

## AN APACHE TEEPEE



An Apache woman named Darcia Tafoya, from Jicarilla, New Mexico, taught me this figure at the St. Louis Exposition.

*First:* Hold the left hand with the fingers pointing obliquely upward and away from you and with the palm facing toward you and upward. With the right hand

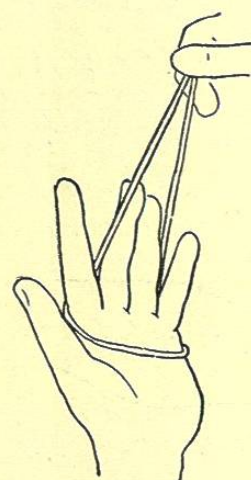


FIG. 557.

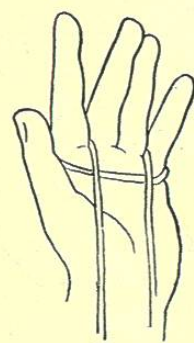


FIG. 558.

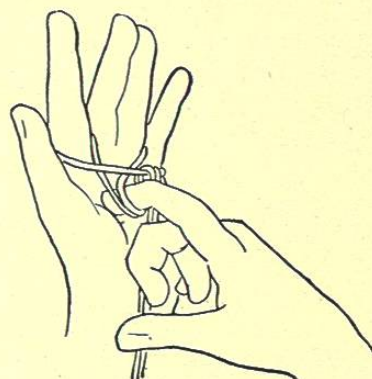


FIG. 559.

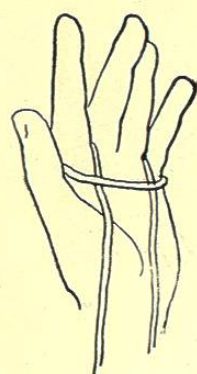


FIG. 560.

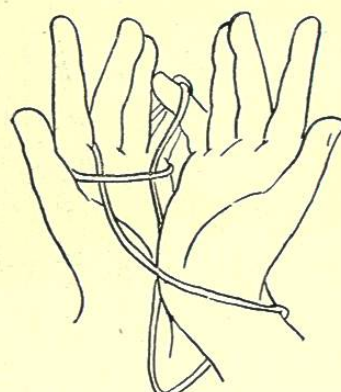


FIG. 561.

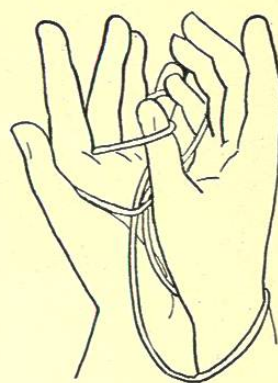
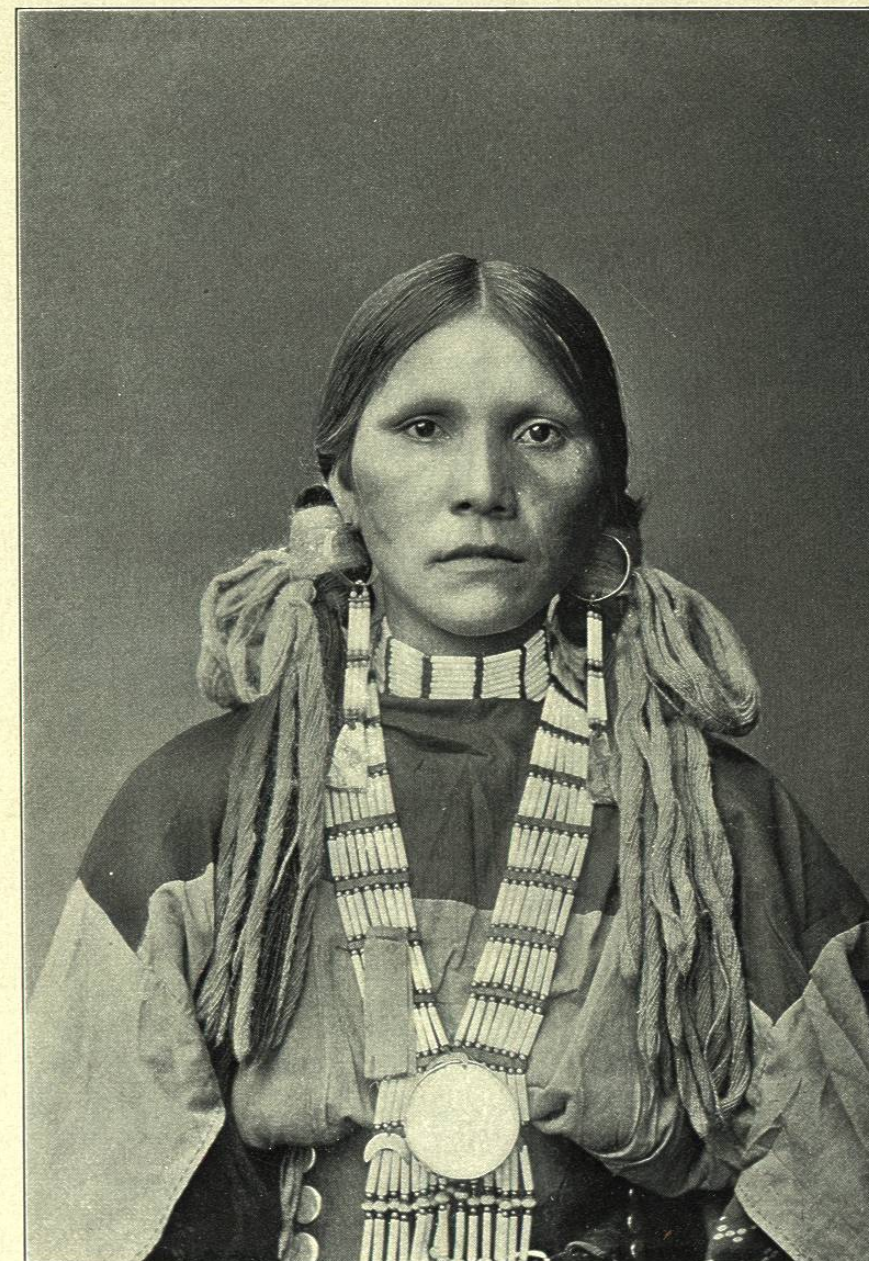


FIG. 562.



DARCIA TAFOYA, A JICARILLA APACHE.  
(Courtesy of Mr. S. C. Simms.)



lay a part of the loop across the palm, and let it hang down on the left side, between the thumb and index, and on the right side from the right side of the palm. With the right thumb and index pick up together near the back of the left hand the two hanging strings, and bring them up toward you to the palm of the left hand, by passing the left string between the left index and middle finger, and the right string between the left ring finger and little finger (Fig. 557); and let the two strings hang down on the palm. Observe that they cross *over* the palmar string (Fig. 558).

*Second:* Pass the index of the right hand under the left palmar string, and hook the end around the two hanging strings, and draw them down under the palmar string (Fig. 559); let them hang down on the left palm. Observe that now the palmar string crosses *over* the hanging strings (Fig. 560).

*Third:* Put the right hand from the left through the far side of the hanging loop, and keep the loop on the right wrist. Put the little finger of the right hand, from the right side, under the right hanging string, above the palmar string (Fig. 561); and put the right thumb, from the left side, under the left hanging string, also above the palmar string (Fig. 562).

Draw these strings out on the right thumb and little finger, keeping the loop still on the right wrist (Fig. 563). The "Teepee," or tent, is formed by swinging the right hand down, palm upward, with the fingers pointing away from you; and by elevating the left hand, and turning the palm down and pointing the fingers to the right.

In this figure the hand which arranges the strings on the other hand in the end takes up some of the strings to form the most important part of the finished pattern.

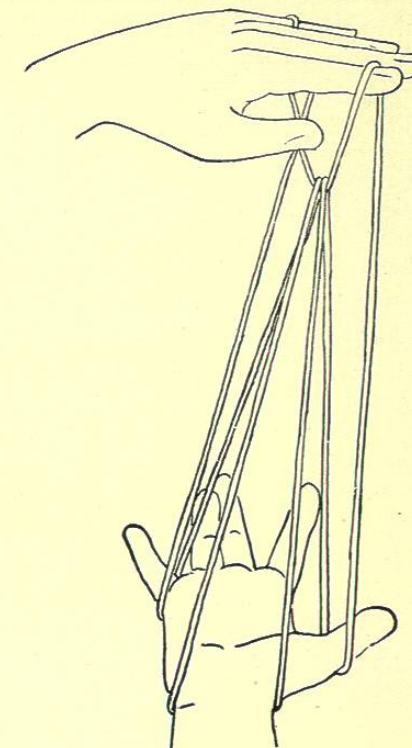


FIG. 563.



## TALLOW DIPS

Dr. Haddon taught me this game. It is well known in Great Britain; and the Rev. John Gray (p. 117, figs. 1, 2 and 3) has published a description of it as played by the children of the Cowgate in Edinburgh. He gives the different movements of the figure as separate figures, namely, "The Bunch of Candles," "The Chair," "The Pair of Trousers," "The Crown." In Ireland "The Bunch of Candles" is sometimes called "The Broom." Miss Margaret A. Hingston (p. 147) gives the story which was current in Somerset about forty years ago; the "tipstaff" is here called the "truncheon."

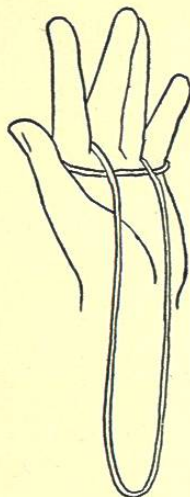


FIG. 564.

*First:* The first movement of the "Apache Teepee."

The two strings now hang down from the left hand over the palmar string (Fig. 564).

*Second:* With the right thumb and index pick up the string on the left palm, between the hanging strings, pull it out slightly (Fig. 565), and put it over the left middle and ring fingers (Fig. 566). There is now a ring around the left index, a ring around the left little finger, and a loop hanging down on the palm (Fig. 567).

*Third:* Put the right index from above into the ring on the left index; and put the right middle finger from above into the ring on the left little finger, and draw the rings out to the right (Fig. 568) as far as possible.

*Fourth:* Bend the fingers of the left hand down on the palm as follows: The left middle finger down into the left index loop, the left ring finger down into the

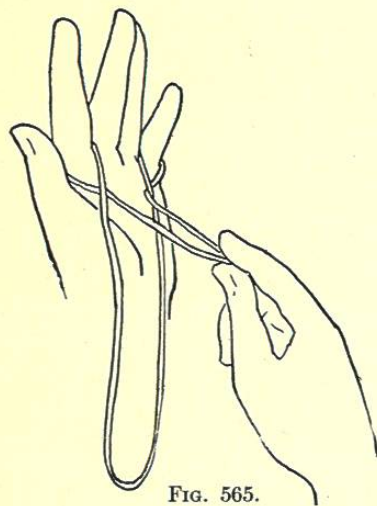


FIG. 565.

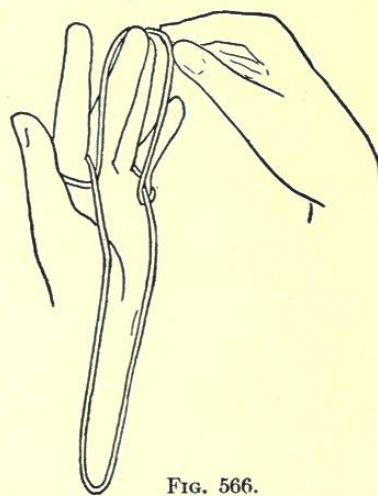


FIG. 566.

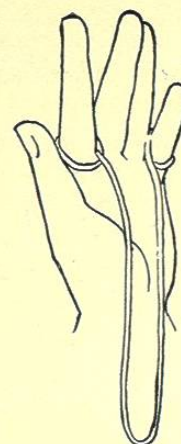


FIG. 567.

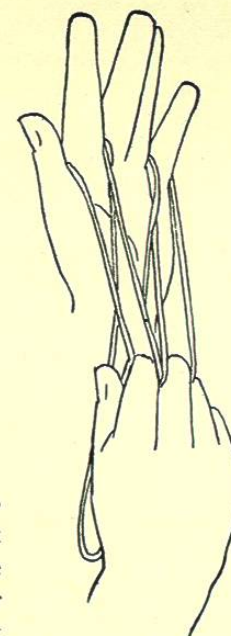


FIG. 568.

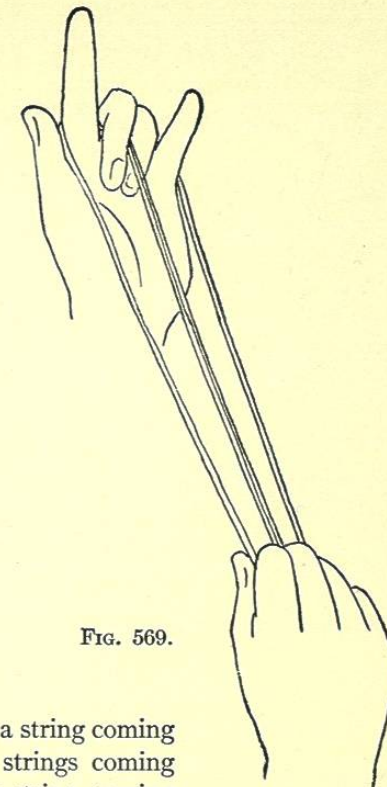


FIG. 569.

left little finger loop (Fig. 569), the left little finger over the left far little finger string, and the left index over the left near index string.

When the left fist is thus closed, you have a string coming out between the index and middle finger, two strings coming out between the middle and ring fingers, and a string coming out between the ring and little fingers. Over the backs of the fingers, at their bases, there is a string around the index finger, a string around both the middle and ring fingers, and a string around the little finger (Fig. 570).

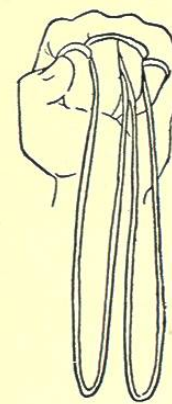


FIG. 570.

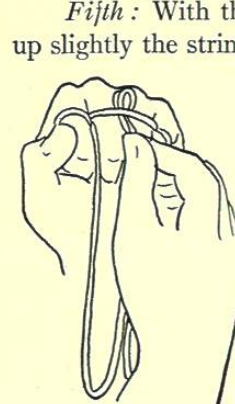


FIG. 571.



FIG. 572.

*Fifth:* With the thumb and index of the right hand pull up slightly the string on the backs of the left middle and ring fingers, and pass through this loop to the back of the hand the four strings coming out between the fingers of the left fist (Fig. 571); let the strings, pulled entirely through, hang down on the back of the left hand (Fig. 572).



*Sixth:* With the right thumb and index pull this same loop crossing the backs of the left middle and ring fingers (through which you have just passed the four strings) over the knuckles of the middle and ring fingers (Fig. 573), and to the palm of the left hand; then draw it out to the right as far as possible, but carefully, and not too hard, at the same time unclosing the left fist, and (with some stretch of the imagination) you get the four tallow dips on the left hand (Fig. 574).



FIG. 573.

The story of the tallow dips is as follows: "A man stole a pound of tallow dips, and bringing them home hung them on a peg."



*Seventh:* At this point, place the loop held by the right thumb and index over the left thumb and, being careful not to twist it, let it hang down (Fig. 575).

"And being very tired he sat down on a chair and went to sleep."

*Eighth:* Now, pointing the right index and middle fingers downward, over the back of the left hand held palm down with the fingers pointing to the right, take up from the left side on the ball of the right index, the

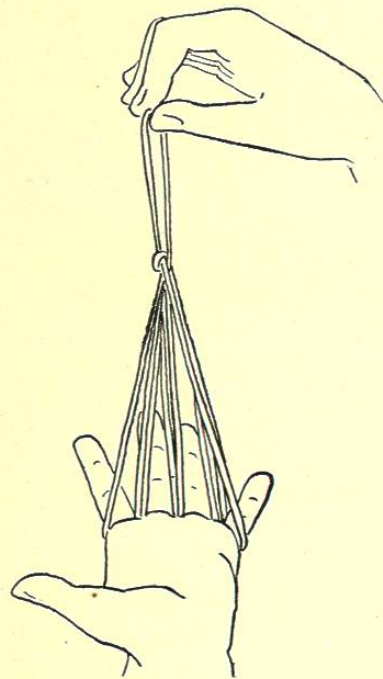


FIG. 574.

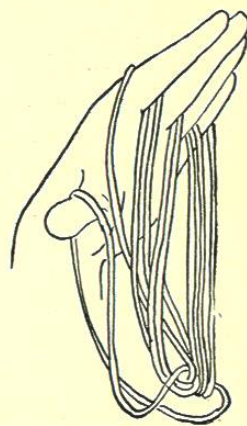


FIG. 575.

loop on the back of the left middle finger, and take up on the ball of the right middle finger the loop on the back of the left ring finger (Fig. 576 seen from above), and draw the loops out as far as possible to the right. Turn the left hand with the palm upward, and "the chair" is formed, the back, by the loops held up by the right hand, the seat by the loop around the left thumb, and the four legs by the strings of the loops held by the left index and little finger (Fig. 577).

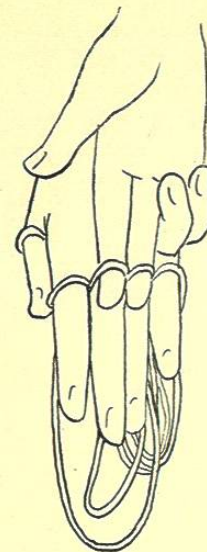


FIG. 576.

"It was dark when he woke up, so he got a pair of shears to cut off a tallow dip."

*Ninth:* Release the loop from the left thumb, and you have the "shears" (Fig. 578).

"While he was cutting off the dip a constable came to arrest him, bringing along his tipstaff."

*Tenth:* Release the loop on the left index finger, and draw the hands gently apart to produce the long tipstaff,

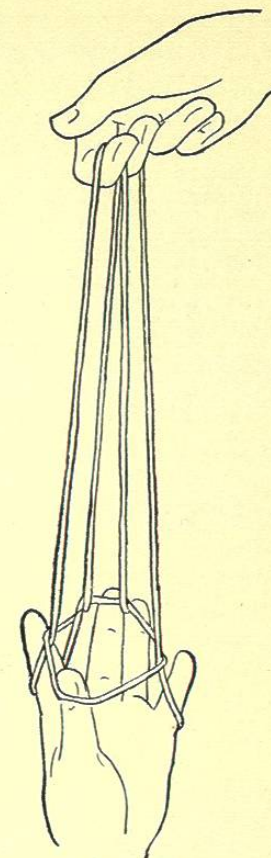


FIG. 577.

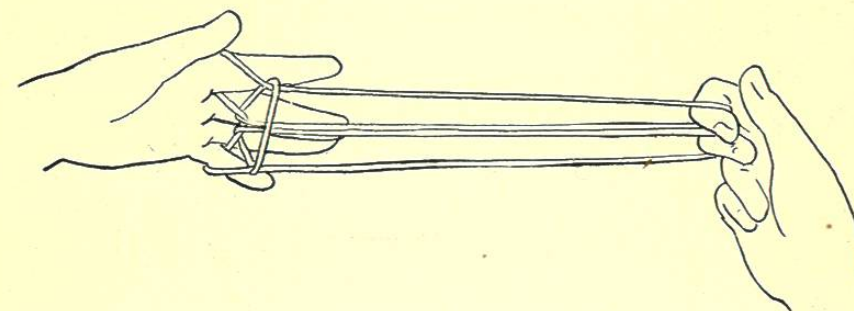


FIG. 578.



with the crown at the end formed by the small crossed loops on the right index and middle finger (Fig. 579).

"The constable put handcuffs on the thief and marched him off to prison."

*Eleventh*: Release the loop from the right index, and put the right hand through the right middle finger loop; put the left hand through the loop held by the left little finger. Separate the hands (Fig. 580) and draw the strings tight. This movement puts a loop on the left wrist and a slip noose on the right wrist.

In principle, "Tallow Dips" is like the two preceding figures. It is one of the most important of all string figures, because of the story which goes with it. A careful study of its distribution in Great Britain, its varieties, and the different stories told while it is being played would, I am sure, be extremely interesting.

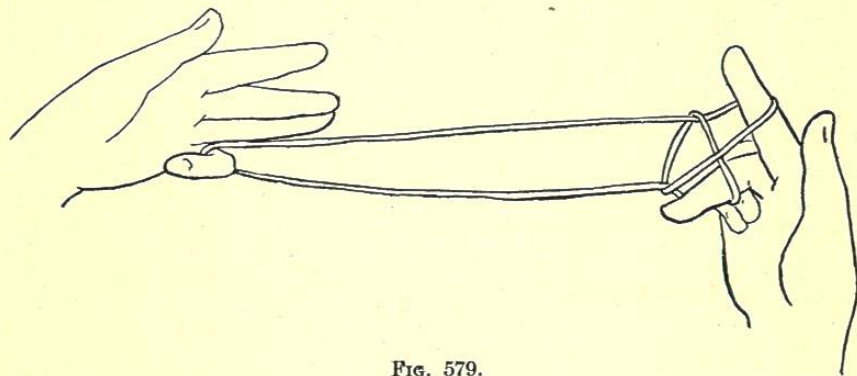


FIG. 579.

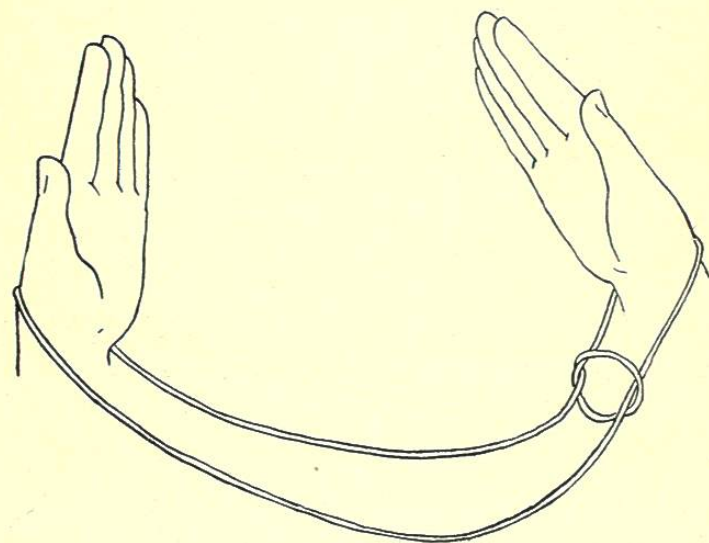


FIG. 580.

## ONE CHIEF



In Uap, in the Caroline Islands, this figure is called *Pilun* = a Chief. Dr. Furness obtained it in 1902, from the native woman "Lemet."

*First*: First Position.

*Second*: With the thumb and index of the right hand wrap the left near thumb string, toward you, once around the left thumb (Fig. 581), and separate the hands.

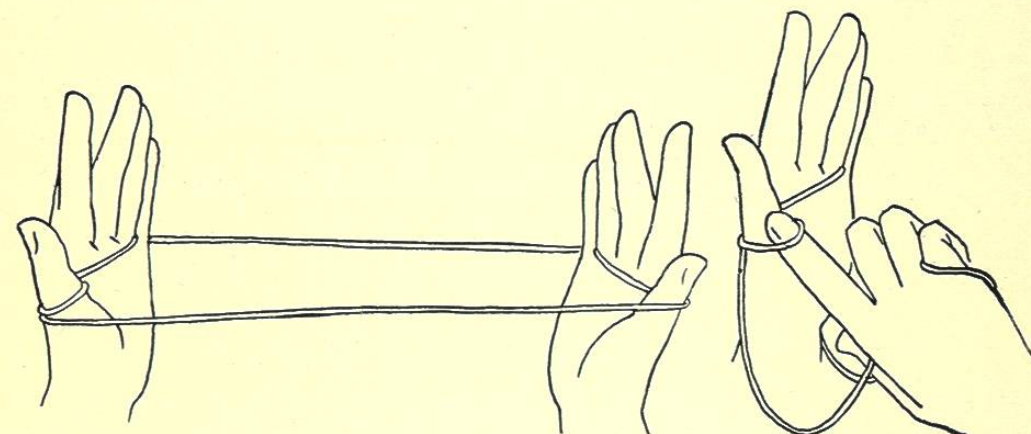


FIG. 581.

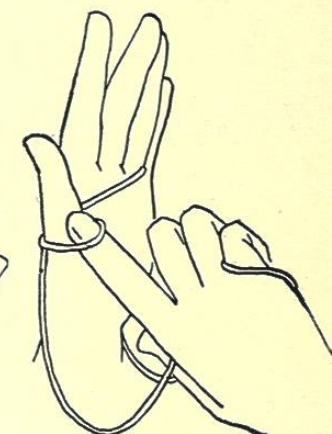


FIG. 582.

*Third*: With the right index take up, from below, on the back of the finger, the ring formed on the left thumb (Fig. 582), and separate the hands (Fig. 583).

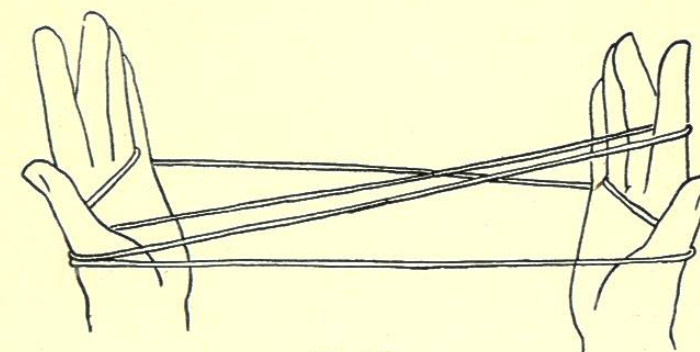


FIG. 583.



*Fourth:* Proceed with "Opening A," beginning by taking up the string on the right palm with the left index, putting the left index between the strings of the loop on the right index (Fig. 584); separate the hands (Fig. 585); and then take up

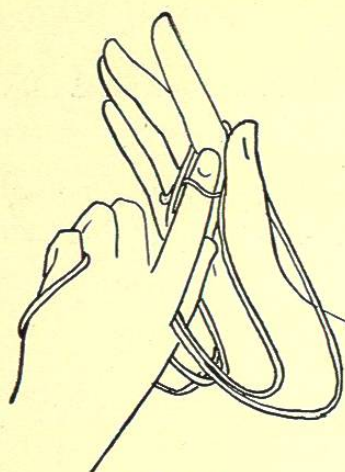


FIG. 584.

with the right index the left palmar string also between the strings of the left index loop (Fig. 586). Separate the hands.

You now have a loop on each little finger, a loop on the left index and a loop on the right thumb, and two loops on the left thumb, and two loops on the right index (Fig. 587). Be sure that the upper right index loop is the one formed by the left near little finger and far thumb strings.

*Fifth:* Take the left hand entirely out of the figure, and let the strings hang down from the right hand held with the palm down and the fingers pointing to the left (Fig. 588). In this, and in some of the following drawings the hanging loops are represented as very short, in order to save space).

With the thumb and index of the left hand pull up slightly from the back of the right index that right index loop which is nearest the tip of the finger, and, removing the left thumb and index, hold it up by pressing the right thumb and middle finger against the sides of the right index. Then put the left thumb and index, from the left, through this loop, and pull up

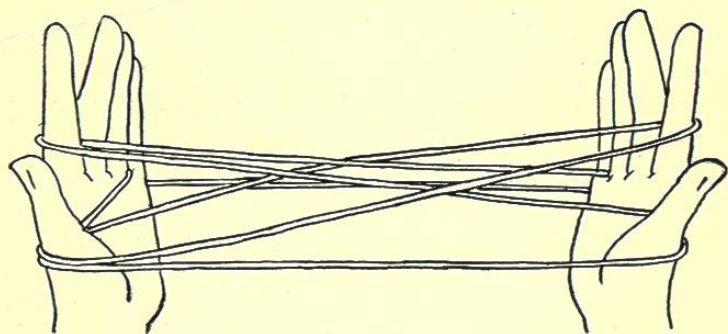


FIG. 585.

slightly, and to the left, the right index loop which is near the base of the finger, so that it comes through the loop already pulled up (Fig. 589); and hold it up by pressing the right thumb and middle finger against the sides of the right index.

The left hand is still entirely free, and, in addition to the loops hanging from the right thumb and little finger, there are two loops standing up about two inches

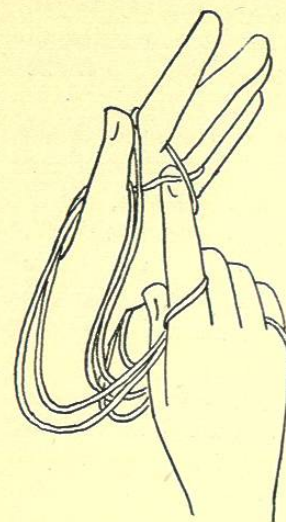


FIG. 586.

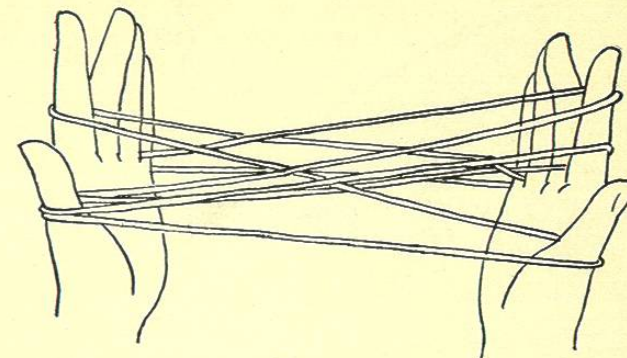


FIG. 587.

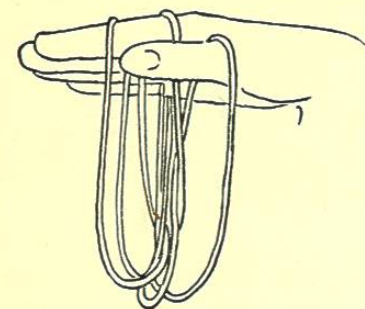


FIG. 588.

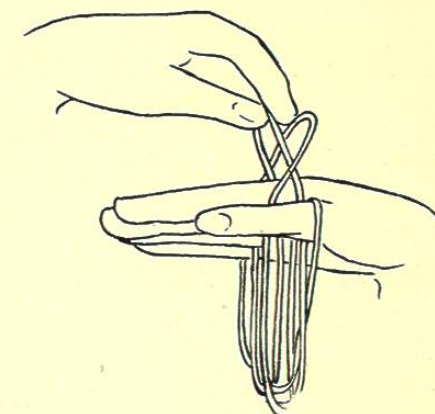


FIG. 589.



from the back of the right index, and crossing, so that the original right loop points to the left and the original left loop points to the right.

Place the left hand above these right index loops with the fingers pointing toward you, and insert the left little finger from the left side into the loop pointing to the right, and insert the left thumb from the right side into the loop pointing to the left (Fig. 590), and pull both loops off the right index by separating the hands. Turn the hands to the usual position with the palms facing each other and the fingers directed upward (Fig. 591). There is now a loop on each thumb and a loop on each little finger.

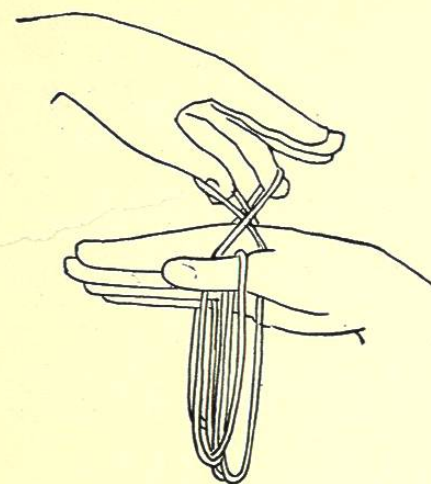


FIG. 590.

*Sixth:* With the right thumb and index pick up, close to the left thumb, the left far thumb string (Fig. 592), and take the loop off the thumb, turn it over toward you, and replace it on the thumb (Fig. 593); the original left far thumb string is now the left near thumb string.

In the same way pick up with the left thumb and index the right far thumb string (Fig. 594), take the loop off the right thumb, turn it over toward you, and replace it on the right thumb (Fig. 595). Separate the hands (Fig. 596). The thumb loop may be so reversed by using the index of the same hand.

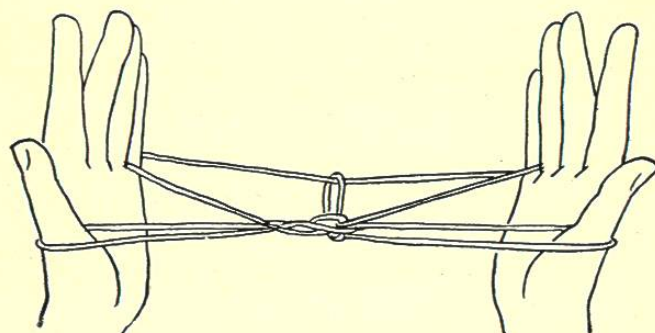


FIG. 591.

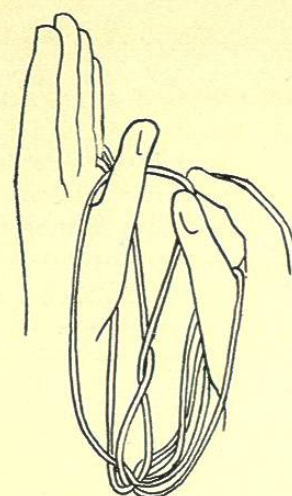


FIG. 592.

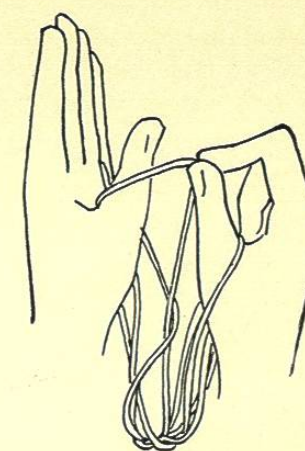


FIG. 593.

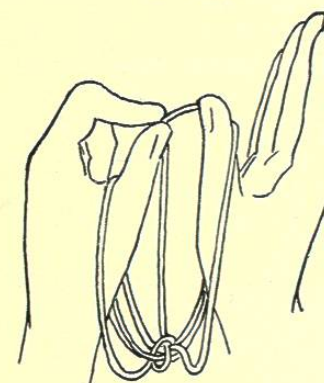


FIG. 594.

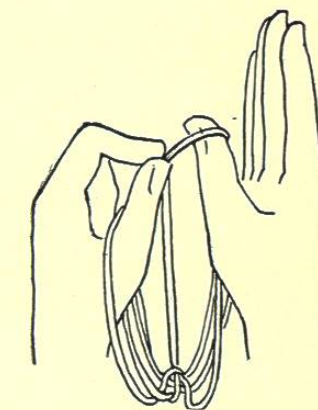


FIG. 595.

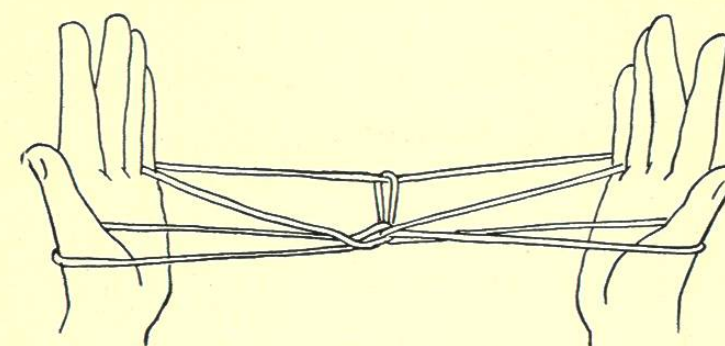


FIG. 596.



*Seventh*: Bend each thumb away from you over the far thumb string, and take up, from below, the near little finger string (Fig. 597, Left hand), and return the thumb to its former position (Fig. 597, Right hand). There are now on each

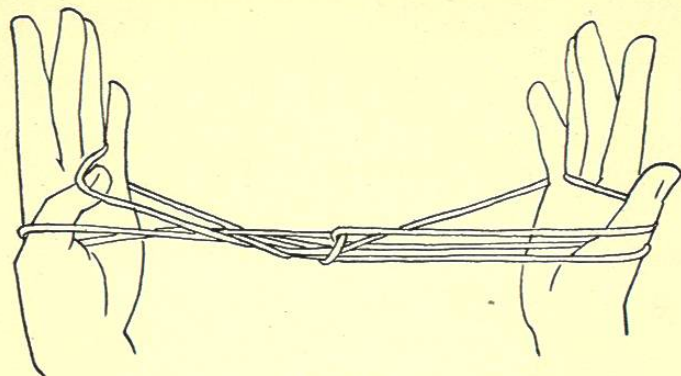


FIG. 597.

hand, a lower loop on the thumb and a higher loop arranged as in the "First Position."

*Eighth*: Take up with the tip of each index, from below, the far thumb string (not the string crossing the palm), keeping the near thumb strings on the thumb (Fig. 598), and return the index to its position. Then, holding the index strings out

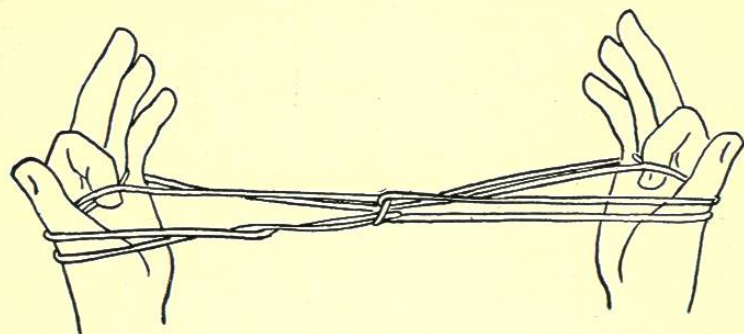


FIG. 598.

on the tips of the fingers, and keeping the strings between the thumbs and index fingers in position (but so that they can slip slightly) (Fig. 599), turn the hands with the palms away from you.

This movement will draw tight the little finger strings, and if the strings held between each thumb and index be slightly loosened, the figure will be formed (Fig. 600).

The finished pattern is not unlike the pattern in "Two Chiefs," but the two figures are done by entirely different methods. With the exception of the *Seventh* and *Eighth* movements, all the others are peculiar to this figure.

The opening of "One Chief" is a modification of Opening A and produces additional loops on the left thumb and the right index. We have already observed

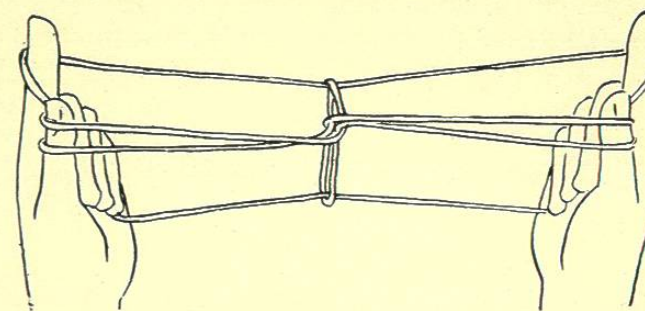


FIG. 599.

that it is not uncommon, at some stage in the formation of a figure, for all the loops to be dropped from one hand and then new loops to be taken up again (for example in the Caroline Islands "Catch," "Two Chiefs," "Three Stars," and "Coral," the Eskimo "Mouth," the Navaho "Butterfly"); the method, however, by which this is done in the *Fifth* movement of "One Chief" is entirely novel. It is not usual

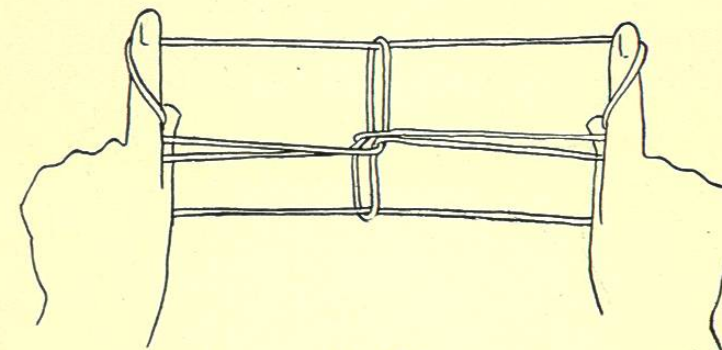


FIG. 600.

to find a finger loop merely turned over in such a simple way as we see it done in the *Sixth* movement. There is another Caroline Islands figure in which "Three Chiefs" are formed, but the native man who attempted to show it to Dr. Furness was so old and so shaken with palsy that he could not succeed in teaching it.



## CAROLINE ISLANDS DIAMONDS

Dr. Furness did not get the native name for this figure, so I have called it "Diamonds." It is a Natic figure obtained from "Emily," the native who taught Dr. Furness the "Catch."

*First:* Hold the string between the thumb and the index of each hand so that a short piece passes from hand to hand and a long loop hangs down. In the short



FIG. 601.

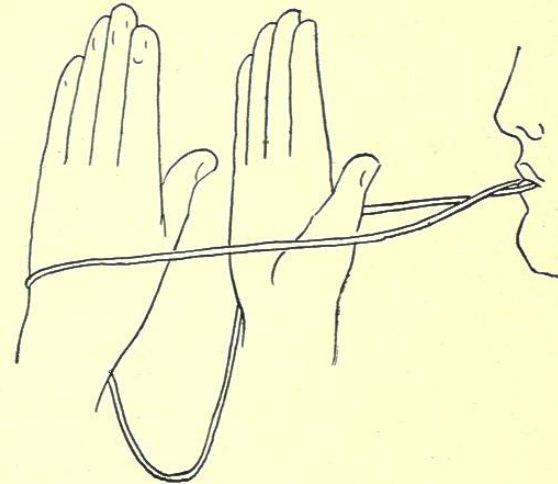


FIG. 602.

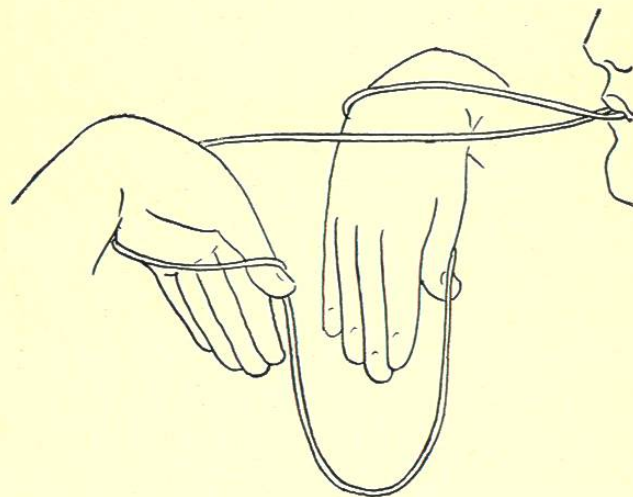


FIG. 603.

piece make a small upright ring, by passing the part of the string near the right hand toward you over the part near the left hand. Hold the cross of the ring

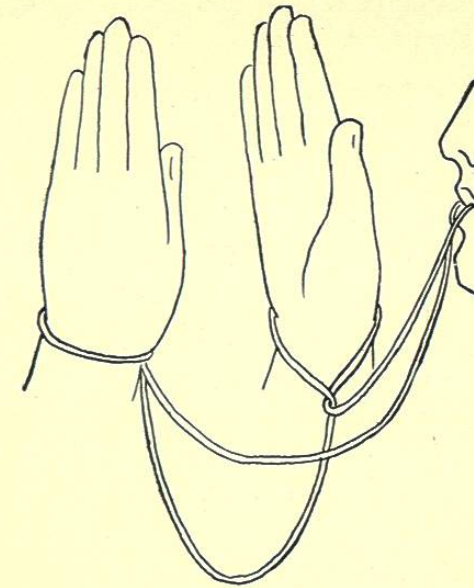


FIG. 604.

between the thumb and index of the left hand (Fig. 601). Then take between the teeth the upper part of the ring, and put both hands away from you through the long hanging loop, of course below the cross forming the bottom of the ring (Fig. 602). Now turn each hand down away from the other, then toward you around the hanging string of the same side (Fig. 603), and finally up between the hanging string and your body (but not away from you through the hanging loop) (Fig. 604); then putting the little fingers toward you into the ring held by the teeth (Fig. 605), catch the sides of the ring in the bend of each little finger, and releasing the strings from the teeth,

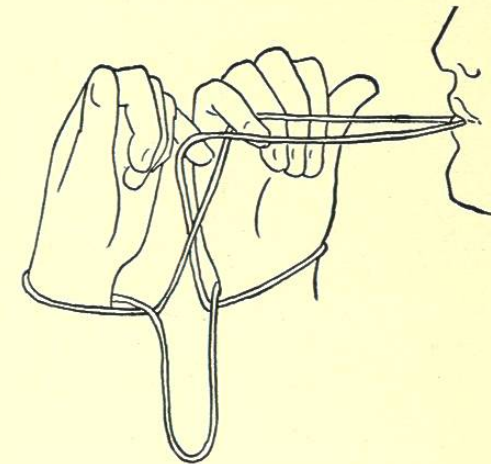


FIG. 605.