

KAKO IZRADITI ČETVEROKUKU?

HOW TO EMBROIDER THE ČETVEROKUKA?



Izdavač / Publisher
Narodni muzej Zadar

Za izdavača / For the publisher
Renata Peroš

Urednice / Editors
Jasenka Lulić Štorić
Marija Šarić-Ban

Lektorica / Language editor
Ljubica Srhoj Čerina

Prijevod / English Translation
Sabina Kaštelančić

Crteži / Drawings
Marija Vrkić Žuvanić

Fotografije / Photographs
Stevo Kukić
Mladen Tomljenović
Antun Travirka
Marija Vrkić Žuvanić

Prijelom / Graphic design and layout
Ines Bralić

Tisak / Printed by
Grafikart d.o.o., Zadar

Naklada / Edition
500

ISBN 978-953-7477-74-5

Zadar, 2022.

Priručnik *Kako izraditi četverokuku?* skraćeno je izdanje priručnika *Četverokuka / Šareni vez na čohi sjeverne Dalmacije*, autorice Marije Vrkić Žuvanić, prilagođen potrebama radionica izrade četverokuke

The manual How to embroider the četverokuka? is a shortened edition of the manual "Četverokuka - multicoloured Embroidery on woolen Cloth in northern Dalmatia", by Marija Vrkić Žuvanić, adapted to the needs of workshops for making the četverokuka

Tiskanje ovog izdanja omogućilo je Ministarstvo kulture i medija Republike Hrvatske

The printing of this edition was financially supported by the Republic of Croatia Ministry of Culture and Media.



Umijeće izrade ukrasnog veza četverokuke zaštićeno je nematerijalno kulturno dobro od 2012. godine i vrlo prepoznatljiv simbol kulturnog identiteta dinarskog područja sjeverne Dalmacije.

Etnološki odjel Narodnog muzeja Zadar nastoji kroz radionice izrade četverokuke na čohi očuvati ovo kulturno dobro u svom izvornom obliku te omogućiti njegovu primjenu i u suvremenom životu. U Etnološkom odjelu Narodnog muzeja Zadar ima podosta sačuvanih tekstilnih predmeta s tim motivom.¹

The artistry of the embellishment embroidery of četverokuka (Square - Hooked Pattern Embroidery) is protected as intangible cultural heritage and a very recognizable symbol of cultural identity of the Dinaric area of northern Dalmatia.

The Ethnological department of the National Museum Zadar endeavours to preserve this cultural heritage in its authentic form by organizing workshops of embroidering četverokuka on woolen cloth and by doing so also enabling its application in contemporary life.

The Ethnological department of the National Museum Zadar holds a substantial number of preserved textile objects with this motif.¹

¹ Marija Vrkić Žuvanić, *ČETVEROKUKA – šareni vez na čohi sjeverne Dalmacije*, Zadar 2010., Narodni muzej Zadar

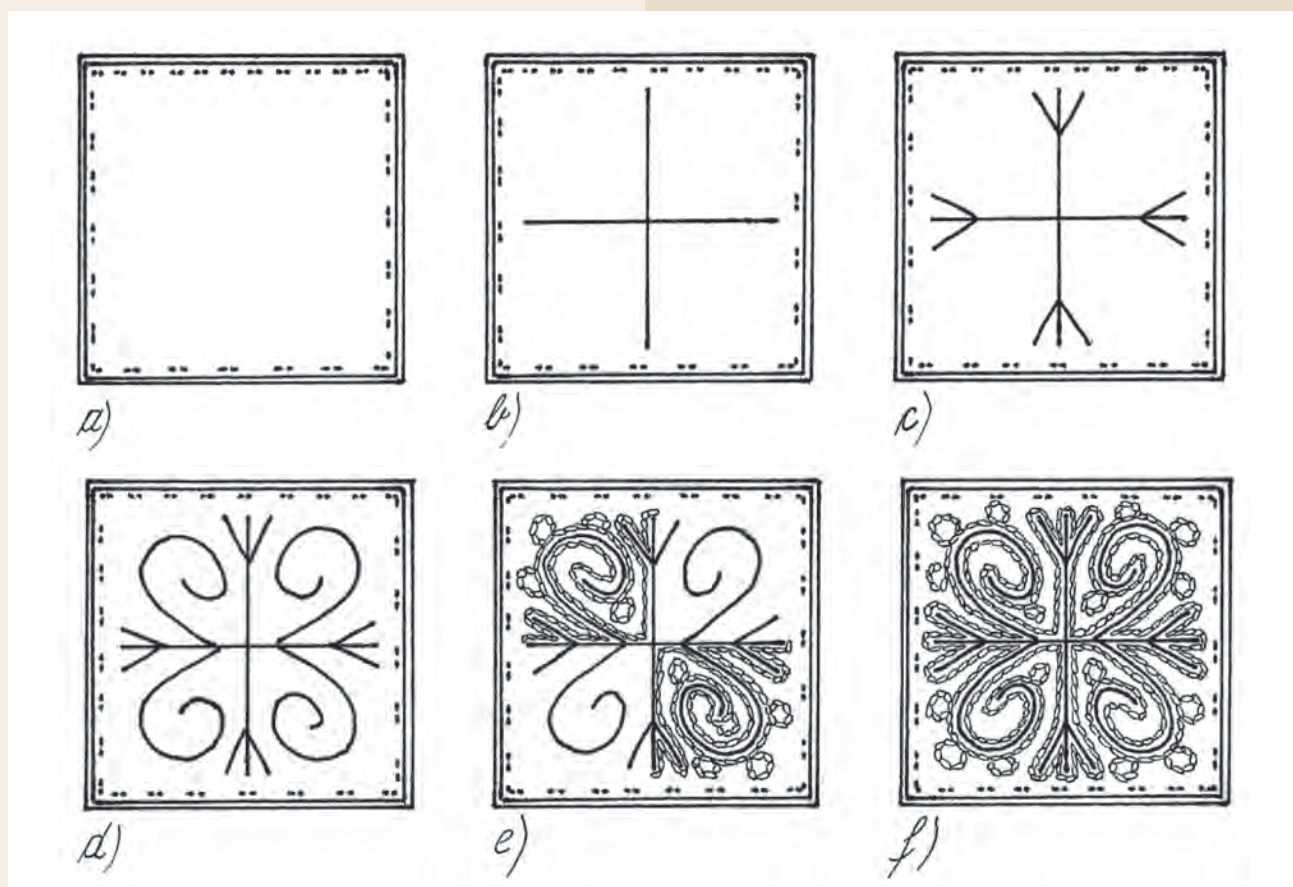
¹ Marija Vrkić Žuvanić, *ČETVEROKUKA – šareni vez na čohi sjeverne Dalmacije*, Zadar 2010., Narodni muzej Zadar. (ČETVEROKUKA - multicoloured Embroidery on woolen Cloth in northern Dalmatia, National Museum Zadar, 2010)

KAKO IZRADITI ČETVEROKUKU

A / JEDNOSTAVNA ČETVEROKUKA NA
KVADRATNOM OBLIKU ČOHE
(dim. 3,5; 4,5 ili 5,5 cm)

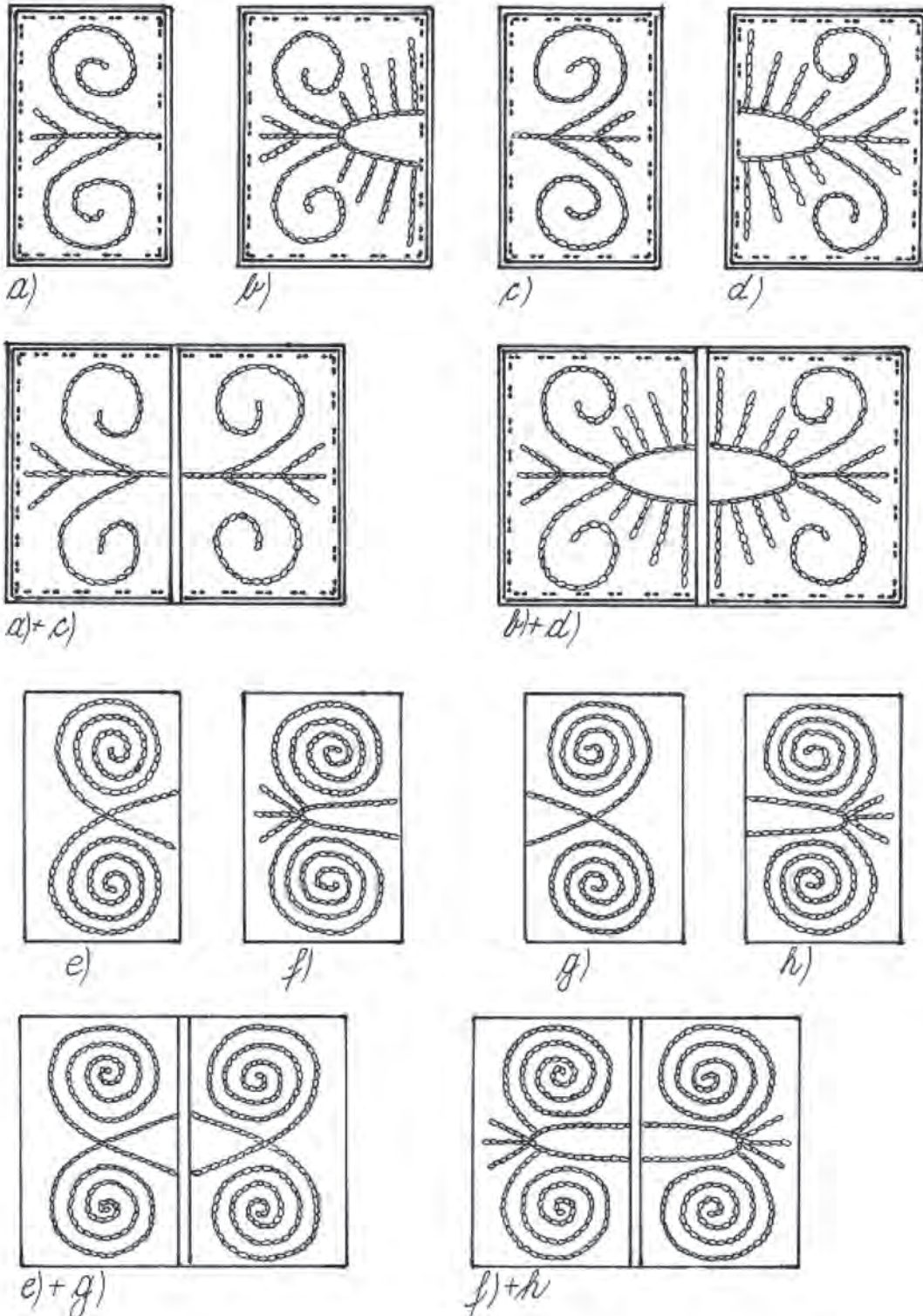
HOW TO EMBROIDER THE ČETVEROKUKA

A / SIMPLE ČETVEROKUKA ON A SQUARE-
SHAPED WOOLEN CLOTH
(dim. 3.5; 4.5 or 5.4 cm)



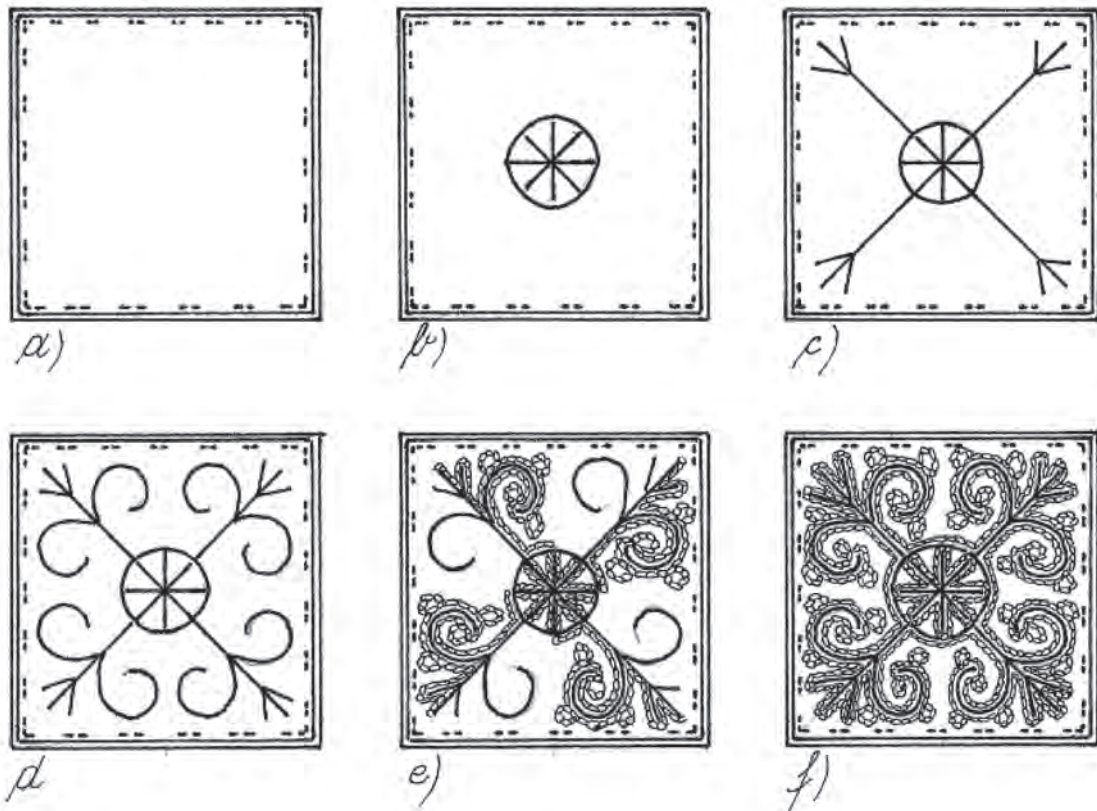
- Uz rub oblikovane čohe izvezemo ravnu liniju u tehnici ovijenca, nitima crvenog, modrog ili zelenog konca (naizmjenično po stranicama), zatim liniju u tehnici zrnčanja.
- Po sredini čohe izvezemo križ u tehnici ovijenca ili jednostavnog lančanca kombinirajući dvije boje konca tamnijih nijansi.
- Križ s po tri rašlje može se vesti istovremeno zbog lakše kombinacije boja konca.
- Na vodoravnoj liniji križa izvezemo četiri kuke, također u tehnici ovijenca ili jednostavnog lančanca. Tako smo dobili osnovnu konstrukciju četverokuke.
- Nastavljamo s drugom fazom izrade četverokuke, a to je obrublivanje i popunjavanje s petljama (punjkama). Nitima narančastog ili ružičastog konca uvijek u tehnici jednostavnog ili širokog lančanca, prvo ćemo obrubiti i popuniti petljama dvije kuke, svaku drugu.
- Preostale dvije kuke (svaku drugu) izvest ćemo u istoj tehnici ali nitima bijelog konca.

- First we embroider a straight line along the edges of a formed woolen cloth, applying the technique of the stem stitch (ovijenac) with red, blue or green thread (alternating them on the sides), followed by a line of a seed stitch application (zrnčanje).
- Then we embroider a cross in the middle of the woolen cloth, applying either the technique of the stem stitch or a simple chain stitch (lančanca), combining threads in two colours of a darker shade.
- The forked cross with three prongs can be embroidered simultaneously to combine colours of thread more easily.
- On the cross's horizontal line we embroider four hooks, also applying the technique of stem stitch or simple chain stitch. This is how we made the basic construction of the četverokuka.
- We continue the second phase of embroidering the četverokuka, which is the rimming and filling with knots (fillers). Using orange or pink thread, always applying the technique of simple or broad chain stitch, we will firstly rim and fill two of the hooks with knots, every second one, that is.
- The remaining two hooks (every second one) we will embroider applying the same technique, but with white thread.



Na užim pačetvorinama čohe izvezene su kuke samice (dvokuke), zatim simetrično spojene gajtanom ili užom trakom čohe i nastala je četverokuka.

Solitary hooks (double hooks) were embroidered on narrow squares of woolen cloth, then symmetrically fastened together by means of ribbons or narrow strips of woolen cloth, which is how the četverokuka came into being.

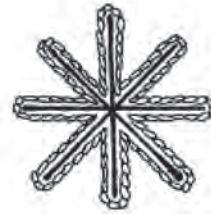
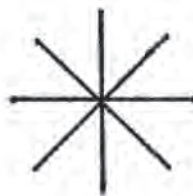
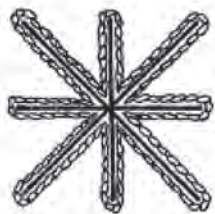


Crteži b), c) i d) prikazuju redosljed izrade osnovne konstrukcije motiva osmerokuke.

- Uz rub kvadrata čohu izvesti ćemo ravnu liniju tehnikom ovijenca i liniju zrnčanaca. Izvezena linija ovijenca poslije će nam služiti kao orijentir pri spajanju dijelova građe.
- Vezemo središte, rozetu zatvorenu u kružnici, tehnikom ovijenca ili jednostavnog lančanca.
- Nastavljamo tako, da ćemo izvesti dijagonalni, kosi križ sa po tri rašlje na vrhovima istom tehnikom kao i pod b).
- Na sve četiri linije prema uglovima kvadrata vezemo po dvije kuke, istom tehnikom kao i pod b) i c), jer još uvijek vezemo osnovnu konstrukciju osmerokuke.
- Sad dolazimo na završnicu, a to je obrub i popunjavanje petljama. Tehnikom jednostavnog ili širokog lančanca obrubljujemo osmerolatičnu rozetu u središtu kružnice, a zatim i četiri kuke (svaku drugu) nitima narančastog, žutog, oker žutog ili ružičastog svilenog ili pamučnog konca.
- Na kraju obrubljujemo i popunjavamo petljama i preostale četiri kuke istom tehnikom kao pod e) ali nitima bijelog konca.

The drawings b), c) and d) depict the order in which the basic construction of the motif of the eight-hooked pattern is embroidered.

- Along the edges of the square of woolen cloth we will embroider a straight line applying the technique of stem stitch and a line of seed stitch. The embroidered line of chain stitches will later serve for orientation in fastening parts of the embroidery, called građa.
- We are embroidering the middle, a rosette closed within a circle, applying the technique of the stem stitch or that of a simple chain stitch.
- We will continue by making a diagonal, slant forked cross with three prongs on its top, applying the same technique as under b).
- We embroider two hooks on all four lines towards the corners of the square respectively, applying the same technique as under b) and c), as we are still embroidering the basic construction of the eight-hooked pattern, the osmerokuka.
- Now we are approaching the final stage, which is the rimming and the filling with knots. Applying the technique of the simple or broad chain stitch, we rim the eight-petalled rosette in the middle of the circle, then the four hooks (every second one) with orange, yellow, ochre or pink silk or cotton thread.
- Finally we rim and fill with knots the remaining four hooks, applying the same technique as under e), but using white thread.



a) oblici osmerolatičnih rozeta (ovijenac i lančanac)

a) shapes of eight-petalled rosettes (stem stitch and chain stitch)



b) petlje, punjke (lančanac)

b) knots, fillers



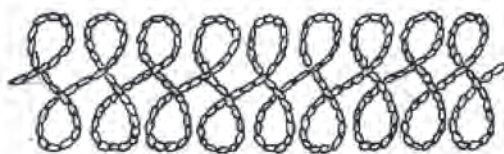
c) veliko slovo "S", položeno veliko slovo "S" u nizu (ovijenac i lančanac)

c) capital letter "S", flat capital letter "S" in a row (stem stitch and chain stitch)



d) valovnica (lančanac)

d) wave line (chain stitch)



e) osmice u nizu (lančanac)

e) eights in a row (chain stitch)

TEHNIKE VEZA

Čoha, fina vunena tkanina na kojoj je zapravo nastao taj ornamentalni vez može biti crvena, modra i zelena. Konac za minuciozni vez na čohi tehnikom lančanca i zrnčanca je svileni ili tanji pamučni. Najtanja nit zahtijeva najtanju iglu.

A / LANČANAC

A / CHAIN STITCH (LANČANAC)



Sva ornamentika na *građi* carza, aljina, modrina, sadaka, pregača, pojasa, tkanica, čarapa, nazuvaka, torba izvezena je tehnikom lančanca.

All the ornamentation elements on the građa of the carzas, aljinas, modrinas, sadaks, aprons, belts, cloths, socks, leg warmers, bags are embroidered using the chain stitch technique.

C / ZRNČANI BOD

C / SEED STITCH (ZRNČANI BOD)

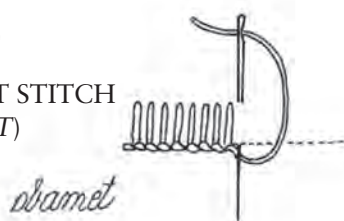


Na svakom dijeliciu čohi zrnčani je bod poslije lančanca najzastupljeniji bod na čohi. Zrnčani bod ukrašava ukrašeno. On je najzastupljeniji bod u sitnoj ornamentici.

The seed stitch occurs on each part of the woolen cloth as the mostly used stitch after the chain stitch. The seed stitch embellishes the embellishment itself. It is the most represented stitch of the minute ornamentation.

E / OBAMET

E / BLANKET STITCH (OBAMET)



U dijelu Velebitskog podgorja te u Diklu kod Zadra obametom se izrađivala četverokuka na *građi* carze.

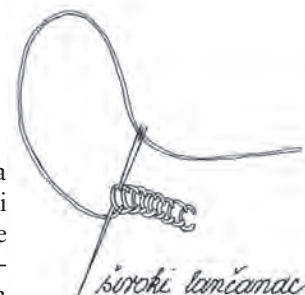
The blanket stitch was applied for making četverokuka on the građa on light woolen cloth (the so-called carza) in the submountain parts of Velebit and in Diklo near Zadar.

EMBROIDERY TECHNIQUES

The fine woolen cloth on which this ornamental embroidery had actually come into being, comes in colours of red, blue, green and black. The thread used for this minute embroidery on the woolen cloth, applying the technique of chain and seed stitches, is either silk or thinner cotton. The thinnest thread requires the thinnest needle, too.

B / ŠIROKI LANČANAC

B / BROAD CHAIN STITCH

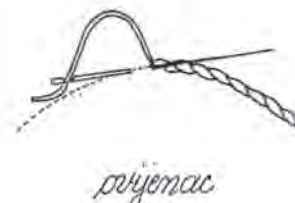


Veći je razmak između ulaska igle s lica u naličje tkanine i izlaska s naličja na lice. Taj se bod najčešće izvodio pamučnim koncem u izradi obruba i petlji pri izradi četverokuka, posebno kod Hrvatica.

The spacing between the sticking of the needle from the front to the back of the fabric and its pulling through from the back to the front is bigger. This stitch was mostly applied for embroidering četverokuka, using cotton thread for rimming and knotting, a favourite especially with Croatian women.

D / OVIJENAC

D / STEM STITCH (OVIJENAC)

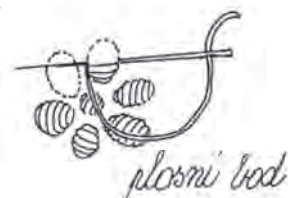


Na samom početku izrade četverokuke osnovna konstrukcija može se izvesti tehnikom ovijenca, posebno u slučaju kad se obrubi osnovnog motiva rade širokim lančancem. Ornamentika na suknu iznad prišivene *građe* nadopunjuje se ovijencem.

At the initial stage of embroidering the četverokuka, the basic construction can be made by applying the technique of the stem stitch, especially in the case when the rimming of the basic motif is done with the broad chain stitch. The ornamentation on the cloth above the sewed građa is added with the stem stitch.

F / PLOSNI BOD

F / FLAT SATIN STITCH (PLOSNI BOD)



Javlja se u sredini motiva u obliku popunjenog kružića ili elipse. Na dugim trakama zelene i crvene čohi u ornamentalnom nizu javlja se kao kružić ili trokutić.

Occurs in the middle of the motif in the shape of a filled small circle or an oval. On long strips of green and red woolen cloth it occurs either as a small circle or triangle in an ornamental row.

GAJTANI I STRUKE

Navezeni komadi čohе međusobno su povezani gajtanima bijele i narančaste ili žute boje i dugim uskim trakama čohе. Tako formirana *građa* (naziv za vez na čohi) opšiva se zelenom strukom, a ponekad se dodaje i modra ili vinova. Osim strukama, *građa* se kao cjelina opšiva i uskim trakama čohе ukrašenih sitnom vezenom ornamentikom.

Na *carzama* i *modrinama* (suknena suknja s oplećkom bez rukava i s rukavima) te *vuštanima* (krojem odgovara *carzi*, ali je od laganijeg materijala) i *sadacima* (suknени ženski haljetak bez rukava) *građa* se opšivala uglavnom zelenom strukom. Struka se upotrebljavala i prilikom izrade obuće. Manji oblici sastavljene *građe* opšivani su strukom i prišivani na gornji dio obuće.

RUČNO UPLITANJE GAJTANA

Gajtan se koristio pri spajanju laganijih tkanina kao što je čoha. Njime su se spajali izvezeni komadići čohе pri izradi *građe*, obrubljivala *građa* na obući i izrađivala ornamentna aplikacija, također na obući.

Gajtan se radi s četiri niti konca, pa ćemo imati dvije lijeve i dvije desne niti.

- a) Radi boljeg pregleda, držimo palcem i kažiprstom lijeve i desne ruke po dvije niti konca.

RIBBONS (GAJTANI) AND CORDS (STRUKA)

Embroidered pieces of woolen cloth are fastened together with white and orange or yellow ribbons and long, narrow strips of woolen cloth. The građa (the term for embroidery on woolen cloth) formed this way is hemmed with green cord (the so-called struka); sometimes blue or ruby-coloured cord is added.

Apart from these cords, strukas, the građa as a whole is also hemmed with narrow strips of woolen cloth, embellished with minute embroidered ornamentation.

The građa was hemmed mostly with green cord, struka, on light woolen cloths, carzas, and modrinās (a cloth skirt with both sleeveless blouses and those with sleeves), as well as vuštans (corresponding in cut to carza, but of a lighter material) and sadaks (a women's sleeveless cloth vest). These cords, strukas, were also applied on footwear. Smaller shapes of fastened građa were hemmed with struka and sewed onto the upper part of footwear.

RIBBON (GAJTAN) HAND-BRAIDING

Ribbons were used for fastening lighter cloths, like woolen cloths, together. Ribbons bound small embroidered pieces of woolen cloth together in making građa, they were used to hem građa on footwear, as well as for making ornament applications on footwear. This ribbon is made with four threads, that is, with two left ones and two right ones.

- a) *For better view, we hold two threads with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the right hand respectively.*



Priprema niti konca za uplitanje gajtana / Preparation of threads for braiding ribbons

- b) Prekrižimo dvije središnje niti s desne na lijevu stranu.
- c) Gornju desnu nit prebacimo sprijeda preko donje desne, spuštajući je uz donju lijevu nit.
Gornju lijevu nit provlačimo ispod donje lijeve niti i križamo je s donjom desnom niti.
- d) Gornju lijevu nit prebacimo sprijeda između donje lijeve i donje desne niti, zatim gornju desnu nit provlačimo ispod donje desne i križamo s donjom lijevom niti. Tako se redom upliće s desna na lijevu, s lijeve na desnu stranu.

- b) We put two middle threads crosswise from the right to the left side.*
- c) The upper right thread we sling forward over the lower right thread, moving it down next to the lower left thread.
The upper left thread is pulled through below the lower left thread and crossed with the lower right thread.*
- d) The upper left thread we sling forward between the lower left and lower right thread, then we pull through the upper right thread below the lower right thread and cross it with the lower left thread.
This way the braiding is done consecutively from the right to the left, from the left to the right side.*



Redoslijed uplitanja gajtana / The order of braiding ribbons

RUČNO UPLITANJE STRUKA

Konac za uplitanje struka mora biti gladak i čvrst kako bi forma upletene struke bila što izraženija.

Upliće se od osam niti vunenog konca: četiri duge niti konca previjemo na pola, na pregibu ih učvrstimo drugim čvrstim koncem koji smo zavezali za čvršći oslonac (naslon stolice, kvaku na vratima i sl.). Sad smo dobili osam niti konca. Oko dva dm od pregiba konca motamo nit prema kraju formirajući tako mali snopić koji na kraju učvrstimo. Tako smotamo svih osam niti. Pri uplitanju koristimo svih deset prstiju. Palcem i kažiprstom lijeve i desne ruke pridržavamo po četiri niti. Ostale prste koristimo za prebacivanje i razvrstavanje niti u pletivu struke.

- a) Počinjemo najgornjom niti konca iz lijeve ruke, izdvajamo je i stavljamo iza pletiva, odostraga kroz sredinu četiriju niti (između dvije po dvije) desne ruke provlačimo je i dovodimo sprijeda te je prebacujemo na lijevu stranu i hvatamo palcem i kažiprstom lijeve ruke.

MANUAL BRAIDING OF CORDS (STRUKAS)

The thread used for braiding cords (strukas) has to be smooth and firm, to ensure the shape of the braided strukas being as pronounced as possible.

The struka is braided with eight woolen threads: four long threads are folded in half and tied at the pleat with another firm thread that we have tied on some kind of good support (the back of a chair, a door handle and suchlike). This way we have got eight threads. About two decimeters from the pleat of the thread we begin rolling up the thread toward the end, thus forming a small bundle that we fasten at the end. Then one by one, all eight threads are rolled up. We use all of our ten fingers for braiding. Four threads are held respectively by the thumbs and forefingers of both hands. We use our other fingers to sling over and arrange the threads in the braiding of struka.

- a) *We begin with the uppermost thread, held in our left hand, we pick it up and put it behind the braiding, then we pull it through from behind between the middle of the four threads (between the pairs of them), held by our right hand, and bring it forward, slinging it to the left side and taking it with the thumb and forefinger of our left hand.*



Priprema niti konca za uplitanje struke / Preparation of threads for braiding struka

b) Sada najgornju nit iz desne ruke izdvajamo i stavljamo iza pletiva i odostraga kroz sredinu četiriju niti (između dvije po dvije) lijeve ruke provlačimo je i dovodimo sprijeda, te je prebacujemo na desnu stranu i hvatamo palcem i kažiprstom desne ruke.

Tako se iste radnje ponavljaju naizmjenično na lijevoj i desnoj strani pletiva.

Za vrijeme uplitanja, često moramo zastati i pogledati dio upletene struke, čvrsto držeći pletivo palcem i kažiprstom i lijeve i desne ruke.

Nakon jednog dm upletene struke povlačimo svih osam snopića konca prema dolje, oslobađamo niti iz snopića i nastavljamo uplitanje.

b) Now we pick the uppermost thread from our right hand and put it behind the braiding, pulling it through the middle between the four threads (between the pairs of them) of the left hand, bringing it forward, slinging it to the right side and taking it with the thumb and forefinger of our right hand.

Thus the same procedure is repeated in turns on the left and right side of the braiding.

During the procedure, we should pause at times, checking the braided struka done so far, holding it firmly with the thumbs and forefingers of both hands.

After one decimeter of braided struka, we pull all eight bundles downwards, free the threads from the bundles and go on braiding.



Redoslijed uplitanja struke / The order of braiding struka

