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Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making:

**4 Free**  
**Gemstone Jewelry**  
**Making Projects**

Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones  
from *Beading Daily*

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**Beading Daily**

TODAY'S HOW-TO FOR HANDMADE JEWELRY

Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making:  
**4 Free Gemstone Jewelry Making Projects**  
Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones from *Beading Daily*



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## Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making:

# 4 Free Gemstone Jewelry Making Projects

## Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones from *Beading Daily*

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Human beings have prized gemstones for hundreds of years. In addition to their natural beauty, gemstones have also been coveted for their perceived mystic powers. Gemstones are believed to help heal, bring good luck and fortune, and enhance the abilities of those who wear and carry them. Even if you don't believe in the "powers" of gemstones, you can see for yourself how gemstones have the power to heal. Just sit down with a gorgeous strand of gemstone beads in your favorite color and shape and stitch (or string) them up into a piece of jewelry. I'll bet by the time you've finished that piece, you're feeling relaxed and happy again, right? If you're making that piece of gemstone jewelry for a friend or loved one, that's another way to see how gemstone beads bring joy!

To celebrate the power of gemstone beads, we've brought you this free eBook *Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making: 4 Free Gemstone Jewelry Making Projects Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones*.

While there are plenty of high-end gemstone beads available, buying gemstone beads doesn't necessarily have to hurt your budget. There are plenty of low-cost gemstones available at bead shows, bead shops, and online. Marlene Blessing has shared some of her gemstone bead-buying expertise with suggestions for what stones and cuts to look for that can save you money. And because it's also important to know if a gemstone bead has been treated (dyed, heated, lacquered, bleached, or otherwise enhanced), you should take a look at the handy reference chart provided by Jean Campbell that details the abbreviations you should see on gemstone strands and beads that are sold by reputable dealers.

Even the industry experts have their favorite semiprecious gemstone beads, and you can check out

five recommendations for semiprecious gemstone beads that are popping up in bead shops and bead shows. Pair them with the suggested beads for today's hottest jewelry looks!

Finally, once you have your new gemstone beads, look through the four FREE projects for some inspiration. You can start your journey with Linda Richmond's Net Full of Gems, an easy stitching project that uses beautiful (and affordable) gemstone chips to create a bold netted choker. Move on to Michelle Mach's Sari Sunrise and see how elegant jade and Adventurine can be when mixed with silver chain. Mile Marker 219 by Annie Hartman Bakken combines sterling silver findings, seed beads, and Unakite to create an earthy necklace. Finally, harness the energy of your favorite gemstone donut and freeform peyote stitch in Tina Koyama's Stone Soup Donut necklace.

For me, gemstones have always held a fascination and mystery that I can't explain. As a college student many years ago, I sat in wonder and learned how each of these stones formed deep inside the earth over millions of years. It still amazes me to hold a beautifully cut and polished gemstone bead in my hand or wear one around my neck and feel the connection between me and the planet. Start your own personal gemstone journey today by downloading *Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making: 4 Free Gemstone Jewelry Making Projects Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones*. You never know where the path will lead you!



Jennifer VanBenschoten, *Beading Daily* editor



*Gemstone Beads for Jewelry Making:*  
**4 FREE GEMSTONE JEWELRY MAKING PROJECTS**  
*Plus Bonus Guide to Using Gemstones from Beading Daily*

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# Dyed or Natural Gemstones?

## How to Tell the Difference

JEAN CAMPBELL

### The Story of “Sleeping Beauty Turquoise”

When I first started working with gemstone beads, I went online and ordered some stones listed as “Sleeping Beauty turquoise” howlite. I know, I know. I was young and mercurial and didn’t really know what I was reading in that description—I just saw the Sleeping Beauty turquoise part. You might not be surprised (especially if you read jewelry trade magazines) to learn that what I received in the mail was “obnoxiously-blue-and-shiny” dyed howlite. Oh, well. I should have at least had the good sense to remember you get what you pay for. Lesson learned.

Has this happened to you? If you ever buy stones, I’m sure it has at least once. It can even happen at a gem show or bead shop: you encounter a table full of un-labeled strands of stones and unless you know a lot about gems or can drag a knowledgeable someone along with you,

it’s a bit of a crapshoot. And if you’re anything like me, you sometimes buy on impulse. (Did I just say “sometimes”?) The key here is to talk, talk, talk to the vendor or shop owner. Ask everything about the stones you have your eye on—what type are they? The properties? Are they dyed or enhanced in any way?

#### American Gem Trade Association’s Enhancement Codes

When you order stones from a reputable dealer on their website or from their catalog, you’ll have a little extra cushion if the vendor uses the American Gem Trade

Association’s Enhancement Codes to describe them. You just need to know the symbols to look for (see the chart below for a quick overview). A listing with these codes for the funky stones I bought might look like this: Blue howlite nuggets (D). Who knows, I may have still made the purchase, but at least I wouldn’t have been so surprised when I received them. Another lesson I learned with that old purchase? Anything in quotation marks means “resembles,” not “the real thing.”

Short of going to gemology school, you can get a great education about stones by reading trade magazines and asking questions when you buy your gemstone beads.



A “Sleeping Beauty Turquoise” Fairy Tale

### AFTA Enhancement Codes

N	Natural	O	Oil fills the surface fissures to improve appearance; wax and resin are also used in this technique
E	Enhanced, which describes any of the following:	R	Irradiation (gamma and/or electron bombardment) is used to alter color
ASBL	Assembled into single stones created with two or more separate pieces	SNY	Synthetic—manmade, but created with the same composition and structure as the real thing
B	Bleached	U	Diffusion—a chemical/heat treatment to produce color and/or phenomena
C	Coated with lacquer, enamel, foils, etc.	W	Wax or oil is introduced to opaque or translucent stone to improve appearance
D	Dyed to intensify color or uniformity		
F	Filling added to the surface with clear glass, plastic, or borax		
H	Heated and pressurized to affect color and clarity		
I	Impregnated with plastic to improve durability		
L	Lasers and chemicals used to alter inclusions (this one’s for diamonds)		

# Healing Beads: The Special Meanings of Gemstones

JEAN CAMPBELL



Diane's Pin

After experiencing a frustrating year of health concerns, doctors, and hospitals in 2007, I started seeing a naturopath. I'd never been to a natural healer and can't claim I welcomed Diane into my life without a big dose of skepticism. But as I have since seen results (restless legs abated! digestion quieted! back surgery cancelled! pounds lost!), I'm not going to question how or why.

In gratitude for Diane's treatment, I sat down this weekend to make her a bead-embroidered pin. I've never been too sure about the claim that gemstones have healing properties, but I'm pretty sure Diane is, so I thought I'd make the effort to use stones that she might enjoy having around her. Hawk's eye for vision; lapis lazuli for intuition; turquoise for overall good juj.

## Diane's Pin

While making the pin, I found myself truly appreciating everything she's done for me the last few months. With each stitch, I reflected on her bright face, encouraging comments, and intuitive observations. It was like she was sitting right next to me. And you know what? I found myself filled with great energy. Could it have been the right combination of gemstones? Maybe. But I know it was mostly from the beading itself. The meditative quality of beading makes it simple to evoke that feeling.

You know that the Anglo-Saxon word "bede" means prayer, right? I think it makes perfect sense, don't you? Beading allows us to get into that zone. For me, even though I might have a filled to-do list, a sassy nine-year-old, or a hive-producing liver-cleanse on my mind, as soon as I pick

up the beads I get drawn back into the zone. Beading brings calm and quiet. And I tell you, when it's a gift I'm beading, the joy of "being" with the giftee is like an extra cherry on the meditation sundae.

I hope Diane likes my gift. I know I already got as much out of it as she will.

## Healing Stones

There's a long history of belief in the healing qualities of gemstones. Native Americans used them for prayer and healing, and Chinese health practitioners have used them for thousands of years. I know I feel a tingly healing quality just when I run my fingers through my gemstone stash! In any case, there are long lists of properties ascribed to our little rock buddies. A quick Web search under "healing stones" will give you the big picture. To whet your appetite, here's a very brief list of the stones common to many of our "stashi" with a one-word quality:

**Amazonite:** prosperity

**Crystal quartz:** harmony

**Jasper:** grounding

**Lapis lazuli:** intuition

**Onyx:** balance

**Pearl:** purity

**Peridot:** health and wealth

**Rhodochrosite:** love

**Serpentine:** clarity

**Sodalite:** wisdom

**Tourmaline:** strength

**Turquoise:** peace

# The Magic of Stones: 5 Tips on Today's Affordable Semiprecious Stones

MARLENE BLESSING



Raku Princess by Jamie Hogsett in *Create Jewelry: Stones* features rough-cut sapphires and raku ceramic flowers.

There's magic in stones, and I'm not just talking about some of their mystical properties. (Certain gemstones are supposed to be good for everything from courage, to protection, love, and foretelling the future.) When Jamie Hogsett and I recently produced our book *Create Jewelry: Stones*, I was fascinated to research the origins, history, and properties of some of the most beautiful—and affordable—gemstones in the market today.

The stones we buy at bead stores and bead shows, as well as online, come from sources around the world, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. Garnets are still primarily from India, for example, while peridot comes almost exclusively from mines in Arizona. And while you may have a very favorite stone that you always want to design with, it can pay to be open to new discoveries. I'm always drawn to green stones, especially rich, olive-colored peridot. But lately I've been looking at amethyst, thinking it's about time I played with purples.

Stone merchants are on the frontline of finding good deals for you. They know when sources for a particular stone are drying up and track opportunities for new stones or stones mined in very different locales, often with different qualities (deeper colors, mineral inclusions, etc.). You can definitely save money without sacrificing the excitement of gemstones. Here are just a few helpful tips to help you add stones to your stash.

- **Choose widely available stones:** Quartz, jade, jasper, agate, and serpentine are great first-stop stones because they are plentiful and they come in loads of colors—especially quartz.
- **Look for specials:** Whether you're looking at stones in person or online, be sure to check out the discounted and discontinued stones first. Try to resist gravitating to the fanciest stones on display and see if the bargain stones have cool design possibilities instead.
- **Savor rough-cut gems:** Guess what?! You can buy rubies and sapphires, oh my. That is, if you're open to earthy-looking, rough-cut options. Jamie Hogsett designed a great necklace with rough-cut sapphires in *Create Jewelry: Stones*, accenting them with raku ceramic flowers.
- **Make the most of a few good stones:** You can make as few as three to five individual stones the stars of your design. They can become dangles suspended from a circle in the center of a necklace. Or sprinkle them here and there among some inexpensive freshwater pearls as accents.
- **Explore inexpensive alternatives:** Think color instead of specific type of stone. That way instead of buying turquoise, you might pick amazonite and save some money.

We beaders are so lucky to have an enormous range of types of stones to use in our jewelry designs—stones that always make our work even more special.

# Summer's Sexiest Stones

DANIELLE FOX

Semiprecious stones have never been so sizzling hot! To talk about them, we asked five industry experts—Jeff Elvin, president of Dakota Stones; Carter Seibels Singh, co-owner of Bead Trust; Jamie Hogsett, education coordinator at Soft Flex Company; Sarah Diamond, partner in Beadaholique; and Alison Sly, creative director of Lima Beads—what rocks are rockin' their world right now. Here's what they had to say.



## Jeff Elvin

president, Dakota Stones  
[www.dakotastones.com](http://www.dakotastones.com)

### **What's your favorite stone for summer?**

Pyrite.

### **What do you like about it?**

Two words: "fool's gold." The material has such a strong metallic look and feel, but not overpowering shine like forged metals.

### **How much does it cost?**

Far less than gold, which is \$1,000 or more per ounce. We sell strands of pyrite for between \$4 and \$20.

### **What does it look good with?**

It looks great with other gemstones because pyrite can replace the need to add metal components.

### **Can you list some quick facts about your chosen stone?**

Pyrite derives its name from the Greek word *purites*, meaning "fire," due to the fact that it creates a spark when struck against steel. Pyrite forms naturally in cubes.



More wonderful beadwork projects are available at [interweavestore.com](http://interweavestore.com)

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## Jamie Hogsett

education coordinator  
Soft Flex Company  
[www.softflexcompany.com](http://www.softflexcompany.com)

### **What's your favorite stone for summer?**

Turquoise.

### **What do you like about it?**

Turquoise can be elegant or rugged, smooth or rough, dark green or bright blue. I love the variety of the stone and the many different ways to create with it.

### **How much does it cost?**

Turquoise ranges from under \$10 per strand for green-and-brown African turquoise to several hundred dollars a strand for high-quality Sleeping Beauty turquoise.

### **What does it look good with?**

Silver or brass findings; other beads in lime greens, oranges, or reds; dark gray pearls.

### **Can you list some quick facts about your chosen stone?**

The trade route that brought turquoise to Europe went through Turkey, so turquoise means "Turkish stone." Turquoise has a tendency to age (color change can be brought on by moisture, light, and oils) and is therefore equated with life. Turquoise is viewed as a stone of the sky and air.



## Carter Seibels Singh

co-owner, Bead Trust  
[www.beadtrust.com](http://www.beadtrust.com)

### **What's your favorite stone for summer?**

Varascite.

### **What do you like about it?**

The minty green color is so refreshing.

### **How much does it cost?**

A 16" strand of 4mm rondelles is \$30.

### **What does it look good with?**

Shell, sterling silver, and leather.

### **Can you list some quick facts about your chosen stone?**

Green varascite is said to be soothing, calming, and healing. It's also believed to bring abundance!





## Sarah Diamond

partner, Beadaholique  
[www.beadaholique.com](http://www.beadaholique.com)

### **What's your favorite stone for summer?**

Everyone on staff oohed and aahed when the shipment from Tucson revealed beautiful crazy-lace agate beads in gorgeous new bright colors, like fuchsia and turquoise.

### **What do you like about it?**

Although these stones are dyed, the coloring process takes differently on every bead, accentuating the characteristic banding and concentric designs of crazy-lace agate. The final effect is vibrant, fascinating, almost psychedelic.

### **How much does it cost?**

These beads are more suitable for focal points, so it's not necessary to purchase more than six to twelve of them to get a color pop in your project. Beads run from 75 cents to \$2.50 each, depending on size. A focal or pendant bead could cost up to \$6, but you only need one!

### **What does it look good with?**

I'm loving these bright colors mixed with black beads! You can use seed, fire-polished, or stone beads. Or match the agate colors with colored seed beads and dyed candy-jade beads.

### **Can you list some quick facts about your chosen stone?**

Agate comes in many varieties, all of which have been used by man for thousands of years as adornment, food vessels, and even toys (children's marbles used to be called "aggies"). Crazy-lace agate is most often used in jewelry though, as every piece has its own unique pattern. It is said to strengthen the wearer by boosting energy, absorbing emotional pain, and opening the way to laughter.



## Alison Sly

creative director, Lima Beads  
[www.limabeads.com](http://www.limabeads.com)

### **What's your favorite stone for summer?**

Amethyst.

### **What do you like about it?**

We love the variety of amethyst in our shop right now. The standard deep, rich violet amethyst is always popular, but we're also loving the striking pattern of dogtooth amethyst and the subtle glow of pink amethyst.

### **How much does it cost?**

From \$5 for a strand of 5mm rounds to \$40 for a strand of pink amethyst faceted nuggets.

### **What does it look good with?**

Gunmetal and gold metals; abalone; and green (chrysoprase and peridot), yellow (citrine and lemon quartz), and turquoise (chrysocolla and amazonite) stones. It's fun to mix it up with this stone!

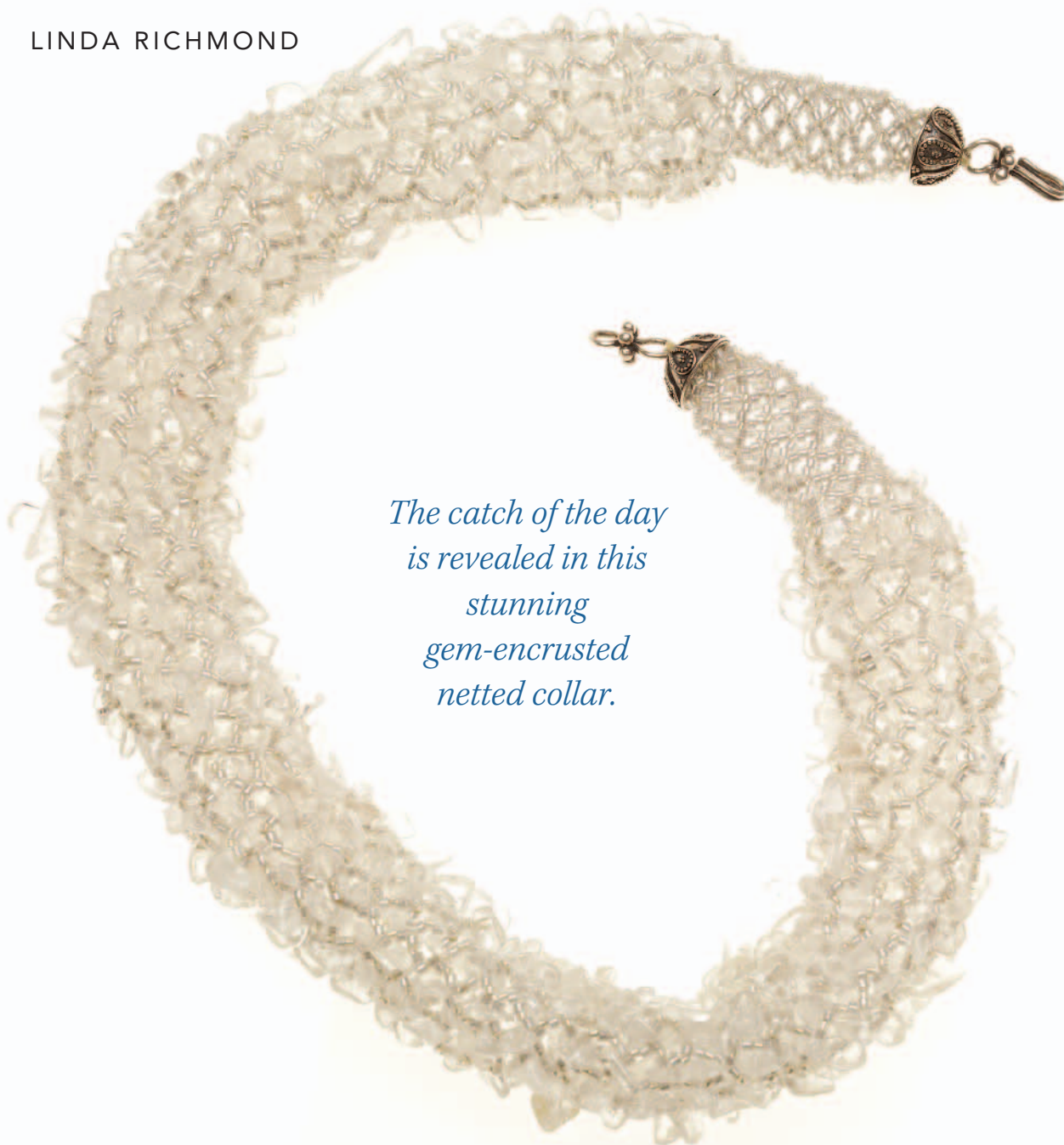
### **Can you list some quick facts about your chosen stone?**

The ancient Greeks believed that drinking wine from a vessel made of amethyst would make the drinker immune to intoxication (nice try!). In fact, the word amethyst is derived from the ancient Greek word *amethystos*, which means "not drunk."

project

# net full of gems

LINDA RICHMOND



*The catch of the day  
is revealed in this  
stunning  
gem-encrusted  
netted collar.*

Create this easy netted choker by working the body of the collar first, then the decreases at the ends. Although the technique is relatively simple, the results are stunning. By varying the number and size of the gem chips and seed beads, you can create many versions, from a choker that hugs your neck to a long elegant rope of gems.

## Gem Chip Netting

**STEP 1:** Round 1: Using 1 yard of doubled waxed thread and leaving a 6" tail, \*string 1 chip and 3 Delicas. Repeat from \* eleven times. Use a square knot to tie the thread into a circle. Pass through the next 3 Delicas and chip to position your needle for the next round. Note: Size 15 beading needles are very fragile, so always hold your thread to pull it through beads; don't use your needle to pull your thread.

**Round 2:** String 3 Delicas, 1 chip, and 3 Delicas. Pass through the second chip of the first round (Figure 1).

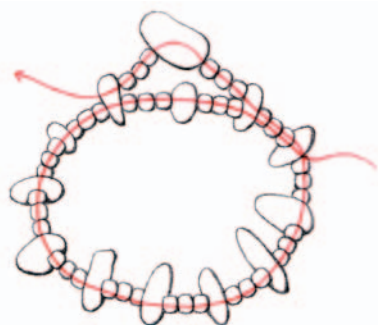


Figure 1

Repeat this pattern for the rest of this round, passing through every other chip. After passing through the last chip of the first round, pass through the first 3 Delicas and chip of this round to make a "step up."

**Round 3:** String 3 Delicas, 1 chip, and 3 Delicas. Pass through the next chip (you no longer skip a chip). Continue until you finish this round and complete the step up.

Repeat Round 3 until you run out of chips or reach the desired length.

## Delica Netting

**STEP 2:** Measure the length you'd like your choker to be and subtract the length of the gem chip netting portion you just completed. Following the instructions below will give you  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of netting for each side, plus another 1" for the caps and hook and eye. By adjusting your numbers a bit you can decide whether you should do the number of rounds given in each step below or do more or fewer rounds in each step to achieve your desired length.

**STEP 3:** Round 1: String 7 Delicas and pass through the next chip. Continue this step until you finish the round. Complete the round with a step up by passing through the last chip and first 4 Delicas.

**Round 2:** String 5 Delicas and pass through the next center Delica of the previous round. Continue until you finish this round and step up to the next, passing through the last center Delica and the 3 Delicas of the first stitch.

**Rounds 3–10:** Repeat Round 2.

**Rounds 11–16:** Work these rounds with 3 Delicas per stitch. Step up to prepare for the next rounds by passing through 2 Delicas of the first stitch.

Repeat the netting for the other end of the necklace.

## Bead Cap and Clasp

Your thread should be exiting a center Delica after completing Round 16.

**STEP 4:** Pass through the bead cap, through the hook, and back through the bead cap. Ease the cap down over the beadwork and pull the thread fairly tight over the hook. Pass through another Delica and up through the cap, through the hook, and back through the cap. Keep the cap even over the beadwork, snugging the thread evenly and tight over the hook. Continue passing through the Delicas, up through the

## MATERIALS

Two 36" strands of small gem chips  
30 gr Delicas in color to complement chips  
Two 8–12mm bead caps  
Hook and eye clasp  
Size 0 Nymo beading thread in color to complement beads

## NOTIONS

Size 15 beading needles  
Scissors  
Glue or nail polish  
Needle-nose pliers or needle gripper  
Beeswax

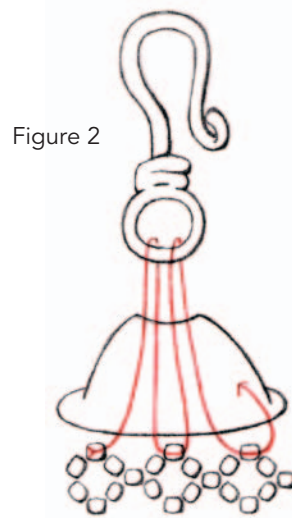


Figure 2

cap, through the hook, and back through the cap until you have passed through all Delicas (Figure 2). Weave in all working and tail threads. Tie knots to secure, seal with glue or nail polish, and trim close to work.

**STEP 5:** Repeat Step 4 for the other side with the other cap and the eye portion of your hook and eye closure.

LINDA RICHMOND of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been captivated by beads for most of her life, and she launched a full-time beading career in 1995. She sells her kits, along with beads, tools, books, and supplies, through her website at [www.lindarichmond.com](http://www.lindarichmond.com).

# project

## sari sunrise

MICHELLE MACH



*This sweet 3-strand necklace won't break the bank. If you are on a limited budget, spend the bulk of your money on a special pendant like the porcelain one in this necklace and use the remainder for a smaller clasp and less expensive beads.*

## Creating Dangles

### STEP 1: Cut the beading wire in half.

On one wire, string the jade rounds. Secure with a bead stop on each end and set aside. On the other wire, string the green aventurine rounds. Secure with bead stops.

**STEP 2:** Remove the bead stops from one end of the jade strand and one end of the aventurine strand. Slide a crimp tube over both strands and through one loop on the clasp. Crimp. Repeat for other side of necklace.

**STEP 3:** Use a jump ring to attach the chain to one end of the clasp. Repeat to attach the free end of the chain to the other end of the clasp.

**STEP 4:** Slide the pendant onto the bail. Use a jump ring to string 1 lentil. Repeat twice, for a total of 3 lentils. Attach a jump ring to the bail and then attach the lentils to this jump ring. Carefully open the bail and slide onto the aventurine strand. Close bail or glue shut with jeweler's cement if desired.

MICHELLE MACH is always looking for ways to stretch her beading budget.

### RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: Pendant: Chinook Jewelry, chinookjewelry.com; Gemstones: Lima Beads, limabeads.com; Chain, jump rings, lentils: Fusion Beads, fusionbeads.com; Clasp and bail: Fire Mountain Gems, firemountaingems.com.

### MATERIALS

16" of 2mm jade rounds  
16" of 4mm green aventurine rounds  
3 matte lavender AB 6mm glass lentils  
1 light green/lavender round patterned 35mm porcelain pendant  
16" of 1.4mm silver-plated chain  
1 sterling silver 20x6.5mm filigree fish-hook clasp  
1 silver-plated 10mm bail  
2 sterling silver 2x3 twisted crimp tubes  
6 sterling silver 5mm 22-gauge jump rings  
36" of white .014 beading wire  
Jeweler's cement (optional)

### TOOLS

2 pairs of chain- or flat-nose pliers  
Bead stops

### TECHNIQUES

Stringing  
Wirework

FINISHED SIZE: 16"  
(SHORTEST STRAND)



# RISK-FREE TRIAL OFFER

Beads are *hot* and so is *Stringing* magazine!

No matter what your level of ability is, you will find plenty of inspiration in every issue of *Stringing* magazine.

Take advantage of this special risk-free offer today!

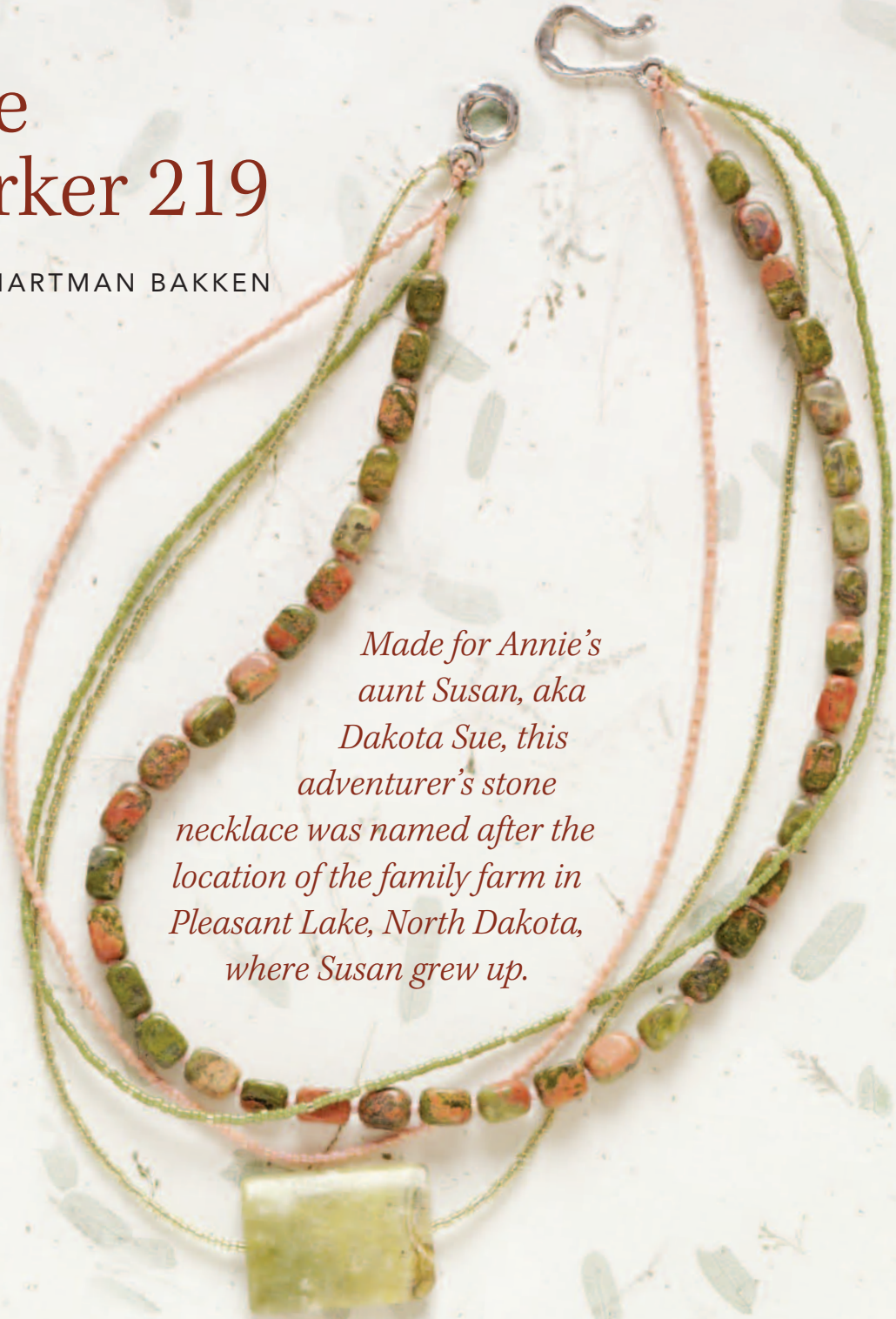
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project

# mile marker 219

ANNIE HARTMAN BAKKEN



*Made for Annie's  
aunt Susan, aka  
Dakota Sue, this  
adventurer's stone  
necklace was named after the  
location of the family farm in  
Pleasant Lake, North Dakota,  
where Susan grew up.*

**STEP 1:** Use 40" of wire to string 1 crimp tube, 5 opaque green Delicas, and the eye half of the clasp. Pass back through the tube and crimp. String all of the opaque green, randomly stringing a transparent green every 4–12 beads, for a total of 32 transparent green Delicas. String 1 crimp tube, 2 transparent green, the hook half of the clasp, and 3 transparent green. Pass back through the tube; crimp, but do not cut the wire. String half of the remaining transparent green, the 22×30mm rectangle, all but 5 of the remaining transparent green, 1 crimp tube, 2 transparent green, the eye half of the clasp, and 3 transparent green. Pass back through the crimp tube and crimp.

**STEP 2:** Use 40" of wire to string 1 crimp tube, 2 peach, the hook half of the clasp, and 3 peach. Pass back through the tube and crimp. String 7 peach. String one 6×9mm rectangle and 1 peach thirty-nine times. String 7 peach, 1 crimp tube, 3 peach, the eye half of the clasp, and 2 peach. Pass back through the tube and crimp, but do not cut the wire. String all but 5 of the remaining peach, 1 crimp tube, 3 peach, the hook half of the clasp, and 2 peach. Pass back through the crimp tube and crimp.

#### RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact:  
Crimp tubes: Bead Cache. All other materials: Loveland Bead Company.

#### MATERIALS

314 opaque green Delicas  
374 transparent green gold-lined Delicas  
386 peach Delicas  
39 unakite 6×9mm rectangles  
1 unakite 22×30mm flat rectangle  
Sterling silver hook-and-eye clasp  
6 sterling silver 2×3mm crimp tubes  
80" of .014 beading wire

#### TOOLS

Wire cutters  
Crimping pliers

**FINISHED SIZE:** 17½"  
(SHORTEST STRAND)



## RISK-FREE TRIAL OFFER

**Discover the inner bead artist in you.**

*Beadwork* is a must-have for those of you who love making beaded jewelry. You'll discover innovative beadweaving techniques and artist tips and tricks to build on your skills. PLUS you'll discover great design advice from editors, other well known designers, and talented readers just like you.

Explore more than 15 original jewelry projects in every issue, complete with full-color how-to illustrations to ensure success! Plus fun bead design challenges and business advice from the pros.

Take advantage of this special **RISK-FREE OFFER** today!

[interweave.com/go/bdbw](http://interweave.com/go/bdbw)

## project

# stone soup necklace

TINA KOYAMA

*Making this necklace is a good way to use up your bead soup or leftover beads. The design was inspired by Anna Karena Tollin's beautiful necklace on the cover of Beadwork Creates Necklaces (Interweave Press, 2002). This design is different, however, because it uses a donut instead of a vessel as a pendant, and it is worked vertically in peyote stitch rather than horizontally.*



## First Wire

**STEP 1:** Use 36" of wire to string enough size 11's to fit across the stone donut. Pass through the center of the donut and slide all the beads to the center of the wire. Pair the wire ends together to string 1 size 6°, forming a loop of seed beads against the donut. The loop should fit snugly around the donut's radius with no spaces between the beads (Figure 1).



Figure 1

**STEP 2:** Use each wire to string 1–2" of seed beads. Use both ends together to string 1 accent/intersection bead. Repeat four to seven times for 8" of strung beads from the edge of the donut.

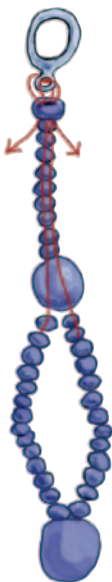


Figure 2

**STEP 3:** Use each wire end to string 3" of seed beads. Use both ends to string 1 intersection bead,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " of size 8's, and 1 size 5°.

**STEP 4:** Snug all the beads toward the donut. Use one wire end to string one half of the clasp, then pass back through the last size 5° strung. Pass the other wire end through the clasp (in the opposite direction of the first wire) and back through the last size 5° strung (Figure 2). Snug the

wires and tie a surgeon's knot. Pass back through several size 8's to hide the knot; trim.

## Peyote Stitching

**STEP 5:** Leaving a 6" tail, secure 3' of conditioned thread near the first intersection bead, exiting toward the donut. Use size 11's to work peyote stitch down one of the strands of beads, through the hole, and then up the other strand until you reach the intersection bead (Figure 3).

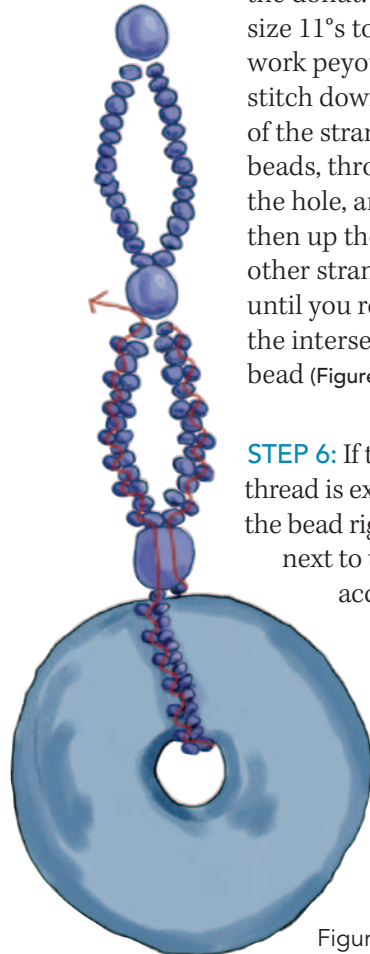


Figure 3

**STEP 6:** If the thread is exiting the bead right next to the accent

beads, pass down through the first bead on the other strand; if the thread is exiting the second bead before the accent bead, string 1 bead before passing down through the first bead on the other strand (Figure 4). Begin working free-form peyote

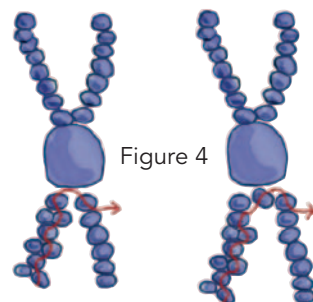


Figure 4

## MATERIALS

Size 11°, 8°, and 6° seed beads in a variety of textures and colors to complement donut

A variety of 4–6mm accent beads in textures and colors to complement donut

2 size 5° seed beads

2" stone donut

Toggle clasp

72" of .010 Soft Touch beading wire

Size B or D Nymo thread in color to complement beads

Thread Heaven thread conditioner

## TOOLS

Size 10 or 12 beading needle

Scissors

Wire cutters

## TECHNIQUES

Free-form peyote stitch

Stringing

Knotting

FINISHED SIZE: 24"

stitch down the strand until you reach the donut (see Free-Form Peyote Stitch box on page 15). Work regular peyote stitch around the donut, then continue with free-form peyote stitch back up the other strand. Work free-form down the first strand again, regular around the donut, and free-form up the second strand. Repeat, this time skipping the donut, to work just the first section above the donut. Work a total of six or more rows on each strand. When

## ARTIST'S TIP

*Soft Touch beading wire is great for this project because it enables strung beads to be combined with needle-woven seed beads without compromising strength. The .010 size of Soft Touch will pass through size 11° seed beads and still allow room for a needle and at least a couple more passes of thread.*

you are satisfied with the way the section looks, pass up through the intersection bead (Figure 5).

**STEP 7:** Work six rows of free-form peyote stitch along each strand of beads in the second section as you did before, then pass up through the next intersection bead. Repeat for each of the loops between the intersection beads. For the last 3" strands, use size 11's to work three to five rows of flat peyote stitch.

### Second Wire

**STEP 8:** Repeat Steps 1–4 to create the second side of the necklace, but instead of stringing seed beads, use the mix of 4–6mm beads. After stringing four intersection beads, check the length by holding the strung side next to the completed peyote-stitched side. String the last length of beads so that the two sides of the necklace match.



Figure 5

Beads rescued TINA KOYAMA from the shackles of corporate America. She is now repaying beads the favor by devoting as much time as possible to working with them in Seattle, Washington. View more of Tina's work at [www.tinakoyama.com](http://www.tinakoyama.com).

### RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: Seed beads, accent beads, and clasp: Contact your local bead shop or Fusion Beads, [www.fusionbeads.com](http://www.fusionbeads.com).

### Designer's Notes

Each piece of wire is doubled to form one side of the necklace. To shorten or lengthen the necklace, adjust the wires accordingly. I recommend that the peyote side of the necklace be worked before the strung side because there will be less beadwork to get in your way while you are working the peyote stitches. Also, the inherent buckling and twisting of free-form peyote stitch sometimes changes the length of the work slightly, so you may need to adjust the length of the strung side to match the length of the peyote-stitched side.

### Free-form Peyote Stitch Tips

- Work the colors randomly to prevent a striped or checkerboard effect. To give the necklace a cohesive look, incorporate into the peyote stitch some of the large beads that you plan to place on the strung side.
- One beauty of free-form peyote stitch is that there is no such thing as a mistake! The only hard-and-fast rules with free-form peyote stitch are: 1) Avoid exposing thread; 2) Always pass through "up" beads and skip over "down" beads (Figure 6).
- When you place larger beads in a space made up of size 11's or 8's, string one or more size 11's on either side of the larger bead. Doing so reduces the amount of thread that can show between the beads if the larger bead doesn't fit exactly into the space (Figure 7).
- In general, use small beads to avoid exposing thread and fill spaces where there is too much tension (for example, when a bead is much larger than the beads on either side). You can always use two or more beads instead of one if they fit better in the available space.

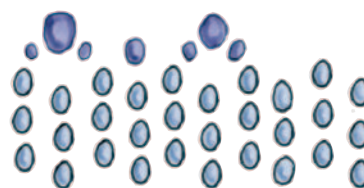


Figure 6

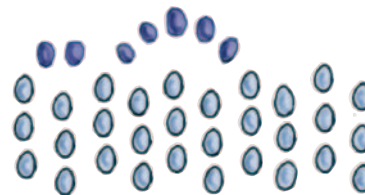
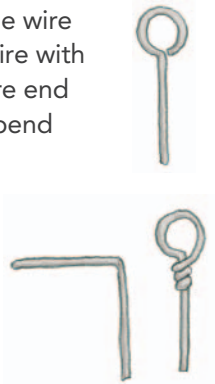


Figure 7

## Wireworking

To make a simple loop, grasp one end of the wire with round-nose pliers. Holding on to the wire with one hand, gently turn the pliers until the wire end and wire body touch. Create a 90° reverse bend where they meet.

For a wire-wrapped loop, cut the desired length of wire and make a 90° bend 2" from one end. Use round-nose pliers to hold the wire near the angle and bend the short end up and around the pliers until it meets itself. Wrap the wire tightly down the neck of the wire to create a couple of coils. Trim the excess to finish.



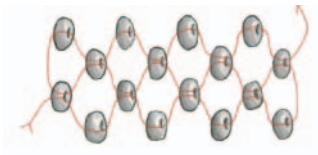
## Crimping

String a crimp tube and pass through the connection finding. Pass back through the tube, leaving a short tail. Use the back notch of a crimping pliers to pinch the tube into a U, leaving a wire on each side of the bend. Rotate the tube 90° and use the front notch to form the pinched tube into a clean cylinder.

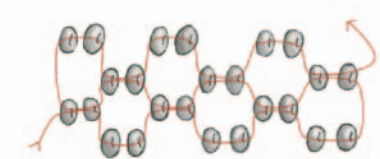


## Flat Peyote Stitch

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.

## Knotting

A square knot is the classic sturdy knot suitable for most stringing materials. Make an overhand knot, passing the right end over the left end. Make another overhand knot, this time passing the left end over the right end. Pull tight.



## Stringing

Stringing is a technique in which you use beading wire, needle and thread, or other material to gather beads into a strand.



## Ending and Adding Thread

To end your thread, stop beading when you have at least 6" of working thread. Always end after completing a step up so that it won't matter where you begin the new round. Tie off the thread by passing back through the beadwork at a diagonal and tying half-hitch knots after each chip or shared bead. Pass through 3 Delicas and trim and melt the end. To begin a new doubled thread, tie a knot in the end and melt or glue it to seal it. Begin stitching at least 4 stitches back in the work, knotting after each shared bead. Exit a middle point bead to begin the next round.