Peyote Stitch Projects

from Beading Daily

7 Free Peyote Stitch Patterns

Beading Daily

TODAY'S HOW-TO FOR HANDMADE JEWELRY

Peyote Stitch Projects *with* beadingdaily:

7 FREE peyote stitch patterns

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The votes are in and peyote continues to be the winner of the bead stitch popularity contest! From *Beading Daily* forum polls and magazine surveys to Bead Fest round-table chats, peyote stitch is still the numero uno, favorite beading stitch.

I didn't think peyote was easy to learn when I started beading. My rows misbehaved beyond reason––the way they twisted around drove me nuts. Then I learned the best peyote tip ever, which kept my first rows in line. You can learn this trick in my Finger Foods ring project, a perfect project for absolute beginners.

Though peyote may not be the easiest stitch to learn, there's no question of its popularity as the reigning queen of stitches among seed beaders. Proof lies in the fact that in 2008 the top ranked project on *Beading Daily* was The Illusion Cuff by Julie Ann Smith, included for you here. This gorgeous peyote pattern was downloaded over 30,000 times! If you enjoy charted patterns, also try the Jane of the Jungle pattern by Michelle Mach. We even include a blank chart for your own original patterns.

If you're a real beginner, dip a toe into my ring project to get the basics, then proceed through the others. Midnight Garden by Lynn Davy will help you learn one method of odd-count peyote, and in Confetti Spiral by Marilyn T. Aronson see how changing bead sizes takes tubular peyote to astounding dimensions.

Advance with us through just a few of the intriguing variations of peyote. The Beaded Tapestry Cuff by Kathy King shows how to combine peyote with netting and crystals. In Pearly Mosaic, Lisa Kan teaches how to increase rows in circular peyote by working in 2- and 3-drop peyote.

Though peyote stitch challenged many of us at first, something about it made us stick with it. We're sure glad we did, and you will be, too. Happy beading, and thanks for being part of *Beading Daily*. See you online!

Leslie Rogalski
Editor, *Beading Daily.com*

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Beading Daily

PEYOTE STITCH PROJECTS FROM *BEADING DAILY*: 7 FREE PEYOTE STITCH PATTERNS

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Pearly Mosaic

design by Lisa Kan

Originally published in *Beadwork*, June/July 2007

Joe Coca

Mosaic tile work inspired this necklace in colors chosen to mimic the sea. By utilizing both transparent and opaque Japanese seed beads in two sizes, 15° and 11°, Lisa added subtle textural interest to the design. Instead of increasing peyote stitches, one- and two-drop peyote is used to expand the ring uniformly. Although made in the same pattern, the rings have alternating colors and connecting them in a particular sequence adds a sense of controlled randomness and movement. The pearl clasp closure provides a seamless connection and is modeled after a ball-and-socket concept.

Finished Size:

19"

Materials:

6 g bronze size 15° seed beads (A)

4 g each size 15° seed beads in chartreuse luster, silver-lined teal, teal metallic matte, and olive AB matte (A)
3 g each size 11° seed beads in matching colors (B)
1 g sage iris matte size 8° seed beads (C)
3 olivine 6mm cubic zirconia faceted drops
24 aqua sage 6mm freshwater pearls
Tan Silamide beading thread
Beeswax

Tools:

Size 12 beading needle
Scissors

Technique: Circular Peyote Stitch

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Getting Started

1: Strap rings. Work one- and two-drop cir-cular peyote stitch, changing size and color for each round as indicated; step up at the end of each round by passing through the first bead(s) of that round:

Rounds 1–2: Use 2' of conditioned thread to string 20A, leaving a short tail; tie an over-hand knot to form a circle. Pass through2 beads, tie another knot, and repeat once more; trim the tail thread.

Round 3: String 1A; skip 1 bead and pass through the following bead in the previous round. Repeat, working 1A in each stitch for a total of 10 beads; step up by passing through the first bead of this round (Figure 1).

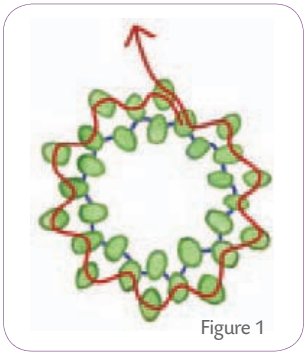

Figure 1

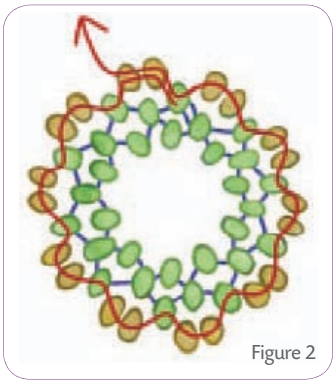

Figure 2

Round 4: Change color and work 2A in each stitch; step up by passing through the first 2 beads of this round (Figure 2).

Round 5: Matching the pre-vious round's color, work 1B in each stitch.

Rounds 6–7: Change color and work 2B in each stitch.

Round 8: Using bronze, work 2A in each stitch.

Center: Weave through beads to exit from a high bead in the first round. String 1 pearl and pass through 1A on the opposite side of the ring. Pass back through the pearl and through the bead first exited (Figure 3).

Repeat twice to reinforce, then weave through beads to exit from 2A in the last round; set aside without trimming the thread (the thread will be used for connect-ing the rings). Repeat to make a second ring with the same color combination. Make 10 additional pairs of rings, alternating between shiny and matte beads in blue and green tones, using the bronze beads as accents.

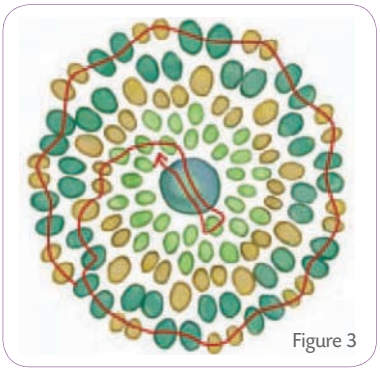

Figure 3

Make 1 ring for the button closure, omitting the pearl center.

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Tie an overhand knot, weave thread into the center of ring, and trim. Set aside.

2: Focal ring. Repeat Rounds 1–6, using any A that is not bronze.

Round 7: Work 2A in each stitch.

Rounds 8–9: Matching the previous round's color, work 2B in each stitch.

Round 10: Work 1A, 1C, and 1A in each stitch.

Round 11: Using bronze, work 2A in each stitch.

Center: Repeat as before to work 1 pearl; weave through beads to exit from 2A in the last round.Small drop: Using bronze, string 2A, 1 drop, and 2A; pass through the 2A of the ring, all the beads just strung to reinforce, the 2A of the ring again, and the next 5 beads of the last two rounds (Figure 4a).

Large drop: Using bronze, string 2A, 1B, 2A, 1 drop, and 2A; pass back through the 1B. String 2A; pass through the 2A of the ring, through all the beads just strung, through the 2A again, and the next 5 beads (Figure 4b).Work a second small drop, then weave through beads to exit from the third C toward the top of the ring.

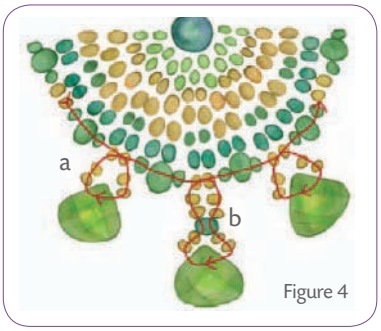

Figure 4

3: Connections. Arrange the rings in the desired sequence, 11 for each strap of the necklace, one strap mirroring the other strap. With the working thread exiting from 1C of the focal ring, pass through the 2A that are on the opposite edge from the working thread of the first strap ring. Pass through the 1C and 2A several times to secure, then weave through the focal ring to exit from the third C, and re-peat to connect the first ring of the second strap. Secure the thread in the focal ring before trimming.Repeat to connect 11 rings for each strap, using the tail threads and passing through 2A of each ring and securing each successive thread. Con-nect the clasp ring (the ring without a pearl cen-ter) at the end of one strap.

Clasp: With the thread exiting from the last 2A of the 11-ring strap, using bronze, string 5A, 1B, 2A, 1 pearl, and 1A; pass back through the pearl, string 2A, pass back through the 1B, string 5A, and pass through the 2A of the last round of the ring. Pass through all the beads again to reinforce. Secure the thread in the ring before trimming.

Resources:

Check your local bead shop or contact: Cubic zir-conia: Africa Stones, (626) 962-5800, africas-tones.com or czbeads.com. Freshwater pearls: Lisa Kan Designs, lisakan.com. Seed beads: Out On A Whim, (707) 664-8343, whimbeads.com; San Gabriel Bead Company, (626) 447-7753, beadcompany.com.

Confetti Spiral

design by Marilyn T. Aronson

Originally published in *Beadwork*, June/July 2008

Joe Coca

Create your own fiesta using vivid, bold colors in a Dutch spiral, where simply changing bead sizes in tubular peyote creates a dynamic twist effect. Once you get the hang of the spiraling stitches, you'll have a samba on your wrist in no time!

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Finished Size:

10"

Materials:

10 g lime green opaque size 11° Japanese seed beads (A)
10 g turquoise opaque size 8° Japanese seed beads (B)
10 g salmon opaque size 8° Czech seed beads (C)
10 g lavender luster size 8° seed beads (D)
15 g amethyst translucent size 6° Japanese seed beads (E)
15 g lavender milky size 6° Czech or Japanese seed beads (F)
15 g silver-lined orange transparent size 6° Japanese seed beads (G)
1 lime green 17mm plastic shank buttonSmoke FireLine 6 lb beading thread

Tools:

Size 11 or 12 beading needle
Scissors

Technique: Peyote Stitch

Getting Started

1: Spiral body. Work rounds of tubular peyote stitch with different-size beads to form a spiral:

Rounds 1 and 2: Use 5' of thread to string 2E, 2F, 2G, 2B, 2D, 2C, and 9A, leaving an 18" tail. Pass through all beads again to make a circle; exit from the first E.

Round 3: Work peyote stitch around with 1 bead in each stitch: 1E, 1F, 1G, 1B, 1D, 1C, and 4A. Exit the first E to step up for the next round (Figure 1).

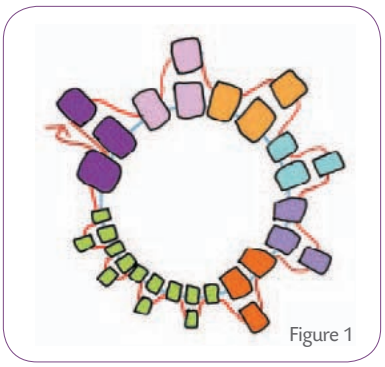
Figure 1

Rounds 4 and on: Repeat Round 3 until you reach the desired length; continue the pattern by always adding the same bead from which you exited.

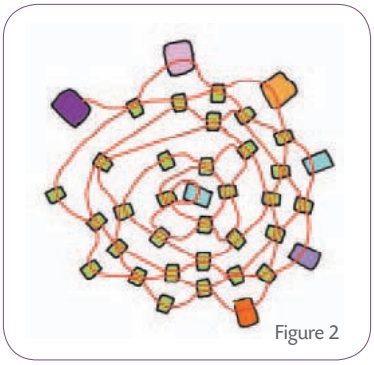
Figure 2

2: End decrease. Use A to work decrease rounds in circular peyote stitch (Figure 2):

End Rounds 1 and 2: Exit the final round's E; work 1A in each stitch.

End Round 3 (decrease): Work the round, making a decrease in every other stitch.

End Round 4: Work 1A in each stitch.

End Round 5 (decrease): Work the round, making a decrease in every other stitch.

End Round 6: Work 1A in each stitch. Weave through the beads of this round again to tighten. If there is a gap in the middle, string 1B and weave through beads on the other side of the gap.

3: Button. Weave through beads to exit from a bead of End Round 5. String 7A, 1D, the button, 1D, and 7A. Pass through the A in Round 5 opposite the one you last exited (Figure 3). Repeat the thread path several times to reinforce. Se-cure the thread and trim.

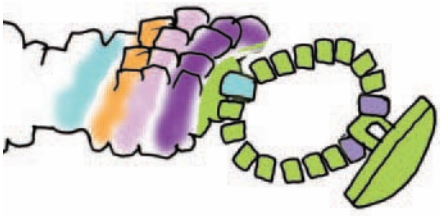
Figure 3

4: End decrease and loop. Thread the needle with the tail thread. Repeat Step 2 to decrease the end. Weave through beads to exit from a bead of End Round 5.

Rounds 1 and 2: String 19A or enough to make a loop that fits snugly over the button. Pass through the A in Round 5 opposite the one last exited. Weave through beads to exit from the first bead of the loop.

Round 3: Work 4 stitches using 1A in each. Work 1 stitch using 1B. Complete the round using 1A in each stitch (Figure 4). Repeat the thread path to reinforce. Secure the thread and trim.

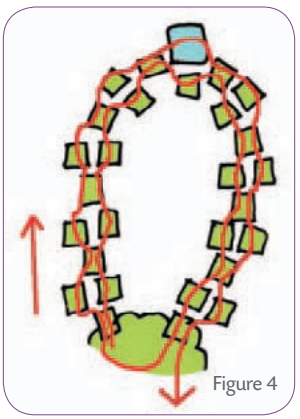
Figure 4

Resources:

Check your local bead shop or contact: Seed beads: San Francisco Arts & Crafts, (707) 935-6756, www.sanfranciscoartscrafts.com and The San Gabriel Bead Company, (626) 447-7753, www.beadcompany.com.

The Illusion

design by Julie Ann Smith

Beading Daily exclusive published August 2008

Ann Swanson

Julie Ann Smith loves color. Being a cartoonist at heart, she's also a big fan of black and white. This odd-count peyote stitch bracelet is named after the illusion that the center section of the bracelet appears larger than either side, although it is really the same size.

Tip:

This bracelet has a central focal point with the same pattern on either side. For a 6-inch bracelet (without closure), start at the green section as shown in photo. For a 7-inch bracelet, complete graph as shown. To make a bracelet larger than 7 inches, add a chain link and hook to lengthen the bracelet.

Finished Size:

6" (excluding clasp).

Materials:

Size 11 cylinder beads in 15 colors
20mm Swarovski button
White Nymo (size D)

Tools:

Beading needle, size 10
Scissors

Technique: Peyote Stitch

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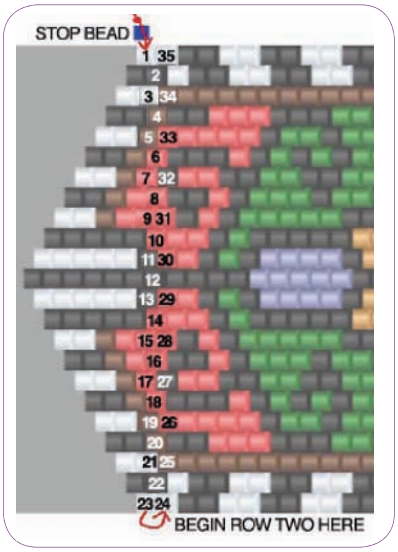
Getting Started

Rows 1 and 2: *K4, Thread a stop bead on a comfortable length of thread (5-6'). String a stopper bead, leaving a 12" tail. String the first 23 beads, beginning and ending with a white bead as shown. Add a white bead to begin the second row: (25-35). Work from the bottom of the pattern upward in odd-count peyote.



Finishing Tips

Decreasing Ends

To achieve the pointed ends, decrease by one bead on each side until you have achieved a triangle shape.

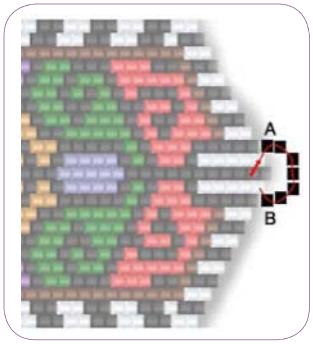
To add a button

Step 1: Exit through the second bead from the center bead at the end of the bracelet (A). String 7 black beads (or however many needed) through the button shank. Exit through the second bead on the other side of the center bead (B).

Step 2: Repeat the thread path to reinforce. Secure the thread and trim.

To add the loop closure

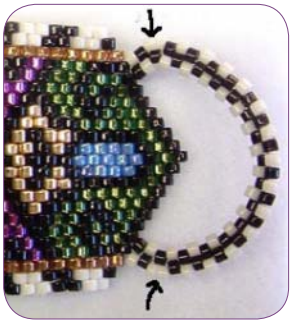
Step 1: At the other end of the bracelet, from the second black bead from the end, string 33 beads, alternating black and white beads beginning with a black bead or enough to make a loop that fits snugly over the button. Pull snug and pass back through the second black



Bead Pattern Chart (Numbers refer to the Delica bead number)

Light Blue - 167	Red - 602	Orange - 1201	Lime - 147	Brown - 115
Purple - 1345	Dark Blue - 165	Metallic Pink - 420	Pink - 247	Black - 10
Peach - 622	Green - 182	Gold - 411	Teal - 164	White - 200

Julie Ann Smith



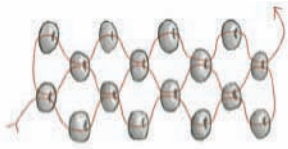
bead on the other end to form a loop. For the second row, work peyote stitch beginning and ending with white beads. For the third row, add two white beads for the first peyote stitch (as shown). Finish the row as normal.

Step 2: Pass through the beads several times to reinforce, secure the thread, and trim.

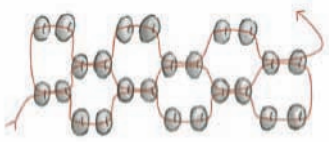
Resources:

Check your local bead shop.

Flat Peyote Stitch



One-drop peyote stitch begins by stringing an even number of beads to create the first two rows. Begin the third row by stringing 1 bead and passing through the second-to-last bead of the previous rows. String another bead and pass through the fourth-to-last bead of the previous rows. Continue adding 1 bead at a time, passing over every other bead of the previous rows.



Two-drop peyote stitch is worked the same as above, but with 2 beads at a time instead of 1.

Midnight Garden Cuff

design by Lynn Davy

Beading Daily exclusive published November 2008

Ann Swanson

***A formal garden of sparkling flowers blooms in a sea of black odd-count peyote stitch to make an elegant cuff bracelet. The design was inspired by the odd-count peyote stitch technique described in Cynthia Rutledge's "Master Class," in the October/November 2006 issue of* Beadwork.**

Finished Size: 7" x 1¼".

Materials:

3 g black size 15° Japanese seed beads
10 g black size 8° Japanese seed beads
35 purple velvet 4mm crystal bicones
36 heliotrope 6mm crystal marguerites
1 black 10mm fire-polished round
Black beading thread

Tools:

Size 10 or 12 beading needle
Scissors

Techniques:

Peyote stitch, bead embroidery, simple fringe

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Getting Started

***Step 1:* Base.** Weave a bracelet base using size 8°s and odd-count peyote stitch with a modified thread path.

Rows 1 and 2: Use 4' of thread to string a tension bead, leaving a 9" tail. String 9 size 8°s.

Row 3: Work across in peyote stitch. To work the final stitch, string 1 size 8° and pass through the first bead strung for the previous rows (Figure 1). You'll be exiting a Row 1 bead.

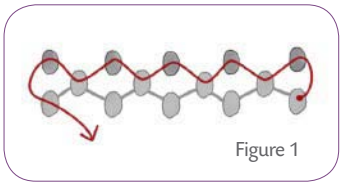


Figure 1

Row 4: Turn the work over so Row 1 is at the top. Work across in peyote stitch (Figure 2).

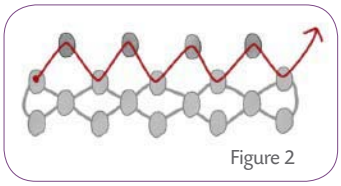


Figure 2

Row 5: Work 4 stitches; pass through the next bead of Row 3 to make a step down. String 1 size 8°, pass through the first Row 4 bead and the last Row 5 bead placed to make the step up for the next row (Figure 3).

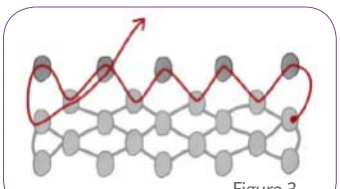


Figure 3

Row 6: Work 3 stitches.

Row 7: Work 3 stitches; pass through the next bead of Row 5 to step down. Work 1 stitch to complete Row 6, work 2 stitches to complete this row, and step up through 2 beads as before (Figure 4).

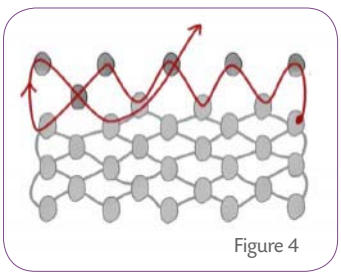


Figure 4

Rows 8-9: Work 2 stitches to the end of Row 8. Work 2 stitches to begin Row 9; step down; work 2 stitches to complete Row 8. Work 3 stitches to complete Row 9 and step up (Figure 5).

Rows 10-11: Work 1 stitch to the end of Row 10. Work 1 stitch to begin Row 11; step down; work 3 stitches to complete Row 10. Work 4 stitches to complete Row 11; pass through the next bead of Row 9 (the edge bead) to step down; pass through the first Row 11 bead (Figure 6).

Rows 12 and on: Work peyote stitch, repeating the modified thread path, until the base is 108 rows long, or long enough for a comfortable fit minus a ½" clasp allowance.

***Step 2:* Clasp bead.** Weave through beads to exit the center up bead of the last base row. String 1 size 8°, the fire-polished round, 1 size 8°, 1 bicone, and 1 size 15°; skip the last bead strung, pass back through the rest of the beads just strung and the base bead last exited (Figure 7). Repeat the thread path several times to reinforce. Secure the thread and trim.

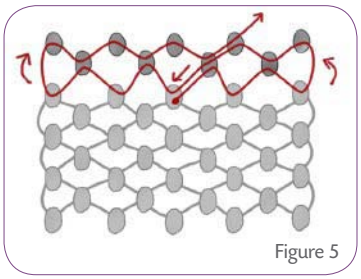


Figure 5

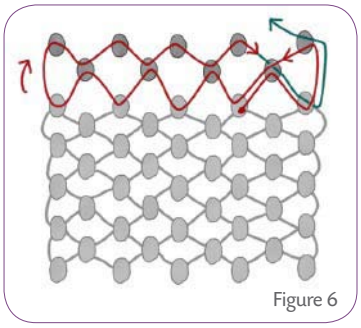


Figure 6

***Step 3:* Clasp loop.** Untie the tension bead and thread a needle on the tail thread. Weave through beads to exit Row 1's second up bead so the needle points toward the center. String 11 size 8°s, or enough to fit snugly around the clasp bead; pass through the second up bead on the opposite side of Row 1. String 1 size 8° and pass through the second-to-last bead of the initial loop. Use size 8°s to work around the loop in peyote stitch. (Figure 8). For the last stitch, string 1 size 8° and pass through the second up bead of Row 1. Repeat the thread path several times to reinforce. Secure the thread and trim.

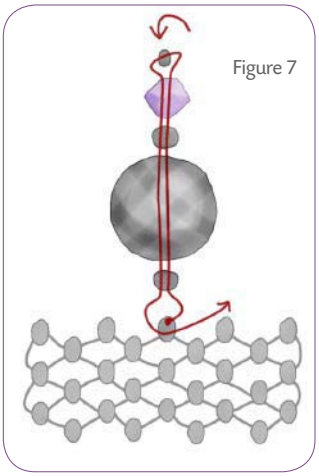


Figure 7

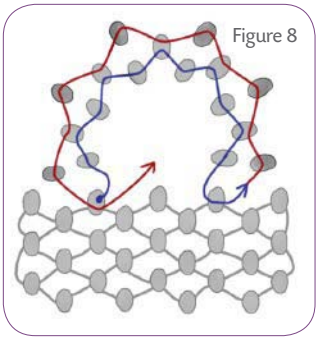


Figure 8

***Step 4:* Embellishments.** Start a new 2' thread on the base that exits from the center bead of Row 8. *String 1 marguerite and 1 size 15°; pass back through the crystal and the base bead last exited. Weave through beads to exit from the center bead 9 rows down the base (Figure 9). Repeat

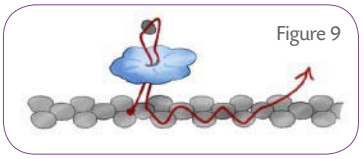


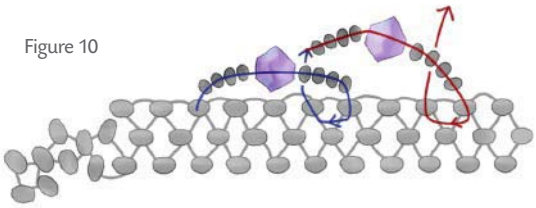
Figure 9

Dustin Wedekind

from * along the base to add 12 marguerites in all. Add 2 more rows of marguerites, one on each side of the center row, evenly spaced as shown in the photo. Secure the thread and trim.

Step 5: **Edging.** Start a new 2' thread on the base that exits from the second edge bead from one end. *String 4 size 15°s, 1 bicone, and 4 size 15°s; skip three edge beads, pass down through the fourth edge bead, and up through the third one (Figure 10). Make sure your thread exits behind the loop just formed. Repeat from * along the edge until you reach the second-to-last edge bead. Weave through

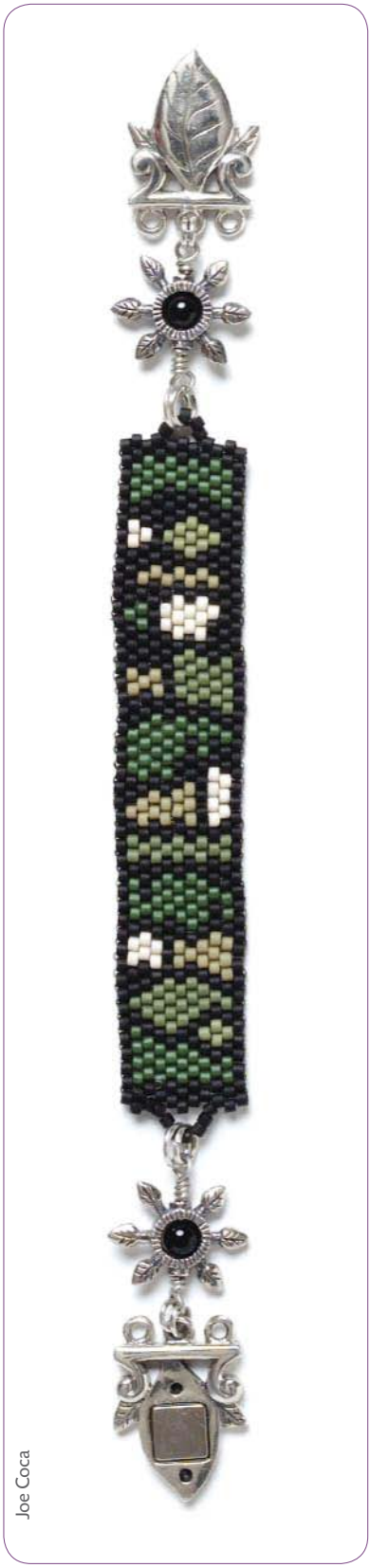
Figure 10



beads to the base's opposite edge and add matching loops. Secure the thread and trim.

Resources:

Check your local bead shop.



Joe Coca

Jane of the Jungle

Peyote Stitch Chart

design by Michelle Mach

Originally published in *Beadwork*, October/November 2008

I created this narrow peyote band using a range of matte greens, plus black and cream. I was originally going to create a pattern of leaves to match the lovely silver leaf findings by Jill MacKay, but once I started stitching, I went into creative rebellion and decided to create a freeform pattern. More than one person remarked that the finished band looked like camouflage. That was not my intention, but it's a great example of how sometimes working too closely on a project blinds you to the obvious! Substitute brown for cream if you want a stronger camouflage connection.

Finished Size: Band only: 3¼", excluding loops.

Technique: Peyote Stitch

Materials:

Size 11° cylinder beads:

Ivy green (DB391), Olive green (DB797), Moss green (DB390)

Avocado green (DB1585), Dark Cream (DB353), Black (DB310)

2 imitation black jade 4mm rounds

2 sterling silver 17mm leaf bead frames

4 sterling silver 5mm jump rings

4 sterling silver 3mm jump rings

1 sterling silver 29x16mm 3-strand leaf magnetic clasp

3" of silver 20-gauge craft wire

Black 4 lb. braided beading thread

Tools:

Beading needle

2 pairs of flat-nose pliers

Round-nose pliers

Wire cutters

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Tips:

- The freeform nature of this pattern makes it easy to change the size. Simply add or subtract shapes as needed for the proper size. If you use the same clasp, bead frames, and jump rings, that section measures 3 inches across.
- Be sure to reinforce the loops at the end of the peyote stitch by weaving through them and the neighboring beads several times with your thread. (I used black 4lb. FireLine.)

To Assemble Bracelet:

Step 1: Attach two 5mm jump rings to one beaded loop on one end of the bracelet. Cut the wire in half and use one piece to create a wrapped loop. String 1 bead frame and round. Create a wrapped loop at the other end of the wire. Attach one wrapped loop to the 5mm jump rings and the other to two 3mm jump rings. Attach the 3mm jump rings to the middle ring on one-half of the clasp.

Step 2: Repeat step 1 for other half of bracelet.

Resources:

Imitation jade: Fire Mountain Gems, www.firemountaingems.com

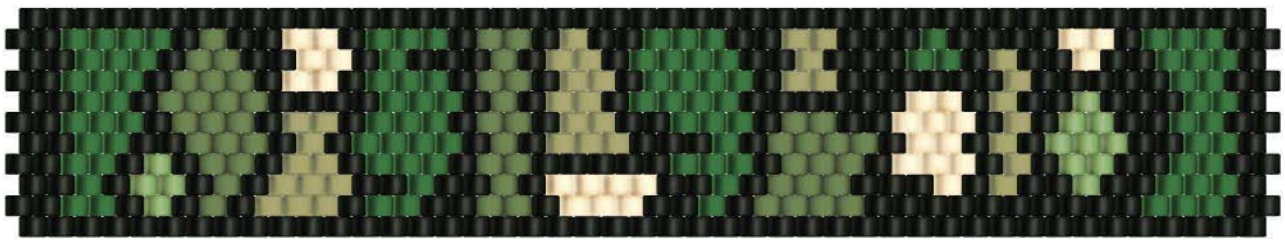
Clasp and bead frames: Jill MacKay, www.jillmackay.com

Seed beads: Jane's Fiber and Beads, www.janesfiberandbeads.com

Special thanks to Jill MacKay, www.jillmackay.com for providing the silver findings used in this project.

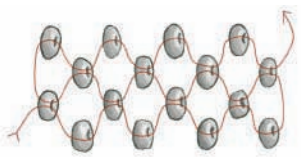
Peyote Stitch Chart

Ivy Green - DB391
Olive Green - DB797
Moss Green - DB390
Avocado Green - DB1585
Dark Cream - DB353
Black - DB310

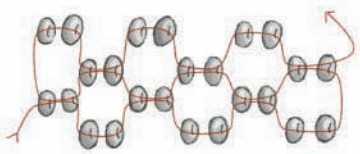


Flat Peyote Stitch

One-drop peyote stitch begins by stringing an even number of beads to create the first two rows. Begin the third row by stringing 1 bead and passing through the second-to-last bead of the previous rows. String another bead and pass through the fourth-to-last bead of the previous rows. Continue adding 1 bead at a time, passing over every other bead of the previous rows.



Two-drop peyote stitch is worked the same as above, but with 2 beads at a time instead of 1.



Dustin Wedekind

Banded Tapestry Cuff

design by Kathy King

Originally published in *Beadwork*, August/September 2006

Joe Coca

Bring peyote bracelets to life with added texture and dimension by incorporating netting between rows of peyote. Discover an endless variety of designs by changing the widths and placement of the sections. Additional depth and interest are added by using crystals within the netted sections.

Finished Size:

1¾" x 6½"

Materials:

Size 15° seed beads in amber AB (A), light blue (B), lavender silver-lined (C), yellow (D), and salmon gilt-lined (E)

Size 11° cylinder beads in amber, light green, lavender, and salmon

24 topaz AB2X4mm Swarovski crystal bicones

24 smoked topaz 4mm Swarovski crystal bicones

6 amethyst 4mm Swarovski crystal bicones for clasp

2 green 14mm 2-hole buttons for clasp

Nymo beading thread

Tools:

Beading needle
Scissors

Peyote Stitch Projects *from* beadingdaily: 7 FREE Peyote Stitch Patterns
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Peyote Strips

Step 1: Using cylinder beads, work 5 peyote-stitched strips, each 6½" long and with the total number of rows divisible by four, as follows: one amber, 3-beads wide; one salmon, 3-beads wide; two green, 4-beads wide; and one lavender, 7-beads wide, following the pattern in Figure 1. Begin each with a 6" tail and keep the working threads attached as you finish each strip, weaving through beads to exit the last bead added.

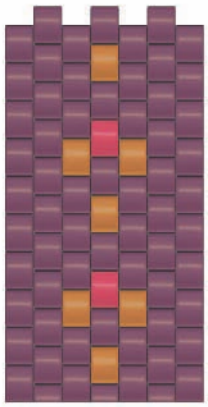

Figure 1

Connecting

Step 2: Work loops along one edge of the amber strip as follows: string 3A, 1 topaz AB2X bicone, and 3B; skipping two beads on the edge of the strip, pass down through the fourth and exit the fifth bead. Repeat for the length of the strip (Figure 2). Secure the thread and trim close.

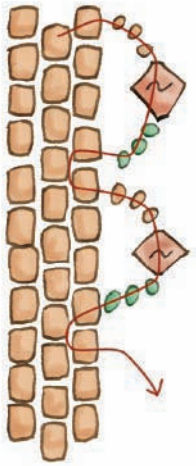

Figure 2

Step 3: Connect a green strip to the amber strip by repeating Step 2, passing through the crystal already worked for each new loop (Figure 3).

Step 4: Weave through beads to exit the last bead on the opposite edge of the green strip. String 1D, 1E, and 1D; pass down through the next bead of the strip, then up through the following bead. Repeat to add 3-bead loops for the length of the strip (Figure 4).

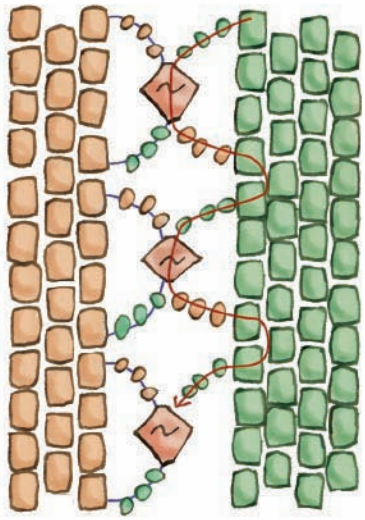

Figure 3

Step 5: Repeat Step 2 with the salmon strip, using 3B, 1 smoked topaz bicone, and 3E for each loop. Repeat from Step 3 to connect the second green strip to the salmon strip, and to work 3-bead loops.

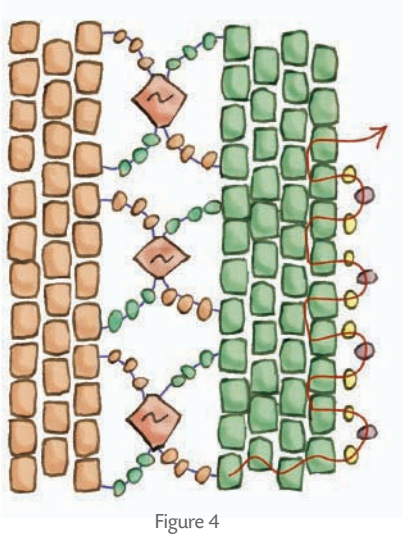

Figure 4

Step 6: Using the thread of the lavender strip, string 1D, pass through the first 1E on a green strip, string 1D, and pass down through the next bead of the lavender strip and up through the following bead (Figure 5). Repeat for the length of the strip, then pass through beads to the other edge of the lavender strip to connect the second green strip.

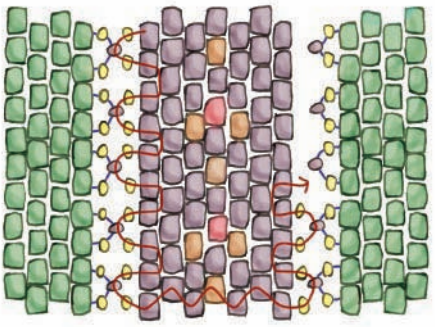

Figure 5

Clasp

Step 7: Weave through beads to exit the fourth row of a green strip. String 2B, a button, and 3–5B; pass down through the opposite hole of the button, string 2B, and pass through the bracelet. Pass through the beads and button several times to secure. To work fringe on top of the button, string

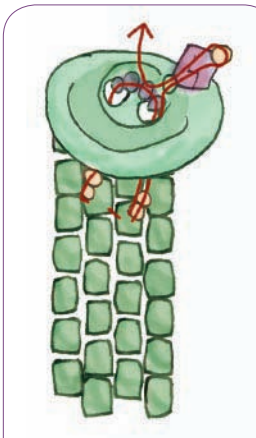

Figure 6

Dustin Wedekind

1B, 1 amethyst bicone, and 1B; pass back through the bicone and 1B and the next bead on top of the button (Figure 6). Repeat to add 2 more crystal fringes, then weave through beads to exit the other green strip and add the second button.

Figure 7

Step 8: Secure 3' of thread at the other end of a green strip, exiting the edge about 6 rows from the end. String enough size 15°s to form a loop the fits over a button. Pass through the opposite edge of the strip (Figure 7). Pass through the strip and loop several times to secure, then weave through beads to make a second loop on the other green strip.

Resources:

Check your local bead shop or contact: Jane's Fiber and Beads, (888) 497-2665, janesfiberandbeads.com.

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Finger Food

design by Leslie Rogalski, Editor Beading Daily

Originally published in *Step by Step Beads*, January/February 2009

Frank DaSantis

This project is ideal for beginners who want to learn this popular stitch, and regular peyote fans will find these rings almost instant gratification. Stripes make the pattern easy to follow, and size 11° cylinder beads fit together smoothly. You'll not only learn the stitch, you'll want to make these by the handful!

The Best Beginner Peyote Tip Ever:

Peyote has a distinct in and out (or up and down) positioning of beads. New beads are stitched between the out beads. The first few rows of peyote tend to twist, making it harder to recognize which bead you next pass through. The first beads you string create the first two rows, and stitching the third row is where many beginners get lost. In even–count peyote, stitching is always done through the out beads, with new beads fitting between them like bricks, or like the teeth of a zipper.

To pull the first row away from the second and make it instantly clear which beads are the out beads: Take another long, thin needle and pass it through every other bead, starting with the last bead you strung, and making sure not to pass through the bead with the tail thread. Pull row 1 down, away from row 2. Row 2 beads stick up, so they're the out beads.

Materials:

Matching colors of size 11° cylinder beads

Size 12 (thin) beading needles

WildFire beading thread

Tools:

Bead mat

Bead Stopper (optional)

Scissors

Tip:

Pouring the beads next to each other helps you decide if you like the colors together.

Did You Know?:

Bead colors can look different in tubes. For the best color matching, pour some out to compare!

Step 1: Create a 4-bead-wide ring in two colors, one for an inside stripe 2 beads wide, and one for the outside borders. Pour out 4 piles in order of the stripes: A-B-B-A.

Step 2: String 30" length of WildFire on a needle. To prevent losing beads during your first few rows, string a stopper bead or place a small sized Bead Stopper leaving a 6" tail. You can also wind the tail around your nondominant forefinger and hold it as you proceed.

Step 3: String your first 2 rows, picking up 4 beads in order as they're piled: A-B-B-A. Slide them all down to the stopper or your finger. Righties have the needle exiting toward the right, lefties toward the left.

Step 4: Row 3: String 1A, skip the border bead A in row 1 (which means, don't sew through it) and pass through color B. The new A bead should sit right on top of the A you just skipped in row 1 (Figure 1).

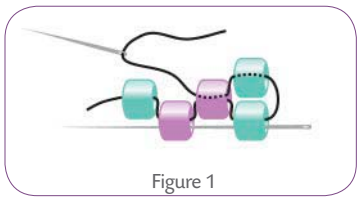


Figure 1

Step 5: String 1B, skip over the second B you strung in row 1 and pass through the other border A in row 2. Again, the new bead should sit directly on top of the skipped bead (Figure 2).

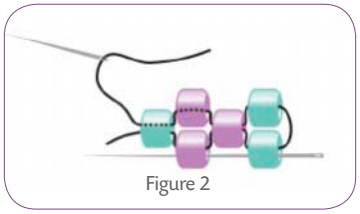


Figure 2

Step 6: Row 4: String 1A. Skip the border bead A in row 1 and pass back through 1B in row 2. The new A bead should sit right on top of the A you just skipped in the previous row (Figure 3).

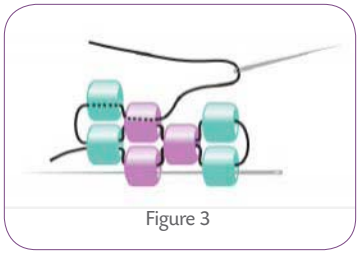


Figure 3

Step 7: String 1B, skip the B bead in the previous row and pass through the other border A bead. Notice how the beads fit between each other as you stitch. You can see the stripes forming (Figure 4).

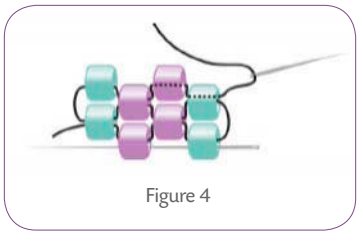


Figure 4

Step 8: Continue working in peyote until the band is long enough to fit comfortably over your finger. To zip together the ends, you do not string any new beads, but sew through the in and out beads so they interlock. Look at the ends of an edge stripe. To interlock properly, one end bead must be an in bead, the other an out bead. Add or remove a row of beads to suit your desired fit.

Step 9: Bring the ends together in a ring. Notice how the in and out beads will fit together. Pass through beadwork to exit an end border bead. Depending on your ring length, you may be exiting either an in or an out bead. If you're exiting an out border bead, you will pass through a B bead on the other side. If your border exit bead is an in bead, you will pass through the border out bead on the other side. Continue to sew back and forth through the out beads in a zigzag fashion and snug the thread to pull your ring together (Figure 5).

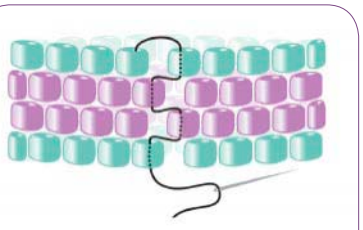


Figure 5

Step 10: Try on your ring. If you're satisfied with the fit, tie a discrete, secure square knot with the tail and working threads, keeping the knot close to the beadwork. Weave any remaining threads into the beadwork along existing thread paths as if working in peyote.

Step 11: Thread the tail on the needle and repeat to weave in this thread as in Step 9.

Resources:

Check your local bead shop or contact: WildFire: Beadalon, www.beadalon.com. Bead Stopper, www.beadstopper.com

Basic Technique

Even-Count Peyote

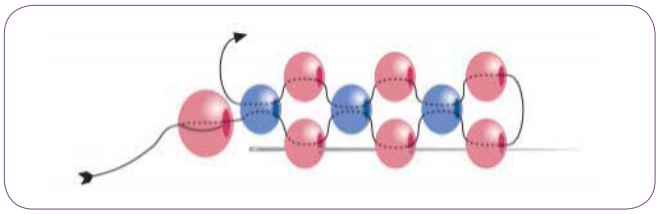
Peyote stitch works from side to side, usually in one direction. Most artists flip their work over for each row to stitch in the direction most comfortable for them.

Step 1: Thread a needle with a comfortable length of thread. Pick up a stop bead and pass through the stop bead again. Pick up an even number of beads; these will make up the first 2 rows. This tutorial shows 6 beads across.

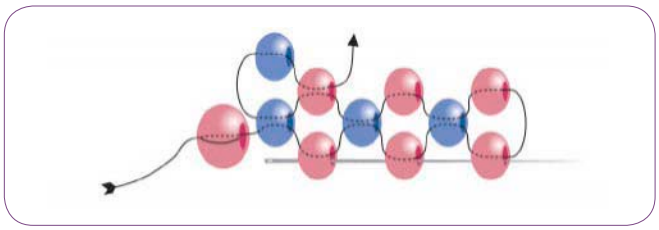
Tip: Run a long needle through every other bead to pull the first 2 rows apart, making the "in" and "out" beads easy to identify. Hold the needle in place with 2 small Bead Stoppers or pieces of kneaded eraser.

Step 2: Pick up bead 7, skip bead 6, sew through bead 5. Bead 7 sits directly over bead 6.

Step 3: Pick up bead 8, skip bead 4, sew through bead 3. Bead 8 sits over bead 4. Pick up bead 9, skip bead 2, sew through bead 1.



Step 4: Pick up bead 10, skip bead 1, sew through bead 9. When you reach the end of the row, just pick up another bead and sew back in the opposite direction, as you did in Step 2 with bead 7.



Remove your stopper bead and the needle when you feel comfortable doing so.

Tip: Do you see how the beads along each horizontal row start to form an "in" and "out" pattern? This is distinctive of peyote. You stitch through the "out" beads, putting the newly picked-up beads between the "out" beads, over the "in" beads. Also, note how every other bead stacks directly over each other—bead 10 over bead 1, bead 9 over bead 2, and so on. Try making vertical stripes as an easy, beginner pattern.

Peyote Tube Zip-Up

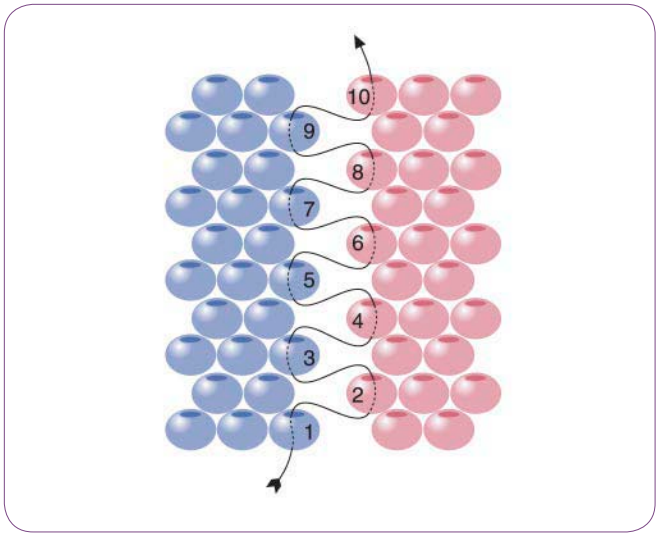
On a piece of flat peyote, every other bead on each end sticks out, resembling the teeth of a zipper. You need an even number of rows to have the teeth fit into each other when the sides of the piece are brought together.

Step 1: To stitch a piece of flat peyote into a tube, position the thread so that it exits the end "out" bead on one side of the piece (bead 1).

Step 2: Pass through the corresponding "end" bead on the other side of the piece (bead 2).

Step 3: Continue stitching through the end beads, alternating from side to side until the piece is closed.

Step 4: Weave the end and the tail back into the piece following existing thread paths to secure.



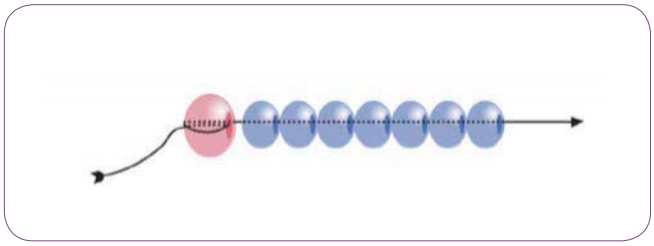
Bonnie Brooks

This works for brick stitch too!

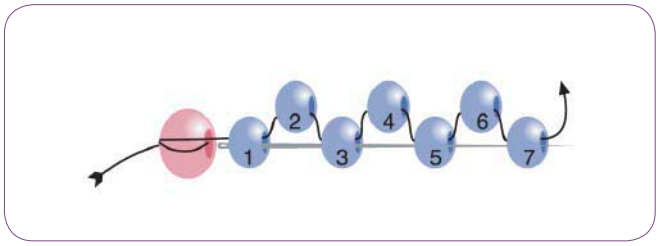
Odd-Count Peyote

Odd-count peyote provides a center line of beads for design possibilities, while even count generally offers mirror symmetry. Odd-count peyote also allows symmetrical outer edge beads at the ends of each row.

Step 1: Thread a needle with a comfortable length of thread. Pick up a stop bead and then pass through the stop bead again. Pick up an odd number of beads to make up the first two rows. Our example is 7 beads wide.

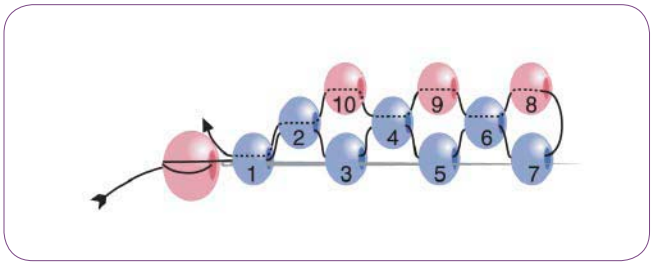


Tip: Run a long needle through every other bead to pull the first 2 rows apart, making the "in" and "out" beads easy to identify.



Step 2: Pick up bead 8, skip bead 7, and go through bead 6. Work in peyote across the row: Pick up bead 9, go through bead 4.

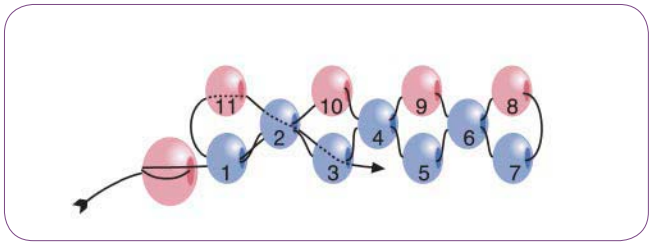
Step 3: Since there is no bead to pass through on this end of the row, you must reposition your needle to continue. Pick up bead 10, pass through bead 2 and bead 1.



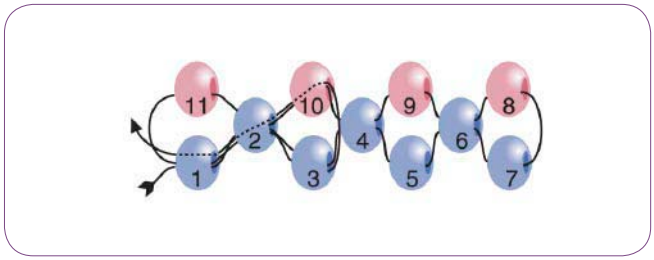
The next step is typically called the "hard" turn: It is not difficult, it just adds an extra step to your time.

Tip: The "hard" turn always happens on the tail side of your piece.

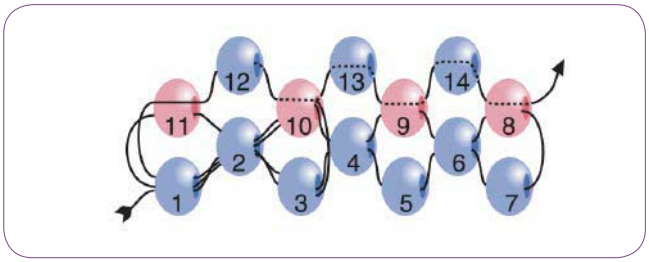
Step 4: Your last stitch is on a right-to-left diagonal down through beads 10, 2, and 1. Pick up bead 11, and sew down on the left-to-right diagonal through beads 2 and 3.



Step 5: Repeat this figure-eight stitch path: With your needle exiting bead 3, sew back through bead 10, and down through beads 2 and 1. Remove the stop bead.

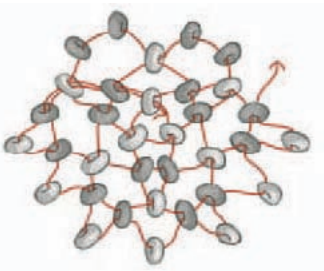


Step 6: Pass through bead 11 and you are now in position to begin the next row. Pick up bead 12, sew through bead 10. Pick up bead 13, sew through bead 9. Pick up bead 14, sew through bead 8.



Step 7: On this side, simply pick up a bead, sew through the next bead (remember to head back in the other direction across your strip!) and continue as you did in Step 2.

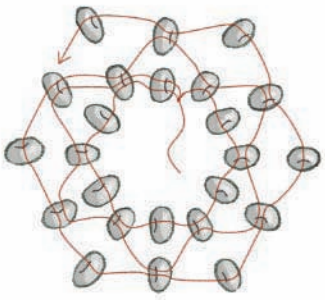
Circular Peyote Stitch

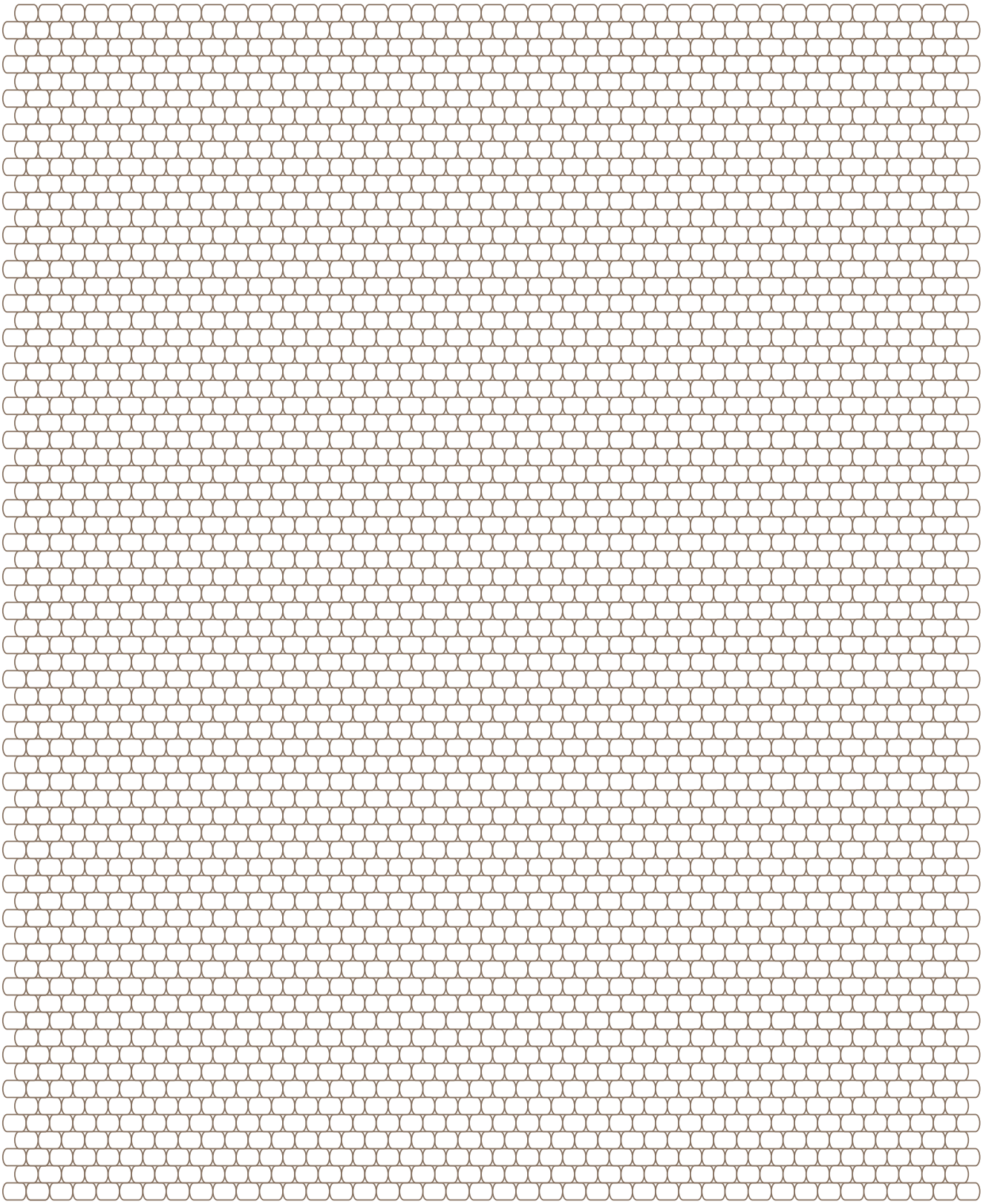


String 3 beads and form the first round by passing through the first bead. For the second round, string 2 beads and pass through the next bead of the previous round; repeat twice. To step up for the next round, pass through the first bead of the current round. For the third round, string 1 bead and pass through the next bead of the previous round; repeat all around, then step up at the end of the round. Continue in this manner, alternating the two rounds. You may need to adjust the bead count depending on the relative size of the beads in order to keep the circle flat.

Tubular Peyote Stitch

String an even number of beads and make a foundation circle by passing through them two more times, exiting from the first bead strung. String 1 bead and pass through the third bead of the foundation circle. String 1 bead and pass through the fifth bead of the foundation circle. Continue adding 1 bead at a time, skipping over 1 bead of the first round, until you have added half the number of beads of the first round. Exit from the first bead of the second round. String 1 bead, pass through the second bead added in the second round, and pull thread tight. String 1 bead and pass through the third bead added in the second round. Continue around, filling in the "spaces" 1 bead at a time. Exit from the first bead added in each round.





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