

stitch pro

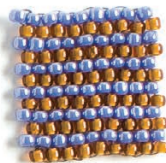
Jean Campbell



circular peyote stitch

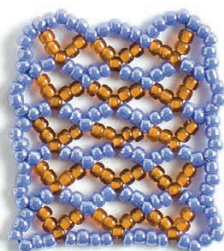


square stitch



brick stitch

right-angle weave



netting



herringbone



flat peyote stitch

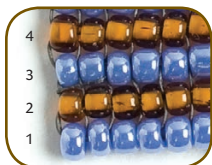
count rows with accuracy

I've been teaching and writing about beadwork for a long time now, and one thing I see new beaders (and, occasionally, seasoned ones) have trouble with is how to count rows or rounds within certain stitches. You might have your own method for counting, but when it comes to putting together or following instructions, you really need to know how to do it the standard way. Follow along as I explain how the counting is done; these samples clearly split rows and rounds by alternating blue and brown seed beads.

Circular peyote stitch The first circle of 5 blue beads formed for circular peyote stitch in this sample is Round 1. In the next round (Round 2), I added a brown bead between each blue bead of the initial circle. *Note:* Some patterns will have you string both Round 1 and Round 2 beads for the initial circle; if I were to have done that in this case, I would have simply alternated colors. The third round is worked with blue beads, and the rounds continue to alternate colors toward the edge of the circle. I made increases in brown as necessary to keep the sample flat.

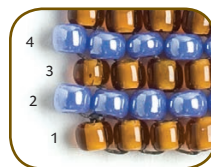


Square stitch The first row of square stitch is the strand of beads you begin with. In my

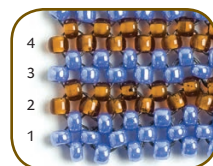


sample, Row 1 is blue. Counting square stitch is pretty straightforward since the beads make nice, even rows.

Brick stitch The first base row, usually made with ladder stitch, is counted as the first row in brick stitch. After that, each row you work is counted as a row.



Right-angle weave Right-angle weave can be a little tricky to count because most of the units in each row share side beads. The initial strip of units you stitch (the stitches with 4 beads in each unit) make up the first row. The units in each subsequent row are made with 3 beads in each unit. To make this



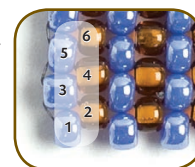
less confusing, just count your rows by counting the beads that stick out of the side of the beadwork. As you can see in my sample, the first and subsequent odd rows are blue; the second and subsequent even rows are brown. The square is 7 units wide and 6 rows long.

Netting Netting rows, no matter what the count of each

net, are counted by the horizontal thread passes. In my sample, the first row is blue, the second row is brown, the third is blue, and so on.



Flat peyote stitch This is the stitch that gives just about everyone fits of panic to count! In peyote stitch, when you string the first strand of beads, you are actually picking up the beads for Rows 1 and 2.



When you begin to work peyote stitch, you're adding Row 3—I know, it's a bit of a mindblower. Want to know why? Because these first worked beads split the initial strand of beads into “up” and “down” beads, creating two row levels. So, in my sample, I strung my first strand with alternating blue and brown beads (Rows 1 and 2), then worked Row 3 with blue beads. In my sample, you can see that the odd-count rows are blue; the even-count rows are brown.

Herringbone stitch In herringbone stitch, the base row, often a ladder-stitched strip, is considered the first row and is included in the total row



count. In my sample, you can see that the odd-count rows are blue; the even-count rows are brown. ♦

JEAN CAMPBELL is a jewelry-design artist, teacher, writer, and author of the recent book *Steampunk-Style Jewelry* (Creative Publishing International, 2010). Find out more about what's on Jean's mind on beadingdaily.com and on her website, www.jeancampbellink.com.