HUMA 3660

Library Workshop

October 12, 12:45-1:45pm
Classroom A
Library Workshop Goals:

By the end of the workshop you will be able to:

• Use your class readings & Lectures as starting points for art history research

• Use different search tools to find different information types
  1. PowerSearch for books or articles
  2. WiseNews for newspaper articles
  3. Websites like Hong Kong Art Archive for information about artists and examples of previous work

• Be able to create a citation from web-pages, etc.
Outline of Session

• A Strategy
  – Use what you’ve been given

• Information Sources for Research & How to Cite
  – PowerSearch (books & articles)
  – WiseNews
  – Websites

• Wrap-up and Q&A
http://libguides.ust.hk/huma3660/
Research – Different from Search

Search

You know the answer, or know an answer exists

Research

You don’t know the answer, or aren’t even sure about the question

– Ask good questions
– Not just one time search
– Finding new things leads to new questions

https://senseandreference.wordpress.com/2014/07/15/is-research-inquiry/
accessed 2 October 2015
Art History – Sources & Your assignment

Quality – not quantity

• Primary sources
  – Examples of work by artist

• Secondary Sources (examples)
  – Assigned readings from Dr. Fu
  – References in assigned reading from Dr. Fu
  – Articles from journals & magazines & newspapers
  – Essays from Exhibition catalogs
  – Essays & Info websites

• Your thoughts & analysis
Strategies

These strategies are not "do it once in this order & be done". Instead, they are recommendations for approaches that are often done several times at different points in your research.

1. Start with what you have been given
   1. Ideas, information, data, themes, methods of analysis from lectures
   2. Ideas, information, data, themes, arguments, from readings

2. Look for clues in your readings (syllabus)
   1. Main argument, findings (in abstract? In conclusion?)
   2. Keywords, special terms?
   3. Important authors?
   4. References to other articles, books, statistics in assigned readings (for your follow-up) – Classic Scholarly Method

3. Use References from things you research & find on your own – The Classic Scholarly Method
   1. When you do research, you will find things cited in papers & books you read. You can then look those up and read them.

4. Think about the arguments & evidence from the readings and lectures and other info
   1. See if/how they apply to your topic
   2. What questions do they give you? Start to search for answers or evidence that might lead you to your answer, your theory, your argument.

5. Search for more answers or evidence (or questions!) in recommended search tools

6. Use smart search techniques in those search tools

Use Your assigned readings

**HUMA 3660**

**Textbooks**
- Reserve Collection

**Artists**
- Hau Kwai Wong - 胡家嵐
- Raymond Fung - 楊浩瀚
- Wai Bong Koon - 蘇永安
- Joey Leung - 梁志強

Picturing Hong Kong: Ink Paintings by Contemporary Hong Kong Artists - Exhibition HKUST Library
1. Search title from reading list

2. Go into full record & look at author & subject links

3. Books by Andrews

4. Books by Shan
Search – Tools – PowerSearch

Useful subject searches:

- Art and state -- China
- Art -- China -- History -- 20th century
- Art -- China -- History -- 21st century
- Art, Chinese -- 20th century
- Art, Chinese -- 21st century
- China -- Civilization -- 20th century
- China -- Civilization -- 21st century
- China -- Civilization -- Western influences
- Painting,Chinese -- 20th century
- Painting,Chinese -- 21st century
Library Catalog

Refine results

Sort by: Relevance
Availability
Collection
Resource Type
Subject
Genre/Form
Author
Publication Date
Language

Search Scope: Library Catalog

Subject contains: painting chinese 21st century

Refine results – language, source type, etc.
Choose: the dot... dot... & get choicse of “send to”
Choose “” (citation) and then Chicago/Turabian - immediate end-of-reference citation
Search – Tools – PowerSearch

Now we do different words - “any field” and search PrimoCentral - articles
Refine results – Journal title – helps zero in on pertinent stuff
Choose Wisers
Set date – custom – usually 3 years is maximum range
You can search back to 1998
Enter keywords (e.g. Author name)
WiseNews – Newspaper & Magazine (3)

Searched “English” name

Searched name in Chinese characters
Pay attention to newspaper name, date, page number etc.
Bibliography of Asian Studies

Helps you locate articles in print
Manage References in Word

- Open Word
- Choose “References”
- Choose “Add New Source”
- Select source type
- Fill in template
The Hong Kong Art Archive has been founded with the aim of promoting awareness and study of Hong Kong artistic achievement on a worldwide basis. It hopes to provide students, academic researchers in the fields of art history, visual culture etc., curators and others interested in modern and contemporary Chinese art with electronic and physical resources, particularly with respect to the work of living Hong Kong artists. At present the HKAA exists only on a modest scale, but if resources permit we hope to expand it in due course. All donations and offers of sponsorship are welcome.

The HKAA’s electronic resources are:

1. A visual archive of images of works by Hong Kong artists, together with associated documentation. An opening page enables you to scroll down an alphabetical listing of the artists currently included in the archive, and view a small-scale sample image for each artist. From here you can click to pages devoted to individual artists, and examine a wider range of images at a larger scale. The artists currently included in the HKAA are listed below. Visitors who already know which artists interest them can click directly to their individual pages from here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artists</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abbas, Nadim</td>
<td>Aranta, Jeffrey du Vallier d'Aragon</td>
<td>Au Hoi Lam</td>
<td>Cascante III, Justo</td>
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<td>Chan Gaylord</td>
<td>Chan Hoi Ying</td>
<td>Chan Kwan Lap, Eddy</td>
<td>Chan Ping Tim</td>
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<td>Chan Yuk Keung</td>
<td>Chao Hai Tien</td>
<td>Chau Lam</td>
<td>Chen, Movana</td>
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<td>Cheung Kam Long</td>
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<td>Choi Yan Chi</td>
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<td>Chu Tze Hung</td>
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<td>Clarke, David</td>
<td>Costadimas, Evangelio</td>
<td>Ford, Norman Jackson</td>
<td>Chung Chee Yen, Wilson</td>
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<td>Geiger-Ho, Martie</td>
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<td>Ho Siu Kee</td>
<td>Ho, Seeman</td>
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<td>Kan Tai Keung</td>
<td>Keung Pui Chong</td>
<td>Fung Mei Wah, May</td>
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<td>Ho Keung, Norman</td>
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<td>Kong Ho</td>
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Biographical info & examples of his work

How to cite?

How to cite?

Online Archive of California – Chinese Painting 12\textsuperscript{th} -> 20\textsuperscript{th} Century
Writing & Citing

HUMA 3660 - Tradition & Modernity: Chinese Ink Painting in 20th Century: Writing & Citing

This guide will help students to find, evaluate, and select textual information about an artist in order to discuss her stylistic characteristics & interpret her work in a cultural context.

Writing Guides in the Library

The Chicago manual of style
Call Number: Z253 .U69 2010

A manual for writers of research papers, theses, and dissertations: Chicago style for students and researchers Kate L. Turabian 7th ed. by revised by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, and University of Chicago Press editorial staff.
Call Number: LB2360 .T8 2007

Principles of art history writing
Call Number: N380 .C37 1991

Citing

Remember to record citation information for each book, book chapter, article, or web-document you read for your research:

- Author(s) - (who wrote it)
- Title - (what the article is called)
- Source - (title of the periodical or larger work it appeared in)
- Volume & Issue numbers (if available)
- Date of publication
- Page numbers
- DOI or URL or both

Chicago Style Quick Guide - from the publisher

- How to cite a Personal Communication (e.g. lecture)
- How to cite Website content

Chicago Style examples for Chinese, Japanese & Korean -from Yale University's East Asian Library
Lecture or Artist talk = Personal Communication
Writing & Citing (3)

Art & Art History: Citing Images in Chicago Style

Online Image:
If citing an image found using Google images, cite the original source—not Google.

Footnote:

Bibliography:

When citing a work of art, cite the location of the piece and the owner or collection where it is housed, along with medium and size. See also Work of Art and Captions for Art below.

Image or Photograph from a Book:

Footnote:

Bibliography:

Citing a Work of Art

Work of Art:
If you have viewed this work in person, cite as below.

Footnote:

Bibliography:
Buonarroti, Michelangelo. The Sistine Chapel, 1508-1512, Marble, 205 cm. Paris, The Louvre.

Dürer, Albrecht. May 1523. Silk, Length: 86 cm (33.9 in) Width: 110 cm (43.3 in). The Louvre.

When citing a work of art found in a website, book, or article, use the format below.


Art Found on the Web:
Dürer, Albrecht. May 1523. Silk, Length: 86 cm (33.9 in) Width: 110 cm (43.3 in). The Louvre.

When citing a work of art found on the web, include the website name.

Art Found in an Article:
Q&A & Feedback