
Finding aid prepared by Sue Luftschein
Descriptive Summary
Title: J. Paul Getty and Ashby sisters papers
Date (inclusive): 1926-1992, undated
Number: IA20013
Creator/Collector: Banks, Christine
Physical Description: 2.0 linear feet (3 boxes)
Repository:
The Getty Research Institute
Institutional Records and Archives
1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, California, 90049-1688
(310) 440-7390
archives@getty.edu
Abstract: Records consist of personal correspondence and telegrams, clippings, a book, and photographs, 1926-1992 and undated, related to J. Paul Getty, Allene Ashby (Getty's second wife), and Belene Ashby. The records provide some information on the relationship between Getty and Allene, and Getty and Belene, through unpublished and published materials.
Request Materials: To access physical materials at the Getty, go to the library catalog record for this collection and click "Request an Item." Click here for general library access policy. See the Administrative Information section of this finding aid for access restrictions specific to the records described below. Please note, some of the records may be stored off site; advanced notice is required for access to these materials.
Language: Collection material is in English
Biographical Note
American oil tycoon and art collector J. Paul Getty met the Ashby sisters, Belene and Allene, in the early 1920s. In 1926, while the three were on a trip to Cuernevaca, Mexico, Paul married 17-year-old Allene. At the time of his marriage to Allene, Paul was still married to his first wife, Jeanette Dermot, from whom he was divorced in 1927. Paul's marriage to Allene lasted less than two years; his frequent business trips caused them to drift apart. Their marriage was kept a secret for nine years, long after it ended. While Paul eventually severed ties with Allene, he maintained a life-long friendship with Belene and remembered her in his will.
Jean Paul Getty was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota on December 15, 1892 to George Franklin Getty (1855-1930) and Sarah Catherine McPherson Risher Getty. Around 1906 the Getty family moved to Los Angeles. Jean Paul, called "Paul," attended a private military school before going on to the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and the University of California, Berkeley. In 1911, Paul went to Oxford to study economics and political science, completing his diploma in 1913. Afterwards he embarked on a year-long Grand Tour of Europe, which no doubt sparked his interest in art and antiquities. In 1914 Paul joined the family petroleum business and spent a year in the oil fields of Oklahoma. An astute investment in 160 acres near Stone Bluff, Oklahoma led to Paul's announcement two years later that he had earned his first million dollars. He returned to Los Angeles and took a break of more than a year before returning to the oil business. Paul then persuaded his father to shift the focus of the family business to the Los Angeles basin. Paul continued to work for the family company in addition to conducting oil drilling of his own, securing the family fortune by the time the stock market crashed in 1929. Upon his death in 1930 George left controlling interest in the company to Sarah. In 1934 Paul forced Sarah out of control of the company and gave her an annuity. His fortune grew as he acquired the controlling interest in several companies and became the head of a vast organization with activities in oil exploration, transportation, production and marketing, as well as minerals, manufacturing, real estate and agriculture. In the mid-1940s Getty bought the Saudi Arabian portion of the lease on the mineral rights in the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; his wealth dramatically increased when this site produced oil in 1953.
Beginning in the early 1930s Getty lived in a house he built next to William Randolph Hearst's on the beach in Santa Monica. During World War II he moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma for four years to supervise wartime production of parts for Allied aircraft at his Spartan Aircraft plant. In 1946 he purchased 64 acres in Malibu, California and renovated the existing hacienda, known as the Ranch House, where he lived until 1951. When Getty departed the United States for Europe in 1951, he kept his Malibu estate for the display of his art collection and for the possibility of his eventual return. Getty had been collecting art since the 1930s. In 1938 he made his first major purchases: a group of furniture; a carpet that had belonged to Louis XIV, often called "Ardabil Carpet"; and Rembrandt's Marten Looten (he donated the Ardabil Carpet and
the Rembrandt to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 1954). His other interest was antiquities, fueled by visits to the Vatican Museums that began in 1939. He took pride in being knowledgeable in the areas in which he was collecting and in finding bargains. Getty continued to collect art throughout his lifetime, despite occasional assertions that he was no longer in the market. By 1968 his art collection had begun to outgrow the Ranch House and he began planning a new building on the property to properly house these works. He chose to pattern this new museum building after a first-century Roman country house, based primarily on the plans of the ancient Villa dei Papiri near Herculaneum. This museum, often called the Villa, opened to the public on January 16, 1974.

After leaving the United States Getty lived in hotel suites in Europe until 1960 when he moved to Sutton Place, a historic 72-room Tudor manor located 25 miles southwest of London. In 1957 *Fortune* magazine designated Getty as the world’s wealthiest man, and he became the object of considerable public interest. For the rest of his life, both the respectable press and the tabloids reported on his perceived eccentricities and his private life, which included five marriages and divorces. J. Paul Getty died in England on June 6, 1976 without ever returning to California. Although he never saw the museum, he is buried at the Getty Villa property, on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Much to everyone’s surprise Getty left the bulk of his fortune to the museum with a mission to promote "the diffusion of artistic and general knowledge."

J. Paul Getty’s publications include:


**Restrictions on Access**

The records described in accessions 1987.IA.09, 1988.IA.02, and 2003.IA.14 are available for use by qualified researchers. The following types of records are permanently closed: records containing personal information, records that compromise security or operations, legal communications, legal work product, and records related to donors. The J. Paul Getty Trust reserves the right to restrict access to any records held by the Institutional Archives.

**Restrictions on Use**

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**Preferred Citation**

[Cite the item and series (as appropriate)], J. Paul Getty and the Ashby Sisters Papers, 1926-1992 and undated, Institutional Records and Archives, Getty Research Institute, Research Library, Finding aid no. IA20013.

**Acquisition Information**


**Processing History**

Phil Curtis created a box list in the summer of 2003 and began rehousing the collection in November 2004. Sue Luftschein placed the correspondence in chronological order, completed the rehousing, and created this finding aid in August 2005. The following materials are offered as possible sources of further information on the people and subjects covered by the records. The listing is not exhaustive.

**Contributing Institution: Getty Institutional Archives**


Guide to the J. Paul Getty and Ashby Sisters Papers, 1926-1992, and undated ...

Scope and Content of Collection
The records consist of personal correspondence and telegrams, clippings, a book, and photographs, 1926-1992 and undated, related to J. Paul Getty, Allene Ashby (Getty's second wife), and Belene Ashby. The records provide some information on the relationship between Getty and Allene, and Getty and Belene, through unpublished and published materials. The letters discuss Getty’s feelings for, and relationships with, Allene and Belene, as well as some financial disbursements made to Belene. The clippings concern Belene, other members of the Ashby family, and Christine Banks (granddaughter of Belene). The photocopies of the guestbook contain greetings and comments from friends of Belene, and the address book includes J. Paul Getty’s address at Sutton Place, England. The photographs included in the records depict the Ashby family at family gatherings and holidays, and feature Belene.

Organization

Subjects - Names
Ashby, Allene
Getty, J. Paul (Jean Paul), 1892-1976

Genres and Forms of Material
Clippings (information artifacts)
Correspondence
Letters (correspondence)
Photographs
Telegrams

Contributors
Banks, Christine
Clifford, Belene Ashby

Bibliography
Information in the biographical note on J. Paul Getty was adapted from:


Series I. Correspondence, 1926-1931, 1950-1971
Physical Description: 0.2 linear feet (1 box)
Scope and Content Note
The records consist of personal correspondence and telegrams, 1926-1971, between J. Paul Getty and his second wife, Allene Ashby, and her sister, Belene. Also included is one letter to their mother, Ione, two letters from Norris Bramlett (one to Getty and one to Belene), and one letter from Allene and Belene's sister, Lois Ashby Jensen, to Getty. With the exception of the postcard from Allene, the two letters from Bramlett, and the letter from Lois, all of the letters and telegrams are from Getty; the majority are to Belene.

In the letters to Allene between 1926 and 1928, Getty discusses his travels, how much he misses her, and his homesickness for Los Angeles. The letters to Belene begin in 1931; the bulk date from the 1950s, and continue thereafter on an almost-annual basis. There are no letters dated between 1931 and 1950. In his letters to Belene, Getty discusses Allene's health, monetary gifts made to Belene, passes on general greetings and advice, and acknowledges photographs sent.

All the letters sent by Getty were published in Christine Banks’, The Private Life of J. Paul Getty (see Series II. Printed Matter).
Arrangement
These letters are listed individually and are arranged in chronological order.
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1
Box 1987.IA.09-1, Folder 1

Telegram to Allene Ashby, October 25, 1926

Handwritten letter to Allene Ashby, November 30, 1926

Handwritten letter [to Allene Ashby], June 6, 1927

Handwritten letter to Allene Ashby, 2 leaves, with envelope, June 26, 1927

Telegram to Allene Ashby, August 20, 1927

Telegram to Allene Ashby, September 7, 1927

Handwritten letter to Allene Ashby, June 24, 1928

Handwritten letter to Allene Ashby, with envelope, September 20, 1928

Handwritten letter to Ione Ashby, with envelope, December 9, 1928

Postcard from Allene Ashby to J. Paul Getty, November 4, 1929

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, June 30, 1931

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, August 9, 1950

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 16, 1952

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 14, 1953

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 27, 1954

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 10, 1956

Typewritten letter (copy) Lois Ashby Jensen to J. Paul Getty, August 4, 1957

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, September 9, 1957

Typewritten memorandum, Norris Bramlett to J. Paul Getty, October 23, 1957

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, October 31, 1957

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 26, 1957

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby (excerpt), December 5, 1958

Handwritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 27, 1959

Typewritten letter, Norris Bramlett to Belene Ashby, with envelope, February 10, 1965

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, January 1, 1962

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, December 27, 1965

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, April 15, 1966

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, August 12, 1966
Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, February 13, 1969

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, October 2, 1970

Typewritten letter to Belene Ashby, October 12, 1971

Series II. Printed materials, 1932-1992, undated

Physical Description: 0.1 linear feet (1 box)

Scope and Content Note

Records consist of letters, clippings and ephemera related to the Ashby sisters and the extended Ashby family, 1932-1992 and undated. Subjects of the clippings include society announcements about Belene, information on George Ashby (relationship unknown) as President of the Union Pacific Railroad, a death announcement for H.S.P. (Stump) Ashby (relationship unknown), an article on Christine Banks (Belene's granddaughter) and her discovery of Getty's letters to her grandmother and great-aunt (Aliene), and genealogical information on the Ashby family. The photocopies of the guestbook contain greetings and comments from friends of Belene in Los Angeles, and the address book includes J. Paul Getty's address at Sutton Place, England.

Arrangement

These records are arranged in general order of accession.

Clippings (photocopies) re: Ashbys, 1932-1992

Address book and guestbook photocopies, undated


Series III. Photographs, circa 1930-1979, undated

Physical Description: 1.8 linear feet (2 boxes)

Scope and Content Note

Records consist of 82 photographs, circa 1930-1979 and undated, of the Ashby family. The majority of the photographs feature Belene Ashby, sister of Getty's second wife, Aliene Ashby; also present are members of the Ashby family, including Aliene and Lois (Belene and Aliene's sister), and various unidentified individuals, at family gatherings and holidays.

Arrangement

These records are arranged in order of accession.

37 photographs of the Ashby family, undated

45 photographs of the Ashby family, circa 1930-1979