## Life Cycle Collection Management

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## **2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday Schedule**

	Date	Title	Notes
	June 11, 2022	Life Cycle Collection Management— Part 1	Purchasing Decisions
	July 9, 2022	Life Cycle Collection Management— Part 2	Documentation
	Aug. 13, 2022	Life Cycle Collection Management— Part 3	Value Preservation
	Sept. 10, 2022	Life Cycle Collection Management— Part 4	Display and Storage
	Oct. 8, 2022	Landscapes Part 1—Florida Highwaymen	Aesthetic and Entrepreneurial Success
y	Nov. 12, 2022	Landscapes Part 2—Poor People's Campaign	Environmental Racism
	Dec. 10, 2022	Landscapes Part 3—Norma Morgan	Naturalist Romantic
	Jan. 14, 2023	Landscapes Part 4—Dindga McCannon	Textile Wizardry
	Feb. 11, 2023	Visualizing the Word	Manifesting Biblical Images
	Mar. 11, 2023	Collection Favorites	Personal Connections
	Apr. 8, 2023 (Easter Weekend)	For the Birds	Birds as Symbols of Freedom



#### **Contact Information**

Griots Gallery @The Center For Haitian Studies

8260 NE 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Miami, FL 33138

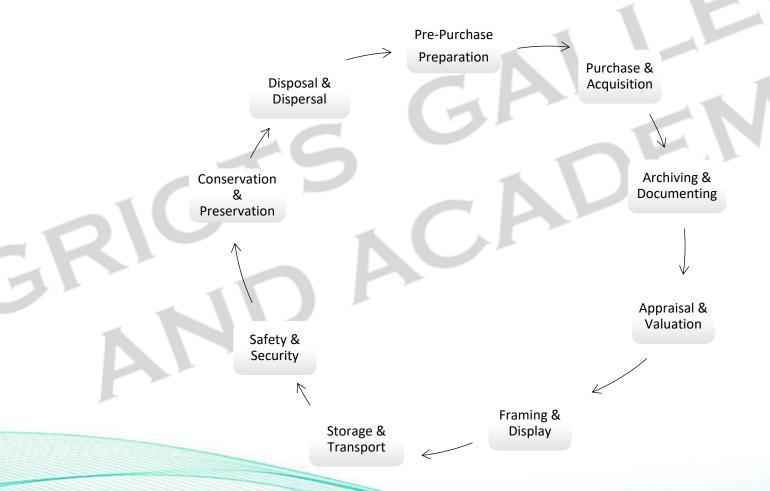
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### **Life Cycle Collection Management**





### **Life Cycle Collection Management**

- Pre-Purchase Research
- Purchase and Acquisition
- Archiving and Documentation
- Appraisal and Valuation
- Fakes and Forgeries
- Conservation and Preservation
- Framing and Display
- Storage and Transportation
- Safety and Security
- Deaccessioning, Disposal and Dispersal



## Life Cycle Collection Management Introduction and Overview

## Purpose and Goals Purpose

Provide the tools for collection management through the entirety of the collection process (Life Cycle) regardless of the type of art one is collecting.

#### Goals

- Making smart acquisition decisions
- Keeping appropriate archiving and documentation records
- Maintaining the collection physically (conservation and preservation)
- Maintaining the collection's value
- Becoming good stewards of the art



### **Goals of Art Collecting**

#### **Acquire Pieces That Personally Resonate**

There should be a connection between you and the pieces. If there is no connection, keep it moving. No further action is needed.

- Right Piece
- Right Price
- Right Place
- Right Time
- Right Reason



#### WHAT MAKES IT A COLLECTION?

• There should be an informing idea that makes a connection between the objects in the set.

• The creation of a Gestalt—"a whole greater than the sum of its parts"

• This "connection" is limited only by the imagination of the collector.

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### **Quality Collections**

Focus—Purpose of Collecting

Established Limits

Discernable Taste

Informed Choices



## Collection Ideas and Organizing Principles

Themes

Subjects Period

Styles Group

Geography

Colors
Technique



# Collecting Choices Picking This Over That

- Aesthetics and Beyond
- Periods of An Artist
- Availability
- "Filling Holes"
- Pricing
- Exemplars



#### **Pre-Purchase Process**

- Survey Potential Areas of Interest
- Selective Focus and Exploration: themes, subjects, genres, artists, periods, styles, etc.
- Refine your interest by narrowing your focus
- Establish limits and budget



## Pre-Purchase Research



# Pre-Purchase Research Artist, Artwork and Market

- Research Points
  - History of the artist
  - History of the Specific Item
  - Body of Work Produced
  - Prices Commanded
  - Condition
- Sources
  - Websites
  - Art History Books
  - Auction and Exhibition Catalogues



## Sources of Knowledge

- Seminal Texts/Books
- Exhibition Catalogues
- Catalogues Raisonnes
- Gallery Publications
- Bibliographies
- Blogs
- E-zines and Magazines
- Databases—Mutual Art, Invaluable, Blouin Art Sales Index, Collectrium, and Art Archive



## Artist—Research

- Age
- Reputation—Biographical Data
- Education and Training
- Exhibition History
- Academic References
- Critical Reviews
- Prizes and Awards
- Output
- Group Membership
- Noted Collections



### **Artist Classification**

- Old Masters
- Established
- Mid-Career
- Emerging
- New
- "Out of Favor"—Sankofa Artists



### Artwork-Research

Size Media Authenticity Provenance Association Typical Vs. Atypical Condition **Historical Significance** 



### Market—Research

- Availability (Supply and Demand)
- •"IT" Factor (Hot, Trending, Hype, Word of Mouth)
- Advertising and Marketing
- Sales Record
- Gallery Representation
- Appraisals
- Collector Preferences



## **Purchase and Acquisition**

Buying Strategy

Venue Selection

Incidentals



## Buying Strategy--"Rule of Thirds"

- Fair Price—Prices + or -1/3 of the FMV is fair.
- **Overpriced**—Price that is 1/3 higher than FMV is too expensive and should only be entertained under special circumstances—rarity of the object, set completion, fine example, filling holes etc.
- Value Price—Price that is 1/3 less than the FMV should be considered all other things being equal: undamaged, etc. should be considered a bargain and has LATENT VALUE.



## What Explains the Wide Price Range?

Overhead

Real Estate

**Exhibitions** 

Shipping

Framing

Insurance

Marketing

Conservation

Restoration

**Artist Promotion** 

**Talent Acquisition** 

Artist Management

Legalities

Taxes



### **Venue Selection**

#### **Purchase Sites**

- Auctions
- Art Brokers
- Art Fairs
- Internet—Online Galleries, EBay
- Galleries

#### **Learning Sites**

- Exhibitions
- Museums



## Right Place—Venue

Galleries Flea Markets

On-Line Estate Sales

Auctions Book Dealers

Art Brokers Fairs and Festivals

Garage Sales Friends and Relatives



## Unique Features and Challenges of the Black Art Market

Less Well Known **Not Clearly Identified** Markets and Museum Don't Recognize Significance Black Buyers have relatively less disposable income More Self-taught artists Fewer Exhibition Venues Fewer Opportunities for Studios and Workspaces **Limited Supplies** Smaller target audience to market



#### **Keys to Success**

Homework

Preparation—Look, Listen, and Analyze

Research

Artist—Biography, Statement and CV/Resume Artwork—Sales History, Media and Condition Market--Trend

- Attention to Details
- •Relationships Gallerists, Artists, Collectors, Curators, Advisors, Brokers, Auction Houses

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## **Negotiating Versus Bidding**



#### **Auction Process—Part 1**

#### **Registration Process**

- Name
- Address
- Payment Details-including credit card information

#### **Bidding**

- In-Person
- Absentee
- Telephone
- Online



#### **Auction Process—Part 2**

#### **Payment**

- Hammer Price
- Full Amount Due
  - Hammer Price + Buyer's Commission + Applicable Taxes
- Types of Payments Accepted
  - Cash, Checks, Credit/Debit Cards, Bank Drafts, Electronic Transfers

#### **Shipping**

- Packing and Shipping
- Insurance
- Failure to Pay or Collect Your Item



## Auction Notes <a href="#">Costs and Pricing</a>

- Chandelier Bids
- Reserve Price
- Guaranteed Bid (Price)
- Bidding Increments
- Buyer's Premium
- Seller's Premium
- Estimates—Low and High
- Passed Lots (Burned)



## Sample Bidding Increment Table

**Courtesy of Invaluable Auctions** 

#### **Bid Increments Table**

From:	То:	Increment:
\$0	\$29	\$1
\$30	\$99	\$2
\$100	\$499	\$5
\$500	\$999	\$10
\$1,000	\$1,999	\$25
\$2,000	\$4,999	\$50
\$5,000+		\$100





## Auction Notes Deciphering Authenticity—Attribution

#### **Attribution**

- Attributed To—Indicates that the piece is likely an example the artist's work
- Studio/Workshop Of-Artwork was created in the workshop of the artist cited and maybe under his supervision.
- Circle Of—Work created in the period by artist closely associated with the artist, but not necessarily his student.
- Style/Follower of—Artwork completed in the manner of a specific artist, but not by the artist. (Contemporary Period)
- The Manner Of—"Like the Style Of" but done by an artist not a contemporary of the artist inspiring the style.(Comes After)
- After—As determined by the auction house to be a **copy** of a specific artwork.

#### Signatures

- Signed/Dated/Inscribed in the opinion of the seller the work has been signed, dated, inscribed by the artist. If followed by a question mark, it is a point of doubt.
- "With Signature," "With date," "With Inscription," or "Bears signature/date/inscription". This notation implies that the information was not provided by the artist, but by someone else.
- Certificates of Authenticity (COA)—A document created by the artist or the artist's estate to be sold with their works. It
  typically includes the artist's information and/or signature and identifies the materials, processes, and techniques used to
  create the artwork.

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- **Estate Signed**—Signed by the duly authorized representatives of the artist estate.
- Printer's Chop Mark—Embossed Impression made by the printmaker

### **Incidental Costs—Beyond The Purchase Price**

- Commissions
- Shipping and Packing
- Framing and Display
- Repair and Restoration
- Archiving and Recordkeeping
- Appraisals and Insurance
- Storage and Security
- Tariffs and Taxes
- Deaccessioning and Disposal



#### Life Cycle Collection Management

- Purchase and Acquisition—Commissions and Shipping and Receiving
- Archiving and Documentation—Record Keeping
- Appraisal and Valuation-Value Preservation
- Conservation and Preservation—Condition Reports, Restoration and Repairs and Storage Costs
- Framing and Display—Framing Costs
- Risk Management: Insurance, Environmental Management, Storage and Transportation

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Deaccessioning, Disposal and Dispersal—Tax Consequences