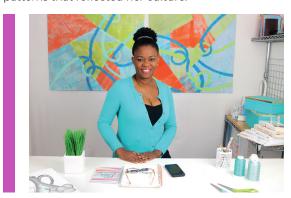


Born in Ghana, Nartey moved to New York, where she earned her MBA, then moved to Massachusetts, before settling permanently in Connecticut. As was the tradition in her family, she'd learned to stitch and embroider from her mother, but for Nartey, the sewing machine represented a respite from the world of finance. Never would she have envisioned becoming a full-time artist with said machine – it took the economic downturn of 2008 to present her with new opportunities. With a change in career, Nartey was able to dedicate more time to artistic investigations, developing collaged explorations of color and abstract patterns that reflected her culture.



As she perfected her embroidery techniques and began to expand her lexicon into quilted patchwork designs, the self-taught artist had an experience which was to have a lasting personal and artistic impact. While waiting for an interview at her daughter's private school. Nartev encountered an African American woman proudly wearing her hair naturally. Centuries of Eurocentric norms have dictated the aesthetic standards for women in society, particularly in a professional setting. African women have had to conform to meet these norms by treating their naturally curly hair with chemicals and straighteners. Nartey realized that years of self-negation and wanting to fit in had denied her from embracing her authenticity. "It took a lot of courage, and it was a very personal journey," the artist states, for her to allow her hair to regain its natural form. This pivotal moment also saw a shift in her artwork, which turned from abstracted patterned shapes to depicting the figure. Nartey's visual language shifted to disrupt the societal understanding of beauty to where Black women could see themselves and imagine new possibilities.

Each and every Heather Gaudio installment is a museum exhibit worthy of attention.

The Joy of Living is now on view at Heather Gaudio Fine Art PROJECTS, 78 Elm Street, New Canaan.

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Although stitchwork has traditionally been associated with domesticity and has been dismissed as a 'lesser art', the medium is enjoying a revival and is justifiably being recognized as a valid fine art form. Nartey's process combines this traditional medium with new technologies, by starting out with drawing her subjects on an iPad, much like David Hockney adopted in the early aughts. She always begins with a line drawing of the subject's face, which were originally sourced from stock imagery and today are generated from people she personally knows. Nartey then adds the hairstyle, clothes, symbols, decorative elements, and backgrounds that reveal a story. These images are then printed on a large canvas which the artist dubs her 'underpainting'.

The canvas is then backed with three or four other canvases and thicker materials to support the weight of the stitching and fabric collage to follow. Nartey then takes to the sewing machine, stitching layers upon layers of embroidery thread over the underpainting, at times deviating from the original design. While her process is meticulous, she does allow for intuition and improvisation to take place. Nartey never really knows what type of stitching is going to be applied until the moment she is working on the piece. Just as an artist uses pencil or paint to generate a line, add a highlight or deepen a shadow, so does Nartey use thread. Its direction and weight render the desired values, contrasts, and textures.

"MY THREAD IS MY PAINT,"

she states coyly. The artist estimates that each tapestry has over two thousand yards of thread.



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