Dragonflies and Daisies  SHAYLYNN JAMESON

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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.
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 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.

RESOURCES Check your favorite bead retailer or contact: All materials and kits: Thistle Beads, 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 round (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

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.
Harper Collar  MARYANN ESTEVES MCALPIN

beginner friendly!
**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 Ginko beads (C)
- 42 metallic suede blue 7.5mm 2-hole Ginko 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”

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**artist’s tips**

❯ Use all the same color Ginko 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.

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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).

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Fig. 1: Forming Unit 1

Fig. 2: Stitching Unit 2

Fig. 3: Weaving Unit 2
2) NECKLACE SIDE 2. Flip the beadwork 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.

RESOURCES Check your favorite bead retailer or contact: Miyuki seed beads and all other materials: Bead Emporium, www.facebook.com/BeadEmporiumLI, (631) 909-8964 or Bonnie’s Bundles, (631) 650-5395, 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 9×7mm 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 9×7mm 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.

**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.

**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