

Third: Bend each index down into the thumb loop, and draw away from you the far thumb string; then put the index, still holding the thumb string, down into the little finger loop (Fig. 373, Right hand), and pick up on its tip the near little finger string, by curving the finger toward you and up to its usual position (Fig. 373, Left hand, and Fig. 374).

Fourth: Turn the right hand with the palm facing you, and with the thumb and index of the left hand pick up together the right near index string and the right far thumb string, just where they cross on the right palm (Fig. 375). Withdraw the right hand from all the loops except the wrist loop (Fig. 376). The left thumb and index are now holding two loops—a long near one (the former right thumb loop) and a smaller far one (the former right index loop). Put the right little finger away from you, and from the near side, through the long loop only (Fig. 377), and put the right thumb above and to the right side of the near string of the loop now on the right little finger, and then toward you, and from the far side, through the smaller loop only (Fig. 378).

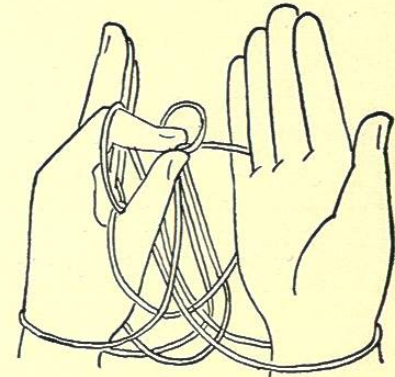


FIG. 377.

Keeping the strings securely on the right hand, turn the left hand with the palm toward you, and with the thumb and index of the right hand pick up together the left near index string and the left far thumb

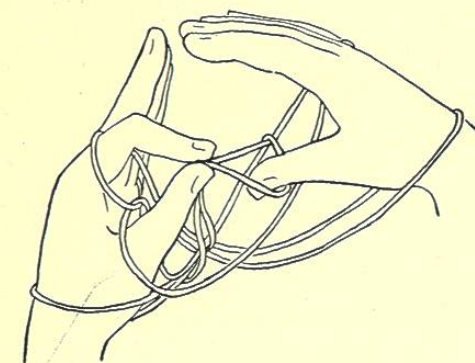


FIG. 378.

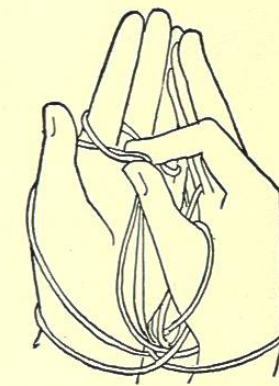


FIG. 379.

string, just where they cross on the left palm (Fig. 379). Withdraw the left hand from all its loops except the wrist loop. The right thumb and index are now

holding two loops: a long near loop (the former left thumb loop) and a smaller far loop (the former left index loop) (Fig. 380).

Put the left little finger, from the near side, through the long loop (Fig. 381), and put the left thumb above and to the left side of the near string of the loop

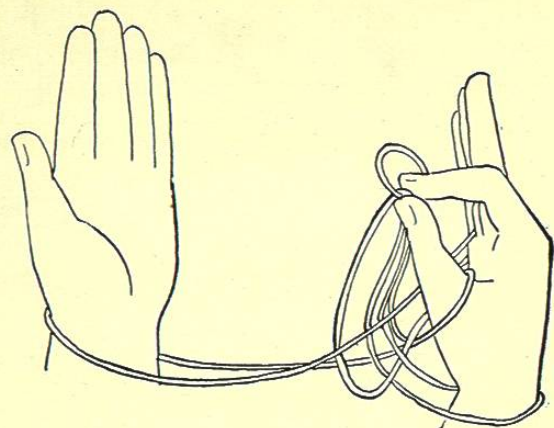


FIG. 380.

now on the left little finger, and then, toward you and from the far side, through the smaller loop (Fig. 382). Separate the hands (Fig. 383).

Fifth: Repeat the *Third* and *Fourth* movements and the figure assumes the appearance shown in Fig. 384.

Sixth: Repeat the *Third* and *Fourth* movements and the central figure becomes more complicated (Fig. 385).

Seventh: Repeat the *Third* movement. Turn the hands perfectly flat with the palms facing upward. You now have a loop on each index, a loop on each

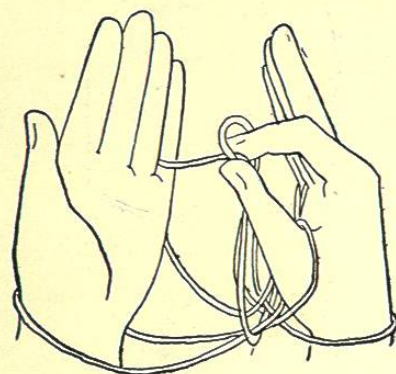


FIG. 381.

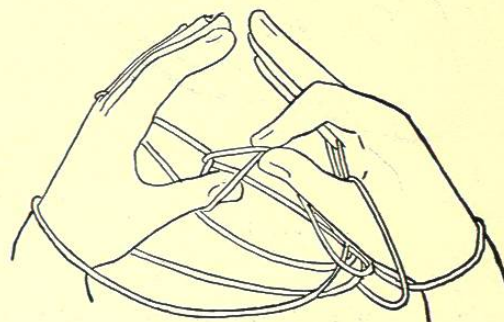


FIG. 382.

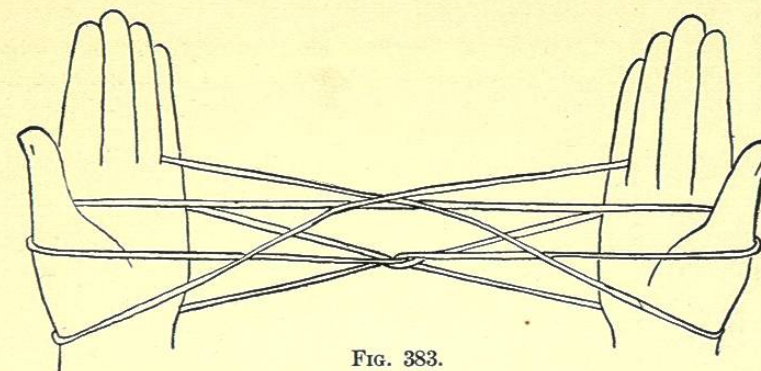


FIG. 383.

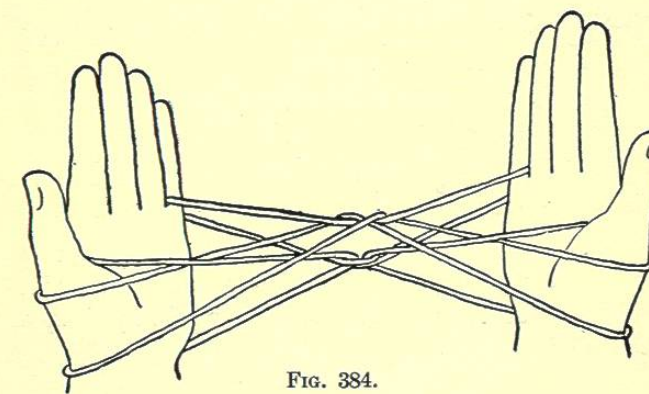


FIG. 384.

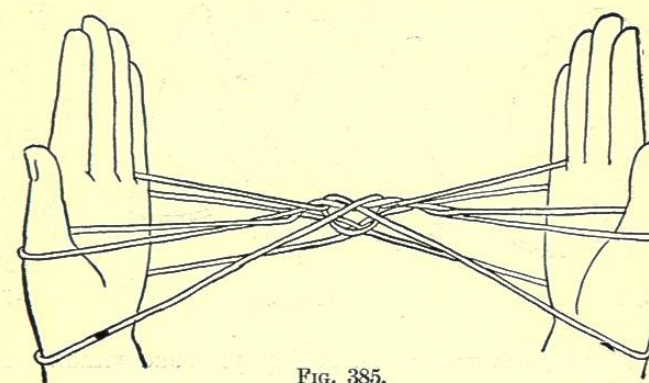


FIG. 385.

thumb and a loop on each wrist. If the movements have been properly performed, you should have a central figure formed of two straight strings (the upper, the common far index string, the lower, the common near thumb string), with three other strings on each side (the two strings of the wrist loop and the far little finger string) looped loosely around them (Fig. 386). Unless care be observed this pattern will

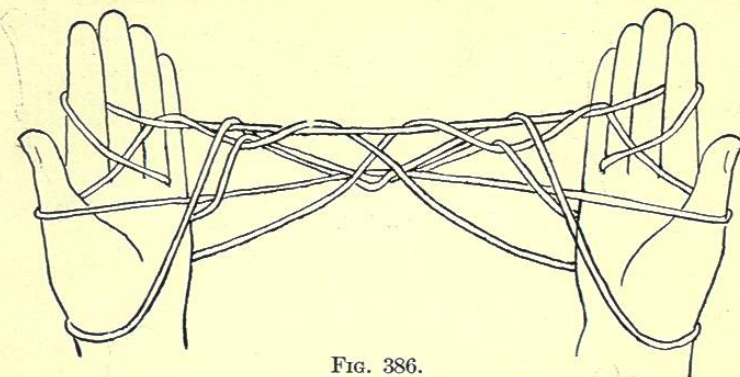


FIG. 386.

slip easily and become merely a twisted rope. If this pattern should not appear after the *Seventh* movement, you have made some mistake.

Eighth: Keeping the left hand with the palm facing you, with the right thumb and index pick up the left near wrist string close to the left wrist (Fig. 387), and lift it over the left thumb, and lay it over the cross formed on the left palm by the left near index string and the left far thumb string; and then pick up at this cross all

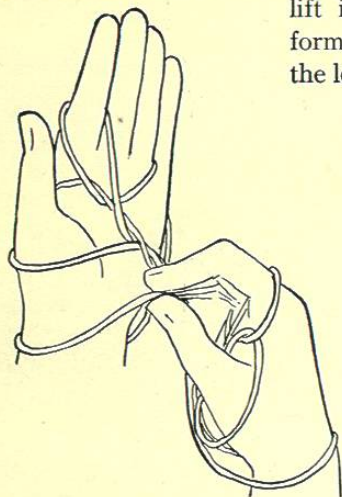


FIG. 387.

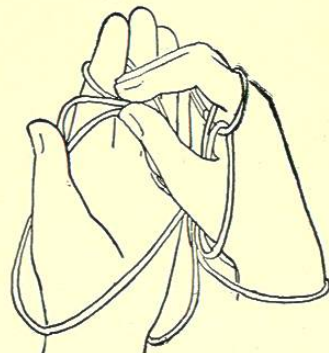


FIG. 388.

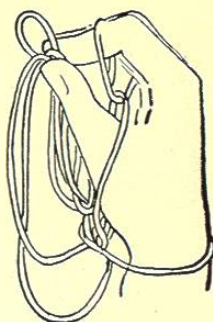


FIG. 389.

three strings with the right thumb and index (Fig. 388), and withdraw the left hand entirely from the figure (Fig. 389).

The right thumb and index are now holding three hanging loops, a near loop (the former left thumb loop), a middle loop (the former left wrist loop) and a far loop (the former left index loop). Put the left little finger, from the near side,

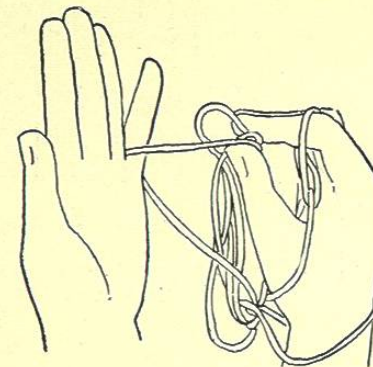


FIG. 390.

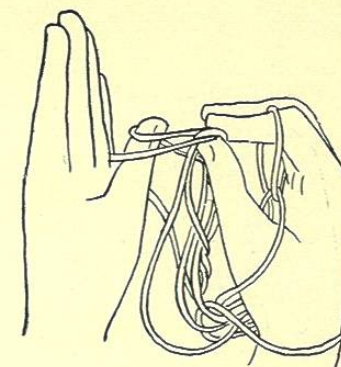


FIG. 391.

through the near loop only (Fig. 390), and put the left thumb, from the near side, through the near loop and the far loop, but *not* through the middle loop (Fig. 391). Turn the left hand up to hold the loops on the fingers. Turn the right hand with the palm toward you, and with the left thumb and index pick up the right near wrist string (Fig. 392), close to the right wrist, and lift it over the right thumb and lay

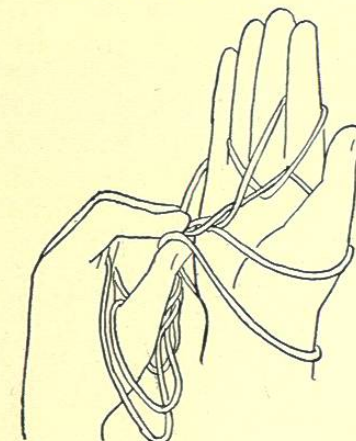


FIG. 392.

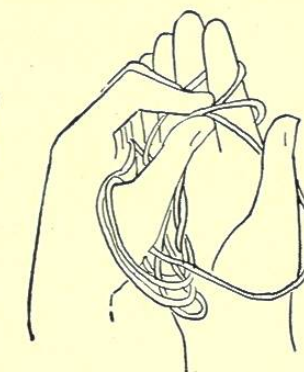


FIG. 393.

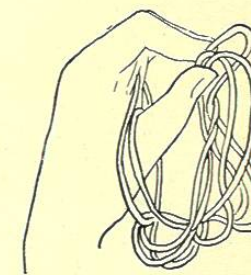


FIG. 394.

it over the cross formed on the right palm by the right far thumb string and the right near index string, and pick up at this cross all three strings with the left thumb and index (Fig. 393), and withdraw the right hand entirely from the figure (Fig. 394). The left thumb and index are now holding three hanging loops: a near loop (the

former right thumb loop), a middle loop (the former right wrist loop) and a far loop (the former right index loop). Put the right little finger through the near loop, from the near side (Fig. 395), and put the right thumb, from the near side,

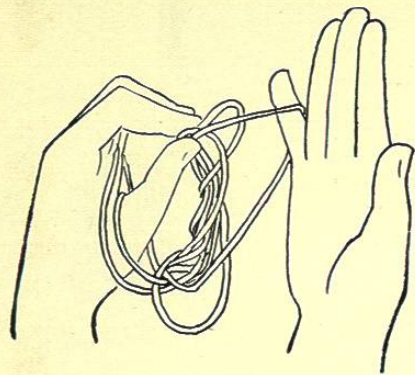


FIG. 395.

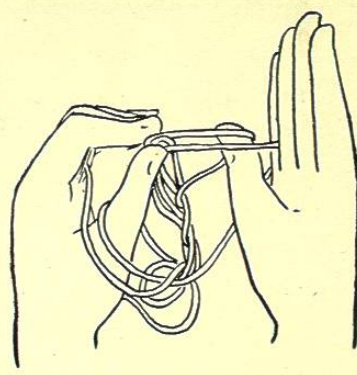


FIG. 396.

through the near loop and the far loop, but *not* through the middle loop (Fig. 396). Turn the hands with their palms facing you, but do not draw the strings very tight (Fig. 397).

Ninth: Bend each index down, and take up on the back of the index the far thumb string (not the palmar string) (Fig. 398), and, pressing the thumb against the index to hold the string in place, straighten the index, turn the palm away from

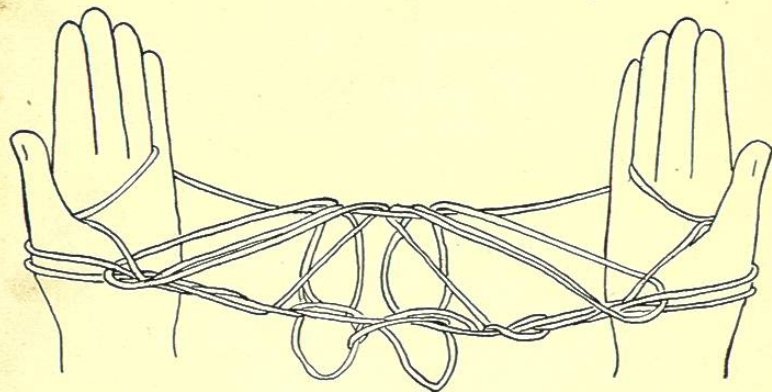


FIG. 397.

you, and press down with the middle, ring and little fingers the far little finger string in order to extend the figure (Fig. 399).

If the "Three Stars" be not at once distinct, they can be worked into shape by alternately turning the palms toward you and away from you, keeping the positions of the strings on the fingers unchanged.

"Three Stars" is one of the longest of all the figures; there is so much repetition, however, that it is really not very difficult. The *Second* movement is similar to the *Third* movement of the "House of the Blos-Bird." The *Third* movement is like a movement in the Torres Straits "King Fish." The *Fourth* and *Eighth* movements

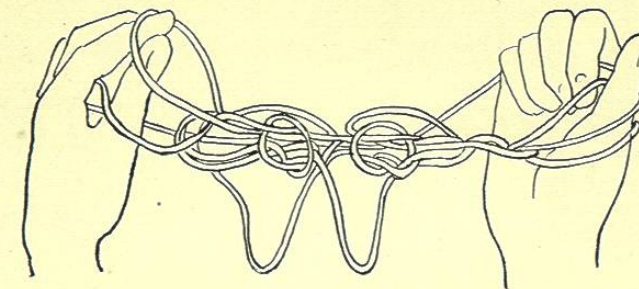


FIG. 398.

are peculiar to this figure; there are, however, analogous movements in the Caroline Islands "Coral."

The final extension of the pattern is found in a number of the Caroline Islands figures ("Three Stars," "Coral," "Two Chiefs," "One Chief," "Diamonds," "Turtle"), and in no others. It is very essential that the thumb be pressed close

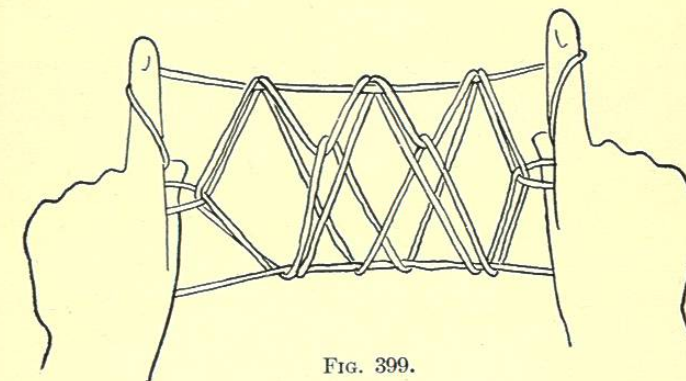


FIG. 399.

to the index, to hold in place the string which passes from the back of the thumb upward, around the tip of the index, otherwise part of the extension by means of the thumb will be lost.

NO NAME

This Natick figure, which I have called "No Name," was shown Dr. Furness by the woman "Emily."

First and Second: The same as the *First* and *Second* movements of "Three Stars."

Third: Then follow the *Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth* and *Tenth* movements of the "House of the Bloss-Bird." Remember that in this figure there is only one loop on each wrist, whereas there are two in the "House of the Bloss-Bird," therefore where two loops or strings are referred to in the *Sixth, Eighth* and

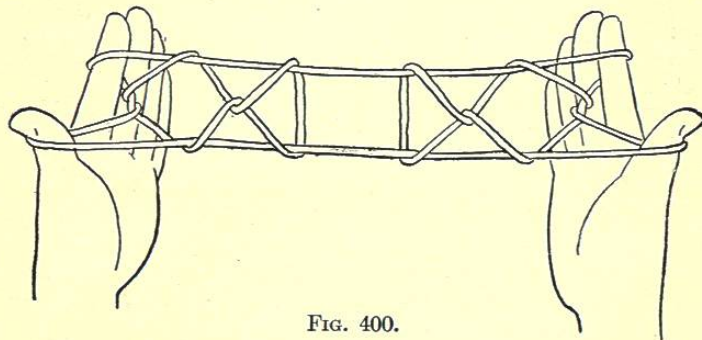


FIG. 400.

Ninth movements of the "House of the Bloss-Bird," you will find in this figure only a single loop or string.

The figure is extended between the thumbs and little fingers (Fig. 400). By alternately bringing together and separating the thumb and little finger of each hand, the two parts of the figure can be made to move toward the hands.

This figure reminds us of the "Two Coyotes" of the Navahos. I have been particularly interested in "No Name" because I worked it out myself while trying to make variations on the "House of the Bloss-Bird," and before I knew that Dr. Furness had collected it in the Caroline Islands.

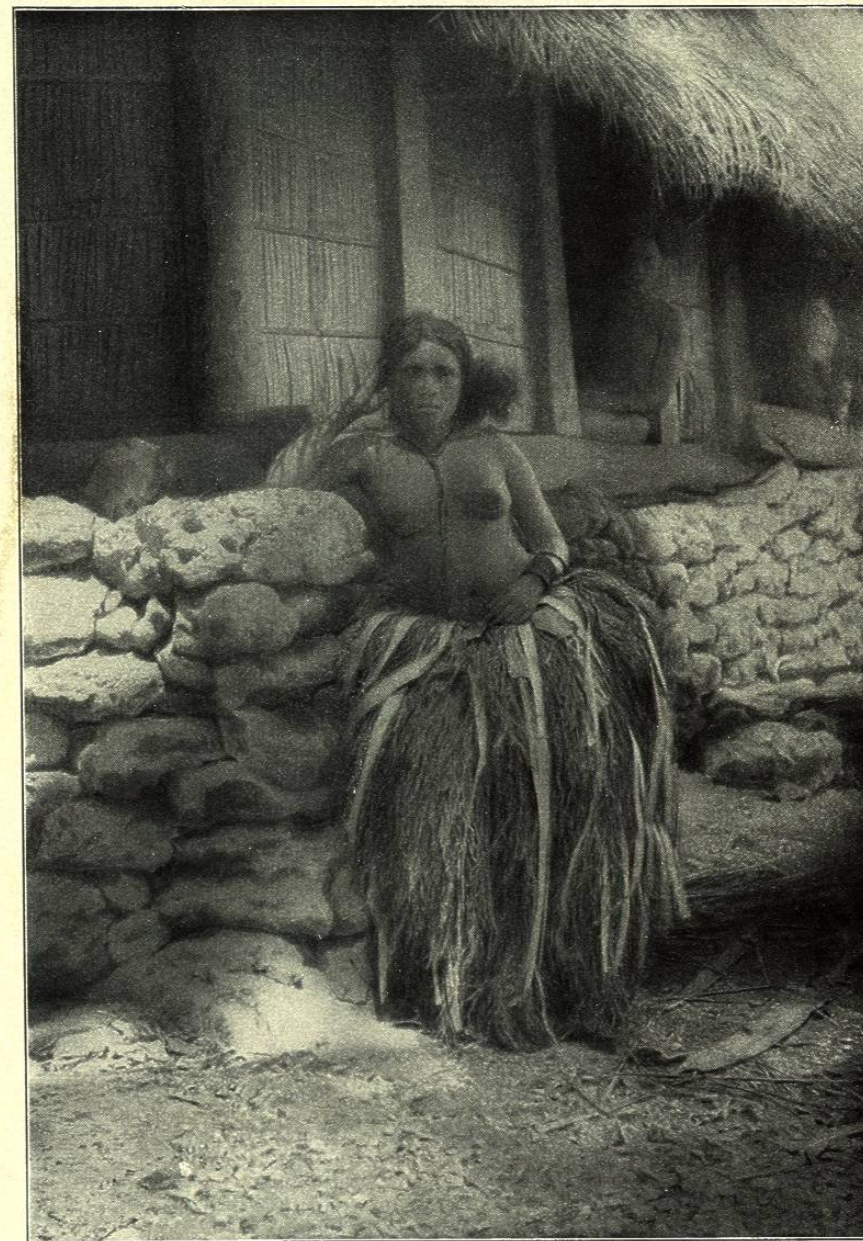


CORAL

The native name of this figure is *Melang*. Dr. Furness obtained it from a native woman called "Lemet," who was a "Mispil" (a woman of the long-house) in the village of *Dulkan* in Uap.

First: Opening A.

Second: Turn the hands with the palms toward you, draw the strings tight and close the four fingers on the palm over all the strings except the near thumb



LEMET, A UAP WOMAN.
(Courtesy of Dr. William Henry Furness, 3rd.)

string (Fig. 401). Now, by turning each hand down and then up toward you under the near thumb string, you can put this string on the backs of the four fingers. Unclose the hands (Fig. 402).

Third: Pass each thumb up on the far side of the string which, passing between

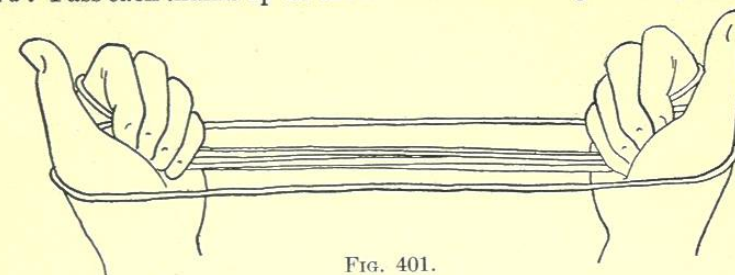


FIG. 401.

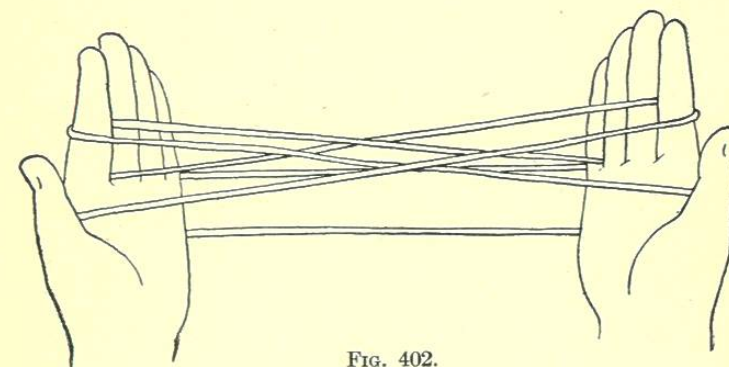


FIG. 402.

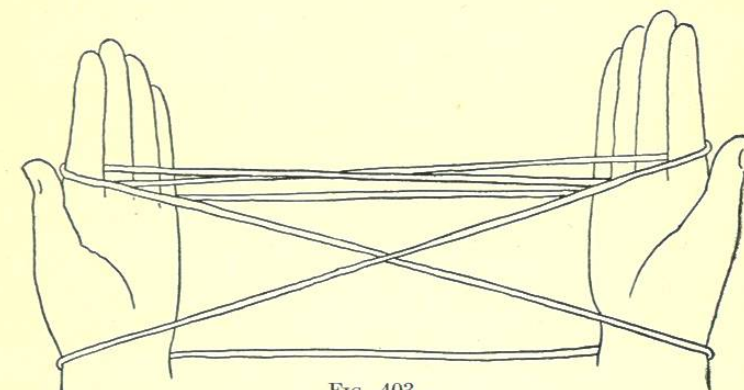


FIG. 403.

the thumb and index, crosses the back of the four fingers, and let the loop slip down on the wrist (Fig. 403).

Fourth: Incline the hands slightly toward each other, and keeping the strings tight, turn the palms away from you, and pass each thumb under both the near and

far wrist strings (Fig. 404), and up into the little finger loop, then catch each far little finger string on the side of the thumb and, turning the palms toward each other

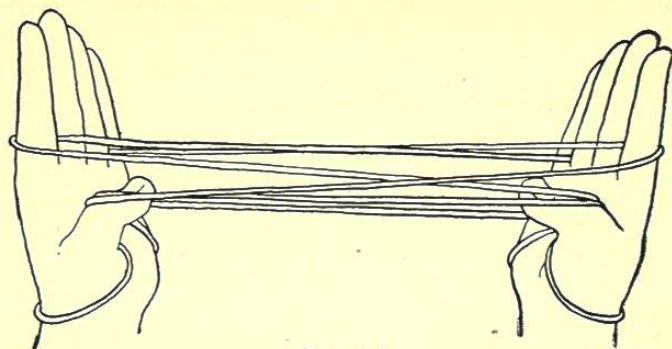


FIG. 404.

(Fig. 405), draw it toward you on the back of the thumb under all the strings as you return the thumb to its position (Fig. 406).

You now have on each hand: a loop on the thumb, a loop on the index, a loop on the little finger and a loop on the wrist. Under the wrist loop passes a string formed of the near thumb string and the far little finger string.

Fifth: With the thumb and index of the left hand put the right thumb loop on the left thumb without twisting it, and with the thumb and index of the right hand

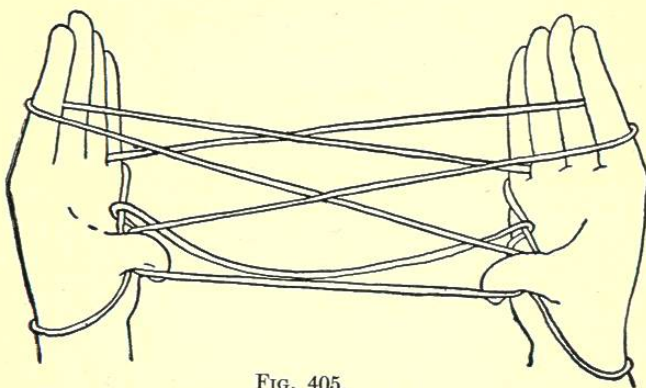


FIG. 405.

put the left thumb loop on the right thumb without twisting it. This movement simply exchanges the thumb loops (Fig. 407).

Sixth: Pass each thumb away from you over the far thumb string and both strings of the index loop, and take up from below on the back of the thumb the near little finger string, and return the thumb to its position (Fig. 408).

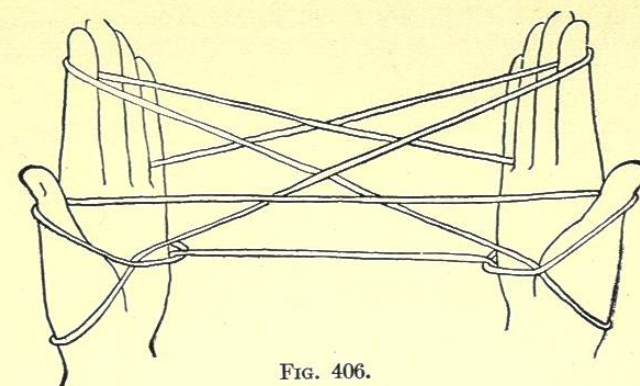


FIG. 406.

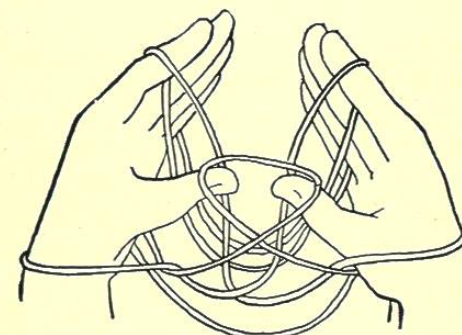


FIG. 407.

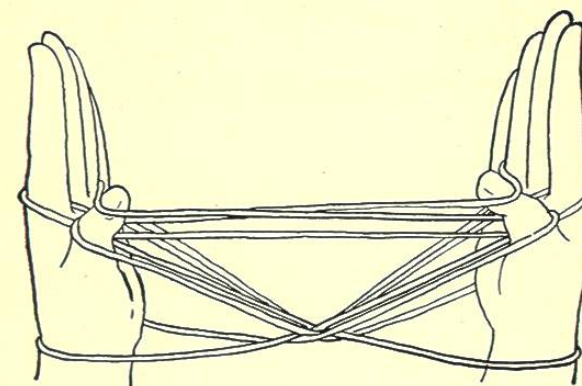


FIG. 408.

Seventh: Bend each middle finger down over the palmar string and both strings of the index loop, and take up from below on the back of the middle finger the far

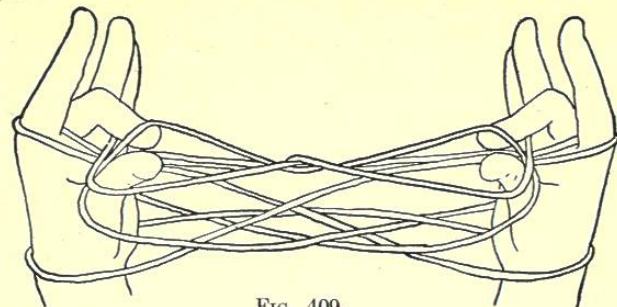


FIG. 409.

thumb string (not the palmar string) (Fig. 409), and return the middle finger to its position (Fig. 410).

Eighth: Release the loops from the thumbs and little fingers and draw the hands apart, but do not draw the strings too tight (Fig. 411).

You should now have a loop high up on each middle finger, a loop around the base of each index and a loop on each wrist. The central figure has the shape of a kite; it should be large or the final figure will not be successful.

Ninth: Turn the hands with the palms up, and with the left thumb and index pick up from the edge of the right wrist the right near wrist string (Fig. 412), and, slipping it out over the thumb and index, place it on the middle finger beside the

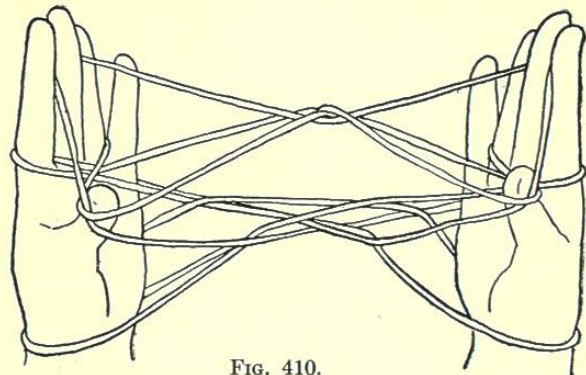


FIG. 410.

near middle finger string (Fig. 413). Now, with the left thumb and index pick up both these strings from the right middle finger, and slip the right hand out of all the loops (Fig. 414). The left thumb and index are now holding two hanging loops; one loop is large and projects farther to the right than the smaller one. Put the right little finger away from you through the wide loop only, and put the right thumb away from you through both loops (Fig. 415), and turn the hand up. You now have a

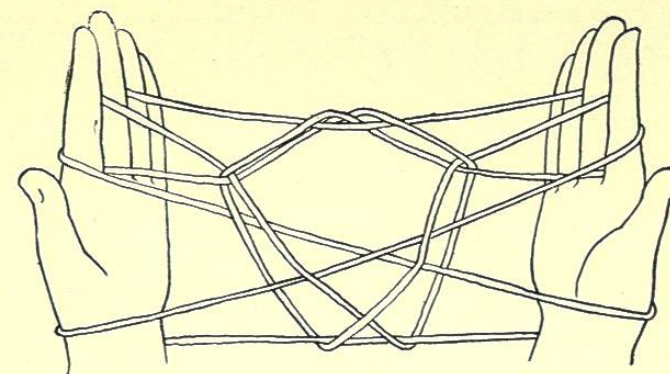


FIG. 411.



FIG. 412.

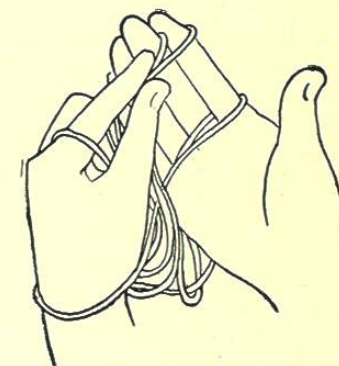


FIG. 413

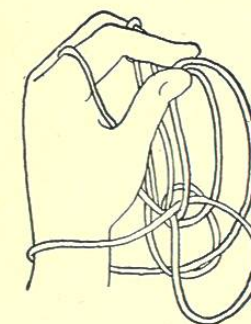


FIG. 414.

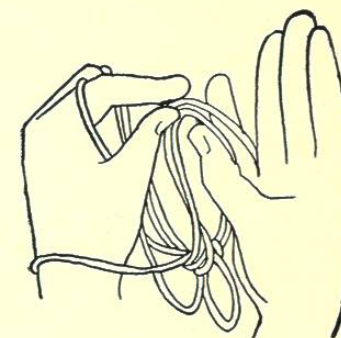


FIG. 415.

loop on the right thumb and a loop on the right hand in the "First Position" (Fig. 416).

In the same way turn the left hand with the palm up, and with the right thumb and index pick up from the edge of the left wrist the left near wrist string and lay

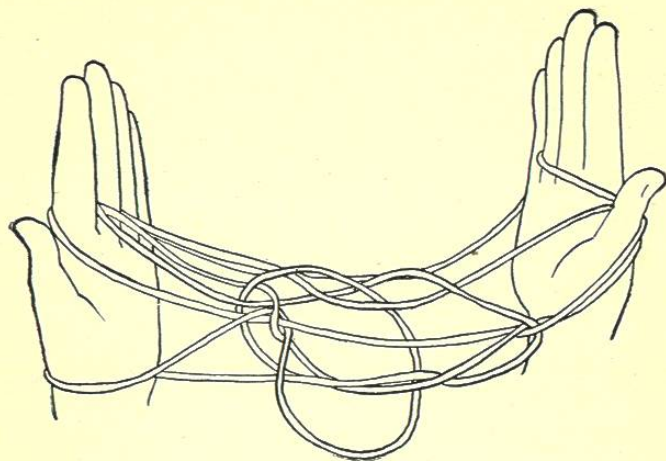


FIG. 416.

it on the side of the left middle finger beside the left near middle finger string. Now with the right thumb and index pick up both these strings, and withdraw the left hand from all its loops. The right thumb and index are holding two hanging loops; put the left little finger away from you through the wide loop only, and put the left thumb away from you through both loops, and turn the hand up, but do not draw the strings tight; only sufficiently to pull out any hanging loops (Fig. 417).

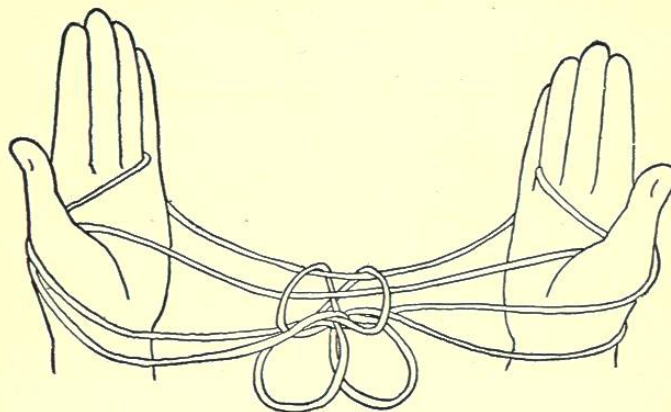


FIG. 417.

Tenth: Bend each index finger down and hold the far thumb string between its first joint and the first joint of the thumb; then pick up from below on the side of the tip of the index the far thumb string (not the palmar string) (Fig. 418). Now, holding the thumb close to the index, curve the index toward you and up, at the same time turning the palms away from you and holding down the far little finger

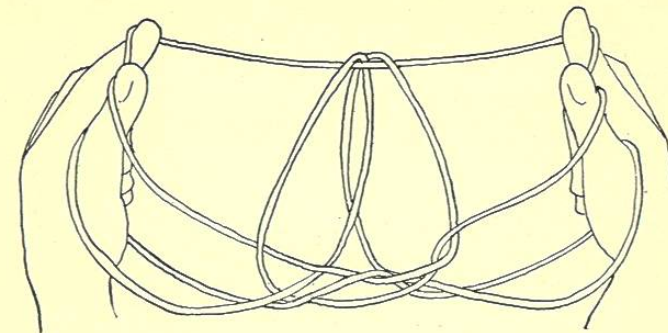


FIG. 418.

string with the middle, ring and little fingers of each hand (Fig. 419). Separate the hands and draw the strings tight.

The final pattern is difficult to form and requires practice. Some working of the strings is usually needed at the end of the last movement to bring out the branching "Coral."

In this figure the *Second* movement is like the movement in the "Leashing of Lochiel's Dogs." The method of catching the far little finger string, seen in the *Third* movement, is peculiar to this figure. You have probably noticed that the

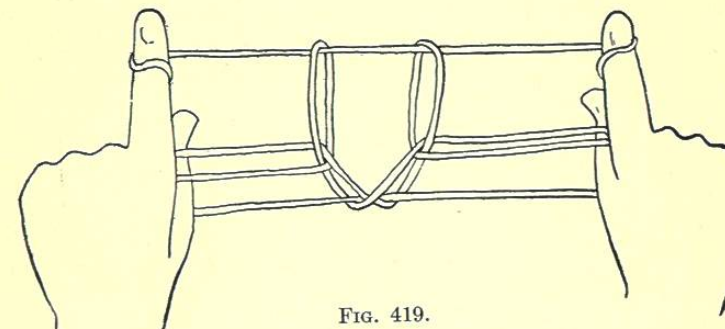


FIG. 419.

thumb loops exchanged in the *Third* movement are not similar to finger loops exchanged in preceding figures, because the same string forms the far string of each thumb loop.

The *Ninth* movement is not very unlike the *Eighth* movement of "Three Stars."