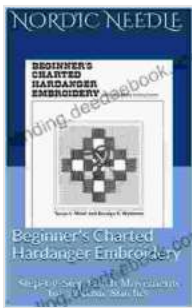


Step By Step Stitch Movements For 22 Basic Stitches Hardanger Books: A Comprehensive Guide

Hardanger embroidery is a beautiful and intricate form of needlework that originated in Norway. It is characterized by its use of counted threads and a variety of stitches to create geometric patterns. The 22 basic stitches of Hardanger embroidery are the foundation for all of the more complex stitches and designs.



Beginner's Charted Hardanger Embroidery: Step-by-step Stitch Movements for 22 Basic Stitches

(Hardanger Books) by Leducky Fun Press

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English

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Print length : 133 pages



This article provides a comprehensive overview of the 22 basic stitches used in Hardanger embroidery, including step-by-step instructions and detailed descriptions of each stitch movement.

The 22 Basic Stitches of Hardanger Embroidery

The 22 basic stitches of Hardanger embroidery are divided into three groups:

* **Ground stitches:** These stitches are used to create the background of the embroidery. They include the satin stitch, the running stitch, and the backstitch. * **Filling stitches:** These stitches are used to fill in the areas of the embroidery that are not covered by ground stitches. They include the kloster stitch, the cross stitch, and the eyelet stitch. * **Edge stitches:** These stitches are used to finish the edges of the embroidery. They include the blanket stitch, the herringbone stitch, and the picot stitch.

Step-by-Step Instructions for the 22 Basic Stitches

Ground Stitches

* **Satin stitch:** The satin stitch is a smooth, solid stitch that is used to create a solid background. To work the satin stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the right of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the left. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the right and inserting it back down one thread to the left. * **Running stitch:** The running stitch is a simple stitch that is used to create a line. To work the running stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up one thread to the right of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the left. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up one thread to the right and inserting it back down one thread to the left. *

Backstitch: The backstitch is a strong stitch that is used to create a line. To work the backstitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right.

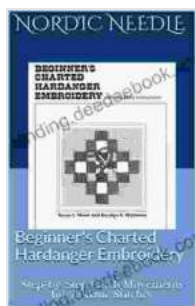
Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right.

Filling Stitches

* **Kloster stitch:** The kloster stitch is a simple stitch that is used to create a solid fill. To work the kloster stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right. * **Cross stitch:** The cross stitch is a popular stitch that is used to create a variety of patterns. To work the cross stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right. * **Eyelet stitch:** The eyelet stitch is a decorative stitch that is used to create holes in the embroidery. To work the eyelet stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right.

Edge Stitches

* **Blanket stitch:** The blanket stitch is a simple stitch that is used to finish the edges of the embroidery. To work the blanket stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right. * **Herringbone stitch:** The herringbone stitch is a decorative stitch that is used to finish the edges of the embroidery. To work the herringbone stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Continue working in this manner, alternating between bringing the needle up two threads to the left and inserting it back down one thread to the right. * **Picot stitch:** The picot stitch is a decorative stitch that is used to finish the edges of the embroidery. To work the picot stitch, bring the needle up at the starting point and insert it back down one thread to the right. Bring the needle back up two threads to the left of the starting point



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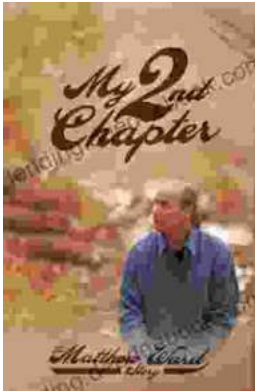
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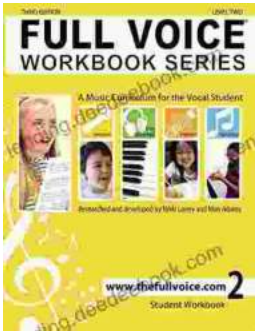
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