How to Research & Cite Reliable and Valid Sources

IB Art, Monday 18 November 2019

Quick Vocabulary Session

Database (n) (re)Source (n)

Citation (n) Cite (v)

What resources are available to you?

In person?

- ❏ Washburn High School
- ❏ Hennepin County Library
- ❏ The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities campus library
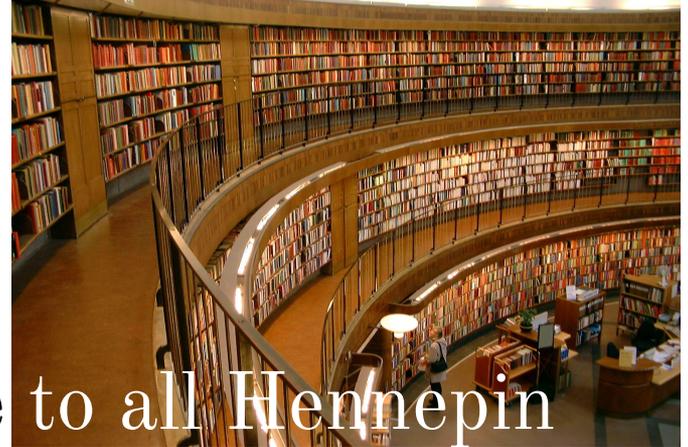
Digitally?

- ❏ Hennepin County Library
- ❏ Elm4You.org (Electronic Library for Minnesota)
- ❏ MoMA - the Collection Art & Artists
- ❏ MIA - Art + Artists

Why Not Google or Wikipedia or Pinterest?

Researchers must always consider if a source is reliable and/or valid. One way to figure that out easily is COST. Google, Pinterest, and Wikipedia are generally free. They are good places to start, but not the ONLY place a researchers should go.

It is also difficult to cite these sources!

Hennepin County Library

These databases are available to all Hennepin County Library cardholders. You will need your library card # and pin (last 4-digits of the phone number associated with your card).

Hennepin County Library

Find it Here: [HCL Online Resources](#)

➢ Art Full Text

Full-text articles on fine, decorative, folk, and commercial art; photography; film; and architecture

➢ Catalog of Art Images Online

Works of art representing a broad range of fine and decorative arts from many eras found in well-known collections, mostly in the U.S. Includes audio files, video and mixed media. INCLUDES MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF THE ARTS and WALKER ARTS CENTER

➢ Oxford Art Online

Articles, maps, diagrams, line drawings, and links to color images. Includes images of signatures, historical auction records, and lists of museum holdings.

Hennepin County Library (continued)

Find it Here: HCL Online Resources

➢ World Book Online

Full-text articles, headline news explored in depth, primary sources, websites, atlases, images, and a dictionary.

➢ World History In-Text

Primary sources, secondary sources, and full-text journal articles covering world history from antiquity to the present.

*There are lots of databases available on this website. These 5 are specific to your research.

Elm4You → Electronic Library of MN

➢ Use one of the databases to RESOURCES
  ○ Student Resources in Context
  ○ Explora Teens

These 2 databases will take you magazines, news, videos, academic journals, images, videos, biographies, books and more.

Use ADVANCED SEARCH to narrow your resource list.

Electronic Library for Minnesota
Take Control of Your Search. Discover Better Information.

ELM

What do I do after I find a resource?

Ask yourself, does the source have...

an author? Or name of artist?

a title?

a publisher & publication date?

For artwork, the location of the piece?

Keep an ACCURATE & UP-TO-DATE resource list (and use that document in your Google folder)

Purdue OWL →
Use the Purdue OWL if you have a HARD COPY of the source

EasyBib.com →
Use EasyBib if you have a link to a source and used an Internet-based database (like Google, YouTube, etc.)

Database Citation Tool →
When you use a database from the library (or ELM4You), it will create an accurate citation. All you have to do is COPY and PASTE.

CITING AN ART PIECE - From the Purdue OWL

A Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph

Provide the artist's name, the title of the artwork in italics, and the date of composition. Finally, provide the name of the institution that houses the artwork followed by the location of the institution (if the location is not listed in the name of the institution, e.g. The Art Institute of Chicago).

> Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800, Museo del Prado, Madrid.

If the medium and/or materials (e.g., oil on canvas) are important to the reference, you can include this information at the end of the entry. However, it is not required.

For photographic reproductions of artwork (e.g. images of artwork in a book), treat the book or website as a container. Remember that for a second container, the title is listed first, before the contributors. Cite the bibliographic information as above followed by the information for the source in which the photograph appears, including page or reference numbers (plate, figure, etc.).

> Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800, Museo del Prado, Madrid. *Gardener's Art Through the Ages*, 10th ed.,
>   by Richard G. Tansey and Fred S. Kleiner, Harcourt Brace, p. 939.

If you viewed the artwork on the museum's website, treat the name of the website as the container (i.e., the "book"), and include the website's publisher and the URL at the end of the citation. Omit publisher information if it is the same as the name of the website. Note the period after the date below, rather than the comma: this is because the date refers to the painting's original creation, rather than to its publication on the website. Thus, MLA format considers it an "optional element."

> Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. *Museo del Prado*,
>   https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/the-family-of-carlos-iv/f47898fc-aa1c-48f6-a779-71759e417e74.