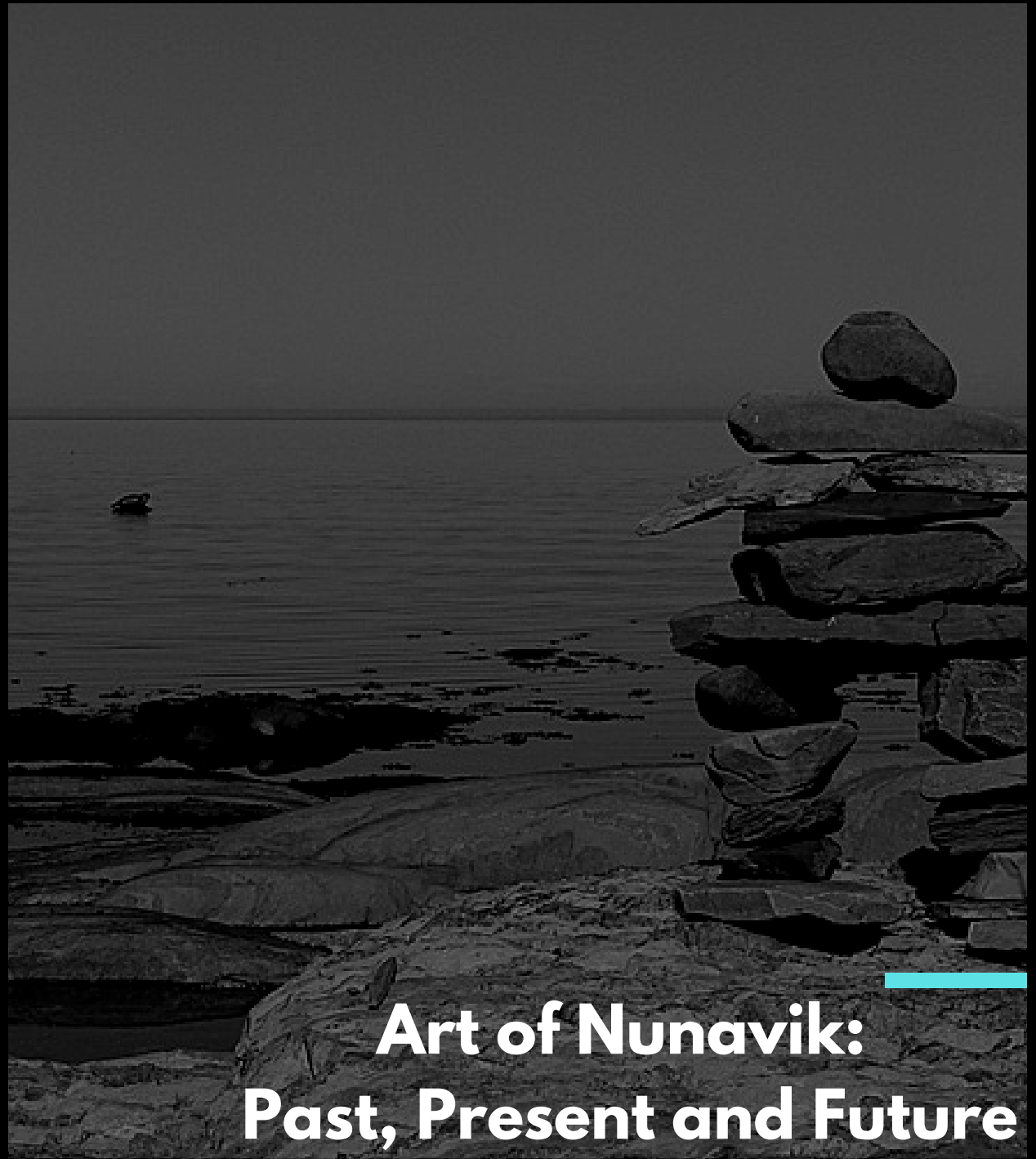


# Printmaking

Information and  
Biographies



**Art of Nunavik:  
Past, Present and Future**



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# From 1961 to 1989

Printmaking in Nunavik started in 1961 with a printmaking workshop was set up in Puvirnituaq, following the success of the Cape Dorset print shop. Although, printmaking started with the support and assistance of Gordon Yearsley and Father Steinman, the Puvirnituaq printers were often left to themselves.

Annual Print Collections were produced in Puvirnituaq from 1962 until 1989 when the Co-operative closed the print shop. The first Puvirnituaq collection was in 1962 and was included in the Cape Dorset Print Catalogue. The Annual Print Collection usually contained 25 to 35 different images.



"Legend" by Isah Kopekualuk

Stonecut was the most common technique of printmaking in Nunavik in the 60s. It consisted in reproducing an original drawing through a flat stone block. The negative image from the original drawing was carved and then the printer would ink the stone and transfer it onto paper. No more than fifty prints are typically made from the same carved stone block. The stone is usually kept in the archives of the Co-operative.

The print artists of Puvirnituaq were also carvers. Unlike the print artists from Cape Dorset, Puvirnituaq artists would carve their designs onto the print block themselves instead of using assistants to transfer the image. The earliest prints were monochromatic (one color), usually black but sometimes blue, red or green. Usually printers in this community did not work from drawings but cut directly into the stone.

## Printmaking in Nunavik

Other Nunavik communities including Salluit, Inukjuak, Kuujjuaraapik and Kangirsualujjuaq also experimented with printmaking, producing collections once in a while during the 1960's and 1970's.

## From 2000 on...

In more recent years, Nunavik artists and various cultural organizations like Avataq Cultural Institute and Kativik Ilisarniliriniq have launched a movement to revive the art of printmaking in the region.

Linocut, lithography and stencil printing are all techniques that have been used by various Nunavik artists since the early 2000s, after a workshop with Cape Dorset print shop was done. Six artists from Nunavik spent 3 weeks in Cape Dorset to practice and gain more experience with these forms of printmaking, as well as stonecut and etching.

"Nunavik art is a dynamic outlet for cultural expression and a fascinating window into the history and roots of a unique region."

Povungnituk Print Making,  
Katilvik



In Nunavik, Lyne Bastien, with Kativik Ilisarniliriniq's Adult Education and Vocational Training department, has been giving three linocut workshops a year in different communities to revive the art of printmaking. Linocut is a relief printmaking process that is very similar to stonecut printing. With linocut, a drawing is done then transferred to a soft rubber plate that is inked before being printed on paper. Three artists from Ivujivik, along with Lyne Bastien, have worked on a group projet called "Convergence North/South" and it was exhibited at the Fehelley Fine Art in Toronto in 2018 and at the Papier Montreal ART Fair in 2019.

# Henry Napartuk

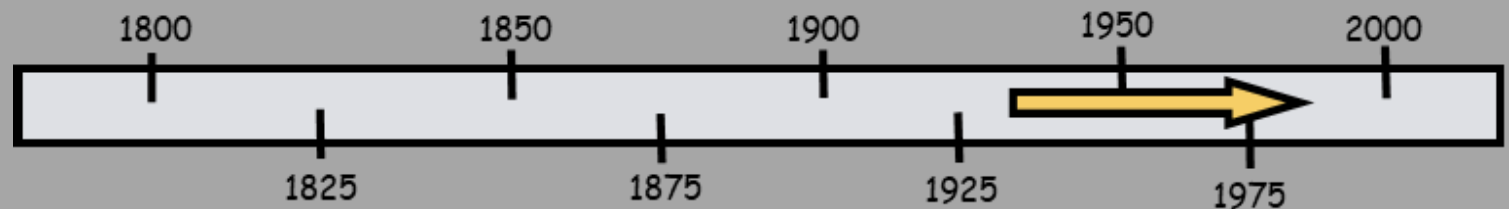
Henry was born in 1932 and lived in Kuujjuaraapik. He learned to carve from his father and began making prints after Noah Meeko came back from a workshop in Puvirnituq. Henry is mostly known for his carvings and his stonecut prints. Several of his pieces were showcased in the Arctic Quebec Print Collection of 1973. His artwork is known on an international level, and is also featured in collections around Canada, like at the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Winnipeg Art Gallery, and the Canadian Museum of Civilization.



"The Geese Returning in the Spring"  
1973



"Waiting at the Seal Hole"  
1973



## Fun fact about the artist

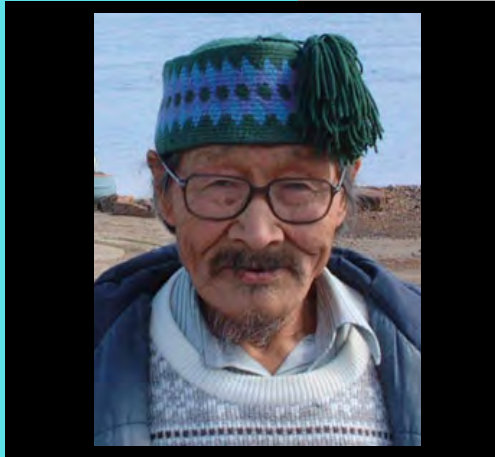
Henry participated in snow sculpting competitions that were held in Quebec.



"The Old Way of Hunting Caribou"

1973





Thomassie was born in a camp near Inukjuak in 1935 and moved to Inukjuak in 1963 with his family. He is the son of the carver Lucassie Echalook. Thomassie started carving when he was 25 to earn a living. He began as a carver, but also produced many stonecut prints after attending the Puvirnitug Printmaking workshop in 1972. His first prints were featured in the 1972 Arctic Quebec Print Collection. The themes he uses are animals and collaborative exhibits across Canada and in other countries such as the United States, Israel and Germany.

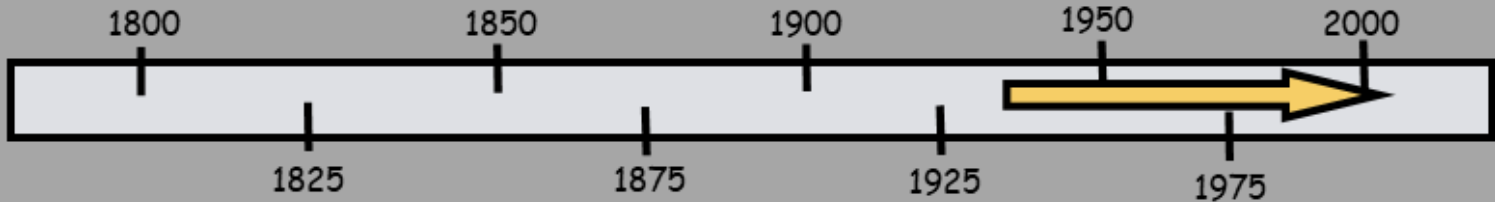
Thomassie  
Echalook



"Look What I See When I Have No Harpoon"  
1973



"The Hunter"  
1973



## Quote about the artist

"The interest in Inuit prints lies more with the subject rather than the technical skills of the printer. Not so with Thomassie Echalook . . . [his prints] show remarkable discipline and control of line" (Virginia Watt 1976:5).



"Hunting by Kayak"  
2005



Charlie was born in 1911, near Puvirnituk. Due to his tuberculosis, he was unable to hunt and chose to become a sculptor to support his family. Although he is one of the best known carvers from Puvirnituk, Charlie is also known for his drawings and stonecut prints. He focused his artwork on wildlife, birds, hunters and legends. He was a founding member of the Carvers Association of Puvirnituk and the President of the Puvirnituk Co-operative Society. His work can be seen across Canada at the National Gallery of Canada, the Winnipeg Art Gallery and at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

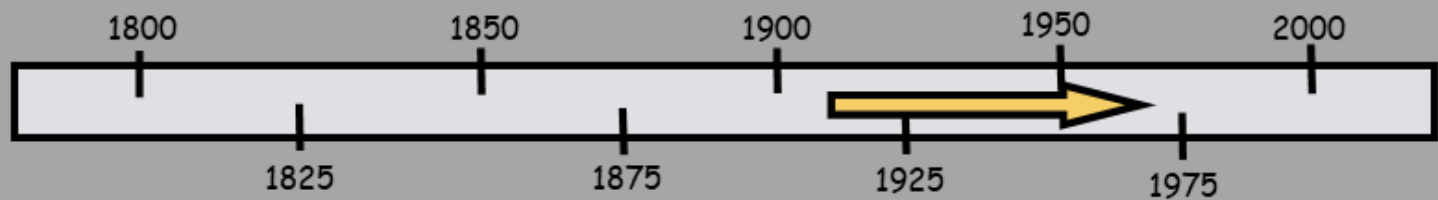
# Charlie Sivuarapik



"Otter"  
n.d.



"Untitled"  
1961



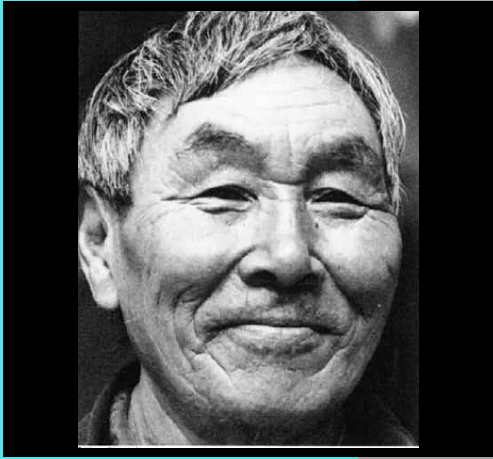
## Fun fact about the artist

All of Charlie's work is infused with a Nunavimmiut concept called "Sulijuk", which means the truth. This is why his work is so detailed.



"Inuk and Bear"

1962



## Lukassie Tookalak

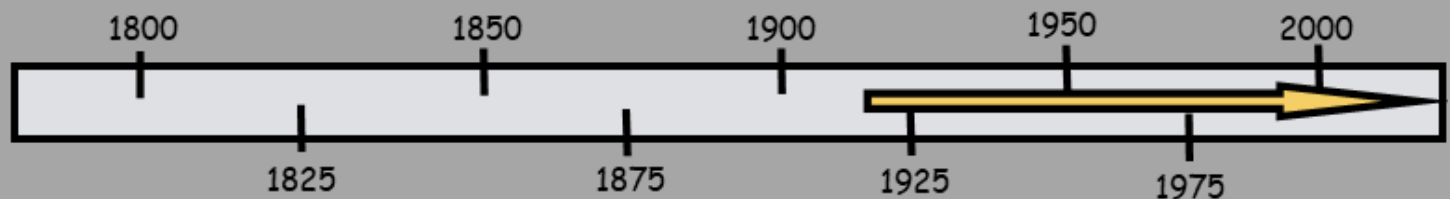
Lukassie was born in 1917, south of Puvirnituk. He was a printmaker who helped build the Puvirnituk Artists Co-operative in 1957. Although he occasionally did some stone carving, he concentrated his work on the production of prints from 1976 onward. His themes were mostly hunting and camping. His artwork can be found in many different catalogues from the Puvirnituk Print Collection. His work was also featured in many exhibitions across the world (England, United States, Belgium, France, Germany and Canada).



"Close to Famine, the Man Kills His Prey"  
n.d.



"Caribou Hunting Camp"  
n.d.



## Fun fact about the artist

Lukassie was chosen to represent his community at the 1978 Printmakers Conference in Ottawa.



"Woman Cleaning a Boy's Clothes and Two Men Going Seal Hunting"

1977





# Levi Qumaluk

Levi was born on May 7, 1919 in a camp on the Kugoalu River near Puvirnituq.

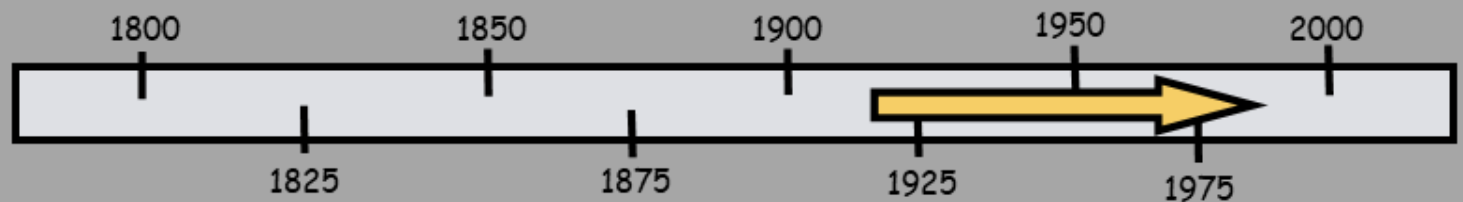
Although he is also known for his carvings, Levi started making stonecut prints in 1962. His artwork can be found in most Puvirnituq Print Collections since 1979. The theme he exploits most is the Inuit struggle for survival in an extremely cold environment. With this theme, you can often see scenes of hunts, legends and mother and child activities.



No title  
n.d.

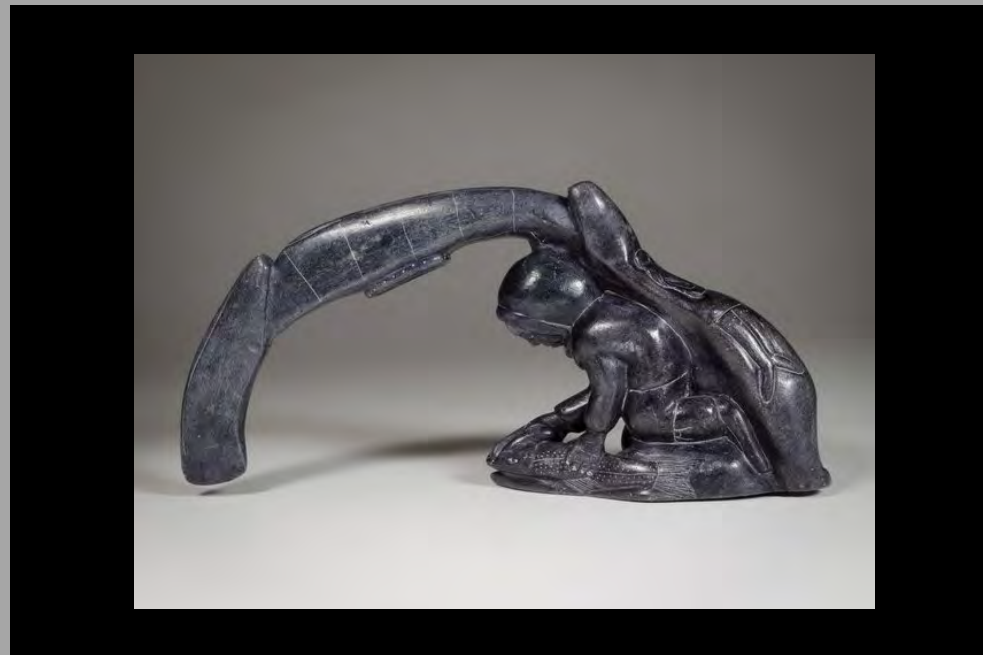


"A Man and His Wife are Making a Kayak"  
n.d.



## Fun fact about the artist

Levi is recognized as one of the most talented carvers of the eastern Arctic.



"Man Cleaning Fish Beneath Drying Kayak"

1991



Annie was an artist from Puvirnituq. She was born in 1900 in Akua, near Puvirnituq. She spent most of her nomadic life between this community and Akulivik. Although she also did some stone carvings, she is mostly known for her stonecut prints. Her first series of prints were exhibited in the Arctic community of Cape Dorset, Nunavut. She then joined the Puvirnituq Sculptor's Society in 1960. She produced several prints between 1962 and 1973. Her artwork can be found in exhibitions in Canada, the United States and Switzerland. Her work is also featured in collections in the Canadian Museum of Civilization, in the National Gallery of Canada and in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.



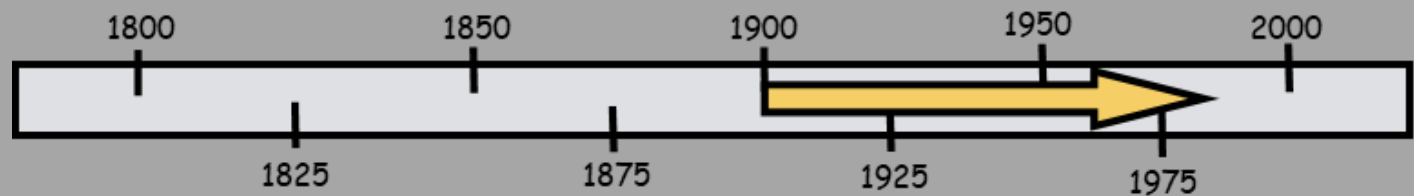
Annie  
Mikpiga



"Owl and Lemming"  
1968



"Young Dog"  
n.d.



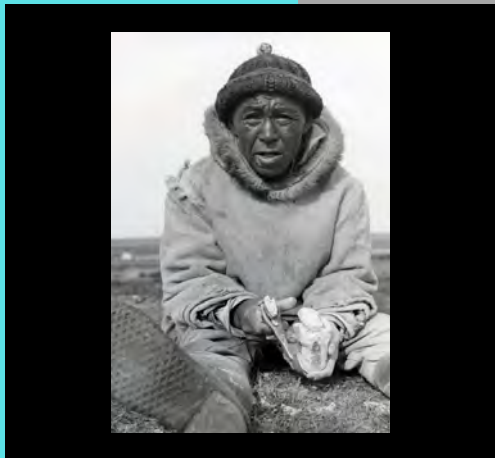
## Fun fact about the artist

Annie only started making prints when she was about 60 years old.



"Eskimos, While Eating a Meal, Saw Caribous Coming Near Them"

1973



Josie was born in 1918 in Issuksiuvit Lake, near Puvirnituq. He mostly did drawings, prints and some carvings. The themes Josie used were storytelling, animals, people, humour and hunger. Some of his drawings were featured in the first Puvirnituq Print Collection in 1962. After that, his prints were showcased most years from 1960 to 1980 in this same print collection. This artist had a solo exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada.

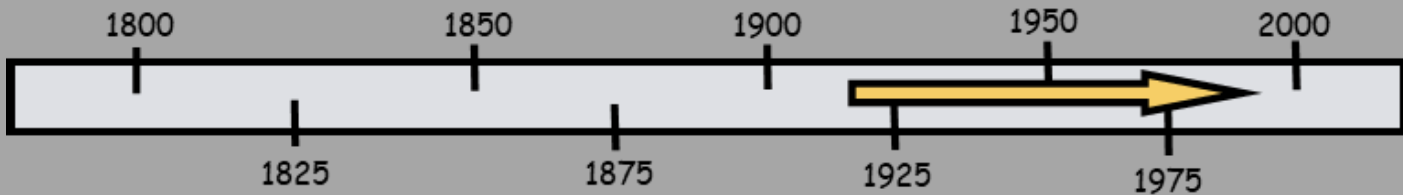
# Josie Papiialuk



"Different Kinds of Animals"  
1985



"Happily He Remembers All His Other Springtimes"  
1987



## Quote about the artist

" He often depicted the wind in his drawings with wiggly lines; footprints would trail behind a figure to show how it got there". (Mitchell, 2004)



"Bird of Spring"  
n.d.



Passa was born in 1955 in Ivujivik. She works in printmaking, acrylic painting, drawing and jewellery making. She has written her own stories referencing her community and has also written and drawn many stories told by storytellers for Nunavik Publications.

In 2017, she participated in a collaborative printmaking project called "Convergence North/South" with three other women (Lyne Bastien, Mary Paningajak and Qumaq Mangiuk Iyaituk). The completed work was featured in an exhibition at Fehely Fine Arts Gallery in Toronto in 2018. Her work is part of several public collections at the Museum of Fine Arts, the Avataq Cultural Institute and the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec in Montreal.

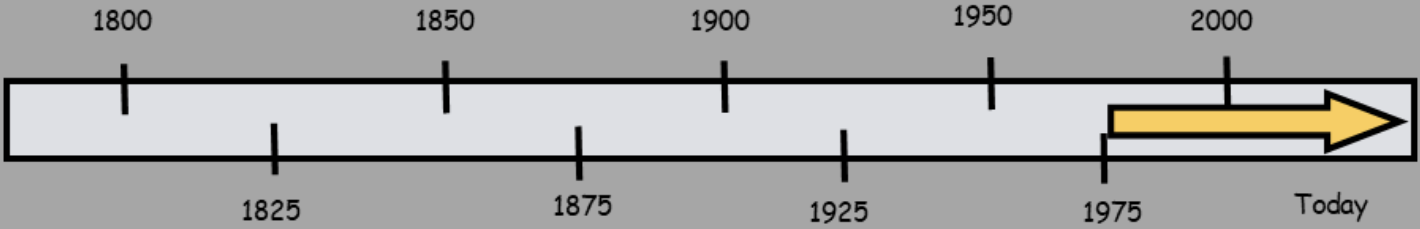
# Passa Mangiuk



Cover page for the book  
"Nanuirtuq/Takusaijuuk mikigianik"  
2017



"Inuit Ways III"  
2018





## Fun fact about the artist

Passa teaches Inuttitut in grade 3 to the students of Nuvviti school in Ivujivik.



"Convergence North/South"

2017

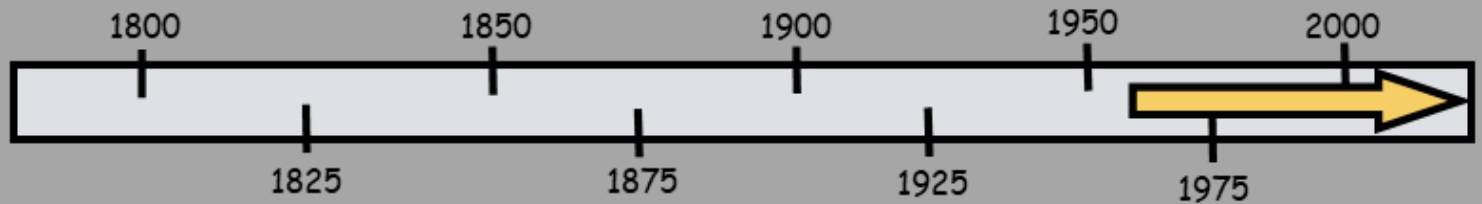
# Qumaq Mangiuk Iyaituk



Qumaq was born in 1954 in Ivujivik. She does drawing, watercolor and acrylic painting, printmaking as well as jewelry making. The theme throughout her work is Inuit land and culture preservation. Her artwork also shows a little bit of storytelling. She developed her love for acrylic paints after a workshop in Kuujuaq. She then started learning printmaking with Lyne Bastien. In 2017, she worked closely with three other women (Lyne Bastien, Mary Paningajak and Passa Mangiuk) on a group show called "Convergence North/South". Her work is exhibited at the Fehely Fine Arts in Toronto, at The Avataq Cultural Institute and at the Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec.



"Convergence North/South"  
2017







Mary was born on May 30, 1961 in Ivujivik. She is a multidisciplinary artist who works as a printmaker, jeweller, painter and carver. Mary uses many themes in her printmaking, such as Inuit history and the tools and methods that have been created by Inuit. Her personal experiences and her community events can also be seen in her artwork. In 2017, she worked closely with three other women (Lyne Bastien, Qumaq Mangiuk Iyaituk and Passa Mangiuk) on a group show called "Convergence North/South". Mary's work is featured in the Public Collections of the Avataq Cultural Institute and the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec in Montreal.



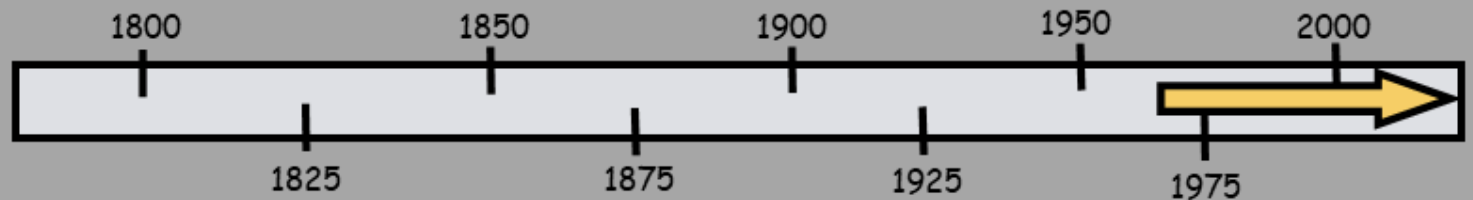
# Mary Paningajak



"Untitled"  
2016



"Convergence North/South"  
2017



# Fun fact about the artist

Mary was the mayor of Ivujivik in 2017-2018.



"Arctic Living I"  
2018



# Ulaayu Pilurtuut

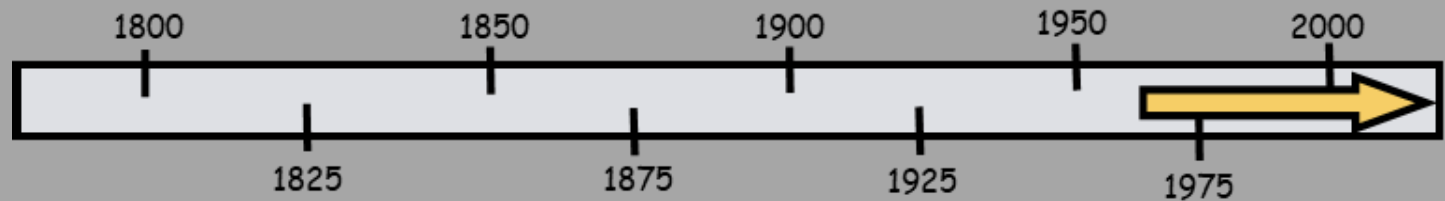
Ulaayu was born on September 7, 1964 in Kangirsujuaq. She developed an interest in Inuit art through her mother's wall hangings and drawings and her father's carvings. She uses multiple mediums for her art, such as acrylic and oil painting, pencil drawing, glass painting, logos, linocuts and glass windows. Ulaayu has taught art to Inuit students in Nunavik communities for 25 years. Some of her artwork can be found in windows of two of Kativik Iisarniliriniq buildings and in the Tasiujaq airport. Her work was also featured in an exhibition at the Canadian Guild of Crafts.



"Bird"  
2017



"Drum Dancer"  
2017



## Fun fact about the artist

In 2013, Ulaayu designed a \$5 collectible coin issued by the Royal Canadian Mint.



"Mother and Baby Ice Fishing"  
2013



Maggie was born in 1981 in Kuujuaq and now lives in Inukjuak. She is the granddaughter of Henry Napartuk. She is a multidisciplinary artist who has explored metalwork, jewellery making, illustrations and graphic arts and linocut printmaking over the years. She has participated in several snow carving competitions at the Puvirnituq Snow Festival. Her artwork reveals her connection to the land and her passion for preserving Inuit traditions. She has been teaching and working with Inuit youth and emerging artists throughout Nunavik. Maggie's work is included in several public collections including the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Avataq Cultural Institute and the *Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec*.



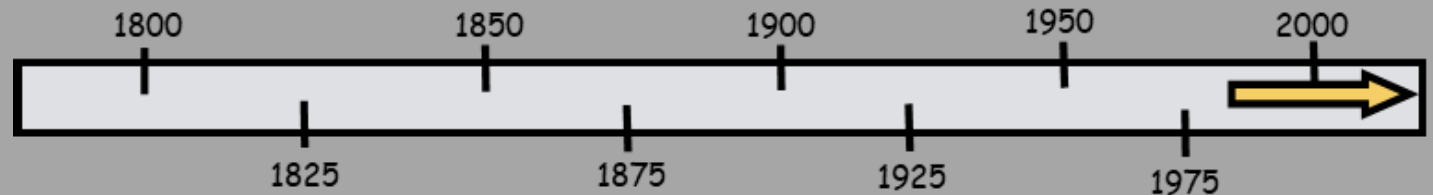
# Maggie Napartuk



"Softening Kamik"  
2016



"Home"  
2016



## Fun fact about the artist

Maggie's name is subtly included in almost every print she creates.



"snowflake"  
2016



# Tivi Etok

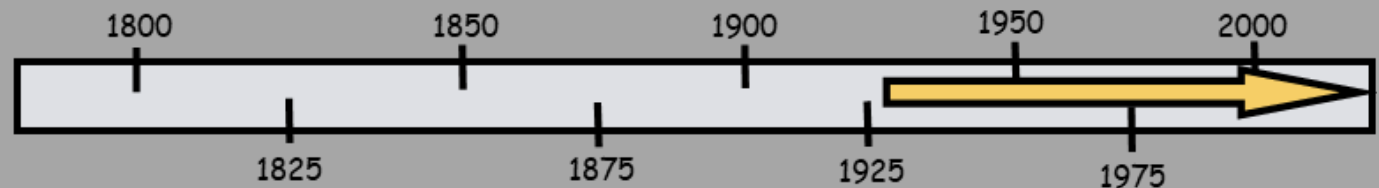
Tivi was born in 1929 at a camp in Qirnituartuq, near Kangiqsualujjuaq. He is an artist, an illustrator, a carver and a printmaker. As a child, he would use sand and a stick to draw. His early work was mostly based on animals and villages and his later work had supernatural beings and legends as themes. He was chosen to go to the Puvirnituq Print Workshop in 1972 and started making prints from then on. He was the first Inuk printmaker to have a collection of his own prints released. His biography (World of Tivi Etok: the Life and Art of an Inuit Elder), written by Jobie Weetaluktuk, was also published in 2008.



"A Traditional Method of Hunting Caribou"  
1974



"Hunter in Kayak Harpooning Whale"  
1978



## Quote from the artist

"When I make my prints, I recall the things that happened in my childhood - the hunger, the search for food, the days of walking, and the stories I heard from the old people. When I make a print, I make it reveal the truth of our life as my ancestors lived it and as I did to a lesser extent in my own youth."

Tivi Etook in Myers 1976:45



"Untitled"  
n.d.







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Kativik Ilisarniliriniq