- 8 Chilean Antarctic Territory

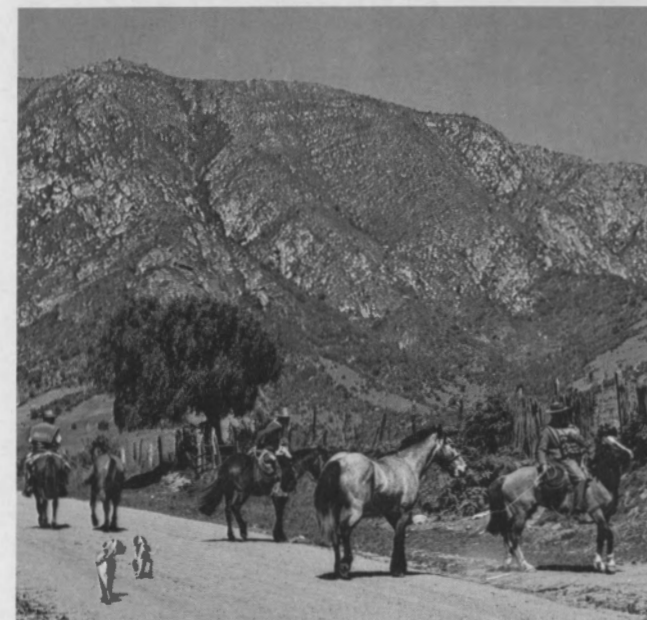
- 3 The village of Putre - Chilean Antiplano
- 2 Valparaíso
- 1 La Portada - Antofagasta
- 4 Santiago in winter

4

7

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- 9 Traditional Religious festivity
La Tirana, northern zone
- 10 The Convent of San Francisco
Santiago
- 11 Chilean cowboys in the
Central zone
- 12 Araucanian silver ornament
- 13 Indian weaving
- 14 Precolombine ceramics
(100 - 1350 AD) northern Chile



Chile

Chile occupies a long portion of the Western seaboard of South America. Its continental territory amounting to 741,767 square kilometres stretches between parallel 17° 30' and 56° 30' south latitude, Diego Ramirez Islands and its Antarctic Territory. Much of the country's area is occupied by the desert and mountain slopes supporting her Eastern boundary along the peaks of the Andean Cordillera.

Climate and landscape vary considerably throughout the country's length of 4,270 kilometres. The extreme North is desert with a substantial variation between day and night temperatures. The central zone has a temperate climate and a moderate rainfall. The greater part of the country's arable land, some of which is extraordinarily fertile, is transversed by valleys and non-navigable rivers. Southwards the climate becomes increasingly cold and rainy. There is an abundance of lakes and forests, and the Cordillera with its innumerable volcanoes lends the landscape an exceptional attraction. Finally the territory desintegrates into a geographic irregularity of islands and canals of outstanding beauty.

Further south, crossing the Drake Path is the Antarctic, vast Chilean territory where operational bases are manned all year round by the Chilean armed forces.

The majority of the population resides in the central area of the country. The capital, Santiago de Chile, has a population exceeding two and a half million, approximately one fourth of the country's overall inhabitants. Ethnically these are highly homogeneous.

The majority are of Spanish descent mixed with aboriginal blood which was scarce originally. In the XIXth and XXth centuries, immigrants, mainly of European stock, were added to the basic components. As a whole, the country possesses a profound sense of national unity. The diversity of its geography has not led to the psychological regionalisms so frequently found in other countries.

The country is bisected from North to South by an excellent paved road which forms part of the Panamerican Highway, while a network of transversal roads facilitates transit from the Cor-

dillera to the Pacific coast throughout the entire extension of the country. In an amole longitudinal area these cross another mountainous formation known as the Coastal Cordillera. South of Puerto Montt, communication is chiefly by sea.

Government and Administration

Unity of race and outlook which characterizes the country has led to a unitarian and centralized form of government. This aspect is now undergoing a profound change for the territory has been divided into ample regional sectors in accordance with appropriate geographic and economic characteristics.

The existence of an Executive Authority endowed with ample attributes and respectful of an appropriate independent Judicature, is part of the political tradition of the country. An entity known as the "Contraloría General de la República" also autonomous as regards other State Authorities, is responsible that all judicial ruling decrees are in line with the nation's judicial regimes. The Chilean people are profoundly legalistic.

The Executive Authority has its own representatives in every basic division of the country. The organisms of local government are known as Municipalities, and their functions are of an administrative character largely connected with public works and progress of the sectors they cover.

Throughout the country there are many social groups such as "neighbours", "mothers" persons connected with educational establishments and so forth. Professional and trade unions also have their own organized groups.

During more than a century and a half of independent existence Chile has shown a political stability that is quite exceptional in South America; it is sufficient to say that the political constitution which has ruled its life since 1833 became one of the oldest in the world. On September 17th 1973, a group of eight distinguished professors of Constitutional right were appointed to study a new modern Constitution.

Since the Republic was originally founded its governments have exercised an essential role

in the development of education and economy. As regards the former, the efforts have achieved results that may be shown throughout the world with pride. In the field of economic progress, the efforts of the various governments, within their own sphere of activities or support of individuals, have managed to dominate a nature as attractive and magnificent as it is stubborn and unyielding of its resources. As regards communications, electrification, and irrigation for example, there are outstanding works of impressive transcendence.

For several decades now, the State has established various social security and health institutions for the care of the more modest sectors of the population. For more than a century they have also had the benefit of gratuitous compulsive public education.

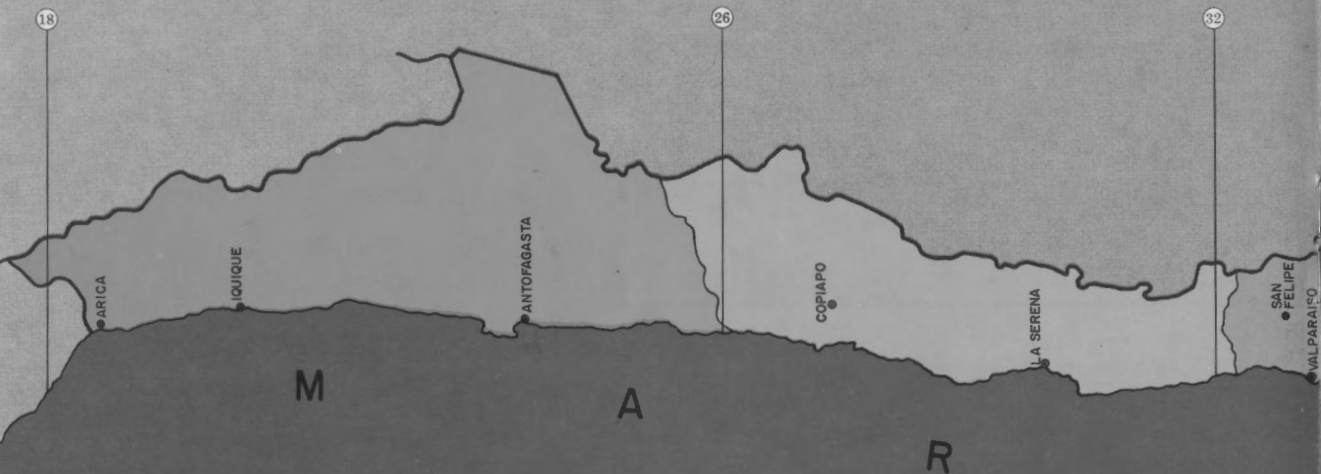
Religion

The catholic faith predominates in Chile but the State and Church are separate. There is complete freedom of religion in the country. Among other confessions, the various protestant sects together have great number of adherents. Mormons have recently established a solid expanding organization.

Natural Resources

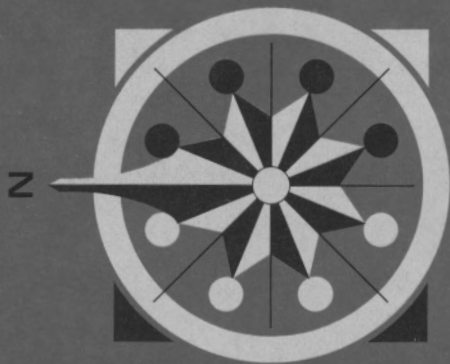
Due to its extension, shape, and relief, Chile offers a great variety of resources.

In the North of the country metal and non-metal deposits predominate. Copper is more important than others. The central valley is basically agricultural although it also contains substantial deposits of copper. The forests contain a great variety of timber, mainly hardwood of excellent quality. The structure and climate of the South allows the formation of extensive natural prairies. During recent decades petroleum deposits have been discovered. These are now being exploited, and submarine drilling has now been initiated. The Andean Cordillera offers important hydrologic and hydroelectric resources.



I. SAN FELIX
 I. SAN AMBROSIO
 I. SALA Y
 SOMER
 ISLA DE PASCUA

ARCE J. FERNANDEZ



On the other hand, Chile's West, throughout the entire length of the country, faces the Pacific ocean, which enables her to enjoy the ample variety of its ichthyologic wealth.

There are some species whose delicacy and flavour have made them famous abroad: albacore, lobsters, king crabs, oysters are particularly abundant and extremely appetizing. We must also mention anchovies, tunny, shrimps and plenty of shellfish and crustaceans.

The climate of Chile, benign throughout the greater part of the country, and the beauty of the very varied landscape are just so many more gifts of Nature as impressive as those which have already been mentioned. It is difficult to over-estimate the qualities of both. Apart from these, the low population density offers ample possibilities for the realisation of an independent and peaceful tourism that can only be found in a very few parts of the world.

Agriculture

The country's Northern deserts, except for some oasis, shift the main agricultural activities towards the central and southern zones of the country. In the first sector there is only some sub-tropical cultivation along the banks of the scarce streams of water which irrigate the few fertile valleys.

Cereals, legumes, and all kinds of garden produce are cultivated in the second sector mentioned. Climate and fertility of the soil permit an excellent development of vineyards and fruit orchards. Chile exports wine and fruit of an excellent quality.

The Southern prairies facilitate the rearing of bovine cattle and sheep under very favourable conditions. The country exports wool and the export of meat products is currently under consideration.

Artificial forestation is important since it has enabled the establishment of the industrial production and export of paper. The natural conditions permit a rapid growth of timber, particularly coniferæ.

Mining

Chile's most important mineral wealth consists of copper. The abundance of copper deposits places the country among the world's outstanding producers with an annual output of some 900 thousand tons. Iron reserves are also considerable, and among non-metal resources nitrate and sulphur are notable.

Although most of the deposits mentioned are located in the North of Chile, there are very important mining exploitations in the whole country.

There is coal in the provinces of Concepción and Arauco and Magallanes has petroleum. The production of this fuel however is only capable of supplying part of the nation's consumption.

Industry

The industrial development of Chile dates from the last four decades and has largely transformed the social and economic face of the country. It employs some 600 thousand people and produces more than 20% of the national income. Apart from the paper industry which we have mentioned, the steel and textile industries and various industrial lines related to agriculture (beet sugar, fertilizer plants, canning factories) construction, and electromotive energy plants, are of considerable importance. The petrochemical and fishery industries are now under a decisive stimulus.

Historical Synopsis

Chile became incorporated in Western history through the Spanish penetration here during the first half of the XVIth century. The aborigines were few and consisted of different racial elements without any unity between them. The country only acquires unity and awareness of itself as such under the action of the "conquistador" Pedro de Valdivia.

The century we have referred to was characterized by the sign of war. The natives of the South, known as Araucanians, who inhabited the

region neighbouring the Bio-Bio River put up an indomitable resistance to the Spaniards and maintained their threatened settlement on these lands.

Some natural cataclysms such as earthquakes and floods made life even more difficult for them. Under such conditions it is understandable that there was little room for progress in this new possession of the Crown of Spain.

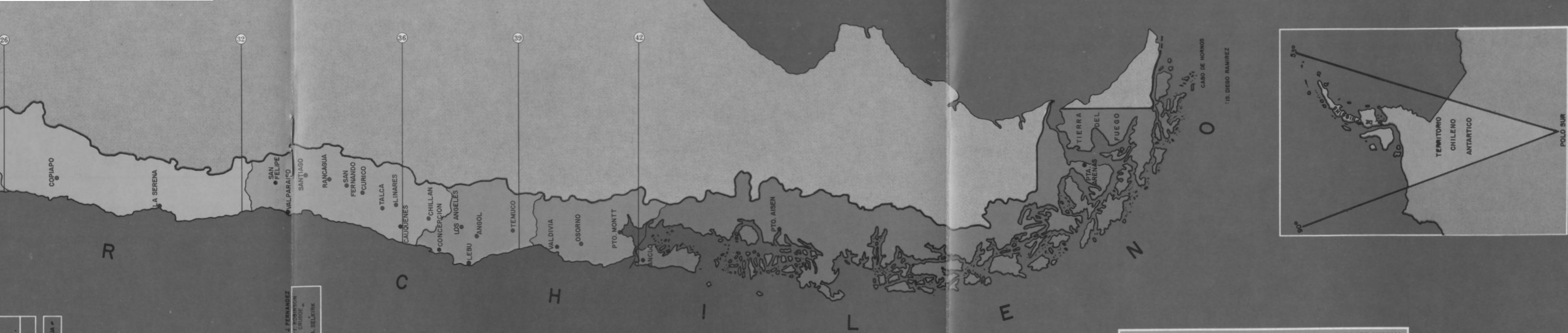
The following century brought about a less aggressive co-existence between the two races but not without fierce sanguinary conflicts. In spite of everything the economic and cultural life of Chile slowly and with great difficulty began to establish itself. It may be said that the XVIIIth century alone brought peace and sustained progress due to a series of very capable peninsular mandarines. One of the most outstanding of these was don Ambrosio O'Higgins (of Irish origin).

Cities and educational establishments were founded including a university.

Agriculture, a modest industrial production, and commerce, all prospered considerably with the arrival of active entrepreneurs and merchants of Basque and Navarre origin. These changed the social aspect of the country and structured a ruling class, displacing socially and economically the descendants of the ancient "conquistadores".

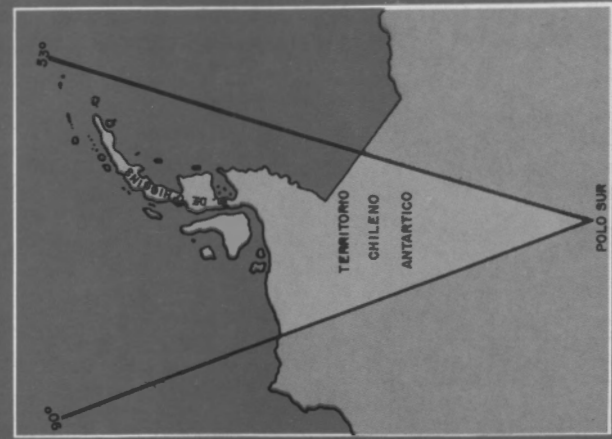
It was this class of wealthy creoles, owners of land and other manifestations of the economic life of the country, that organized the Republic once independence had been obtained. This was due to the fall of the monarch Ferdinand VII resulting from Napoleon's invasion of Spain. The regionalistic tendencies characteristic of the very soul of Spain; the flow of national sentiments; and a dose of resentment and reformist ambitions, were also ingredients which precipitated the separation and made it definite in 1818.

However, the social and political picture of the era does not allow us to depict the conflict strictly as a war between Chile and Spain. The conflict had certain aspects of a civil war for the position of a determinate faction did not always coincide with the birthplace of its participants on this soil or that.

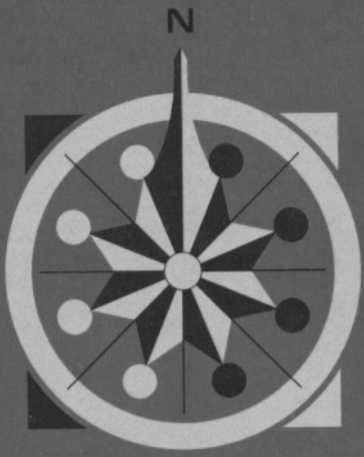


I. SAN FELIX
I. SAN AMBROSIO
I. SALA Y GOMEZ
I. A. SELKIRK
I. A. DE PASCUA

ARCH. J. FERNANDEZ
CANTON
L. A. SELKIRK

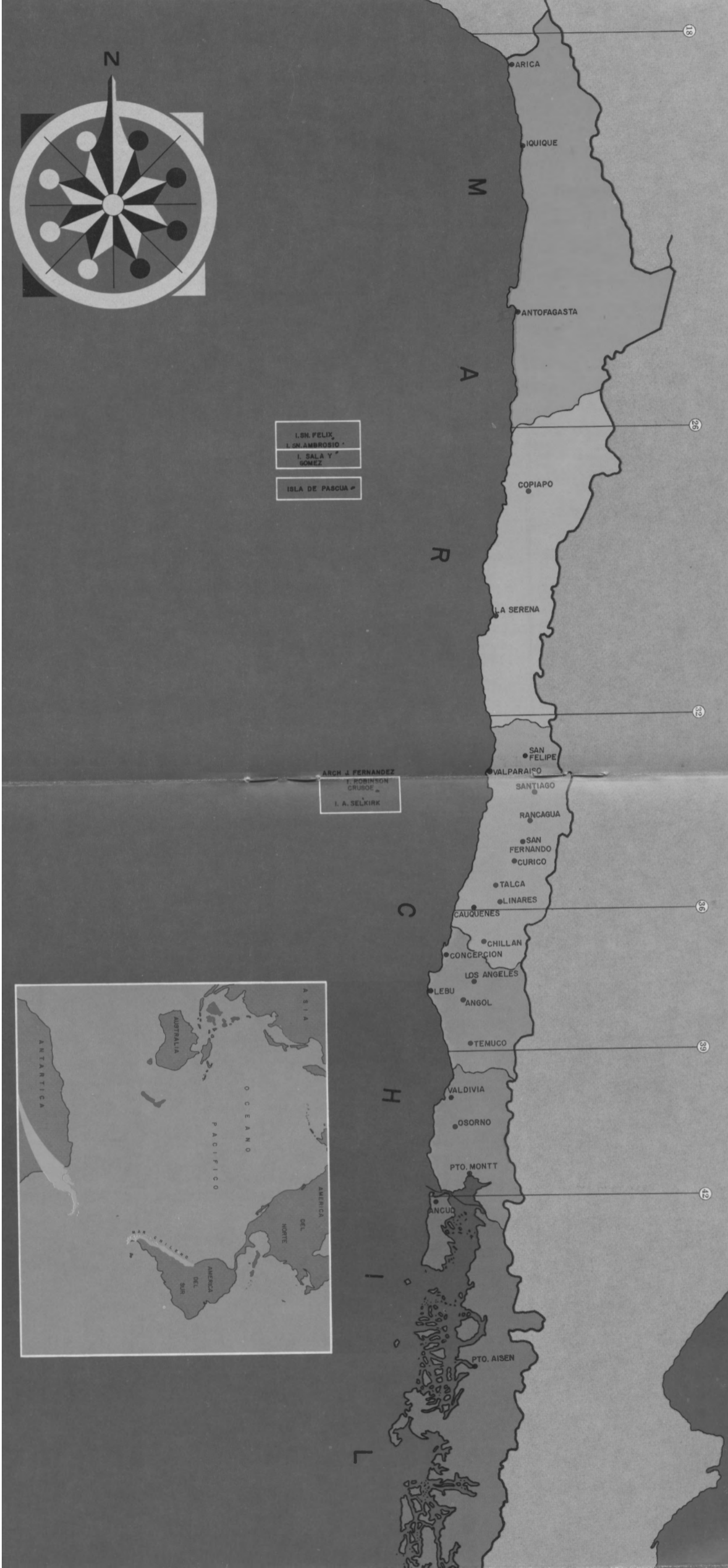
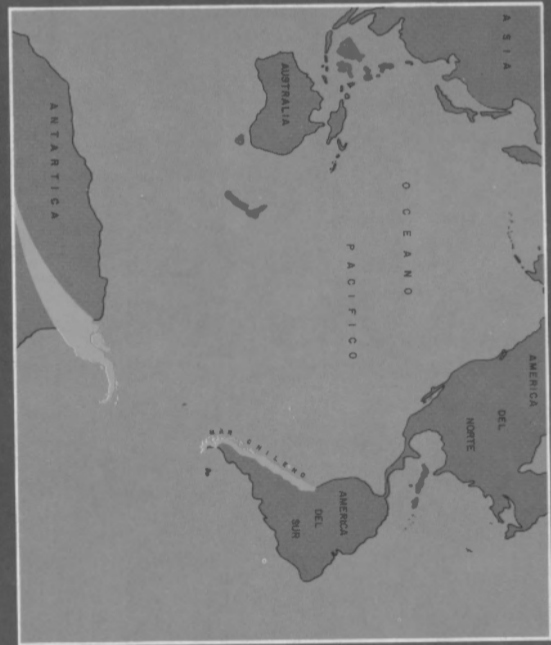


	AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE	AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL
ARICA	18.1 °C	0.9 mm.
IQUIQUE	17.5 °C	2.6 mm.
ANTOFAGASTA	16.6 °C	9.7 mm.
LA SERENA	14.9 °C	118.4 mm.
LOS ANDES	15.2 °C	305.0 mm.
VALPARAISO	14.4 °C	462.6 mm.
SANTIAGO	14.2 °C	366.8 mm.
ISLA JUAN FERNANDEZ	15.3 °C	961.7 mm.
SAN FERNANDO	13.4 °C	791.2 mm.
TALCA	14.7 °C	735.0 mm.
TEMUCO	12.0 °C	1190.0 mm.
VALDIVIA	12.0 °C	2489.7 mm.
PUERTO MONTT	11.1 °C	1995.6 mm.
PUERTO AYSEN	9.0 °C	2940.6 mm.
ISLOTES EVANGELISTAS	6.6 °C	2677.5 mm.
PUNTA DUNGENESS	7.0 °C	247.6 mm.
PUNTA ARENAS	6.7 °C	416.0 mm.
ISLA NAVARINO	5.9 °C	450.8 mm.



- I. SN. FELIX
- I. SN. AMBROSIO
- I. SALA Y GOMEZ
- ISLA DE PASCUA

- ARCH. J. FERNANDEZ
- I. ROBINSON CRUSOE
- I. A. SELKIRK



After a military dictatorship exercised by Bernardo O'Higgins, the Father of the Independence, there followed a brief seven-years period of political experiments, frequent change of official personnel, and general administrative disorder. By means of political ability, arms, and energy, the most ample and representative sector of the country rallied around Diego Portales and triumphed.

From 1830 on two occasions Diego Portales served various ministries until 1837. During that time he created a lasting model of impersonal, honest, and efficient government which found its juridical consagración in the Constitution of 1833 and its maximal representatives in a succession of mandataries genuinely worthy of the office. The country progressed rapidly in the fields of public education, agriculture, commerce, mining, and the colonization of its austral regions, to mention merely the most important activities.

In all aspects of State Administration, the seriousness and efficiency of plans for the public welfare and a strictly correct atmosphere in government circles, increased and consolidated Chile's international prestige as a small but honourable nation.

As this period of peace and order commenced, Chile became engaged in a war against the so-called Perú-Bolivian Confederation in defence of her independence threatened by the imperialistic ambitions of the Bolivian Caudillo Andrés Santa Cruz who interfered openly against the government of the country. Portales had foreseen this war and did not elude it. Prior to his assassination by obscure conspirators he predicted the outcome of the conflict: "The Chilean military forces will win due to the courageous national spirit!" And that spirit was merely a reflection of the temper which had forged this virile nation, profoundly aware of its sovereign rights and capable of an authentic discipline and sacrifice in the decisive moments of its existence. And the psychic reaction of the country to the second war which broke out again with these countries in 1879 was no different.

In the lapse of forty years, the political physiognomy of Chile had evolved profoundly. The cu-

rents of European liberalisms reached here. The axis of authority was being gradually displaced from the practically omnipotent Chief of State (established as such by the Constitution of 1833 despite certain parliamentary opposition) towards the political parties. In the second stage of this evolution, predominance centred in Congress and the presidential regime, in view of mere political practice, became one of a parliamentary character.

The task of the Executive lost its stable continuity and the ministerial crises occurred so frequently due to political intrigues that had no lofty and precise purposes, that a grave conflict between the powers became inevitable. The crisis culminated in the revolution of 1891 when the vigorous personality of President Balmaceda decided to enforce his prerogatives. Unfortunately, he violated the letter of the Constitución, and the opposition rose in arms.

Previous to this, normal course of the political life of the country had been upset only twice: in 1851 and 1859.

In effect, the triumph of Congress signified the continuance of a period of inertia and political jugglery which paralysed all creative initiative. Meanwhile the country went through the social evolution, the arrival of which the European world had witnessed with the development of the proletariat. But Chile contained another element which appeared belatedly: the existence of a middle class anxious to take an active part in the management of political affairs.

Both forces crystallized in the presidential candidacy of Arturo Alessandri who was elected in 1920. The country took a definite step towards the left, but the political passions of the moment contributed nothing towards the efficiency and order of the State Administration or to the solution of the country's grave social and economic problems.

In 1924 the Armed Forces intervened directly in public affairs imposing the decree of several laws of a social character and President Alessandri resigned.

After a period which lasted until 1932, during which there was a succession of military and civil governments, the country returned to constitutional and political stability. From the economic and social viewpoint there was a gradual oscillation towards progressive forms of government. A growing inflation, which had transitory regressions, proclaimed an increase in public expenditure. On the termination of the presidential period of don Eduardo Frei, Salvador Allende of the communist and socialist coalition, was elected by Congressional decision since he was far short of obtaining fifty percent of the votes which would have elected him immediately.

His government opened the doors to an administrative corruption quite unknown in the country. His management of the Agrarian Reform, foreign commerce, currency, and industrial concerns snatched from their private owners, plunged the country into a catastrophic economic crisis. The entire reserve of foreign exchange was frittered on the importation of foodstuffs; he shattered industrial production and the normal channels of commerce were replaced by a black market which prospered at the expense of an acute shortage of every kind of commodity. And to this economic disaster must be added the physical violence in the fields, industries and cities. Congress and the Judicial Authority were repeatedly violated, and the massive protest of all the unions paralysed the country.

The violation of the letter of the Constitución, denounced by Congress, the Supreme Court and the non-marxist political parties leaders, required the intervention of the Armed Forces which had the absolute unanimity of all sectors to end a situation which was untenable. Peace has been restored as well as work in the fields, industries, and mines.

The country has initiated a rigid process of economic recovery under a regime that desires order, social progress, administrative honesty and the re-establishment of a public spirit that corresponds to the best tradition of the country.

The results are already obvious.



- 15 Agriculture in the South Lastarria
- 16 Young vintager in a central zone vineyard
- 17 Products of the earth
- 18 Cattle raising in Osorno - South
- 19 Logging in southern forests



20 Industry

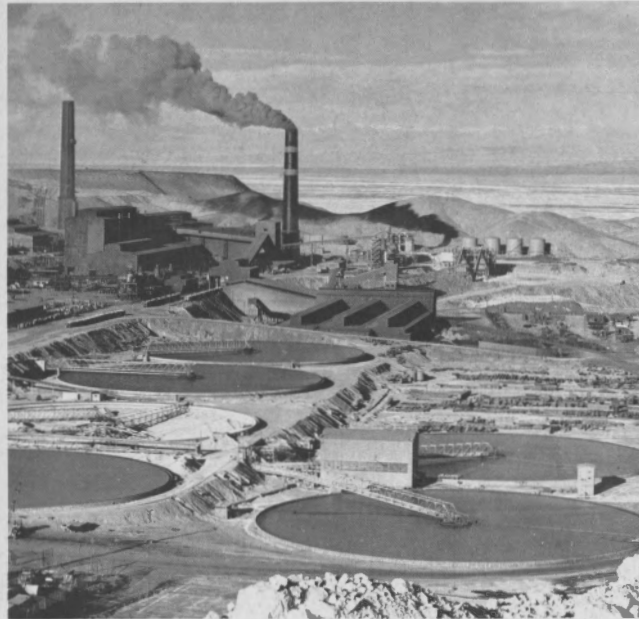
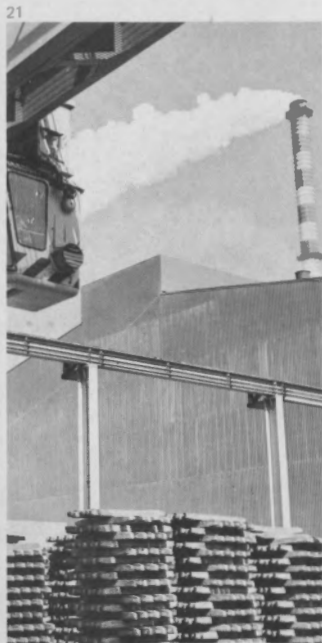
21 ENAMI's Copper refinery
Ventanas

22 Fishing ship in the Chilean Sea

23 ENAP's oil refinery - Concon

24 Electric oven

25 Chuquicamata's copper
processing plant



26 Volcano Osorno and Laguna Pato
Lakes region

27 La Silla Observatory (ESO) - Vallenar

28 Golden beaches one hour from Santiago

29 Fishing in a southern river

30 Ski centre in Farellones, one hour
from Santiago

24

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Chile



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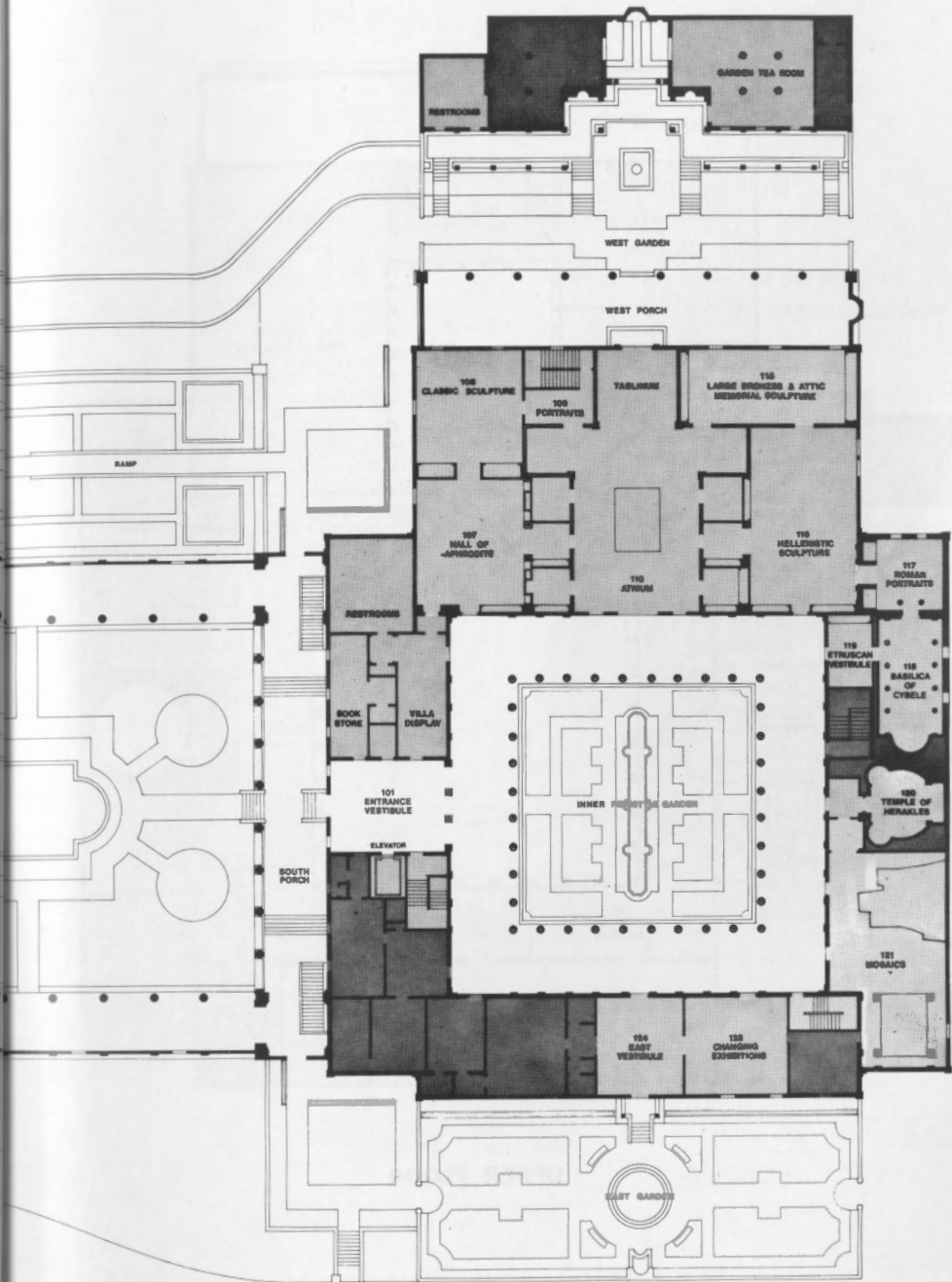
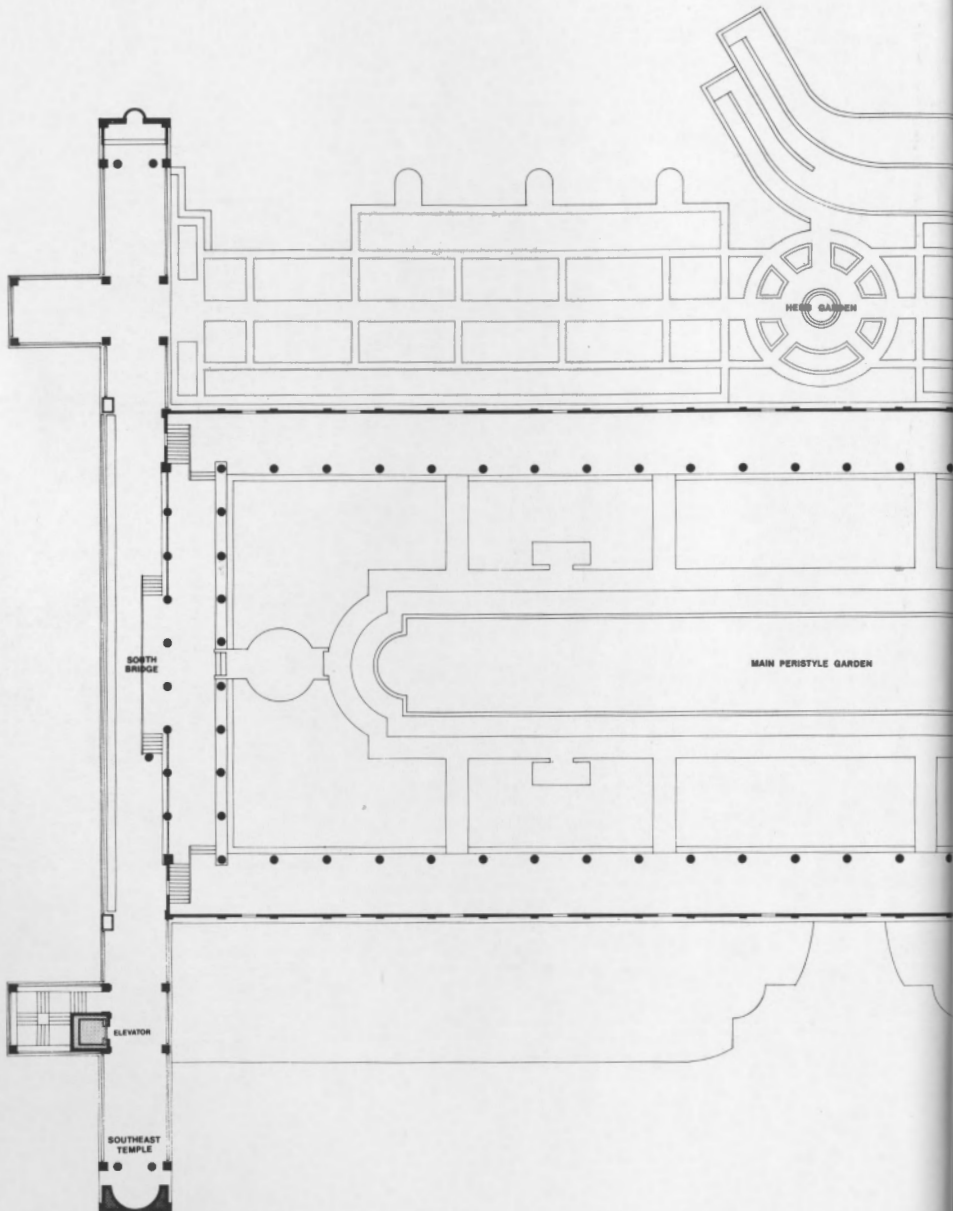
Guidebook

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM

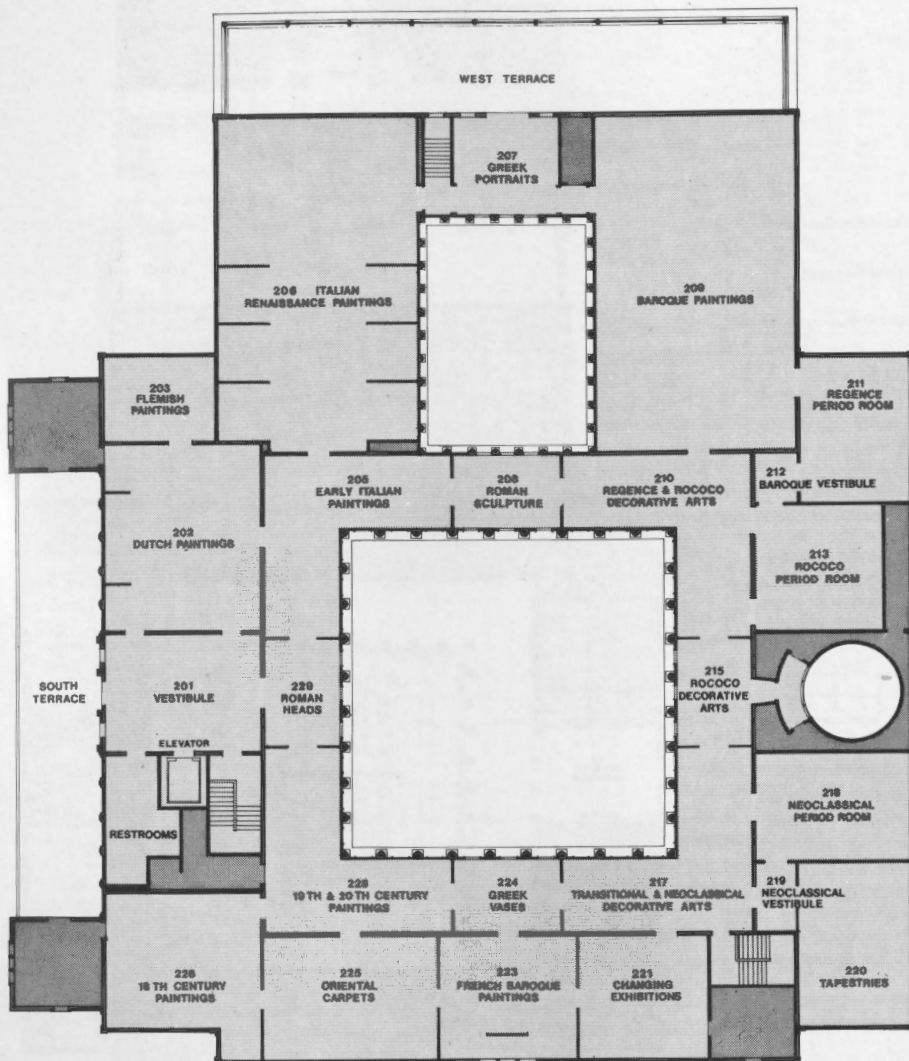
Guidebook

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM

RESTROOMS



MAIN FLOOR



UPPER FLOOR

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 - 4 Upper level
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front of the Museum and will give passengers admission passes to the Museum when requested).

A total of fifty privately chartered buses are scheduled to visit each week, including two school buses per day. Group organizers must write to the Museum two months in advance to arrange for a bus parking reservation.

Tours

Visitors who wish to have a guided tour of the Museum can rent a cassette unit at the Bookshop for a nominal fee. The tape is approximately forty-five minutes in length and covers the building, grounds, and galleries. Docent-conducted tours for groups can also be arranged by advance reservation. The scope of these tours — whether general or specialized — are dependent upon the needs of the particular group.

In addition, self-conducted tours are possible through a variety of Museum guidebooks, brochures, and catalogs.

Bookshop

Located in the entrance Vestibule, the Museum Bookshop is open from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. A wide spectrum of interests and subjects are represented, from general survey books on art to specialized treatises.

A number of books suitable for children are available, and gift items include lithographed reproductions (framed and unframed) of paintings and modern casts of antique sculptures from the collections, postcards, notecards, bookmarks, 35 mm. slides, and cookbooks. Photographic film is sold, and cassette tours of the Museum can be rented at a nominal charge.

Garden Tea Room

The Garden Tea Room offers a cafeteria-style lunch from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. and beverages and snacks until 4:00 p.m. Located in the West Garden, the Tea Room can be reached through the Atrium. Special buffet luncheons can be served for groups in a private dining room by prior reservation. Arrangements can be made by telephoning 454-7569.

Photography

Professional photographers must sign a release form, available from security personnel, before doing work in the Museum. Tripods and open flash bulbs are not permitted, but visitors are welcome to use flash cubes and electronic units. Photographic film can be purchased in the Bookshop.

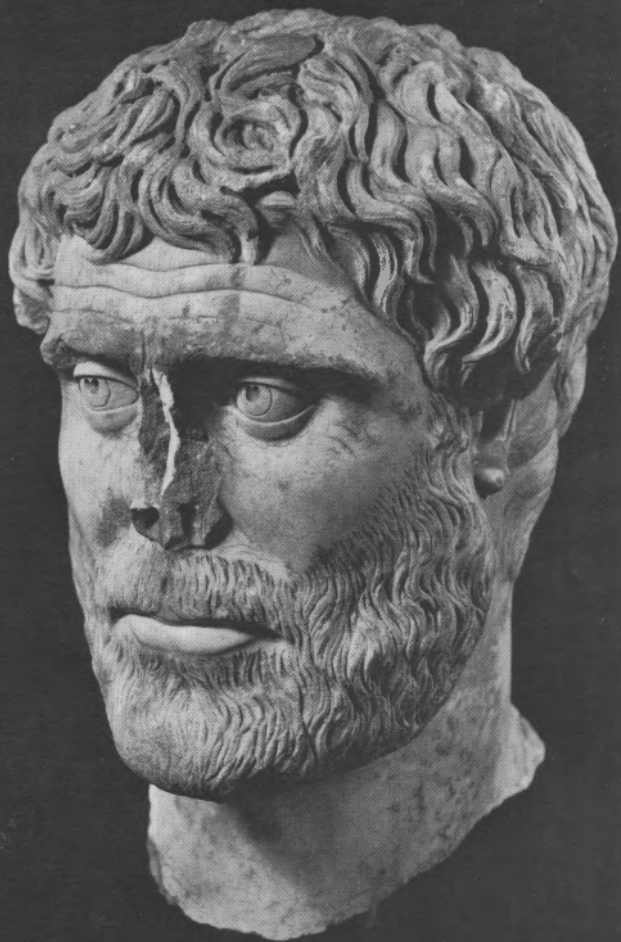
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PORTRAIT HEAD OF A ROMAN

Marble c.240-250 A.D.

35 cm. (13¾ inches) high.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





ALLEGORY OF TEMPORAL VANITY

Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (1610?-1665)

109.2 x 109.2 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





COMMODE

French (Paris); c. 1763

By Jean-François Oeben (c.1720-1763)

Height: 3', Width: 4'6¼", Depth: 1'6¼".

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





COMMODE (one of a pair)

South German (Munich); c.1740

After designs by François de Cuvilliés (1695-1768)

Height: 2'9", Width: 4'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", Depth: 2'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





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Roven
Panquoy 24

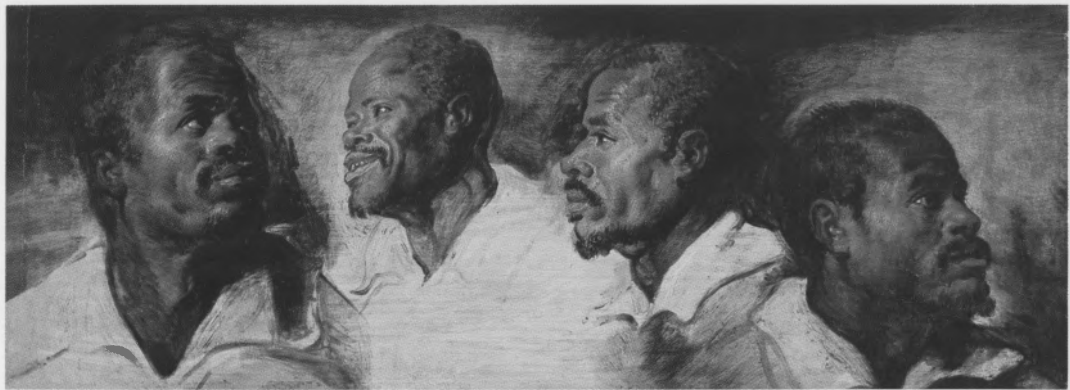
LANDSCAPE NEAR ROUEN

Paul Gauguin (1848-1903)

57 x 87 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





FOUR STUDIES OF A NEGRO'S HEAD

Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640)

25.4 x 64.8 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





THE SATYR AND THE PEASANT FAMILY

Jan Steen, (Dutch, 1625/26-1679)

51 x 46 cm.

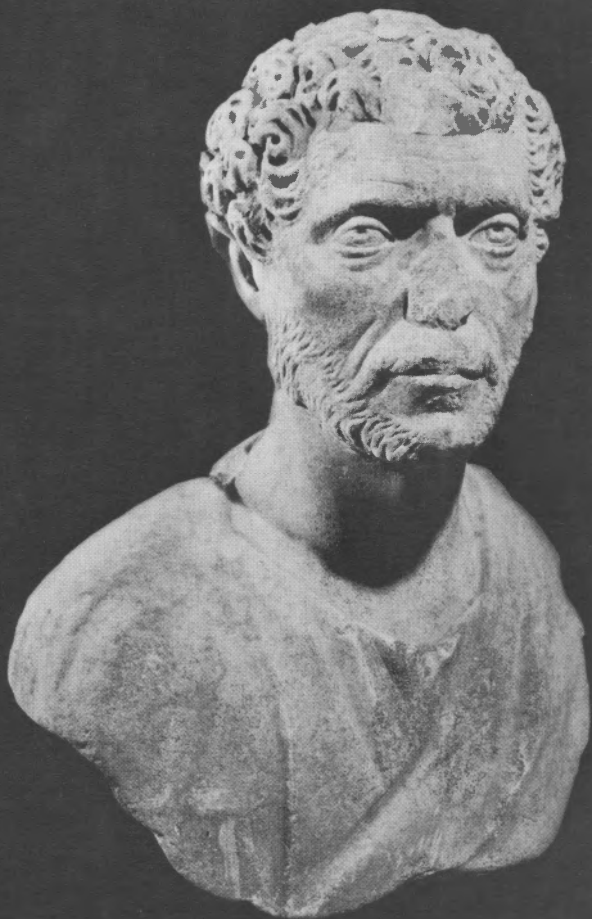
THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





PORTRAIT OF A MAN (SELF-PORTRAIT?)
Paolo Caliari, called Veronese (Venetian, 1528-1588)
193 x 134.5 cm.
THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





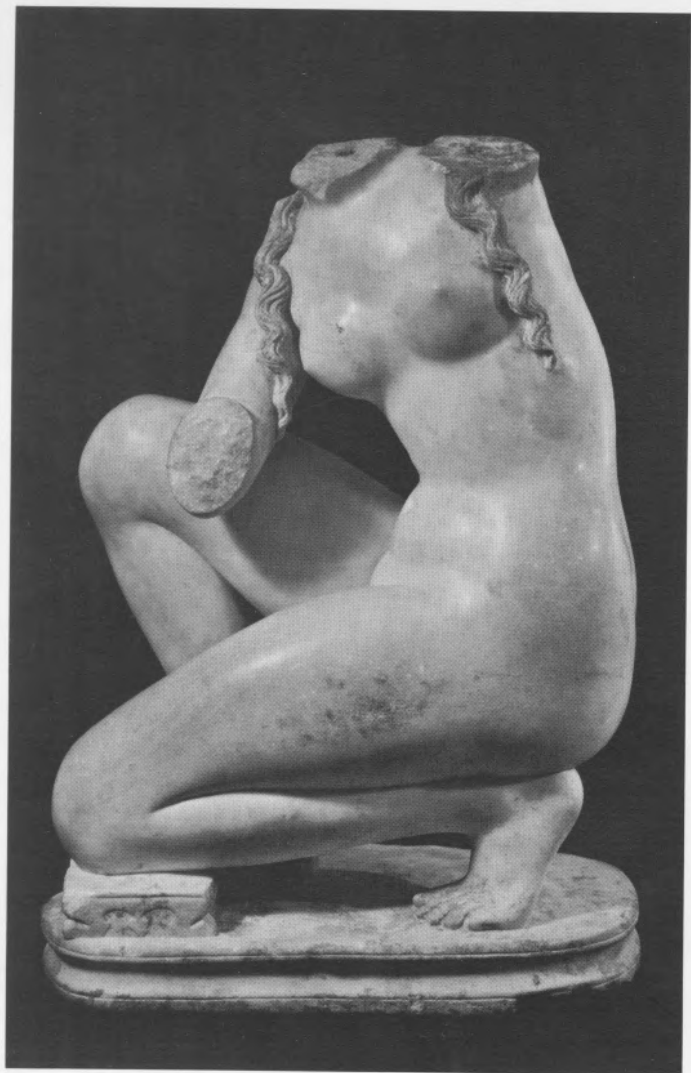
PORTRAIT OF AN AFRICAN

Marble. Late second century A.D.

48.9 cm. (19¼ inches) high.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





APHRODITE CROUCHING AT HER BATH

Marble. Roman variant of a late second century

Greek type.

97.8 cm. (38½ inches) high.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





DIANA AND HER NYMPHS ON THE HUNT

Peter Paul Rubens (Flemish, 1577-1640)

284 x 180 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California



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TOILET TABLE

French (Paris); c.1761.

By Bernard van Risenburgh (c.1700-1767)

Height: 2'2½", Width: 1'¾", Depth: 10½".

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





DOUBLE DESK

French (Paris); c.1750

By Bernard van Risenburgh (c.1700-1767)

Height: 3'7", Width: 6'4½", Depth: 3'1¾".

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





TAPESTRY (one of a set of four)
French (Gobelins); 1775-1778
Woven after designs by François Boucher (1703-1770)
and Maurice Jacques (active 1756-1784). Given to
Czar Paul I by Louis XVI.
Height: 12'7", Length: 20'6".
THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





TABLE

French (Paris); 1777

**By Jean-Henri Riesener (1734-1801), made for
Louis XVI.**

Height: 2'5½", Width: 4' 5⅜", Depth: 2'4".

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California



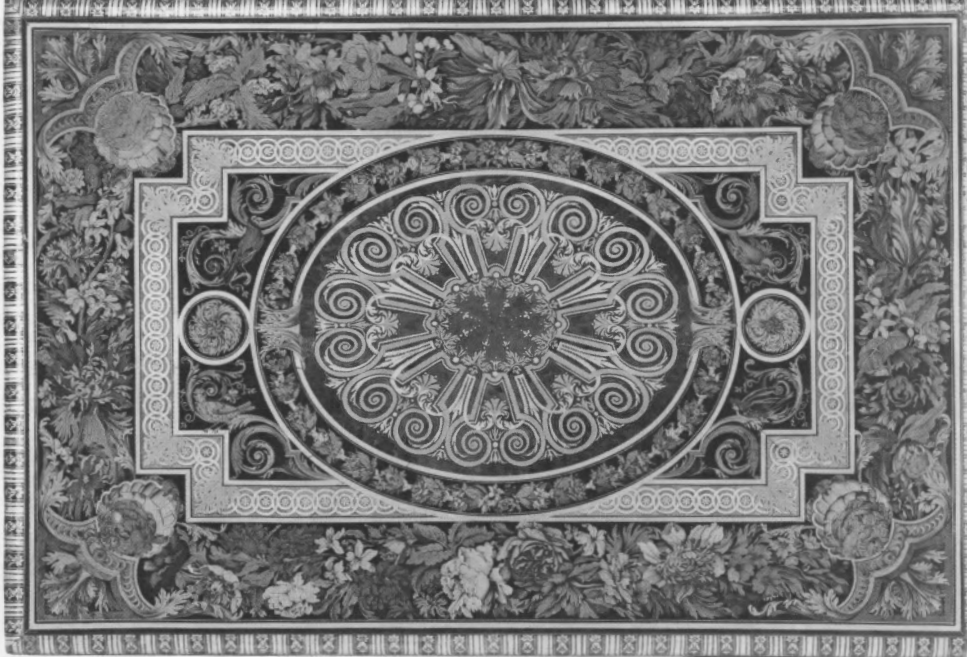


TABLE TOP

Veneered with tortoise-shell, ivory,
ebony, brass, pewter, and stained wood
French (Gobelin?), c. 1690

71.DA.100





VIEW OF ARCH OF CONSTANTINE

Canaletto (1697-1768)

82 x 122 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





THE BEGGARS' BRAWL

Georges de la Tour (1593-1652)

95 x 142 cm.

THE J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, Malibu, California





STILL LIFE WITH GAME, VEGETABLES,
FRUIT & A COCKATOO

Adriaen van Utrecht (Flemish, 1599-1652)

163 x 249 cm.

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THE RANSOM

John Everett Millais (English, 1829-1896)

129.5 x 114.3 cm.

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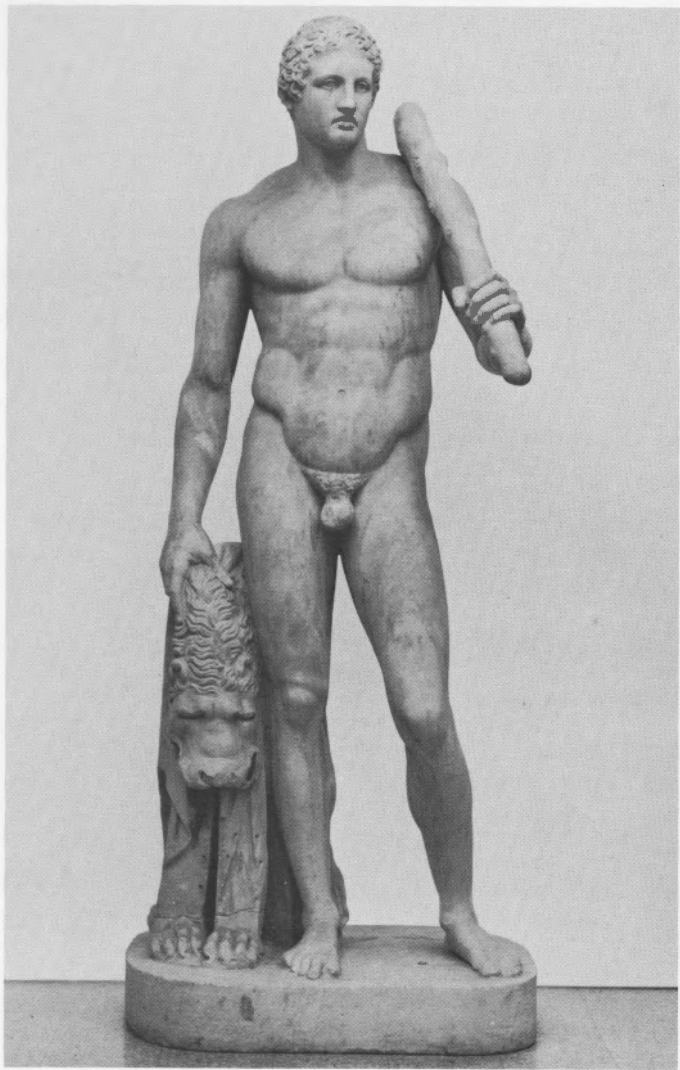
STATUE OF A BEAR

Marble. Graeco-Roman copy of a Hellenistic original.

120.7 cm. (47½ inches) high.

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LANSDOWNE HERAKLES

Marble. Made in the second century A.D. for the villa of the emperor Hadrian at Tivoli, this statue was inspired by Greek sculpture of the fourth century B.C. 193.5 cm. (76-3/16 inches) high.

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NICOLAS POUSSIN, 1594-1665

St. John Baptizing the People

95.5 x 121 cm.

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SPRING

Lawrence Alma-Tadema (1836-1912)

178.5 x 80 cm.

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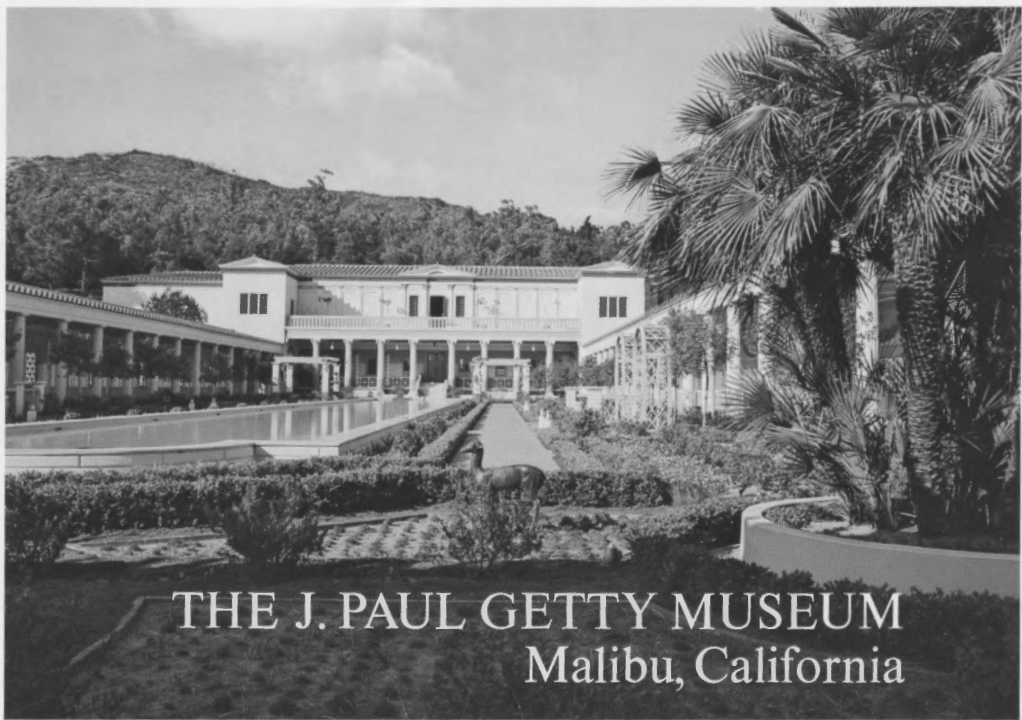
VANITAS STILL LIFE

Pieter Claesz. (1596/97-1661)

54 x 71.5 cm.

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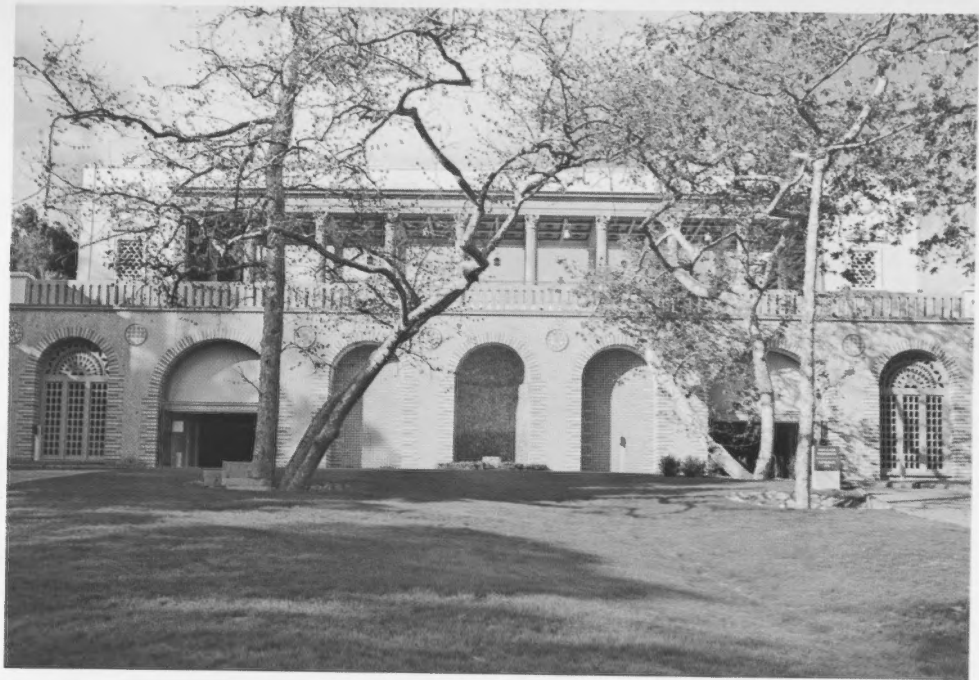




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SOUTH FACADE

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MAIN PERISTYLE GARDEN
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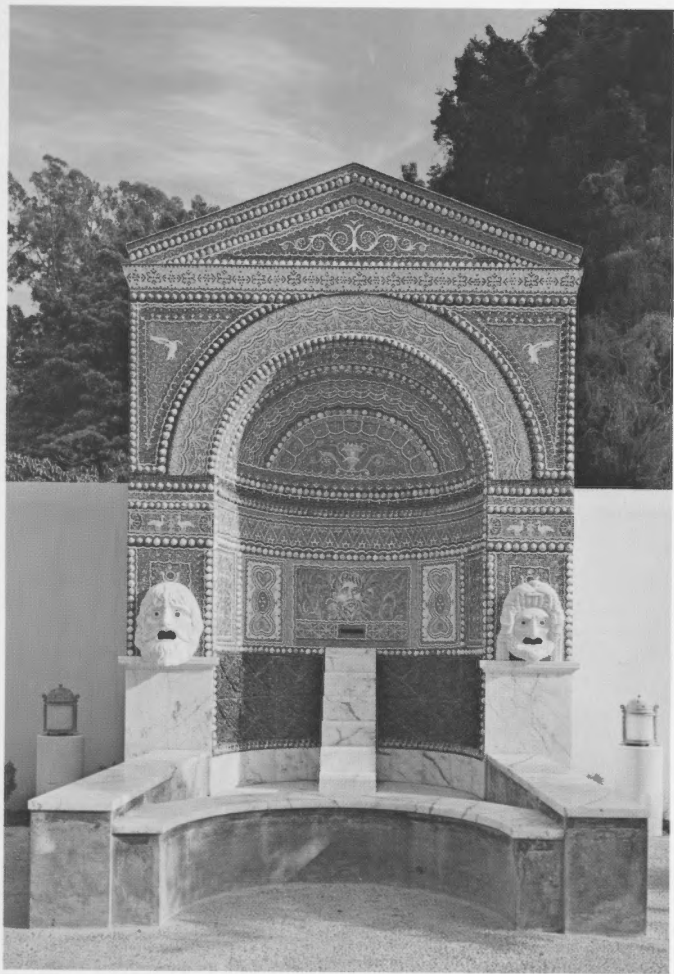


INNER PERISTYLE GARDEN
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VESTIBULE

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MOSAIC FOUNTAIN

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DETAIL FROM THE STORY OF JOSEPH
Tempera on panel
Biagio di Antonio (Florentine, c. 1460–c. 1504)
70.PA.41



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