# **BUSINESS OF ART**

# **AUTHENTICATING & ARCHIVING YOUR ARTWORK**

BY PETER OUYANG

Most artists know the pitfalls of using fugitive materials that cause their artwork to deteriorate, but they are often less cognizant of other threats to the future quality and value of their art. Chief among those is the lack of documentation about what they created, how they executed their work, and how they pursued their

Artists who treasure their work need to consider the quality of the materials they use and the completeness of the records they maintain.

careers. Those considerations can affect the validity, future marketability, and potential value of an artist's creation. Notable cases exist of artists with large bodies of work that have been scrutinized, exhibited, and studied extensively but are still in dispute because of inaccurate record keeping and questions of authenticity associated with their output. For example, the ongoing dispute over paintings purported to have been created by Jackson Pollock may never be resolved because the artist didn't sign or document much of his work.

### Authenticating Your Artwork

Artists can avoid authenticity issues that may arise by considering the importance documentation has on the validity of their work. There is always a personal aspect to art, and those who collect it value their associations with living artists and appreciate evidence left behind by those who are no longer alive. For that reason, it is beneficial for artists to establish archival records to protect their future prospects and their patron's interests. "When an artist takes the time to develop an archive of their work, they demonstrate that they are serious about their art, treat it with respect, and act responsibly," believes Peter M. Fairbanks, the president and coowner of Montgomery Gallery, in

San Francisco. "Picasso was a good businessman who kept meticulous records and marketed himself well. Robert Motherwell was also scrupulous about tracking his paintings."

Fairbanks' experience directing a gallery that specializes in 19thand 20th-century work, as well as Old Master paintings, makes him keenly aware of the importance of diligent record keeping. "There are American artists who kept careful logs of their work, but who didn't document their locations," he explains. "For example, John George Brown (1831–1913) didn't keep track of his paintings, and today we don't know where his paintings are located. American artists in the 21st century should organize their paintings in a sequential order. The Smithsonian's Archives of American Art (www.aaa.si.edu) shows the logs of American artists, which are great for art historians who want to track a painting's existence, or for contemporary artists who want to see how





BOTTOM Senlis Cathedral, Midnight by Susan Pecora, 1996, watercolor, 22 x 30. Collection the artist.

#### ABOVE AND RIGHT

These prelimary sketches and accompanying journal entries of finished work done by Massachusetts artist Susan Pecora show the process some artists use to document their artwork from conception to final creation.

Words are totally inadequate to describe my avoid tonight. It is pass midnight and I an citing of a bed looking perhaps one block away towards a gothic cathedial built I comunes ago The trench doers of my roba open out one a gos story tender with nothing but a could be store stored between us. The night is warn, and clear. There is a miss softly drifting in fast of the right turret and the whole cathedial is bit from below. In the distrime you can hear the clack, clack clack of the carnage houses homes as they that on the cabble stores below. This is truly one of the most spectacular inclus I have ever seen.









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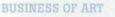
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This set of signatures by master artist Monet shows how handwriting analysts will sometimes cross reference an artist's signature from past paintings and personal documents to verify the provenance of a piece.

the work of past artists has been documented."

A key factor in artists authenticating their work is making sure the materials they use to sign their paintings or write accompanying commentary are of archival quality. Handwritten annotations are not only prized by collectors but are also essential to art scholars who research an artist's life and work, so ensuring that the signature endures is imperative to this process. Artists should sign a work while the paint is still wet, writing the signature on the back with a date. By using faderesistant, nonfeathering, waterand chemical-proof ink, as well as acid-free paper or stationery, artists can ensure their signatures and commentary will last for generations.

Beyond a long-lasting signature, some artists like to further establish the link between generations of creators and collectors by keeping handwritten journals chronicling motivations for creating a work, significant life experiences, relationships involving the work, and living locations. It's also a good idea to track the dates and location of exhibitions, any accompanying press coverage from those events, and perhaps photographs of the artist and artwork at the exhibition. Creating a list of patrons that purchased an art piece—complete with their name, date, gallery/exhibition location, and where the artwork resides—is also a good step toward providing the chronology of a particular piece.

Many contemporary artists are using more modern methods to organize and preserve their work, including photographing their paintings and arranging them in a portfolio with appropriate captions; or storing digital files on their computer in folders marked with specific subject matter, medium, and the year created. Longevity issues should be considered for these instances as well: regarding photographs, silver halide black-and-white photos last longer than color; and if digital files are going to be stored, it is best to save them on gold-metal-backed CD-ROMs. Some artists will even have a





Picasso was known as a diligent businessman and marketer when it came to his artwork, always signing and documenting every painting he created.

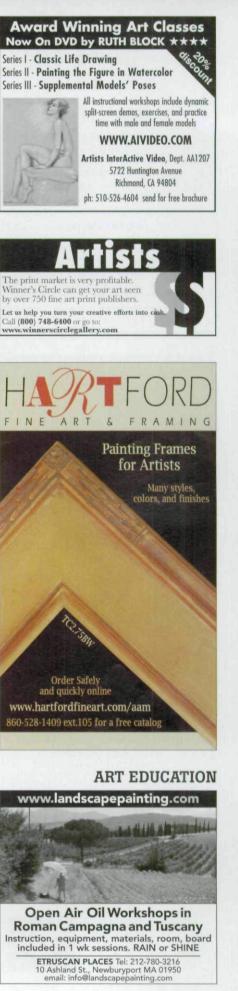
microchip embedded into an art piece, and if this is being considered, it is important to determine the lifespan of the chip and how long it will last in the embedded environment.

### The Verification Process: Scholars, Signatures, & Science

Provenance and catalogue raisonné are two key terms used by art scholars or appraisers that are associated with the authentication process of artwork. Provenance refers to the history of ownership of artwork and the details of when an art piece was created, its size and dimensions, and dates of acquisition and sale. Art scholars compile photographs, documentation, and the provenances of an artist's work (even if the piece is lost or destroyed) to create a catalogue raisonné. Catalogue raisonnés become the ultimate reference of an artist's lifetime body of work.

If an artwork is unsigned or if the authenticity is in question, extensive research will be conducted to determine the creator of the work. Although appraisers can point out inconsistencies in an art piece, they are generally not considered authorities in determining the authenticity of a work. In fact, no single authority can be used to decide a painting's creator, but it is rather a collaboration among many researchers and experts in the field. This group effort can involve the expertise and research of art scholars, scientists, and signature analysts, among others.

During the verification process, an art scholar will first visually inspect a painting to establish the artistic style and method used, determining when the piece was likely created and whether the signature reflects the same time period. "Historical elements of the piece corroborate the time period," explains Fairbanks. "I look at the clothing fashion, furniture design, the landscapes, and building architecture, all of which can indicate time periods and geographic locations of where the painting took place." If an art piece is not signed or the signature is in question, a handwriting analyst will research signatures from various time periods of the artist's life. Initially, the handwriting



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analyst scrutinizes the placement and fluency of the signature, as well as the congruity of the handwriting within the painting itself. This visual check includes looking for dates that may be recorded or handwriting that is integrated into the art. "I look at signatures within the context of the artist's style," remarks Heidi Harralson, the certified document examiner for Spectrum Consultants. "An artist's signature can be as expressive and stylized as their artwork-if their artwork is detailed. their signature may have a lot of detail as well." In an examination of Frida Kahlo's works. Harralson researched and compared journal entries, personal letters, and phrases found in paintings, as well as writing on ceramics.

The documents reviewed during the signature-verification process can include business transactions—such as checks, wills, or contracts—and personal correspondence, including letters, journals, or notes. Ten to 15 signatures are the minimum requirement for comparison, and these

### Dejeuner (Breakfast)

by Louis Ritman, ca. 1914, oil, 36½ x 36¼. Private collection.

This painting was never signed by the artist and is one of many that Peter M. Fairbanks, the president and coowner of Montgomery Gallery, in San Francisco, researched to determine the origin and author.

usually fall within two years of the creation of the artwork. The attributes of the signatures are compared within the time period, the medium, and other signatures in the artist's business and personal life. An artist's signature confirms the originality and can point to the actual time period when the artwork was created.

Scientific examinations of the materials used to create the artwork help determine the time period in which a painting was created, whether it is real or a reproduction, and if it can be connected to the artist. "Identification of the paints, based on the crystalline properties of the color samples, reveals the pigments used to create the work and when the piece could first have been created," states Joseph Barabe, the senior research microscopist and director of scientific imaging at McCrone Associates and the leader of scientists who analyzed the ink on the Gospel of Judas codex. "If we find that the materials were not available at the time the artist painted, then

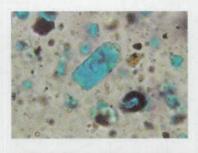
the authenticity is questioned. Material science can only point to authenticity; historical style and provenance are also essential components, and signature analysis is of growing importance."

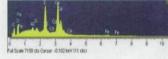
Simple to complex scientific measures used to examine art pieces include regular bright room light, a low raking light to show texture, and ultraviolet light to stimulate fluorescence. Infrared reflectography may show underdrawings, and X-rays can show underpaintings. The paint can also be sampled and analyzed using a polarized light microscope (PLM) or a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with spectrometers for elemental analysis. Other analytical instrumentation commonly used includes infrared and Raman spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction.

Suitable Archival Procedures

"Although the Smithsonian's Archives of American Art does not take an official position or have any guidelines on the types of information artists might gather about themselves and their work," states Richard Manoogian, the chief of reference services for the company, "we certainly encourage them to preserve careful, complete documentation of their work and career so they may be of benefit to scholars."

The authentication process can take a long time, and it can take just as long to reach an agreement among art scholars regarding the results of the research, all of which is conducted well after the lifetime of the artist. Planning for and keeping archival records can avoid this process, solidify an artist's reputation, and maintain the genuine connection to artwork that was created to last for generations. "Artists aren't librarians or accountants; they may not pay attention to tracking details, and it





#### TOP

This pigment is manganese blue, seen at 1,000X magnification. Manganese blue is very easy for researchers to identify because of its unique anomalous rust-brown color when magnified.

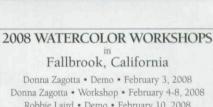
#### ABOVE

This elemental profile of cadmium-yellow pigment found in a watercolor by Degas is an example of the kind of analysis researchers conduct to determine if the pigment is characteristic of the artist in question.

could be difficult to get them into the habit of record keeping," says Fairbanks. "For this reason, artists should select a tracking method that is as simple as possible."

Provenance handwritten by the artist confirming the details of an art piece is one of the most valuable sources of documentation in the authentication process. An artist's records validate that his or her artwork is genuine and reinforce the connection of artist to audience, which in turn helps patrons feel the artwork value is equitable. Journal memories and insights can be shared with generations to come, and archivalquality ink pens and stationery allow the artist to provide permanent documentation. By initiating suitable archival procedures in the present, an artist creates assets for future artwork transactions, and long-lasting family heirlooms.

Peter Ouyang is the vice president of marketing and product development at Sakura of America, a manufacturer of writing instruments and artistic media, in Hayward, California.



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