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Artist title cards

Approach the realization of the wall labels that you place next to your work of art with reflection and common sense. Installation of 4 works by Margaret Kasahara at the Boulder Public Library in 2018. The foundations of the exhibition labels next to his art Many art exhibitions are opened with a statement from the curator or artist. These longer labels give context to what the viewer is about to see and are placed at the entrance of the show. Then there are individual labels next to each work of art. Art labels must include the name, title of the object, and support/support/technique, at least. A retrospective of his work must also include the dates. In a solo exhibition, his name doesn't have to be as prominent on labels and, instead, he could make the title bigger and put it before his name. When shown with other people, distinguishing between artists is more important and names should be the first. If there are multiple rooms in the exhibition and the title text of the show does not appear anywhere near your works, you may need your name on each label. This gallery in Denver went to great lengths to match the text with the colors of Barbara Gilhooly's art. This tag refers to 3 nearby works. If your work is hanging in a restaurant where a customer could look at it for longer periods of time, your name must be on each label. If the exhibition is small or in one room and there is a large poster with your name on it, you probably don't need your name on each label. Feel free to put more than one work of art on a label (as in the image on the right) as long as viewers can discern what information belongs to which piece. Make the font size at least 14 points. Bigger is better when you want most of your audience to be able to read the tags. 1 Art etiquette, 3 ways traditionally, the titles of artworks are in italics. You could, on the other hand, make them bold, all lids or bigger than the other text. Distinguishing titles is especially important if they give clues about the content of your work, such as the location of a landscape. Mixed technique is not a medium. Using it is like saying something is a painting rather than oil on linen or sculpture instead of bronze. Explain the various media you use within each mixed multimedia artwork. A curator will ask you later anyway, so you might as well start treating your art as if it were in a museum now. If the work is for sale, it shows the sale price on the label next to the art. Labels can be printed in cardstock and stuck to the wall with laminated masking tape or something like the adhesive putty of Elmer. I do not recommend using the latter on textured walls because the adhesive is trapped between the bumps. For a more polished presentation printing labels on regular paper, atn the paper on the mat plate with spray glue, then cut it with a mat cutter. tags next to Margaret Margaret art at the Boulder Public Library in 2018. Margaret is now represented by Michael Warren Contemporary in Denver. Labels within an exhibition must be the same size unless there is a need for longer and more explanatory text. We place the object labels on the right if possible. The large sculpture may require you to place a label on the wall or on the nearest floor. Hang all labels at the same height and use a level to make sure they are parallel to the floor. Viewers of art label cheat sheets should be able to see your name when you look at your work. People shouldn't have to guess what their job is. The price, if it is for sale, must be clear. The labels of the exhibition must be done carefully. Any twisted side or broken edges will be distorted from an appreciation of their work. Above all, labels must be consistent throughout the exhibition. His art exhibition installation would compose his art exhibition in the same way that a composition would. Each aspect can contribute to the success of the show or make it seem less than impressive. It starts with curating the work, but there is much more that goes into a successful exhibition: preparation, installation, documentation, marketing, self-promotion, monitoring and much more. Click on the chart below to download a free full checklist for your show. This article was originally published on September 4, 2012. Updated with comments left intact. Summary: These owl resources provide guidance on typical genres with the discipline of art history that may appear in professional environments or academic tasks, including museum catalog entries, museum title cards, art history analysis, note and art history exams. Although in the discipline of art history you can not cure a museum exhibition or write a catalogue, if you want to work in the profession of the museum, chances are that at some point write a text panel of the museum. These are the little white cards that are usually next to a work of art. A text panel consists of the following information – usually in this order: Title of the piece Date of the piece or date of the dynasty, etc. (depends on the specific piece) Artist (Often provide date of his life) Piece material, i.e. painting, sculpture, etc. Not all text panels are the same and often depend on the work piece: Do you provide the tile dimensions? The origin of the artist? Who currently owns the piece (person or institution)? All these questions are something to consider when making a text panel. If it provides more material for the reader one must be as short as possible you don't have all day to read the panel) as well as the use of accessible language – if the description is too much reader-based theory you will get caught up in formalist jargon and no one will learn anything about the work unless they are an art historian themselves. The text panel is just to suggest something to the reader instead of your analysis as fact – what are some things you want your audience to take away? Consider this regarding museum catalog entries: how much information do you want to provide? Entries must be around 200 - 300 words maximum. Often, many museums provide nothing for their readership. On the one hand this allows readers to make their own assumptions about the work of art, but it also means that an individual might not be able to take anything away from seeing the work or lose the larger context of the piece of art. 2019-07-07 Political Personal Projects, The content of the popular media community is available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise stated. Once artworks have been hung for an exhibition, how would you pass on the details of the works to visitors? There are several different options to label their work in this environment, although each must let visitors know: The artist's name The title of the work The size of the work The price of the work (if applicable) Here is an example: Vincent van Gogh The Starry Night, 1889 Oil on canvas 73.7 cm x 92.1 cm (29 in x 36 1/4 in) Below are some options to professionally label your works of art in an exhibition environment. Vinyl Galleries and museums will often use vinyl to display an artist's name and/or the title of the show near the entrance. The next time you visit an institution, take a look. Custom-cut vinyl letters are easily removable and won't damage the walls. You can see an example of what vinyl letters on a wall look like here and here. Since vinyl letters can be cut very small, you can adhere to the information of each piece directly next to each work of art. Using a font that is 12pts or less usually suits this purpose. You can talk to vinyl cutters to discuss options for sizing, colors and fonts. A couple of vinyl cutters in Vancouver include: Allegra Press Disc Imaging Signmaster Signs Map Making a gallery map is a good option if you want to keep the walls around your work completely clear of other information or distractions. Using a gallery seedling, number your works and provide a corresponding list. Sticker tags If you don't want to go at the expense of having a custom vinyl cut for labels, you can use traditional printer labels to display your information. Some people stick these directly to the wall, but unless the wall is perfectly flat and smooth, this usually looks a little unprofessional. Instead, you can paste the labels into the mat or foam board, then use a ruler and an ex-act knife to cut the edges so that the label is emptied with the frame. Now there is a new post in The Practical Art World that explores the labels of artists in depth, including examples. Make a selection of examples of artwork labels! There are some questions I receive constantly, and one of the most common is how to label works of art in an exhibition. The truth is that there is no standard format, although most tags include the same key elements. I have written an earlier post on the subject, How to label works of art in an exhibition. Below, I have expanded on some of the details, as well as includes more examples of labels of works of art. The most standard information included in the labels of works of art is: 1. The name of the artist This is quite simple! 2. The title of the work According to your preference, the title of the work can be simple, italic or bold. Italics are often used to differentiate the title from the rest of the information, as well as refer to english grammar rules for titles. The title could also be bold as a different method of differentiating it from the rest of the information. 3. The date of the work In general, the date of a work of art is the year in which it was completed. Sometimes, if a work has been continued for a long time and the artist wants to recognize that, several years can be included (e.g. 2012-2014). If the date of the work (usually for historical works) is unknown, circa is included: for example, c. 1919. 4. The size of the work The measurement of a work of art usually refers to the outer size of the canvas, paper or other material that is the basis of a work of art. Unless the framework is an integral part of the work itself, its measures should not be considered the size of the work of art. The standard is to list the height, then the width. The depth, if applicable, would be listed in third place. For example, 57 x 46 x 3 inches. Sometimes, there are no specific dimensions for a work (e.g. video work, or work that resizes depending on the different installation circumstances). In the event that there are no specific dimensions, it is appropriate to list variable dimensions. 4.a The duration of the work For works of art lasting such as video or audio, this format is often used to list its duration: 00:00:00 (hours, minutes, seconds). You can also simply list 1 hour, two minutes, or no matter how long your job is. It is absolutely not necessary to list the duration of the work, but works of this nature are often catalogued in this way. 5. The medium of the artwork This seems simple, although sometimes it can be difficult to decide what should be listed and what should be left out. It's really the artist's choice how detailed they'd like to be. For example, you can list your medium as easily as possible (e.g. oil on linen). You can include more details, if you feel it is integral to the work (e.g. medium ice, tea, sand, dirt, grass on found fabric). 6. The price or credit sheet In case you are selling your work and would like to include a price on your label, put it at the bottom. If the work is not for sale, you can this blank area. If the work is loaned, this is where you would credit the lender. Per Per Courtesy of Cleopatra. 7. Additional information Museums or larger establishments that show artists of historical importance often list more information about their labels. This could be the year of birth and death of the artist (if applicable), the museum's own cataloguing number for the work, and a credit to the donor of the work if applicable. Here are some visual examples of artwork labels: For a borrowed artwork: Roy Lichtenstein Whaam! 1963 Acrylic and oil painting on canvas 68 x 160 inches Courtesy of the Tate Museum For a work of art for sale: Paul Cézanne The Card Players 1892-1893 Oil on canvas 38 x 51 inches \$259,000,000 For a work of art lasting: Joan Jonas Double Lunar Dogs 1984 24 minutes Courtesy of MoMA Bruce Nauman Think 1993 Two Color Video Monitors , two laser disc players, two laser discs (color, sound) and metal table Variable dimensions Courtesy of MoMA The original post on this topic How to label works of art in an exhibition includes tips and ideas to physically create your tags. Every time you visit galleries, take note of how they label their works of art. What do you think looks better? What is the most effective method for labelling works of art? labeling artworks?