The System

The Chicago image citation consists of two parts

1. Image Caption
2. Footnote residing at the bottom of page where image appears

Basic Elements of Image Caption:

Image label. *Title of Work* or a brief descriptive sentence that says something about the image.

Basic Elements of Image Citation (footnotes):

Creator’s first and last name, *Title of Work*, date, medium, dimensions, location, collection (publication details), date accessed, URL.

Note: Commas are used to separate the elements in footnote entries. Titles of Works are always italicized.

Steps

1. Label the image (Fig. 1, Fig 2, etc.)

2. Write a short sentence highlighting something noteworthy about the image. For example:
   
   Fig. 1. A camel gazing at the sky with delight in eyes.
   
   Fig. 2. The three layers of darkness in the Royal Office.
   
   If your descriptive caption is the actual title of the image, then italicize it:
   
   Fig. 3. *The Good Old Days of Enchantment and Excitement*.

3. Create footnote citation.
EXAMPLES

Fig. 1. Pictorial depth explored through rough brushstrokes, black lines and muted colors.

Citation (footnote):

Fig. 1. An article on yoga published in Redbook magazine in 1968 demonstrates how yoga was practiced in the United States in the 1960s.

Citation (footnote):
Footnote Types

WORK IN A MUSEUM

Jessie Oonark, *Baker Lake, Hunting with Bow and Spear*, 1975, stencil print on paper, 55.2 x 75.4 cm., Carleton University Art Gallery, Ottawa.


IMAGE IN A BOOK


IMAGE IN AN ARTICLE


GALLERY OR MUSEUM WEBSITE


ONLINE IMAGE LIBRARY


IMAGE SHARING WEBSITE

Larry Qualls, "Ruled" by Type A (Adam Ames and Andrew Bordwin), Photograph of installation composed of string and 2000 plumb bobs, with gallery door in background, Goff & Rosenthal Gallery, New York. Fall 2009, ARTstor.

**GOOGLE IMAGES**


Note: Cite the original source -- not Google.

**SOCIAL MEDIA**


Note: Disadvantages of using social media including Pinterest, Twitter, Instagram, and Tumblr include: (1) lack of permanence, (2) unlawful distribution, and (3) incomplete or inaccurate descriptions. Before using any digital images found online, try to locate and cite the original source. If this is not possible, try to verify the information describing the image with research or a Google Reverse Image Search.