

## "What's it worth???"

ART APPRAISAL 101 - THE BASICS
Ken Forsyth, Ken Forsyth Fine Arts

- The appraiser needs:
  - Understanding of proper methodology which will lead to a valuation that is objective, accurate and credible;
  - Ongoing education;
  - To follow standards and methodology by appraisal organizations;
  - To follow USPAP (Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice).



- An appraisal is:
  - An opinion of monitory value, NOT an authentication.
- May be required for :
  - Insurance;
  - Charitable gift and donation valuation;
  - Estate planning;
  - Asset valuation;
  - Purchase or sale of an item;

- Objectives and Types of Values
  - Estimating replacement cost
  - Determining fair market value
  - Determining market value
  - Determining a liquidation value
  - Determining loss (diminution) of value
  - Calculating the present worth of a stream of future income

#### Fair Market Value

 The highest price, expressed in terms of money, that a property would bring in an open and unrestricted market between a willing buyer and a willing seller., both of whom are knowledgeable, informed, and prudent, and who are acting independently of each other.

#### Market Value

 the most probable price which a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale.

- Research in relevant markets:
  - Retail (high-end galleries to flea markets);
  - Wholesale (brokerage, auction);
  - Orderly liquidation (estate dissolution, auction);
  - Distress liquidation (court ordered liquidation, bankruptcy, fire sale);
- Dependant on type of value needed, the most appropriate market will be researched.

- Resources to use when gathering information:
  - Art dealers and Gallery owners;
  - Online platforms and brokerages selling art
    - i.e. Artsy, Saatchi Art, Vango, ArtNet;
  - Online sources with auction results
    - Sold lot archives of fine art auction houses, regional auctioneers and auction databases;
  - Thousands of websites devoted to every possible type of personal property.

- Sales Comparables:
  - First properly identify the item being appraised and compare to other items used as a basis of comparison (apples to apples);
  - Identify Value Characteristics:
    - Authorship, authenticity, date or period, medium size, condition, subject, complexity, quality;
    - Provenance, rarity, exhibition history, references in literature;
  - All these items allow the appraiser to reach an accurate value conclusions.



"I've had you appraised."

#### WILLIAM McELCHERAN SCULPTURE 'PASSERS BY'

#### Step 1 - Inspection









#### Step 2: Provenance

Purchased directly from the artist by the aunt of the present owners. By descent to the present owners.

Exhibitions: The sculpture was installed outdoors at Harbourfront in 1978, judging from a photograph taken May 1, 1978, where it is identified as "Encounter":



# Step 3 - Market Research and Comparable Sales (at auction)



Checking the Time, Fibreglass, unique, 26 inches high Sold at Joyner/Waddington May 28, 2008 for \$8,050.CAD



Passers By 1969 wooden version, 21.2 inches tall, unique Sold at Sotheby's Canada, May 14, 2002 Subsequently re-sold by Kinsman Robinson Gallery in 2007 for \$25,000.CAD

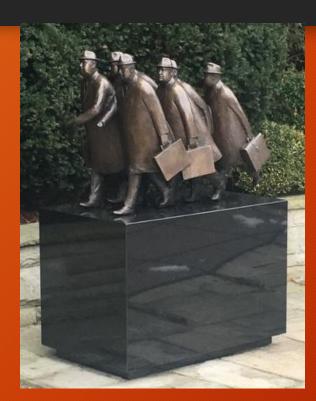


Passers By c. 1967 more likely 1970-72 Bronze, 21 x 13 x 7 inches Sold Heffel Nov 2009 \$17,550 CAD

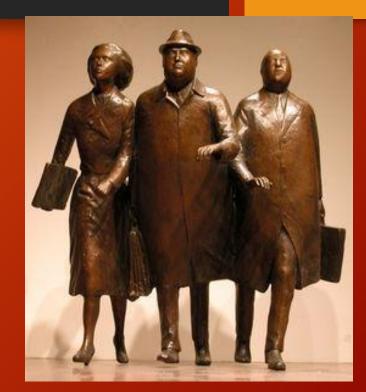
#### Step 4: Retail Sales and Pricing



Che Fa?) 1994, 78 ins. tall bronze sculpture, List Price: \$275,000.CAD Sold September 9, 2019 for \$220,000. CAD



Hunting Party, 2018, Bronze sculpture, posthumous cast,  $28 \times 24 \times 36$  inches Retail Price: \$150,000. CAD



Getting Ahead, 1997, Bronze sculpture, posthumous cast, 28 1/2 × 28 × 14 in. Retail Price: \$75,000. CAD