

*Overview of First Nations' Beading Techniques:
Lane/Lazy, Loom, Overlay, and Gourd*

Overlay Stitch:

This technique is used in a similar manner as the Lane stitch. The noticeable difference being the Overlay does not have the 'arc' in it. This technique allows for more intricate designs, such as animals, flowers, and leaves. Sometime you will see both Lane and Overlay stitch used in the same projects. Some will lump this type of beading into a technique called Appliqué, but there is a slight difference in the techniques. The main differences begin, Overlay uses one thread, and Appliqué uses two threads.

Research

As stated earlier, don't forget to do your research.

Materials

Beading Needles	Beading Thread
Beeswax	Beads ("seed" size 10-13)
Glue	Leather or Canvas
Scissors	Pencil

Technique

To start you will need to take your Canvas or Leather and draw your design on it. If working with Leather with this technique, you'll have to draw the design on the side you are going to bead; in contrast to the Lane stitch. Once your design is drawn you're ready to begin beading. Start by threading your needle, knotting the end, bringing the needle up through your project material, thread on about seven beads, make sure the beads are resting on the material, pull everything tight, at the seventh bead bring the needle down through the material, again pull everything tight, bring needle back up through material at about the fourth bead, pull everything tight, and now bring the needle through the four beads and your ready for seven more beads. You continue this process for the whole project paying attention to your pattern and colors. As you come to the end of the thread, tie it off, start a new thread, making sure you come up behind the last bead you ended on, pass the needle through that bead, and pull everything tight.