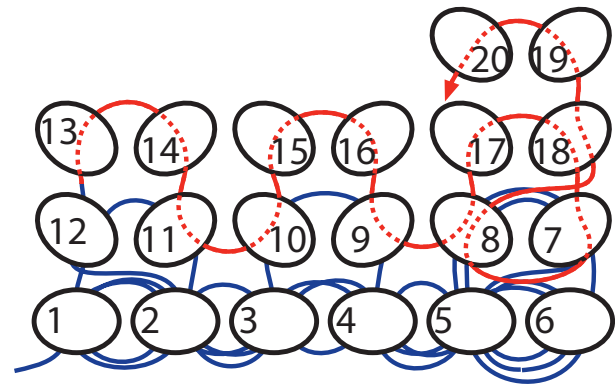
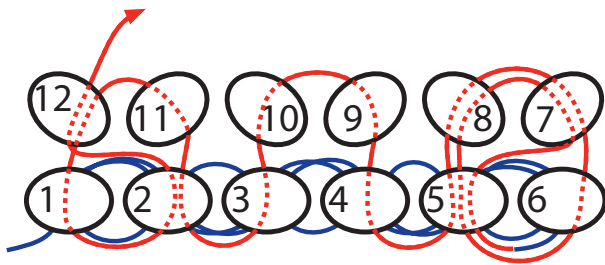


Herringbone is often called by its original African name, Ndebele (pronounced en-deh-BELLY). The term "herringbone" comes from the way beads sit a bit at angles to each other, just like the pattern of the weave in herringbone fabrics. Cylinders, round seed beads, and cube beads in any size seem most popular for herringbone stitching, but hexes and other shapes can be fun and add a fabulous texture. Because the beads sit so directly stacked, it's easy to work in geometric patterns, changing colors and even shapes of beads as you explore this versatile stitch!

## TIPS from Leslie

- Always begin herringbone with a ladder-stitched row of an even number of beads. The rest of your stitches will string 2 beads at a time in pairs. These will sit above the previous row, so your pairs form columns or stacks.



- 1 Make a ladder of 6 beads for Row 1. Have the tail thread exiting down at the lower left. At the end of the ladder your thread will exit out the bottom of bead 6.
- 2 Row 2 begins by repositioning your needle and attaching beads 7 and 8 at the same time: Pass back up through bead 5. String beads 7 and 8, with thread on a diagonal path from bead 5 to bead 7. Pass down through bead 5.

- 3 Pass up through beads 6 and 7. Pass down through beads 8 and 5. Pass up through bead 4. Beads 7 and 8 now stack over beads 5 and 6. You are in position to add the next stack in the second row, beads 9 and 10.