



Peyote Ring

With Emily Miller



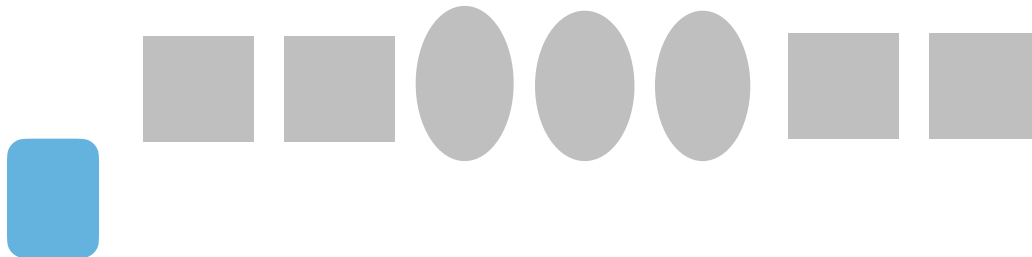
Thread prep and length.

Thread the needle with a 1 1/4 yard length of thread and nearly double the thread. Pass it over the beeswax to lubricate and slightly stiffen the thread, it will make tension easier to control and more even.

Rows 1 and 2

Step 1. String on a stop bead, and pass the needle and thread through the bead twice. Leave at least an 8 inch tail of thread.

Step 2. String on 7 beads, 2 cylinder, 3 round 11's and 2 cylinders.



Rows 3,4 and onwards

Step 3. Pick up 1 cylinder bead, and skipping the last bead, pass through the 6th bead,

“Pick up a bead, skip a bead pass through the next bead” the peyote mantra!

Step 4. Pick up an 11, skip the next bead and pass through bead number 4

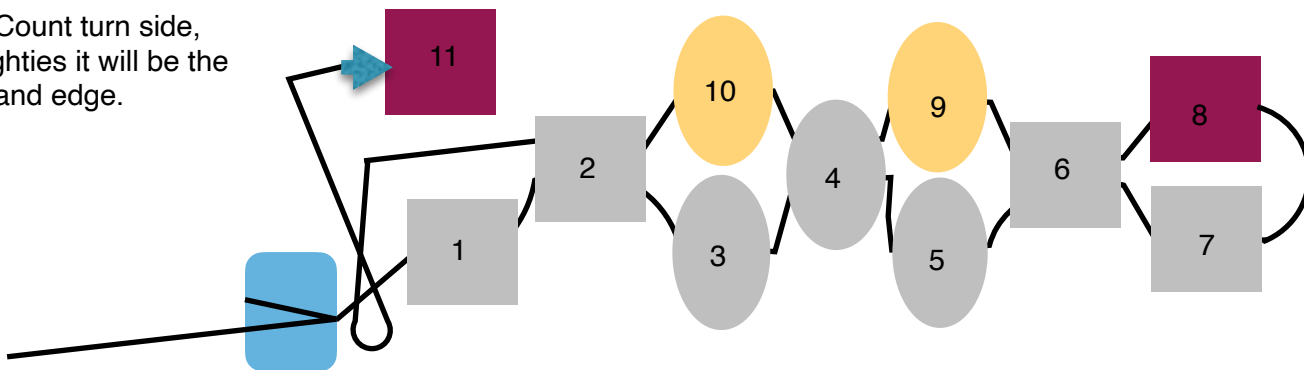
Step 5. Pick up an 11 skip the next bead and pass through bead number 2

Odd count turn!

Step 6. Pick up a cylinder bead and needle around the thread between the stop bead, and bead number 1

Step 7. Pass the needle back through the last added bead, to begin row 4. Repeat for the length needed.

Odd Count turn side,
for righties it will be the
left hand edge.



Regular turn side, for
righties, it will be the
right hand edge



Flat odd count peyote has two types of turns at the edges, the first is the same turn as with even count, Pick up a new bead skip the end bead and pass through the next bead. But the other edge has no obvious position to add a bead during the turn.

Pick up a bead and pass the needle under the loop of thread on the edge just below the current row, then back through the last bead. Similar to brick stitch, catch the loop of thread between the beads on the edge. Continue to stitch back across the row.

Tubular odd count peyote forms a spiral, instead of an even tube.

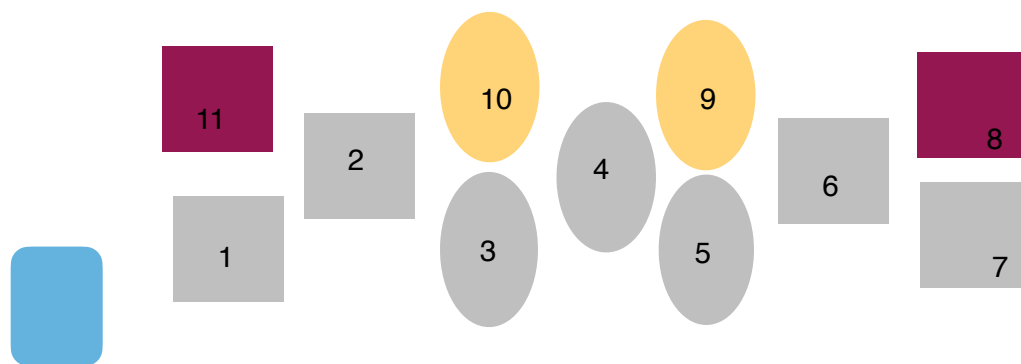
A second type of turn is also popular, and will reinforce the edge. It can also make the edge stiffer, and a bit wider due to extra threads between the beads.

Step 1. Exit the last added bead of the row, (in this case #11) and pass the needle back through the edge bead just below. '1'

Step 2. Needle through the next up bead just to the right, '2' then through the next down bead. '3'

Step 3. Needle through the bead just above '10' and back through the second bead. '2'

Step 4. Needle through the bead on the edge, '1' then pass the needle through the last added bead. (in this case #11) heading back into the beadwork.



The ends of flat peyote stitch are easily joined together. Secure the tail thread from the beginning before attempting to join the ends. Remove the stopper bead and thread a needle on the tail of thread. Weave in the tail, changing directions at least 3 times, exit a bead NOT on the edge, clip or thread burn close to the beads. To join the edges, make the last row begin and end on a down bead. Stitch from one side to the other, zippering it together. Pass the needle and thread back through the 'zipper' again to reinforce. Remove the stop bead and weave in the tail of thread and enjoy your new ring!

A few things to consider....

Tension-

Since there is a different turn on each side of the strip, be mindful of your tension. Keep an eye on how tight you pull the thread, and keep an even but tighter tension than usual. As the strip progresses, the uneven sizes of the beads will deform the beadwork into a domed shape, with the size 11 bead raising up a higher dimension.

Patterning-

Odd count is one of those helpful techniques that allows for patterns with a center line! For this project, pick up the same bead that is being 'skipped' in the peyote mantra.

Sizing-

With the doming effect of the mix of beads, this isn't an easy to measure strip! I like to fit it around my finger as I go. When the strip is just about touching, finish off the beginning tail of thread first. This provides for a clean stable edge to join the the finished end. Make very small rings and use as beads!

Durability-

Using Fireline gives the sturdiest effect for the longest wear, but remove rings when hand washing or during hard manual work. Wax your thread occasionally as you work, it will keep the thread moving through the beads easily.