

chicago style for art history historiography

The Chicago Manual of Style for Art History Historiography: A Comprehensive Guide

chicago style for art history historiography provides a foundational framework for scholars and students navigating the complex landscape of researching, writing, and citing within the discipline. This widely adopted style guide ensures clarity, consistency, and academic rigor in presenting art historical arguments and evidence. Understanding its nuances is crucial for anyone aiming to contribute meaningfully to scholarly discourse, from undergraduate essays to doctoral dissertations and published articles. This guide will delve into the core principles of Chicago style as they apply to art history, covering everything from in-text citations and footnotes to bibliography construction and formatting conventions. We will explore how these stylistic choices enhance the credibility of art historical research and facilitate effective communication of scholarly findings.

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Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style in Art History

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a comprehensive style guide that offers recommendations for writing, citation, and formatting. While it serves a broad range of academic disciplines, its application in art history is particularly significant due to the discipline's reliance on visual evidence, detailed object descriptions, and engagement with diverse primary and secondary sources. Art historians must meticulously document their sources, not only to give credit to original creators but also to allow readers to verify claims and locate the artworks and texts being discussed. CMOS provides a standardized method for achieving this, ensuring that art historical scholarship is both accessible and verifiable.

The adoption of Chicago style in art history is rooted in its clear and flexible approach to citation. It accommodates the unique needs of art historical research, which often involves citing objects that may not have traditional page numbers, such as museum collection databases or exhibition installation views. The emphasis on detailed bibliographic information and clear in-text attribution is paramount for building a strong scholarly argument, allowing readers to trace the lineage of ideas and the provenance of visual material. This systematic approach to documentation is a cornerstone of academic integrity within the field.

Core Principles of Chicago Style for Art History

At its core, Chicago style for art history emphasizes precision, clarity, and consistency. This means that every citation, every descriptive phrase, and every formatting element should be handled in a uniform manner throughout a given work. The goal is to remove any potential for confusion or misinterpretation on the part of the reader, allowing them to focus on the art historical content and arguments being presented. Adherence to these principles builds trust and demonstrates a scholar's meticulous attention to detail.

One of the key distinguishing features of Chicago style is its dual citation system, offering both notes-bibliography and author-date formats. For art history, the notes-bibliography system is overwhelmingly preferred. This system uses footnotes or endnotes to cite sources and a separate bibliography at the end of the work. This allows for more extensive commentary and the inclusion of source details directly within the text without disrupting the flow of the narrative, a crucial advantage when discussing complex visual analysis or historical context.

The Notes-Bibliography System

The notes-bibliography system is the cornerstone of Chicago style for most humanities disciplines, including art history. In this system, a superscript number is placed at the end of a sentence or clause that contains information drawn from an external source. This number corresponds to a footnote (usually at the bottom of the page) or an endnote (at the end of the chapter or document). These notes provide the full bibliographic details of the source on its first citation, and a shortened form for subsequent citations, alongside any additional commentary or explanation the author wishes to include.

This method is particularly beneficial for art historians because it allows for the inclusion of extensive descriptive passages or tangential information within the notes without interrupting the main argumentative thread of the text. For instance, an art historian might use a footnote to provide a detailed provenance of a painting or to offer a brief biographical sketch of an artist that is relevant but not central to the immediate point being made in the main text.

The Author-Date System

While less common in art history, the author-date system is also a part of the Chicago Manual of Style. This system uses parenthetical citations in the text, consisting of the author's last name and the year of publication, often followed by a page number. A comprehensive bibliography is still required at the end of the work. This format is more common in the sciences and social sciences but can be used in art history when a very direct and concise citation method is preferred or when the emphasis is on the temporal development of ideas rather than extensive commentary.

The choice between these two systems is typically dictated by the specific requirements of a publisher, journal, or academic institution. However, for the vast majority of art historical publications and academic work, the notes-bibliography system is the standard.

Citations and Referencing in Art History Research

Accurate and consistent citation is non-negotiable in art history. It underpins the credibility of research by allowing readers to trace the origins of information, images, and interpretations. Chicago style provides a rigorous structure for this, ensuring that every borrowed idea, fact, or visual element is properly attributed. This not only avoids plagiarism but also contributes to the scholarly conversation by clearly indicating which arguments are original and which are based on the work of others.

The referencing process in Chicago style involves two primary components: the in-text or note citations and the final bibliography. Each works in tandem to provide the reader with complete information about the sources consulted. For art historians, this often extends to citing artworks themselves, exhibition catalogs, artist interviews, and various forms of visual documentation.

Citing Visual Materials

A significant challenge and a key area where Chicago style is adapted for art history is the citation of visual materials. This includes paintings, sculptures, photographs, architectural works, and digital images. When referencing an artwork, it is crucial to provide enough information for the reader to identify it definitively. This typically includes the artist's name, the title of the work (italicized), the date of creation, the medium, and the dimensions. Crucially, the location of the artwork (e.g., museum, private collection) must also be specified.

When citing an image of an artwork, such as one found in a book or online, the citation must also include the publication or website from which the image was accessed, along with the page number or URL. For example, a footnote might read: "Vincent van Gogh, *Starry Night*, 1889, oil on canvas, 29 x 36 ¼ in. (73.7 x 92.1 cm), Museum of Modern Art, New York. Image reproduced from Mary Smith, *Visions of the Night*, (New York: Abrams, 2020), pl. 15."

Citing Archival Materials

Archival materials, such as letters, diaries, exhibition records, and artist sketches, form the backbone of much art historical research. Chicago style offers specific guidelines for citing these primary sources. It is essential to be as precise as possible, identifying the collection, the specific item or folder, and any relevant dates or accession numbers. This level of detail ensures that other researchers can locate and consult the same materials.

For instance, a footnote citing a letter might look like this: "Letter from Georgia O'Keeffe to Alfred Stieglitz, March 12, 1935, Georgia O'Keeffe Papers, Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT." This provides all the necessary information for retrieval.

Footnotes and Endnotes: The Heart of Chicago Style

As mentioned, the notes-bibliography system relies heavily on footnotes or endnotes for citation. These notes serve a dual purpose: to provide the necessary bibliographic information for source attribution and to offer a space for supplementary commentary, extended analysis, or digressions that might disrupt the main text's flow. For art historians, this flexibility is invaluable.

The first time a source is cited in a note, the full bibliographic information is provided. Subsequent citations of the same source use a shortened form, typically the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. This keeps the notes concise while still providing clear attribution. The decision to use footnotes versus endnotes is largely a matter of preference and publisher guidelines, though footnotes are often favored for their immediate accessibility at the bottom of the page.

Formatting Footnote/Endnote Entries

The precise formatting of footnote and endnote entries is critical for adherence to Chicago style. While the specific details can vary slightly depending on the source type (book, article, website, etc.), there are general principles. For books, a typical first note entry includes the author's full name, the title of the book in italics, the place of publication, the publisher, the year of publication, and the specific page number(s) referenced. For journal articles, it includes the author, article title in quotation marks, journal title in italics, volume and issue numbers, the year of publication, and the page numbers.

For example, a first note for a book might be:

1. Svetlana Alpers, *The Art of Describing: Dutch Art in the Seventeenth Century* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983), 45.

And a subsequent note for the same book:

2. Alpers, *The Art of Describing*, 112.

Integrating Commentary with Citations

A key advantage of footnotes and endnotes in art history is the ability to integrate scholarly commentary directly with source attribution. This allows for a richer engagement with the material. An art historian might use a footnote to:

- Provide a brief biographical detail about an artist.
- Expand on a historical context that is relevant but not central to the argument.
- Define an art historical term.
- Offer an alternative interpretation or acknowledge a scholarly debate.

- Provide detailed descriptions of artworks that are not essential to the main text.

This integrated approach enhances the depth and scholarly apparatus of an art historical paper, allowing for nuance and thoroughness without sacrificing readability in the main body of the text.

Bibliographic Entries: Essential Components for Art History

The bibliography, appearing at the end of the paper, serves as a consolidated list of all the sources consulted and cited in the notes. It provides a complete and alphabetized reference for every source mentioned, allowing readers to easily locate and explore the literature further. For art history, the bibliography is a testament to the breadth and depth of research undertaken.

Each entry in the bibliography should be complete and accurately formatted according to CMOS guidelines. This ensures consistency and professionalism, reflecting the meticulous nature of art historical scholarship. The bibliography is typically arranged alphabetically by author's last name. If multiple works by the same author are included, they are arranged chronologically by publication date.

Structuring Bibliography Entries for Books and Articles

The formatting of bibliographic entries mirrors that of the first note entry, with some key differences. In the bibliography, the author's last name comes first, followed by their first name. Titles of books are italicized, and titles of articles are placed in quotation marks. Publication details, including place, publisher, and year, are listed, along with the full page range of an article. For art historians, ensuring that all relevant information about the artwork, exhibition, or collection is included in the bibliographic entry is crucial.

An example of a book entry in the bibliography:

- Alpers, Svetlana. *The Art of Describing: Dutch Art in the Seventeenth Century*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983.

And an article entry:

- Gombrich, E. H. "Meditations on a Hobby Horse." In *Meditations on a Hobby Horse and Other Essays on the Theory of Art*, 1-11. London: Phaidon, 1963.

Including Exhibition Catalogs and Museum Publications

Exhibition catalogs and museum publications are vital resources in art history. Their inclusion in bibliographies requires careful attention to detail. This typically involves listing the exhibition title, the organizing institution, the dates of the exhibition, the city of publication, the publisher, the year of publication, and the page numbers of any specific contributions or illustrations referenced. If a curator or editor is responsible for the catalog, they should be listed as the author.

A well-formatted entry for an exhibition catalog might look like this:

- Rosenberg, Pierre, and Jean-Pierre Cuzin. *Jacopo Tintoretto: The Golden Age of Venetian Painting*. Exhibition catalog, Grand Palais, Paris, 2000. Paris: Éditions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 2000.

Formatting Art History Papers with Chicago Style

Beyond citations, Chicago style also dictates the overall presentation of an art history paper. This includes guidelines for margins, spacing, font choices, headings, and the placement of images. Adhering to these formatting conventions contributes to a professional and polished final product, making the paper easier to read and navigate.

Consistency in formatting is key. For instance, if you choose to use footnotes, they should be consistently placed at the bottom of the page. Similarly, if you are including images within the text, they should be clearly labeled and referenced both in the text and in the notes.

Font, Spacing, and Margins

Standard formatting for art history papers typically involves a readable 12-point font, such as Times New Roman or Arial. The paper should be double-spaced throughout, including the bibliography and notes, with an exception for long quotations (block quotes) which are typically single-spaced and indented. Margins are generally set at one inch on all sides to ensure ample space for annotations and a clean aesthetic. These seemingly minor details contribute significantly to the overall readability and academic presentation of the work.

Headings and Subheadings

Chicago style suggests a clear hierarchy for headings and subheadings to organize the content logically. While specific formatting can vary based on the publication or institution, a common approach involves using different levels of capitalization and indentation to distinguish main sections from subtopics. For instance, main section titles (

) might be centered and in all caps, while subheadings (

) might be left-aligned and in title case. This structural clarity helps guide the reader through the paper's arguments and themes.

Image Placement and Captions

In art history, images are not merely illustrative; they are integral to the argument. Chicago style requires that images be clearly integrated into the paper, usually placed as close as possible to their first mention in the text. Each image must have a caption that includes essential information such as the artist, title of the work, date, medium, dimensions, and its current location. The caption should also include the image's source or copyright information if applicable. Importantly, the image and its caption must also be referenced in a footnote or endnote, providing the full bibliographic details of the source from which the image was obtained.

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices in Art History Citations

Even experienced scholars can sometimes stumble over citation details. In art history, common pitfalls often revolve around the unique nature of the sources. For example,

misidentifying artworks, failing to provide complete publication information for exhibition catalogs, or not correctly citing digital images are frequent errors. Being aware of these common mistakes can help prevent them.

The best practice is always to consult the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style and to pay meticulous attention to detail. When in doubt, it is always better to include more information than less. Additionally, utilizing citation management software can greatly aid in organizing sources and ensuring consistent formatting.

Accuracy with Artwork Details

One of the most critical aspects of art historical citation is the accurate identification of artworks. This includes ensuring the correct spelling of artist names, accurate titles (including correct capitalization and italics), and precise dating. Even minor errors can lead to confusion or misidentification, undermining the credibility of the research. Always cross-reference information from multiple reliable sources when possible.

Handling Multiple Authors and Editors

Citing works with multiple authors or editors requires

adherence to specific Chicago style rules. For works with up to three authors, all names are typically listed in the citation. For works with more than three authors, the first author's name is listed, followed by "et al." Similar rules apply to editors. When citing contributions within edited volumes, the author of the contribution is cited first, followed by the title of the contribution, and then the editors of the volume.

Consistency is Key

The most important best practice in applying Chicago style, or any style guide, is consistency. Once a decision is made about how to format a particular type of source or element (e.g., how to abbreviate journal titles, how to format image captions), that format should be applied uniformly throughout the entire document. Inconsistencies can be distracting and suggest a lack of attention to detail. Regularly reviewing your work for consistent application of style rules is essential.

The Role of Chicago Style in Art Historical Discourse

The Chicago Manual of Style, particularly when applied to art history, plays a vital role in maintaining the integrity and clarity of scholarly communication. It provides a shared language and framework that allows art historians worldwide to understand and engage with each other's research effectively. By standardizing citation practices, it facilitates the verification of sources and the tracing of intellectual

lineages, which is crucial for building upon existing knowledge.

Furthermore, adherence to Chicago style signals a scholar's commitment to academic rigor and professional standards. It demonstrates that the author has meticulously documented their research and presented their findings in a clear, organized, and verifiable manner. This builds trust with readers and contributes to the overall advancement of art historical understanding and interpretation.

Facilitating Scholarly Exchange

The standardized nature of Chicago style makes it easier for art historians to share and build upon research across different institutions and geographical locations. When all scholars adhere to the same citation conventions, it minimizes the effort required to understand and evaluate new scholarship. This common ground fosters a more robust and dynamic international scholarly conversation, allowing ideas and discoveries to circulate more freely and efficiently.

Enhancing Credibility and Authority

A well-formatted paper that adheres to Chicago style inherently possesses a higher degree of credibility. It suggests

that the author has undertaken thorough research and has taken the necessary steps to present their work in a professional and authoritative manner. This attention to detail instills confidence in the reader, encouraging them to engage more deeply with the art historical arguments being presented. Ultimately, mastery of Chicago style for art history is an indispensable skill for any aspiring or established scholar in the field.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary citation system recommended by Chicago style for art history papers?

A: The primary citation system recommended by Chicago style for art history papers is the notes-bibliography system, which uses footnotes or endnotes for citations and a bibliography at the end of the work.

Q: How should I cite a painting in Chicago style?

A: To cite a painting in Chicago style, you should typically include the artist's name, the title of the work (italicized), the date of creation, the medium, the dimensions, and the location (museum, collection, etc.).

Q: What is the difference between a footnote and an endnote

in Chicago style?

A: Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference is made, while endnotes are collected at the end of the chapter or document. Both serve the same citation purpose in the notes-bibliography system.

Q: How do I cite an image of an artwork found online using Chicago style?

A: When citing an online image of an artwork, you should include the artist, artwork title, date, medium, dimensions, location, and then the website name, URL, and the date you accessed it. This information would typically appear in a footnote or endnote.

Q: Should I italicize artwork titles in Chicago style?

A: Yes, artwork titles, including paintings, sculptures, and other individual works of art, should be italicized in Chicago style when referred to in the text and in bibliographical entries.

Q: What is the purpose of the bibliography in a Chicago style art history paper?

A: The bibliography in a Chicago style art history paper serves as a comprehensive, alphabetized list of all sources consulted and cited in the notes, allowing readers to easily find and verify the information provided.

Q: How does Chicago style handle citing exhibition catalogs?

A: Citing exhibition catalogs in Chicago style involves listing the exhibition title, the organizing institution and dates, the city of publication, the publisher, the year, and relevant page numbers. The curator or editor is often listed as the author.

Q: Can I use the author-date system for an art history paper in Chicago style?

A: While Chicago style does include an author-date system, the notes-bibliography system is overwhelmingly preferred and standard for art history research and publications.

Q: What are the key components of a footnote for a book in Chicago style?

A: A key component of a footnote for a book in Chicago style includes the author's full name, the title of the book (italicized), the place of publication, publisher, year of publication, and the specific page number(s) referenced.

Q: How important is consistency when using Chicago style in art history?

A: Consistency is extremely important. Whatever formatting choices are made for citations, headings, and other elements, they must be applied uniformly throughout the entire document to maintain clarity and professionalism.

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