

CAROLINE ISLANDS TRIANGLES

The Natick woman, "Emily," who taught Dr. Furness this figure had no name for it. I call it the "Triangles" until the proper name can be discovered.

First, Second and Third: The same as *First, Second and Third* movements of "Ten Men."

Fourth: Bend each thumb away from you over the lower near index string, pick up from below on the back of the thumb the two far index strings (Fig. 352),

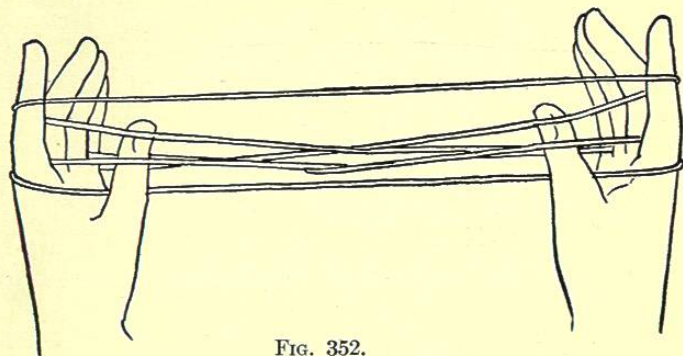


FIG. 352.

and return the thumb to its position. This movement draws the far index strings toward you between the upper and lower near index strings.

Fifth: Bend each middle finger down over the upper near index string, pick up from below on the back of the middle finger the lower near index string (Fig.

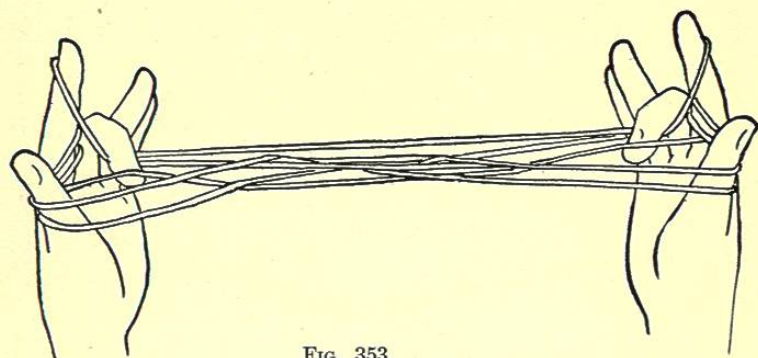


FIG. 353.

353), and return the middle finger to its position. Bend each ring and little finger away from you over the little finger loop, and then down on the palm.

Sixth: Take each thumb out of its loops, and let the loops hang down (Fig. 354). Then pass each thumb away from you through these hanging loops, pick

up from below on the back of the thumb the near index string (Fig. 355, Left hand), which hangs somewhat loosely over the little finger loop, and return the thumb to its position (Fig. 356).

Seventh: Turn the hands with the palms away from you, and holding the thumbs upright bend the middle fingers over the far middle finger string and down

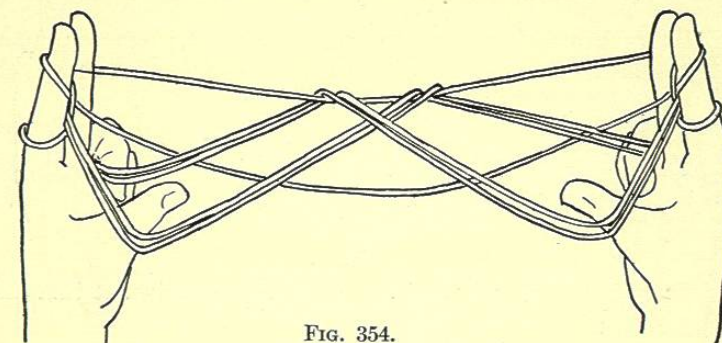


FIG. 354.

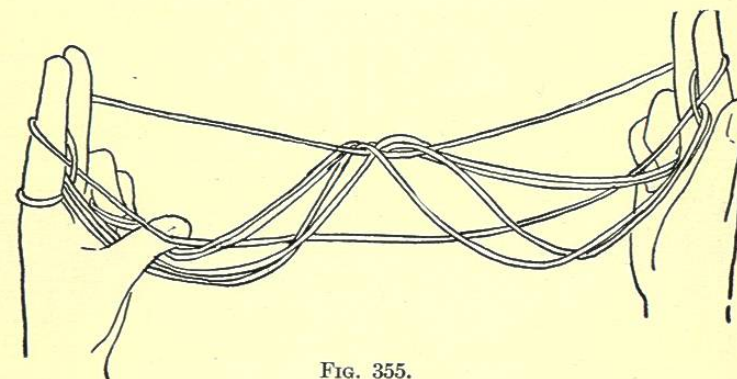


FIG. 355.

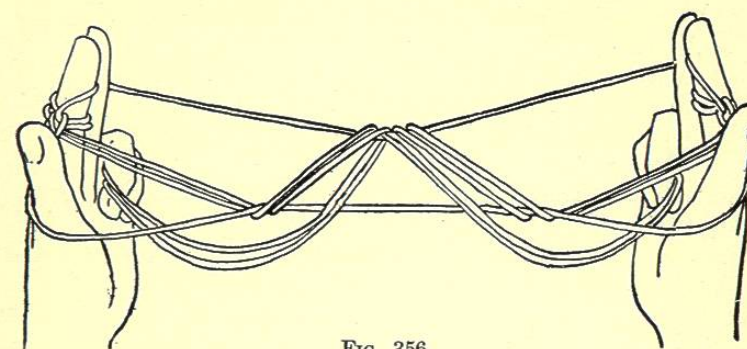


FIG. 356.

on the palm. Then turn the hands so that the fingers closed on the palms face each other and the finished figure will be formed (Fig. 357).

The only interesting thing about this figure is the method by which the final

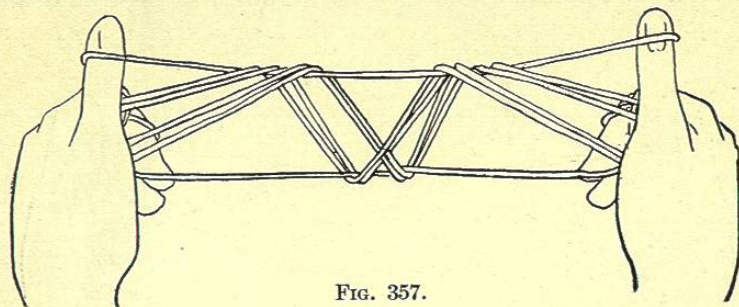
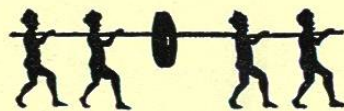


FIG. 357.

pattern is exhibited; in no other figure is the pattern turned over so that the far side becomes the near side.

CARRYING MONEY



Dr. Furness learned "Carrying Money" from a boy in the Island of Uap, Western Carolines, in 1902. The native name is *Runi-ka-jei*.

First: Form the figure of "Ten Men."

Second: Rest the figure on your lap and slip each thumb out of its loop, and then pick up from below on the back of the thumb, close to the index finger, the string which passed from the thumb to the index (Fig. 358). Gently withdraw each middle finger from its loop, and let the string which passes over each index and thumb slip off the index, and draw the hands apart with the strings on the thumbs and index fingers until the central figure is about two inches in diameter (Fig. 359). Now withdraw the thumbs and index fingers, and let the figure lie flat on the lap, or a table, with the four loops radiating from the central circle.

Third: Without disturbing the figure, pick up with the left thumb and index the far string of the right near loop about two inches from the central figure, and pick up with the right thumb and index the same string about two inches farther to the right; and form a small, flat circle in the string by passing the string held by the right thumb and index under the string held by the left thumb and index; the point where the strings cross should be toward you. Lay the ring down, and with the



STONE MONEY OF UAP, WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS.
(From the paper by Dr. W. H. Furness, 3rd, in Transactions, Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 57, Fig. 3, 1904.)

left thumb and index pick up the end of the right far loop and, without twisting the strings, thread the whole loop from below through the small circle formed on the far string of the right near loop and put the far loop back into its former place.

With the left thumb and index pick up the near string of the right far loop about two inches to the right of the ring through which it has just been threaded, and with

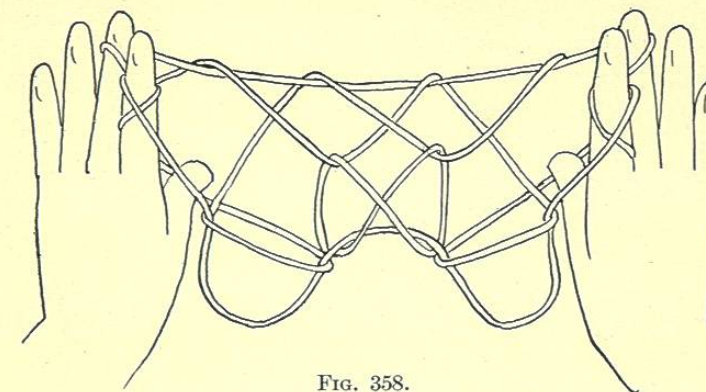


FIG. 358.

the right thumb and index pick up the same string about two inches farther on to the right; in the same way as before, make a similar circle in this string by passing the string held by the right thumb and index *over* the string held by the left thumb and index; in this circle the cross of the strings should be away from you. Pick up

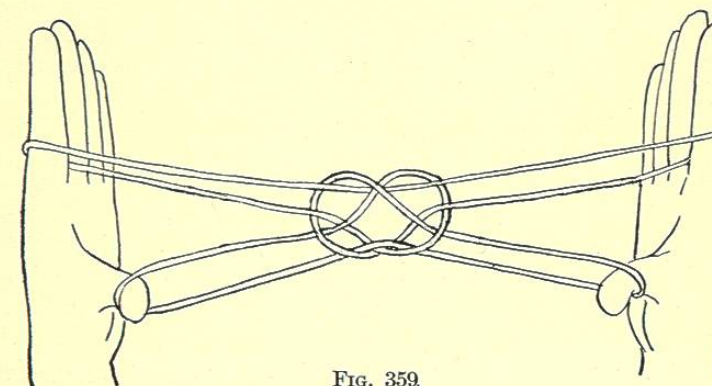


FIG. 359.

with the left thumb and index the right near loop, and, without twisting the strings, thread the whole loop from above and away from you through the circle just formed in the near string of the right far loop, and put it back in its place on your lap.

In the same manner put a similar loop on the far string of the left near loop and thread the left far loop through it; and put a similar loop on the near string of the left far loop, and thread the near loop through it (Fig. 360). The central figure represents a piece of Caroline Islands Money—a large circular slab of stone—and the four little circles are the natives who are carrying the money on a pole passing through the middle of the slab.

This is the only example I am able to give of a final figure which is made by taking the loops from the fingers and then arranging the strings, as it were, artificially.

As this particular figure was shown to Dr. Furness by a young boy, one might reasonably suspect that there is another way of doing it which he did not know; but I have seen an Eskimo make a figure in a similar manner and it is possible that the finished figures (which I give farther on) from the Nauru, or Pleasant, Island of

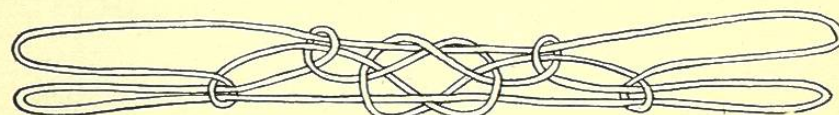


FIG. 360.

the Marshall Islands, were, to some extent, made artificially. Obviously, figures formed in this way are less interesting than those developed entirely on the hands.

The figure produced by the *Second* movement (Fig. 359) occurs among the finished patterns from Australia given by Roth (pl. x, Fig. 1) see page 383; and Edge-Partington figures (pl. 341, 1) a similar pattern from Torres Straits, preserved in the British Museum (A. C. Haddon Collection) entitled "cat's-cradle in the form of a mouth (*good*). As this simple pattern can be produced by several entirely different methods, it probably will be found to be very widely distributed.

HOUSE OF THE BLOS-BIRD

Palangan-im-mun-blos is the native name for this interesting game secured by Dr. Furness from the Natic woman "Emily."

First and *Second*: The same as the *First* and *Second* movements of "Ten Men."

Third: Put each thumb from below into both index loops, and draw the thumb toward you in order to make the loop wider. Turn the middle, ring and little fingers of each hand away from you down over both strings of the little finger loop, and then, keeping the strings taut, turn the hands with the palms facing each other and then facing upward, to bring these three fingers toward you and up through the two loops passing around the thumb and index.

Let the far index strings slip over the knuckles of the middle, ring and little fingers to the back of the hand; straighten these fingers to release the little finger

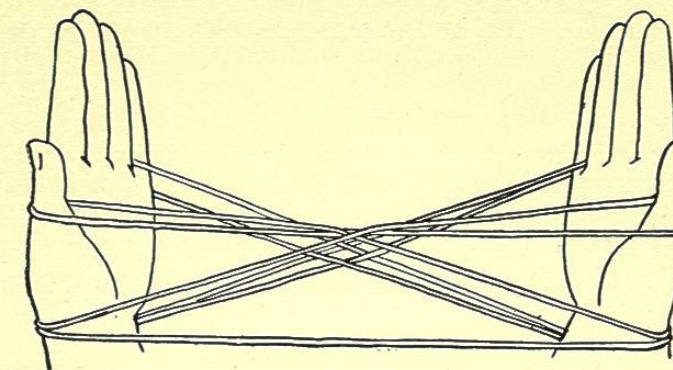


FIG. 361.

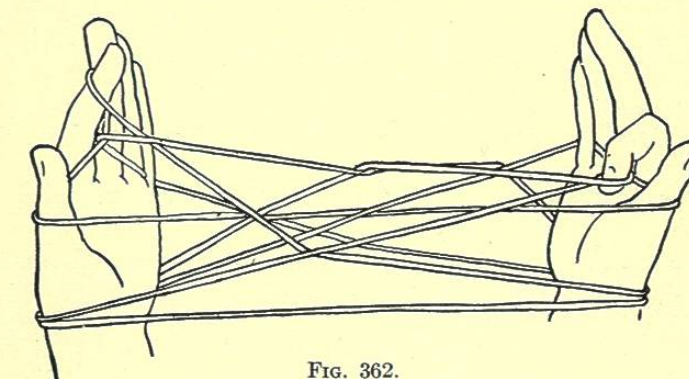


FIG. 362.

strings held under them, the loop itself, however, remaining on the little finger. Let the former index loops slip down on the wrists. Draw the strings tight (Fig. 361).

Fourth: Bend each index down into the little finger loop, and draw toward you the near little finger string, then still holding this string put the index down into the thumb loop (Fig. 362, Right hand), and pick up the far thumb string by turning the palm away from you and straightening the index (Fig. 362, Left hand). Separate the hands (Fig. 363).

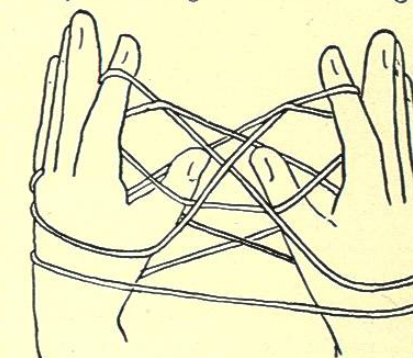


FIG. 363.

Fifth: Withdraw the thumbs from their loops, and transfer each index loop to the thumb by putting the thumb from below into it and withdrawing the index (Fig. 364).

Sixth: With the thumb and index of the right hand take from the left hand the two loops passing around the left wrist, and put them again on the left hand in the

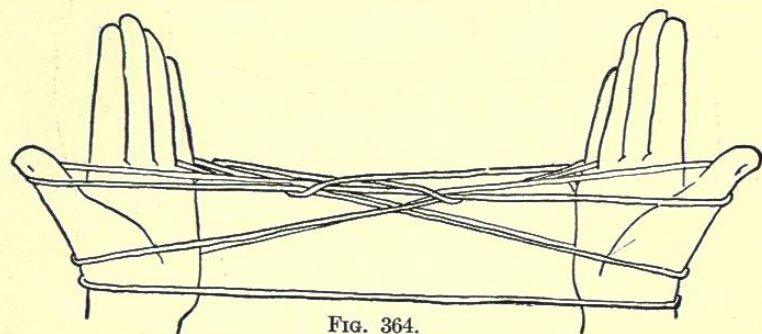


FIG. 364.

First Position. With the thumb and index of the left hand take from the right hand the two loops passing around the right wrist, and put them again on the right hand in the First Position (Fig. 365).

Seventh: Bend each index down into the little finger loop, and draw toward you the near little finger string (Fig. 366), then, still holding this string, put the index down into the thumb loop (Fig. 367, Right hand), and pick up the far thumb

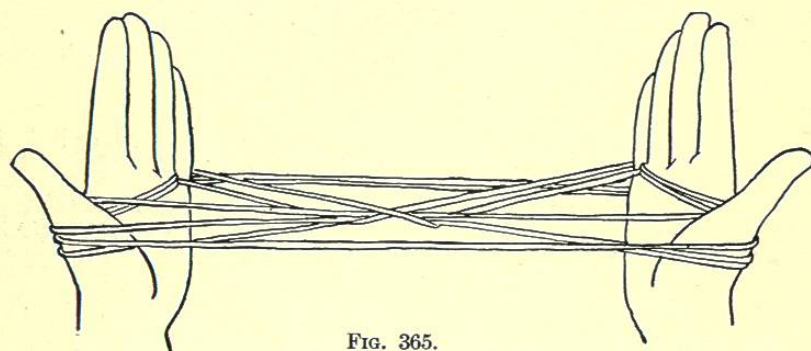


FIG. 365.

string by turning the palm away from you and straightening the index (Fig. 367, Left hand), being careful to keep all the strings on the thumbs.

Eighth: Bend the middle, ring and little fingers of each hand down over all the far little finger strings, and bring the two far little finger strings that pass directly

from hand to hand, forward, toward you, until they touch the rest of the figure held extended between the index fingers and the thumbs (Fig. 368).

Ninth: Carefully withdraw each thumb from its loops, and insert it again into

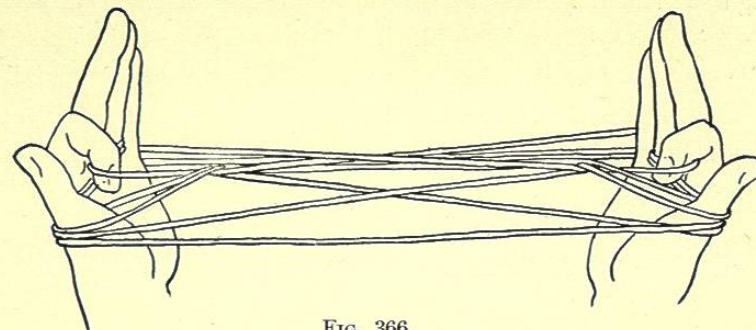


FIG. 366.

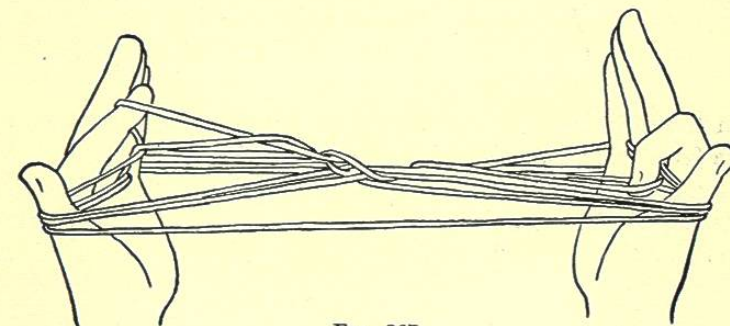


FIG. 367.

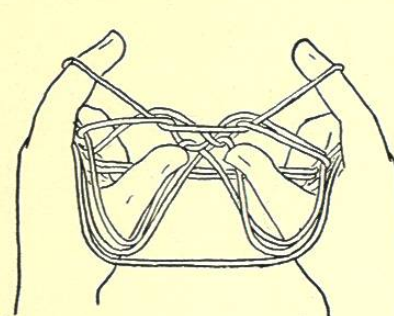


FIG. 368.

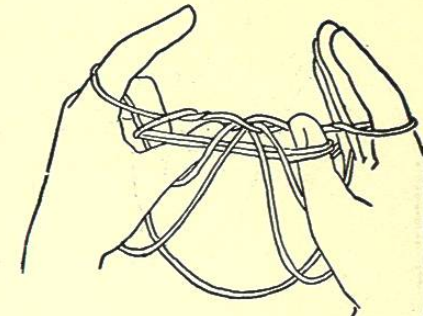


FIG. 369.

the loops, but from the near side and away from you, and pick up on the back of the thumb the two straight strings held toward you by the middle finger (Fig. 369,

Left hand), and pull them down through the loops (Fig. 369, Right hand) by restoring the thumb to its original position (Fig. 370).

Tenth: Remove all the loops from the little fingers. This can be readily done by pushing them off one little finger with the other little finger.

Eleventh: Transfer the index loops to the little fingers by picking up the near index string of one hand with the thumb and index of the other hand, and placing

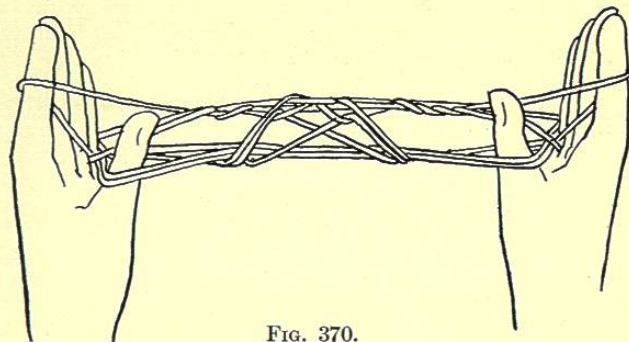


FIG. 370.

the loop on the little finger, so that, without any twisting, the near index string becomes the far little finger string of the same hand (Fig. 371).

Twelfth: Find the far thumb string which passes directly from thumb to thumb (it often hangs down loosely), and pick it up on the tip of each index finger to form the ridge pole of the "house" (Fig. 372). The figure is extended between the

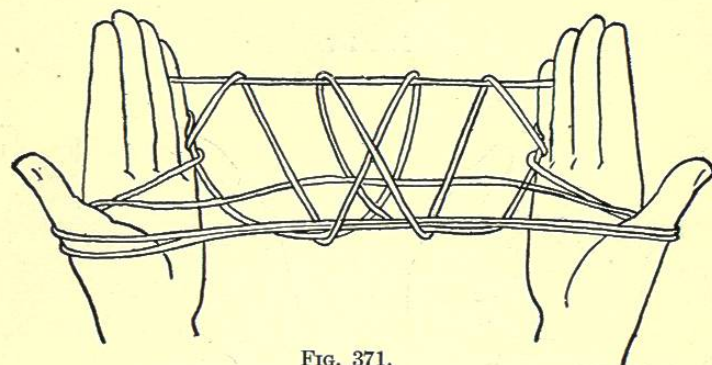


FIG. 371.

thumbs and the index and little fingers, with the palms facing each other and the fingers directed upward.

Just what a "blos-bird" is, I am unable to say, but it has a house and a very pretty one at that.

The method of transferring the index loops to the wrists, observed in the *Third*

movement, is peculiar to this figure; a single index loop is transferred in the same manner in the two figures which follow immediately.

The *Fourth* movement is interesting because of its resemblance to the Torres Straits "King Fish," but in that figure the index is put first into the thumb loop and then into the little finger loop, and the movement is confined to the right hand.

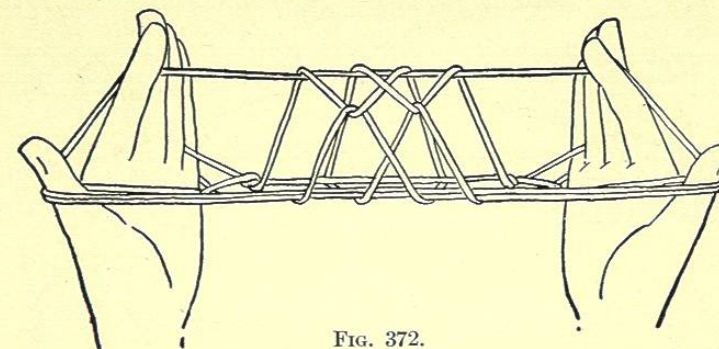


FIG. 372.

We shall see the Torres Straits movement done in the next figure, the "Three Stars," but done with both hands. The *Eighth* and *Ninth* movements are foreshadowed in the *Sixth* movement of the "Triangles." Of course, the *Eleventh* movement can be done by the little fingers; it requires some dexterity.

THREE STARS



Dr. Furness was taught *Dilipi-tuj*, or "Three Stars," by a Uap girl of thirteen, named "Dakofel."

First: Opening A.

Second: Put each thumb from below into the index loop, and draw the thumb away from the index to make the loop wider. Turn the middle, ring and little fingers, of each hand away from you, down over both strings of the little finger loop, then, keeping the strings drawn tight, turn the hands with the palms facing each other and then facing upward, in order to bring these three fingers toward you and up through the loop passing around both thumb and index; let the far index string slip over the knuckles of the middle, ring and little fingers to the back of the hand; straighten these fingers to release the little finger strings held under them, the little finger loop itself remaining on that finger. Let the former index loop slip down on the wrist and draw the strings tight.

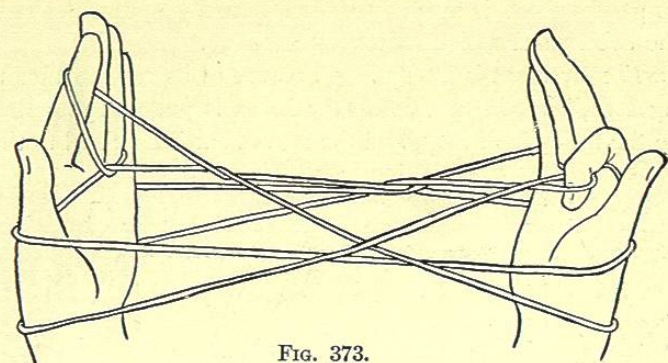


FIG. 373.

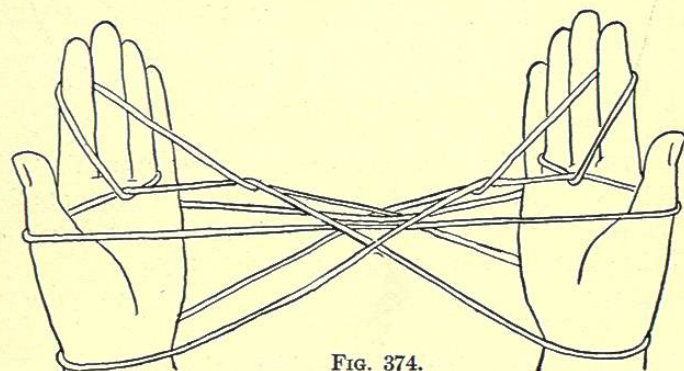


FIG. 374.

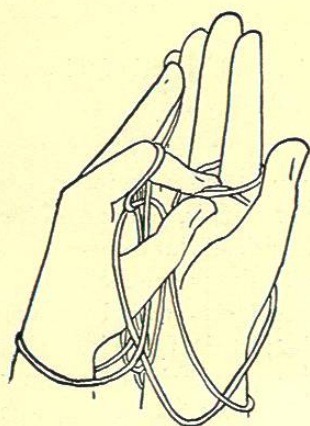


FIG. 375.

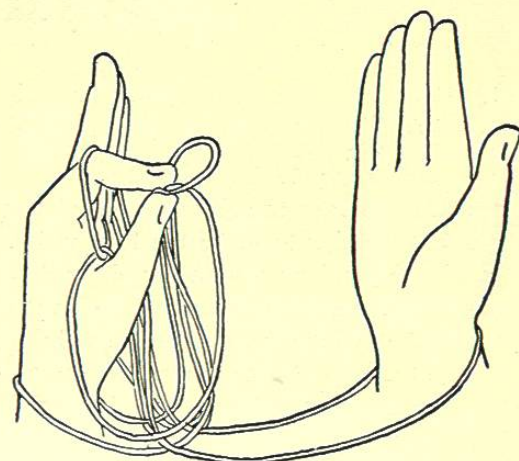


FIG. 376.



DAKOFEL, A UAP GIRL.
(Courtesy of Dr. William Henry Furness, 3rd.)