

*beginner  
friendly!*



Main  
Colorway

**USE GEMDUOS AND NIB-BIT BEADS**

to stitch up this sweet bracelet in a jiffy. The Tripiti Cymbal bead endings give it a nice clean finish.

**TECHNIQUES**

Right-angle weave variation

Peyote stitch variation

**PROJECT LEVEL** ○○○

**MATERIALS**

- 1 g gold lustered Montana size 15° seed beads (A)
- 1 g matte teal iris size 11° seed beads (B)
- 1 g aluminum galvanized permanent-finish size 8° seed beads (C)
- 18 matte aluminum 5×6mm 2-hole pressed-glass Nib-Bit beads (D)
- 36 turquoise Picasso 8×5mm 2-hole GemDuos (E)
- 8 smoky topaz luster 4mm fire-polished rounds (F)
- 2 silver 8.4×5mm Tripiti Cymbal bead endings
- 2 stainless steel 6mm jump rings
- 1 stainless steel 6×9mm lobster clasp
- Smoke 6 or 8 lb FireLine braided beading thread

**TOOLS**

- Scissors
- Size 11 beading needle

**FINISHED SIZE**

6¾"

**1) BAND.** Use a variation of right-angle weave to form the band:

**Unit 1:** *Note:* Take care to add the E faceup.

Use 5' of thread to string 1D (narrow hole) and 2E; repeat, leaving a 6" tail. Pass through the beads (same holes) again to form a tight circle; use the working and tail threads to tie a surgeon's knot. Pass through the second (right) hole of the last E exited (Fig. 1).

**Unit 2:** String 1F; pass through the next E (right hole) (Fig. 2, blue thread). String 1B, 1C, 1B, and 1E; pass back through the last F added and the previous 1E (right hole) of the previous unit (Fig. 2, red thread). String 1B, 1C, 1B, and 1E; pass through the last F exited, then weave through beads to exit from the second (right) hole of the E just added (Fig. 3). String 1D (narrow hole), 2E, and 1D (narrow hole); pass through the previous 2E (right holes) of this unit, then weave through beads to exit from the second (right) hole of the second E just added (Fig. 4).

**Units 3–9:** Repeat Unit 2 seven times.

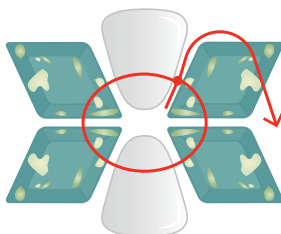


Fig. 1: Forming Unit 1

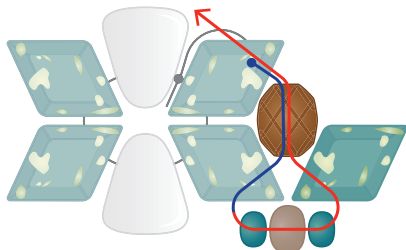


Fig. 2: Stitching Unit 2

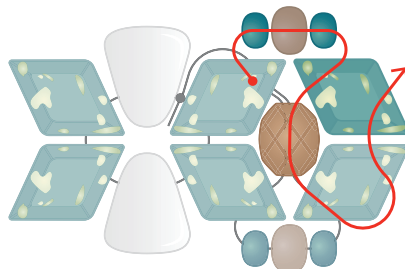


Fig. 3: Weaving Unit 2

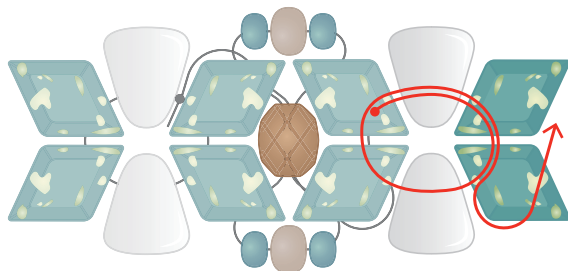


Fig. 4: Finishing Unit 2



## artist's tips

› Check the GemDuos and Nib-Bit beads for any blocked holes; discard any beads with blocked holes.

› Be careful—your thread will want to wrap around the end of the bracelet as you work Step 2. Just make sure to guide it into place.

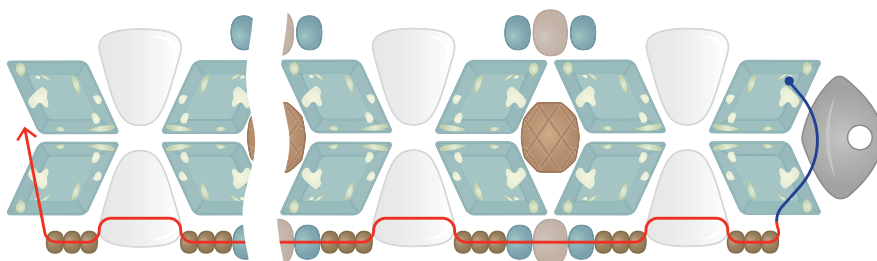


Fig. 5: Stitching Finish, End 1 and Bottom



2) **FINISH.** Use a variation of peyote stitch to finish the band:

**End 1:** String 1 Tripiti Cymbal bead ending; pass through the next E (outside hole) (Fig. 5, blue thread).

**Bottom:** String 3A; pass through the next D (wide hole). String 3A; pass through the next 1B/1C/1B. Repeat from the beginning of this pass seven times. String 3A; pass through the next D (wide hole). String 3A; pass through the next E (outside hole) (Fig. 5, red thread).

**End 2 and Top:** Repeat End 1. Repeat Bottom.

**Reinforce:** Use the working thread to repeat the thread path of End 1 to reinforce. Use the tail thread to weave

through beads to repeat the thread path of End 2 to reinforce. Secure and trim the threads.



**SHAYLYNN JAMESON** is a teacher and designer who specializes in beadwork. She has been beading since 1996 and loves making new designs and kits for her website. She spends her days working on custom projects and repairs for her clients and beading during her son's naptime. Contact Shaylynn at [www.thistlebeads.com](http://www.thistlebeads.com).

**RESOURCES** Check your favorite bead retailer or contact: All materials and kits: Thistle Beads, [www.thistlebeads.com](http://www.thistlebeads.com) ●

## Alternate Colorway Materials

### BLACK & SILVER

- 1 g silver galvanized Duracoat size 15° seed beads (A)
- 1 g black opaque size 11° seed beads (B)
- 1 g hold-lined black diamond rainbow size 8° seed beads (C)
- 18 matte gold iris 5×6mm 2-hole pressed-glass Nib-Bit beads (D)
- 36 antique chrome 8×5mm 2-hole GemDuos (E)
- 8 matte brown iris 4mm fire-polished rounds (F)
- 2 silver 8.4×5mm Tripiti Cymbal bead endings
- 3 stainless steel 6mm jump rings
- 1 antiqued silver 17×14mm bamboo toggle clasp
- Smoke 6 or 8 lb FireLine braided beading thread

### PURPLE & GREEN

- 1 g oxblood opaque size 15° seed beads (A)
- 1 g metallic green suede size 11° seed beads (B)
- 1 g gold-lined black diamond rainbow size 8° seed beads (C)
- 18 lazure green 5×6mm 2-hole pressed-glass Nib-Bit beads (D)
- 36 backlit petroleum 8×5mm 2-hole GemDuos (E)
- 8 amethyst luster 4mm fire-polished rounds (F)
- 2 silver 8.4×5mm Tripiti Cymbal bead endings
- 2 stainless steel 6mm jump rings
- 1 stainless steel 6×9mm lobster clasp
- Smoke 6 or 8 lb FireLine braided beading thread

# Harper Collar

MARYANN ESTEVES MCALPIN



*beginner  
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**SEED BEADS AND GINKGO** Leaf beads come together in this elegant and joyful necklace, inspired by the artist's bold young niece who reminds her of how unique we all are.

#### TECHNIQUES

Right-angle weave  
Ladder stitch

PROJECT LEVEL ●○○

#### MATERIALS

1 g silver galvanized size 15° Japanese seed beads (A)  
5 g silver galvanized size 11° Japanese seed beads (B)  
85 matte jet Labrador 7.5mm 2-hole Ginkgo beads (C)  
42 metallic suede blue 7.5mm 2-hole Ginkgo beads (D)  
1 silver-plated 9×7mm magnetic clasp  
Low-vis green 8 lb Nanofil fishing line

#### TOOLS

Scissors  
Size 10 beading needle  
3½" plastic bobbin or plastic bread-bag clip

#### FINISHED SIZE

18"

#### artist's tips

› Use all the same color Ginkgo beads for a different look.

› If you have trouble working with a long tail and bobbin/clip, you may choose to work with 6' of thread and add new thread when starting Step 2.



**1) NECKLACE SIDE 1.** Use a variation of right-angle weave and ladder stitch to form the first half of the necklace:

**Unit 1:** *Note:* Lay the C and D on your work surface, making sure that the points are facing up. Add a needle to 16' of thread. Wrap 8' of the tail onto the bobbin/clip. Add a stop bead to the working thread near the bobbin/clip. String 1C (right hole, top to bottom), 1B, 1C (left hole, top to bottom), 1A, 3B, and 1A; pass up through the right hole of the last C strung (Fig. 1, green thread). String 1B, 1C (left hole, bottom to top), 1D (right hole, bottom to top), and 5B; pass down through the left hole of the last D strung

(Fig. 1, blue thread). Weave through beads to exit up through the right hole of the last D added (Fig. 1, red thread).

**Unit 2:** String 2B and 1D (left hole, top to bottom); pass down through the nearest C (right hole) (Fig. 2, green thread). String 1B, 1C (left hole, top to bottom), 1A, 3B, and 1A; pass up through the right hole of the last C strung (Fig. 2, blue thread). String 1B and 1C (left hole, bottom to top); pass up through the last D added (right hole) (Fig. 2, red thread). String 5B; pass down through the left hole of the last D exited, then weave through beads to exit up through the right hole of the last D added (Fig 3).

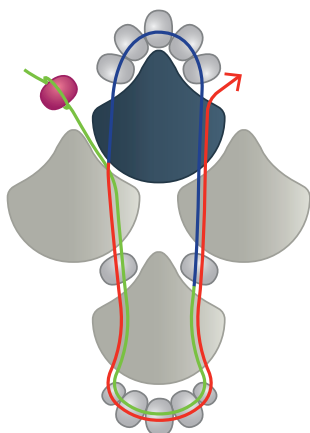


Fig. 1: Forming Unit 1

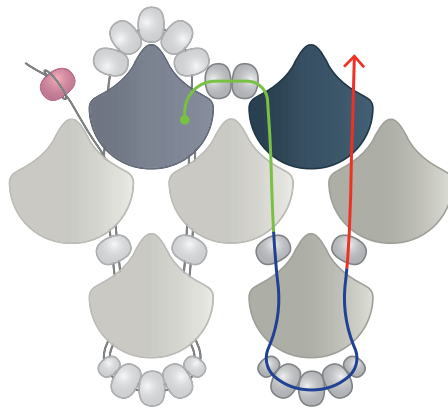


Fig. 2: Stitching Unit 2

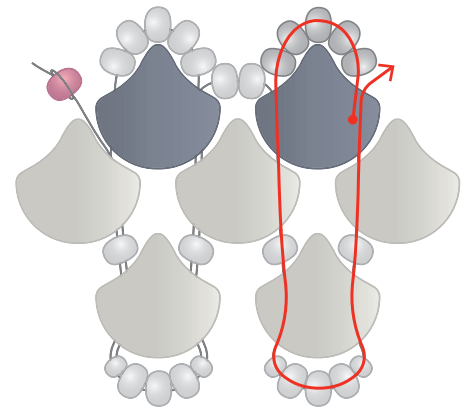


Fig. 3: Weaving Unit 2

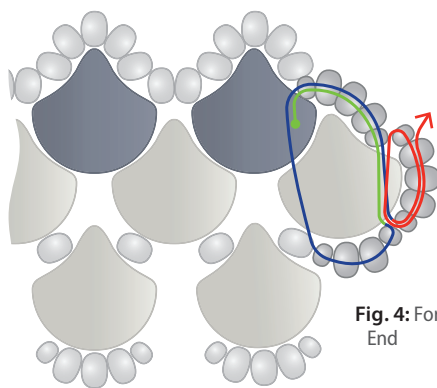


Fig. 4: Forming End

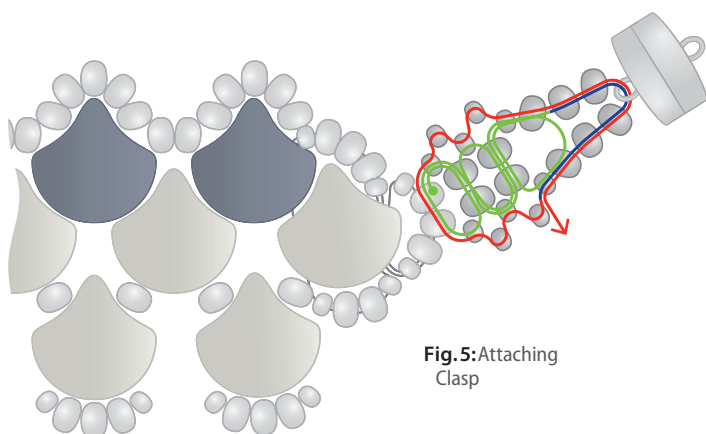


Fig. 5: Attaching Clasp



**Units 3–21:** Repeat Unit 2 nineteen times.

**End:** String 1A, 3B, and 1A; pass down through the nearest C (right hole) (Fig. 4, green thread). String 1A, 2B, and 1A; pass up through the last C exited (left hole) and the following D (right hole), through the next 1A/3B/1A, and down through the last C exited (right hole) (Fig. 4, blue thread). String 1A, 3B, and 1A; pass down through the last C exited and through the first 1A/3B just added (Fig. 4, red thread).

**Attach Clasp:** String 1A, 2B, and 1A, then pass through the last 2B exited and the next 1A/2B just added; repeat twice, exiting from the first B just added on the last repeat (Fig. 5, green thread). String 2B, one half of the magnetic clasp, and 2B; pass through the next B and the following A (Fig. 5, blue thread). String 1A, then pass through the next A; repeat. Pass through the next 2B/1A. String 1A, then pass through the next A; repeat. Weave through beads to reinforce the clasp attachment; secure and trim the working thread only.

**2) NECKLACE SIDE 2.** Flip the bead-work over so that the tail thread is on the right. Remove the bobbin/clip and stop bead and add a needle to the tail thread. Pass up through the right hole of the nearest D. Repeat Necklace Side 1, Unit 2 twenty times. Repeat End. Repeat Attach Clasp.



**MARYANN ESTEVES**

McAlpin grew up surrounded by the scenic views of Long Island. She's the daughter of a gifted carpenter who taught her to try new things and use her imagination. Her love of color brought her to the world of beading. She has been teaching beading for the past five years. Contact her at [maryannmcalpin@aol.com](mailto:maryannmcalpin@aol.com).

**RESOURCES** Check your favorite bead retailer or contact: Miyuki seed beads and all other materials: Bead Emporium, [www.facebook.com/BeadEmporiumLI](http://www.facebook.com/BeadEmporiumLI), (631) 909-8964 or Bonnie's Bundles, (631) 650-5395, [bonniesbundlesbeads@gmail.com](mailto:bonniesbundlesbeads@gmail.com).

**Alternate Colorway Materials**

**BLACK & WHITE**

- 1 g jet opaque size 15° Japanese seed beads (A)
- 5 g white Ceylon size 11° Japanese seed beads (B)
- 85 matte metallic black 7.5mm 2-hole Ginko beads (C)
- 42 white opaque 7.5mm 2-hole Ginko beads (D)
- 1 antiqued silver 9x7mm magnetic clasp
- Low-vis green 8 lb Nanofil fishing line

**BURGUNDY & ARTICHOKE**

- 1 g eggplant galvanized Duracoat size 15° Japanese seed beads (A)
- 5 g metallic dark blue iris size 11° Japanese seed beads (B)
- 85 burgundy chatoyant shimmer 7.5mm 2-hole Ginko beads (C)
- 42 artichoke chatoyant shimmer 7.5mm 2-hole Ginko beads (D)
- 1 antiqued silver 9x7mm magnetic clasp
- Low-vis green 8 lb Nanofil fishing line

## STITCH INDEX

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### CRIMP BEADS

Crimp beads are serrated metal beads. Twisted crimp tubes and crimp beads can be secured by squeezing them flat with chain- or flat-nose pliers.

### CRIMP COVERS

Crimp covers hide crimp tubes and give a professional finish. To attach, gently hold a crimp cover in the front notch of the crimping pliers. Insert the crimped tube and gently squeeze the pliers, encasing the tube inside the cover.



### CRIMP/CORD ENDS

Crimp/cord ends consist of a loop attached to a tube. Dab the leather, plastic, ribbon, or other cord with jewelry glue, then place it in the crimp/cord end. If you're using a crimp end, crimp it as you would a crimp tube.

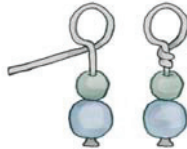


### CRIMPING

Crimp tubes are seamless metal tubes used to secure the end of a beading wire. To use, string a crimp tube and the connection finding (i.e., the loop of the clasp). Pass back through the tube, leaving a short tail. Place the crimp tube in the front notch of the crimping pliers and squeeze to shape the tube into an oval. Use the back notch of the crimping pliers to press the length of the tube down between the wires, enclosing them in separate chambers of the crescent shape. Rotate the tube 90° and use the front notch of the pliers to fold the two chambers onto themselves, forming a clean cylinder. Trim the excess wire.

### DANGLES

Dangles can be strung as they are, attached using jump rings, or linked to other loops. Use a head pin or eye pin to string the bead(s), then form a simple or wrapped loop.

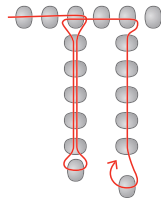


### FINISHING AND STARTING NEW THREADS

Tie off the old thread when it's about 4" long by making an overhand knot around previous threads between beads. Weave through a few beads to hide the knot, and trim the thread close to the work. Start the new thread by tying an overhand knot around previous threads between beads. Weave through several beads to hide the knot and to reach the place to resume beading.

### FRINGE

Exit from the foundation row of beads or fabric. String a length of beads plus 1 bead. Skipping the last bead, pass back through all the beads just strung to form a fringe leg. Pass back into the foundation row or fabric.



### HALF-HITCH KNOT

Half-hitch knots may be worked with two or more strands—one strand is knotted over one or more other strands. Form a loop around the cord(s). Pull the end through the loop just formed and pull tight. Repeat for the length of cord you want to cover.



### HEAD PINS/EYE PINS

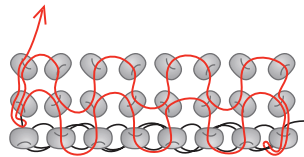
Head pins are straight wires with a flat disc, ball, or other shape at one end. Eye pins are straight wires that end in a loop.



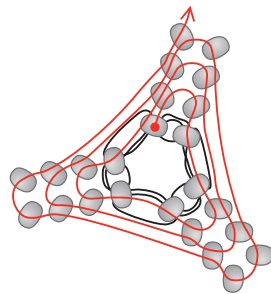
head pins eye pins

### HERRINGBONE STITCH

Form a foundation row of one- or two-needle even-count ladder stitch and exit up through the final bead. String 2 beads, pass down through the next bead in the ladder, and pass up through the following bead; repeat to the end of the row. Step up for the next row by wrapping the thread around previous threads to exit up through the last bead strung. To form the next row, string 2 beads and pass down through the second-to-last bead of the previous row and up through the following bead. Repeat, stringing 2 beads per stitch, passing down then up through 2 beads of the previous row and stepping up as before. The 2-bead stitch will cause the beads to angle in each column, like a herringbone fabric.

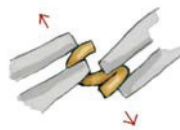


Begin tubular herringbone stitch with a foundation ring of one- or two-needle even-count ladder stitch. String 2 beads. Pass down through the next bead and up through the following bead in the ladder. Repeat around the ring. At the end of the round, pass through the first beads of the previous and current rounds to step up to the new round.



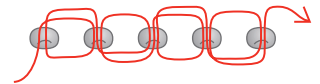
### JUMP RINGS

Jump rings connect holes and loops. Open a jump ring by grasping each side of its opening with a pair of pliers; don't pull apart. Instead, twist in opposite directions so that you can open and close without distorting the shape.

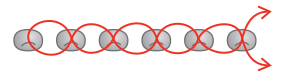


### LADDER STITCH

For **one-needle ladder stitch**, string 2 beads and pass through them again. Manipulate the beads so their sides touch. String 1 bead. Pass through the last bead added and the bead just strung. Repeat, adding 1 bead at a time and working in a figure-eight pattern.



For **two-needle ladder stitch**, add a needle to each end of the thread. String 1 bead and slide it to the center of the thread. String 1 bead with one needle and pass the other needle back through the bead just added; repeat to form a strip.



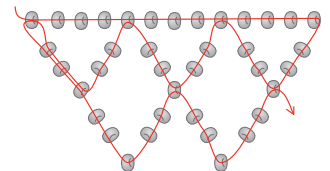
### LARK'S HEAD KNOT

Lark's head knots are great for securing stringing material to another piece, such as a ring or a donut. Fold the stringing material in half. Pass the fold through a ring or donut, then pull the ends through the loop created and pull snug.



### NETTING

String a base row of 13 beads. String 5 beads and pass back through the fifth bead from the end of the base row. String another 5 beads, skip 3 beads of the base row, and pass back through the next bead; repeat to the end of the row. To turn, pass back through the last 3 beads (one leg of the last net). String 5 beads, pass back through the center bead of the next net, and continue.



For **circular netting**, string {1A and 1B} six times; pass through the beads again to form a circle for the foundation round and pass through the next 1A. \*String 1A, 1B, and 1A; skip 1 bead and pass through the following bead in the previous round to form a "net." Repeat from \* five times, then step up for the next round by passing through the first 2 beads of the first net. String 2A, 1B, and 2A; pass through the middle bead of the nearest net in the previous round. Repeat five times, then step up