

MS 0003

Swiss L/4

3(11)

Grimble Papers - Part V

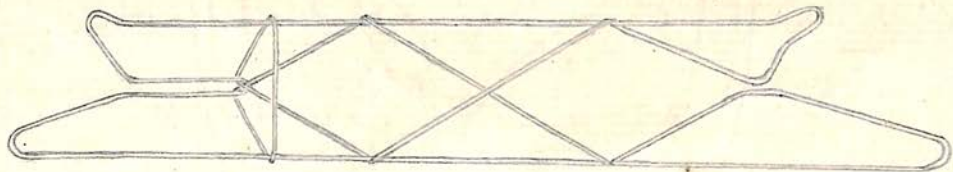
String Figures

Field Notes MS 48p.

Two string figures have been published in H.C. and H.E. Maude, String Figures from the Gilbert Islands, 1958:60-63, 65, with acknowledgement, while others were collected independently and published in the same book.

String Figures

No. 17a Krea.



Written by Sir Arthur Grimble
probably 1920s

* Kan-Tabakea

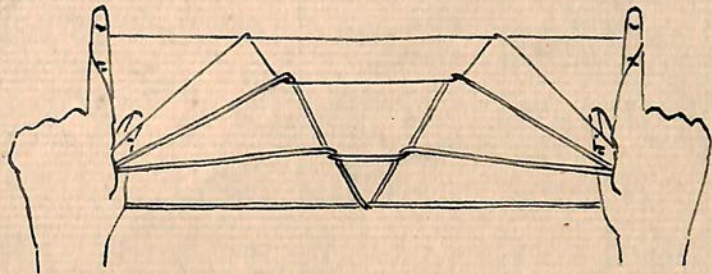
at Kan Tabakea

The name was probably Nan Tabakea in earlier days (Nan Tabakea was the father of ~~Nan~~ Na Aream Te Karimoa, the Creator). The change from "Nan" to "Kan" was possibly made by generations of children who did not know anything about Tabakea, & at the same time used the masculine prefix Te or Tu in daily conversation, & so lost the meaning of Nan. The substitute "Kan" would be naturally arrived at by analogy with the names of a numerous group of string figures all beginning "Kan" — Kan-tabe, Kani-mumun, Kani-beka, Kan-tang, Kan-uki, etc.

Karika-na

- ① Loops on thumbs.
- ② Double strings across palms and between ring + little fingers, so that they are stretched round ulnar sides of little fingers
- ③ Pick up palm strings (double) upon opposite indices.
- ④ Thumbs proximal to index loops;

Nei Anti.



Nei Auti (The Pleiads). Given by old men in the maneaba of Makin.

1. Double your loop (i.e., make it into a double-stringed loop of half the usual size), and insert the thumbs into it pointing away from you. Let it hang loosely from the backs of the thumbs.
 2. Pass the little finger of your right hand towards you over the dorsal strings of the left thumb. From proximal side insert the little finger into thumb loop; return to right carrying dorsal thumb strings. Extend.
 3. Pass the left little finger between the radial little finger strings and the ulnar thumb strings of the right hand, and under the palmar string from the proximal side; return with this string.
 4. From proximal side pass thumbs into little finger loops, and return with radial little finger strings.
 5. From proximal side pick up ulnar thumb strings on the tips of the indices. Extend figure by pressing up thumbs, straightening indices, and turning palms away from you.
 6. You now have a double string sagging below the figure from thumb to thumb. Take one of these strings and Navaho thumbs.
 7. Pass thumbs distal to the string you have just Navaho-ed and proximal to the ulnar index strings. Drop these strings on the backs of the thumbs by releasing the indices from their loops; return thumbs.
 8. Repeat 5, 6, and 7.
 9. To extend, repeat 5.
-

Te Ba-Auriaria (No. 2) Given by Aitintebuaka of Banaba.

1. Make Te Ba-Auriaria No. 1, as far as the end of movement 11.
2. Release indices.
3. Pull the hands gently apart until the loose loops are shortened by about half their length.
4. With indices, from the proximal side pick up the ulnar thumb strings, keeping thumbs well pressed in.
5. Hold down the ulnar little finger string to the palm with the tips of middle and ring fingers.
6. Extend by straightening indices and turning palms away from you.

(N.B. It is necessary to keep the tension on the strings very gentle throughout these two figures. A friend should also stand by to arrange the strings properly when you have extended the figure).

A variation of Neneuei 95(b) manubana

Te Ba-Auriaria (Auriaria's leaf). Given by Aitintebuaka of
Banaba. Seen nowhere else in the
Gilbert Group.

1. Opening A.
2. Turn each thumb and finger clockwise under its own loop.
3. Pass thumbs distal to middle finger loops and into little finger loops from the proximal side; return with radial little finger strings.
4. Pass indices into thumb loops from the proximal side; return with ulnar thumb strings.
5. Release thumbs from all strings.
6. Pass thumbs through the proximal index loops from the distal side, and on into the little finger loops from the proximal side; return with radial little finger strings through the proximal index loops.
7. Release little fingers.
8. Insert little fingers from the distal side into the distal index loops; pull down distal ulnar index strings to the palm; then pass little fingers proximal to the proximal index loops and into the thumb loops from the proximal side. On backs of little fingers pick up the ulnar thumb strings and return.
9. Release thumbs.
10. Pass thumbs between the distal and proximal index loops, and then into the distal index loops from the distal side; release indices from their distal loops.
11. Pass thumbs distal to index loops and into little finger loops from the proximal side; return with radial little finger strings.
12. From the proximal side pick up on the indices the ulnar thumb strings.
13. To extend, press thumbs up to hold loose strings, straighten indices, and turn palms away from you.

To Roata. (Mika of Arorae)

Position I.

~~Pass~~ Turn left thumb counterclockwise over and under its own radial string; thumb is now in a loop.

From proximal side insert right index into thumb loop and return;

Pass left index between ulnar and radial right index strings, insert it from proximal side under right palmar string and return;

Pass right index between ulnar and radial strings of left index, insert from proximal side under left palmar string and return;

Release all fingers of left hand and let the figure hang from right hand;

From distal side pass little finger ^{+ thumb} of left hand into distal loop of right index, and lift it off; ~~the loop~~ ^{so that} it now

hangs loosely in Position I on left hand; do not extend the figure;

On the right hand, it will be seen that the radial little finger string and the ulnar index string are crossed. Pass left

thumb from distal side into the triangle thus formed, and ^{then} from proximal side into the index loop. Release index and extend the figure.

Release ^{left} thumb from radial little finger string (i.e. Navaho thumb);

With fingers of right hand lift off left thumb loop, give it a half turn counterclockwise and replace on thumb (what was before the radial thumb string is now the ulnar string and vice versa). Repeat this on right hand.

From prox. side pass thumbs into lit. fing. loops, and return with radial strings.

From prox. side pass indices into thumb loops, and return with ulnar thumb strings on their tips.

~~With little and ring fingers hold ulnar~~
~~litt. fing. strings to palms.~~ Press thumbs close up to prevent slipping and extend by turning palms away from you.

Te Roata (the Centipede).

Given by Mika of Arorae, aged 40.
Universal to Gilbert Islands.

1. Position 1;
 2. Turn left thumb counterclockwise over and under its own radial string.
 3. Thumb is now in a loop; from proximal side insert right index into this loop, and draw out;
 4. Pass left index between ulnar and radial index strings of right hand, and insert it from proximal side under right palmar string; return.
 5. Pass right index between ulnar and radial strings of left index, and insert it from proximal side under left palmar string; return.
 6. Release all fingers of left hand, letting the figure hang from right hand with palm downward.
 7. From distal side pass little finger and thumb of left hand into the distal loop of right index, and lift it off, so that it hangs loosely in Position 1 on left hand; do not extend.
 8. On right hand it will be seen that the radial little finger string and the ulnar index string are crossed; pass left thumb from distal side into the triangle thus formed, and then from proximal side into the index loop; lift off this loop and extend.
 9. Release left thumb from radial little finger string (~~the~~, ~~Naraha~~ thumb):
 10. With fingers of right hand lift off left thumb loop, give it a half turn counterclockwise and replace it on thumb. Repeat this on right thumb.
 11. From proximal side pass thumbs into little finger loops, and return with radial little finger strings.
 12. From proximal side pass indices into thumb loops, and return with ulnar thumb strings on their tips. Press thumbs up, and extend by turning palms away from you.
-

Mi Kābuaka of Rawanāni, Marakei.

Tumakaka

Te etu mā te kaka.

(about 16)

1. Opening A. Thumbs dist to ~~add~~ loops prox to l.f. loops. Return with l.f. strings (both) on backs of thumbs.
2. Indices from dist. into all loops of thumbs. Turn indices counter-clockwise under all strings on radial side of thumb. Release thumb.
3. Thumbs prox to all radial index strings. Then distal to ulnar index strings into index loops from dist side. Return with ulnar index loop prox to rad. index strings. Drop all strings from indices.
4. Indices into thumb loops from dist. pick up radial thumb strings & return at same time releasing thumbs from loops.
5. Give each distal loop on indices a clockwise twist. Cast off prox. loop of each index.
6. Thumbs from prox. into l.f. loops. Return with radial st. Transfer ind. loops to thumbs.
7. Katera.

I

1. Opening A.
2. Thumb distal to index loops and into l.f. loops from proximal side. Return with radial l.f. string.
3. From distal side on index pick up ulnar thumb string and return on tip of index.
4. Release thumbs from all loops.
5. From distal side pass thumbs through distal index loop and into then into lit. f. loops from prox. side. Return thro. distal index
6. Loops with radial lit. f. strings;
6. Release l.f.
7. From dist. side pass l.f. thro dist. index loops & then on into thumb loops from prox. side. Return thro dist. ind. loops with ulnar thumb strings.
8. Release thumbs.
9. Pass thumbs ~~to~~ ^{prox. to} ~~dist.~~ between dist. and prox. index loops away from you, then from dist. side into dist. index loops, which transfer to thumb and return.
10. Pass thumbs dist. to index loops and from prox. side into l.f. loops. Return with radial l.f. string.
11. Release indices from loops and gently separate the ~~two~~ hands until nearly all the slack is taken up;
12. Pass indices prox. to ^{ulnar} radial thumb strings; press thumbs up to keep strings from slipping and extend figure by straightening indices and turning palms away from you.

II. Ti na-ni-man.

1. Opening A;
2. Give each finger and thumb a turn clockwise under its loop.
3. Proceed exactly as in I.

- III.
1. Opening A;
 2. Transfer right index loop to left index; and left index loop over it to right index;
 3. Proceed as ~~to~~ in I and you have the same figure.

- IV.
1. Opening A;
 2. Transfer index loops to ring fingers, and thumb loops to middle fingers.
 3. Take ulnar m. f. string between teeth and draw it towards you;
 4. Pass ~~thumb~~ right thumb ^{from ~~left~~ above} ~~side~~ ^{side} into loop ~~under~~ pick up ~~right~~ left mouth string and pull it over to right, clear of right mouth string;
 5. Pass left thumb to right ~~thumb~~ ^{below} ~~into~~ ^{into} under right mouth string; pick up this string on back of left thumb and pull over to left. Release mouth loop.
 6. Transfer thumb loops to indices.
 7. Repeat 3-5 with ulnar index strings.
 8. Proceed as in I. But instead of releasing only index as in I., release index, mid. finger and ring finger from loops.

V.

1. Opening A.

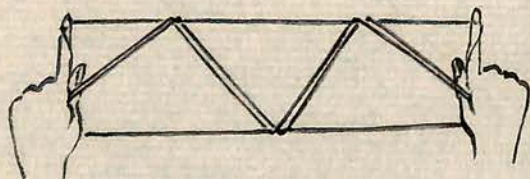
2. Proceed as in IV, 2-7;

3. Give each finger a clockwise turn round its own loop;

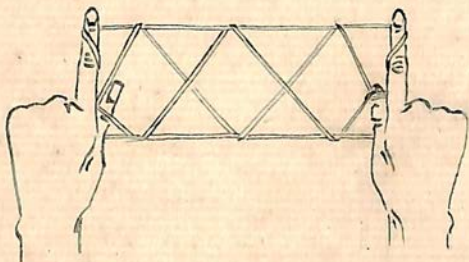
4. Proceed as in IV. 8.

Na Umake (Mr. Umake). Given by Nei Tenamonrenga of Tarawa.
Universal throughout Gilbert Islands.

1. With hands about six inches apart, hold string between thumbs and indices, letting the rest hang free.
2. Make a little loop of the string between your hands, so as to bring your whole string into the shape of the figure 8, with a very small loop on top and a large one hanging below.
3. Into the small loop insert the indices, pointing away from you; into the large loop insert the thumbs, also pointing away from you. Draw hands apart.
4. From the distal side pass thumbs into index loops; transfer these loops to thumbs by releasing indices.
5. From the distal side pass little fingers into the distal thumb loops; crook little fingers over ulnar string of distal loop, and hold down to palm.
6. From the proximal side pass indices into proximal thumb loops. On tips of indices pick up ulnar strings of proximal loops.
7. To extend, press up thumbs to hold loose strings, straighten indices, and turn palms away from you.



Trama in maniba..



Tenua ni maniba (Three waterholes) Given by Nei Kaintia of Tabiteuea. Common to South Gilberts

1. Position 1.
2. From proximal side insert left index under right palmar string and return. Release left thumb and little finger. Extend.
3. Transfer left index loop to Position 1 on thumb and little finger.
4. Repeat 2 and 3 above.
5. From proximal side insert left index under right palmar string and return.
6. Pass right thumb into little finger loop of same hand, from the proximal side; return with radial little finger string.
7. Pass left thumb from distal side into index loop of same hand, transfer loop to thumb and return.
8. From proximal side pass indices into thumb loops, pick up ulnar thumb strings on tips.
9. Press thumbs close to hold loose strings, straighten indices and extend by turning palms away from you.

Right hand.

10. You now have before you a figure consisting of a central diamond and an incomplete diamond on either side of it. With the middle finger of the right hand push the ulnar little finger string towards you through the right hand (incomplete) diamond, and hold it between the teeth.
11. Release little finger.
12. Transfer index loop to little finger.
13. Release thumb.
14. Insert thumb from proximal side into little finger loop, then pass it distal to intervening strings towards you, and down into the mouth loop. Then turn thumb to your right under the right mouth string, and release string from teeth.

Left hand.

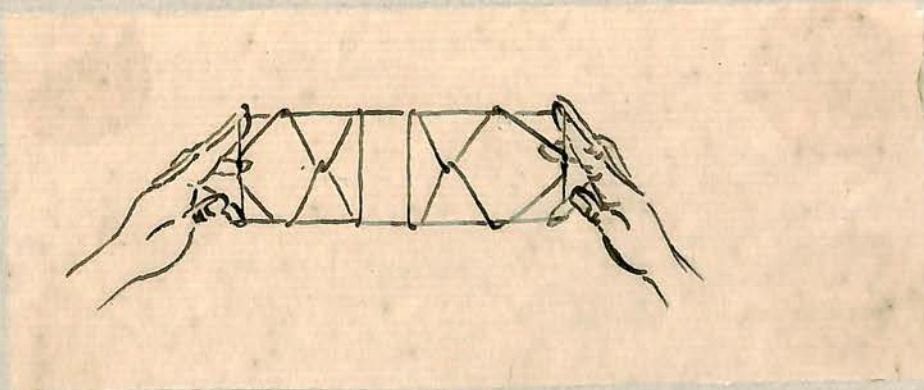
15. On the left hand are seen two radial thumb strings. Pass the ulnar little finger string towards you between these strings; hold between teeth.
16. Release little finger.
17. Transfer to the little finger the loop over thumb and index.
18. With thumb and forefinger of right hand remove the remaining thumb loop and hold it in position, while the thumb is inserted from the proximal side into the little finger loop; then replace the thumb loop.
19. Release mouth string.

Both hands.

20. From the proximal side pick up the ulnar thumb strings on the indices. Keep thumbs pressed up to hold loose strings, and extend figure by straightening indices and turning away palms.

Kani mumun (Flight of the vanquished). Given by Ten Toakai of
Maiana; widely distributed
through northern Gilberts.

1. Opening A.
2. Transfer index loops to wrists.
3. Pass indices through little finger loops from distal side, then on into thumb loops, also from distal side; on tips of indices pick up ulnar thumb strings and return with these through the little finger loops.
4. Release thumbs, and then transfer index loops to thumbs.
5. Transfer wrist loops to Position 1 on thumbs and little fingers.
6. Repeat movement 3 above.
7. Release little fingers.
8. From distal side pass little fingers into index loops, lift them off and return.
9. There is now seen to be a middle string running across the figure parallel to the ulnar little finger string. This middle string forms the base of four small triangles, whose apices depend upon the ulnar little finger string. Into the right and left of these triangles insert the right and left indices, from the distal side; pick up the middle string on their tips.
10. Extend by straightening indices and releasing thumbs.



Te karawa +
Kamraure.

1. String hanging from ~~the~~ single loop from mouth.
- ② Right hand towards you into loop - left hand string on back of right hand - draw across
- ③ left hand between body & string - draw across right hand string
- ④ Twist hands down & away from ^{then up} body towards body
- ⑤ L.F. towards body into mouth loop - release mouth - extend
- ⑥ Twist loops to thumb
- 7) Thumb prox side into L.F. Loop return with radial L.F. strings
- 8) Pass thumb close to indices to prevent strings slipping
- 9) Indices prox side into T loops & left ulna T.S. on top of indices
- 10) Straighten indices & extend figure by turning palms away from you
- ① 1st player inserts figure to 2nd player to palms downwards. towards
- ② 2nd P inserts L.F. from above into near corner of figure ^{near him} & picks up R.L.F. strings which cross the dorsal aspect of the 1st P thumb
- 3) T over the string ^{down} into ^{2nd} loops ^{of figure} picks up R index strings which also cross dorsal aspect of thumb
- ④ 2nd P returns
- ① Thumb prox side into L.F. loops: return

II

III

with Rad. L.F. strings;

- ② Indices into T. loops from prox. side; On backs of indices pick up ulnar T. string. Straighten indices; press thumbs up; extend by turning palms away.

Naumake te Karako

IV. ① Second player holds figure palms outward fingers up towards first player.

- ③ There is now a capital W of double string in middle of figure; under the point

where double strings forming outer strokes of this W pass over top string of figure, the first player inserts T. and L.F. towards 2nd player; all other fingers passing above top string.

Backs of thumbs he first picks up & draws towards him the double strings forming the outer strokes of the W.

- ④ Withdraw figure from hands of second player;

⑤ Indices from prox. into T. loops. pick up ulnar T. strings. Press up thumbs. Extend by straightening indices & turning palms away.

Kalam Dre

- V
- ① There are now 2 small triangles at the lower extremities of the fingers they presented to 2nd P.
 - ② 2nd P. passes all strings but not thumb towards 1st P through these triangles
 - ③ Thumbs over double strings which now dorsal aspect of 1st P. thumb
 - ④ First player drops all strings, + second player extends by passing indices from prox. into thumb loops, + lifting double ulnar T. Strings, pressing thumbs up, + turning palms outward.

Butimata

- VI
- ① There is a large central triangle on base of bottom string, flanked by two inverted triangles; pass little fingers into inverted triangles + cross them towards each other round side strings of central triangle.
 - ② Thumbs into central triangle: on backs take up basal string of figure: twist thumbs up (under this string) towards you. This brings palms opposite with all fingers pointing up.
 - ③ Thumbs from prox. into L.F. loops. Return with radial L.F. strings
 - ④ Indices from prox. into Thumb loop

on points take up ulnar T. strings. Press up T: straighten indices: turn palms away.

Kambikou Je rang

- ① 2nd P. presents figure palms downwards. There are two ^(diagonal) strings running across dorsal aspect of each thumb to top & bottom strings of figure.
- ② On backs of L.F. first player picks up ~~diagonal~~ string which passes towards him & turns palms down. ~~Under string~~ takes up on thumbs & string passing away from him.
- ③ 2nd player releases figure. 1st player stands.
- ④ Thumbs from prox. into L.F. loops, return with rad. L.F. strings.
- ⑤ Indices into T. loops from prox. Pick up ulnar T strings on tips: straighten indices: press up thumbs: turn palms away.

Naumake to Abaki

- ① There is an inverted triangle in middle of figure. Under the point, where double side strings of this triangle pass over top string of figure, insert little fingers + ~~with thumbs opposite~~, all other fingers passing over top string.
- ② On backs of thumbs take up double side strings of central triangle.

③ Remove from first player's hands + extend.

~~④ Thumbs into L.F. loop from prox + return with radial L.F. string.~~

⑤ Induce into thumb loops + take up when thumb strings

Kanture
The figure consists of top + bottom strings. Across the bottom string of figure the dorsal thumb strings hang in a double loop caught up at middle of string.

~~⑥ 1st P. passes L.F. thumb to hanging loops
1st P. passes little fingers under hanging strings on each side of middle and pull them toward~~

① 1st P. passes little fingers toward 2nd player under hanging ~~loop~~ ^{double string}, then over these double strings towards him, then over top string of figure towards 2nd player, and finally under top string again towards himself.

② There is now a double string hanging between L.F. of 1st player. He passes thumb towards 2nd player on either side of these strings and on back of thumb picks up bottom string. He then turns thumb up under this string toward him +

- + removes figure from hands of 2nd player.
- ③ T. from prox. into L.F. loops. Return with ~~the~~ radial L.F. strings.
- ④ Indices from prox. into T. loops. Pick up ulnar T. strings. Pass up T. Straighten bed. Turn away palms.

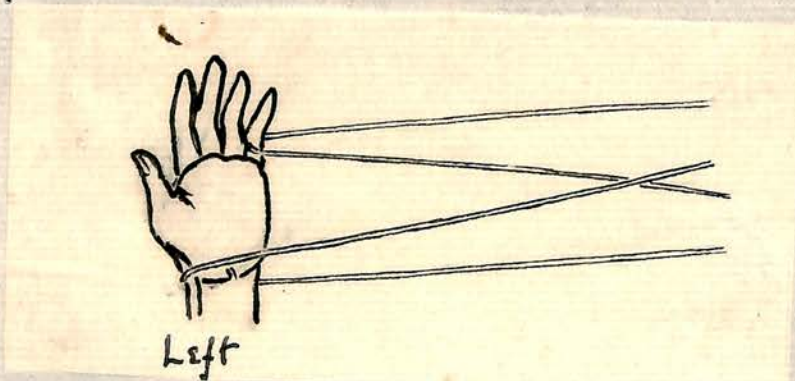


This game is for two persons, preferably in the Gilberts a man and a woman, each of whom opens with one hand. The players sit facing each other.

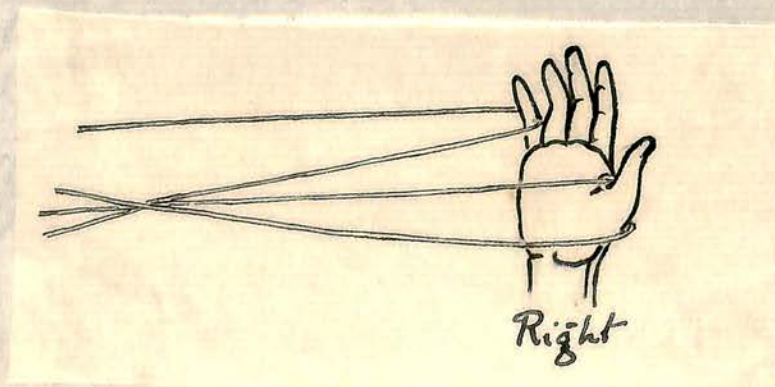
- I, 1. Opening A is made on the right hand of the man and the left hand of the woman.

The movements now to be described will be those made by the player who has opened with the right hand. The movements of his partner are exactly similar, but are made with the opposite hand.

2. From proximal side insert free left hand through the index loop; pass left little finger from distal side into right little finger loop, and pick up ulnar string.
3. Withdraw right hand from all its loops, and carry figure away to the left.



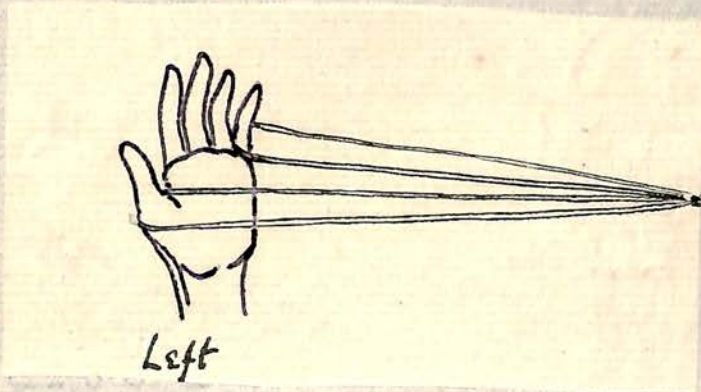
- II, 1. Pass right little finger proximal to all strings, and then into wrist loop of left hand from the distal side. Pick up ulnar wrist string, and pull it over to right proximal to all strings.
2. Pass right thumb from distal side into little finger loop; pick up ulnar ~~MMMM~~ string.
3. Withdraw left hand from all its strings and carry figure away to the right.



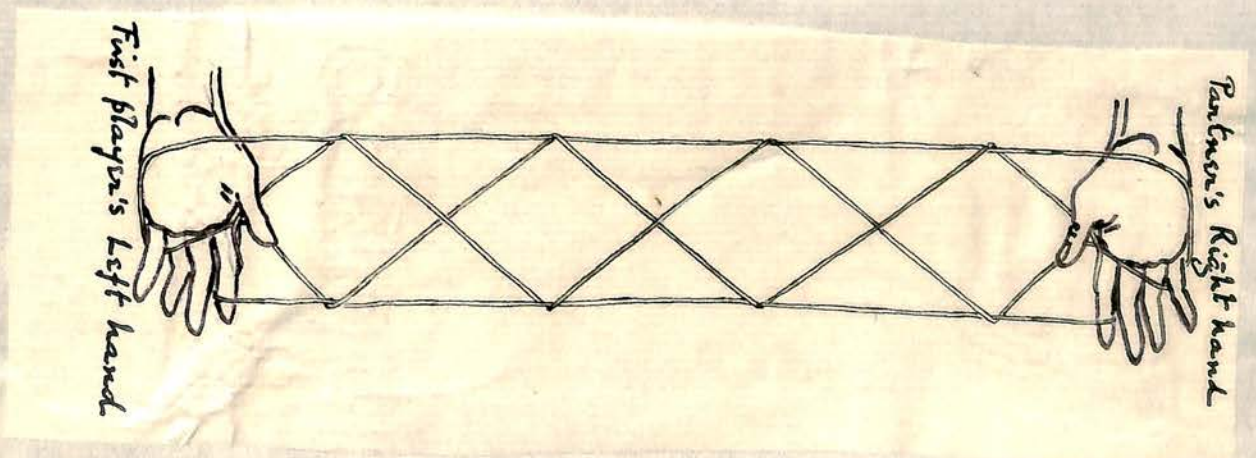
- III, 1. Figure is now on your right hand. Pass right thumb from proximal side into the little finger loop; return with radial little finger string.
2. Pass right index from proximal side into thumb loop; pick up ulnar string on tip of index. Press thumbs up to index to prevent strings from slipping; extend figure by straightening index, and

turning palm towards the left.

3. A double string is now seen to sag loosely from the middle of the ulnar index string to the thumbs of the players. Pass the little finger of your free left hand between this loose string (at your end) and the index string; from the proximal side pick up the ulnar little finger string, and return to the left.
4. Pass the left thumb proximal to the right index string, and lift it off the index. Release right thumb and carry figure over to the left.



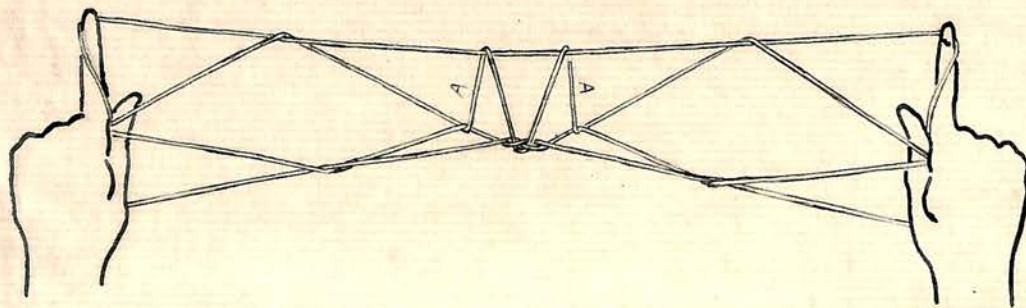
- IV, 1. On your left hand repeat the movements described in III, 1 and 2 above.
2. Keeping the figure extended, make a counter-clockwise sweep through $\frac{3}{4}$ circle with your left hand and forearm (your partner will perform it clockwise with his right), so that the hand is brought palm upwards before your body.



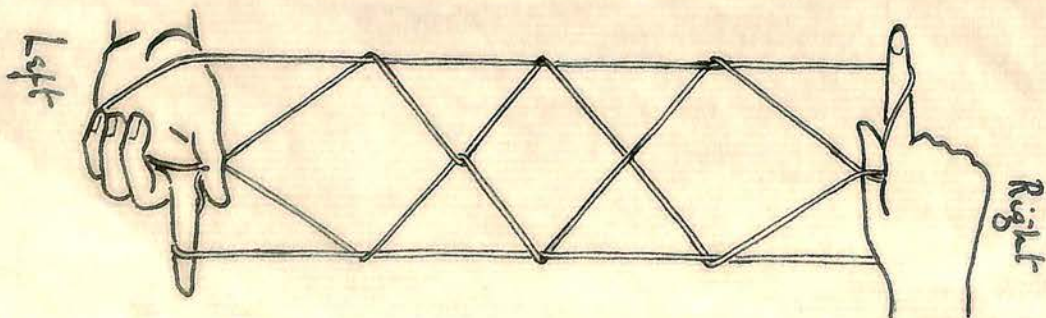
- V, 1. There are two corner triangles at your end of the figure, up against the radial side of your hand. Into the left hand corner plunge the thumb of your free right hand; into the right hand corner pass the little finger, pointing downwards.
Now push your right hand away from you towards your partner, scooping all intermediate strings with little finger and thumb towards the middle. Your partner does the same with his left; you interlace your fingers with his in the centre, keeping yours on the ulnar side of those which correspond on his hand. Close hands palm to palm.
2. Withdraw your left hand from all strings, and let them fall loose. Your partner does not release his right hand.
3. Drawn tight from the back of your partner's left hand you will now see a string between index and thumb and one between his little finger and ring finger.
Turn half right so that you are able to point your left hand in

the same direction as his; pass little finger and thumb down between the strings mentioned, and pick up his thumb string on your thumb and his little finger string on your little finger, from proximal side (below).

4. Your partner now releases both hands, and you extend the strings on yours.
5. Pass thumbs from proximal side into little finger loop; return with radial little finger string. Pass indices from proximal side into thumb loops, and pick up ulnar strings on tips. Press thumbs up to prevent loose strings from slipping, and extend by straightening indices and turning palms away from you.



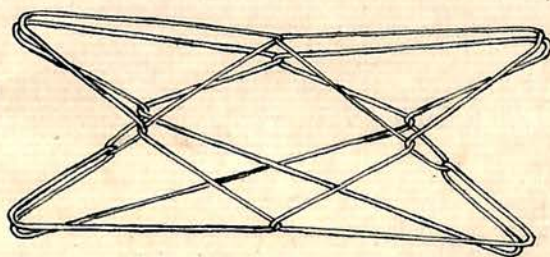
- VI, 1. In the figure you have made there are two small triangles at the middle. Your partner takes the strings forming the outer sides of these triangles (marked A, A in figure) between fingers and thumbs, and pulls them right and left towards your hands.
2. Drop your index and thumb loops; present your thumbs at partner; he puts the strings he holds over them. Pull strings tight.
3. There is now a loop caught up on each palmar string. Your partner takes the strings of these loops that are on his side of the figure, and puts them over your thumbs.
4. Pass indices proximal to ulnar thumb strings and pick these up on tips of indices. Press up thumbs to hold loose strings, straighten indices and turn palms away from you. The figure has not yet appeared.
5. Turn left hand down (palm downwards) clockwise, and right hand up (palm ~~upwards~~) counter-clockwise, and the figure will appear.
6. Display the figure by bringing your left palm against your stomach, and carrying your right hand palm downwards straight in front of you.



- VII, 1. In the figure you have extended towards your partner are three interior diamonds and eight exterior triangles, the latter based upon the top and bottom strings.

Your partner turns his palms towards you, with thumbs outward and fingers pointing down. From above, into the two triangles up against your right hand, he plunges his little fingers. Into the next pair away from him, also from above, he passes his thumbs. He pushes his thumbs onwards under the intermediate central diamond and upwards again into the third pair of triangles away from him. His little fingers he passes from below upwards into the last pair of triangles against your left hand.

2. Release both your hands from all strings, and let your partner extend figure on his thumbs and little fingers.



- VIII, 1. Keeping the figure extended, your partner presents at you the back of his right hand. From the proximal side pass your little fingers into his little finger and thumb loops (your right to his ~~little~~ little finger, your left to his thumb).
2. Crook your right little finger round his ulnar little finger string, and your left little finger round his radial thumb string, and lift loops off his right hand.
3. Your partner now proceeds to hold his end of the figure exactly as you are holding yours. Extend between you, palms upward.
4. Pass indices from the over side down into the corner triangles of the figure, then on under intervening strings into the central diamond. Crook right finger round right side strings of diamond and left finger round left side strings, at your end; your partner does the same at his end.
5. Release little fingers, and extend figure on indices.
6. Transfer index loops to little fingers, in same position as before.
7. Movements 4, 5, and 6 are to be made ten times in succession, both partners counting aloud, "Te-taba-na, ua-taba, ten-taba, a-taba, nima-taba, ono-taba, iti-taba, van-taba, rua-taba, te-naun".
8. Now you reverse. Pass thumbs into little finger loops from the proximal side, take up loops on backs of thumbs, and release little fingers.
9. From proximal side pass indices into thumb loops, then on distal to diamond strings. Crook right index round right side strings of diamond, and left index round left side strings. Pull these strings proximal to thumb loops, and release thumbs.
10. Transfer index loops to thumbs, by passing thumbs from the under

Kawai-n Nei Iku (Nei Iku's way of doing it). Given by Nei Kaintia of Tabiteuea and Beru. Common in South Gilberts.

1. Opening A.
2. Release right index and extend.
3. From the distal side insert right index into index loop of left hand and lift it off; return with this loop on right index. You will see that it catches up the palmar string of the left hand: do not allow the palmar string to be extended more than four inches from the left palm.

Right hand.

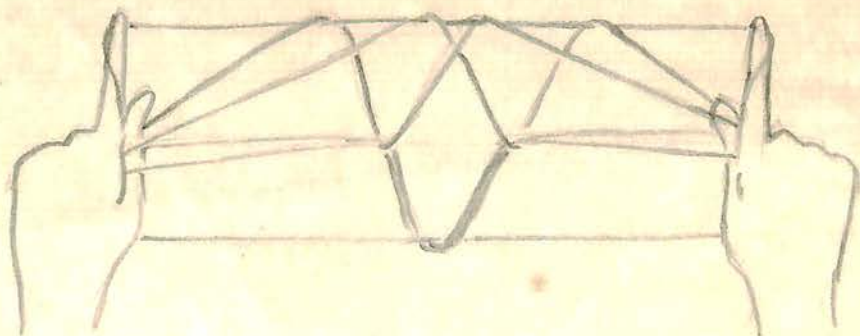
4. Give each loop on right hand a twist by turning little finger and index loops clockwise, and thumb counterclockwise, under their loops
5. Transfer thumb loop to index.
6. Pass thumb from distal side through proximal index loop, and on into little finger loop from the proximal side; return with radial little finger string through the proximal index loop.
7. Release little finger.
8. Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
9. Pass indices towards you, distal to distal thumb loops, and then into proximal thumb loops from the distal side; return with radial string of proximal thumb loop distal to distal loop, at the same time releasing thumb from proximal loop.
10. Repeat 8 and 9.
11. Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
12. Twist thumb counterclockwise under its loops.
13. From distal side push radial index string through thumb loops, and hold in teeth.
14. Pass ulnar index string towards you distal to thumb loops, and also hold in teeth, at the same time releasing index.
15. Transfer thumb loops to little finger and mouth loops to thumb.

Left hand.

16. On the left hand are a thumb loop and a little finger loop. From the distal side, between thumb and index of right hand, pinch together the ulnar thumb string and the radial little finger string. Lift off the left thumb and little finger loops, letting them hang respectively on the thumb and index of the right hand.
17. From the proximal side, pass your left little finger into the new hanging thumb loop; lift it off.
18. Insert thumb from proximal side into little finger loop, so that it is in Position 1 on left hand.
19. From distal side pass thumb into hanging loop on right index; lift it off and extend ~~the~~ strings by separating hands.
20. To extend figure: Pass index of right hand into little finger loop from distal side, and pick up from proximal side the double string dividing it from thumb loop. Pass index of left hand proximal to ulnar thumb string, and pick up. Keep left thumb pressed up to hold loose strings; release right thumb, and straighten indices, turning palms away from you.

Tabonibai maereere (Striped fingers). Given by Kabaua of
Tabiang village, Beru.

1. Mouth loop;
2. Insert right hand towards you into mouth loop; pass it to left between your body and the left mouth string; pick up this string on the back of right wrist, and return to right so that it is clear of the right mouth string.
3. Pass left hand between your body and the right mouth string; return to left with string on back of left wrist.
4. Insert both little fingers towards you into mouth loop (i.e., above the point where the right and left mouth string cross each other).
5. Drop string from mouth and extend.
6. From distal side pass mouth through little finger loops, and between the teeth pick up ulnar wrist string; pull this towards you through little finger loops.
7. Pass right thumb to left, distal to new mouth loop; then from proximal side into mouth loop. On back of thumb pick up left mouth string and return to right so that it clears right mouth string.
8. Pass left thumb to right distal to right mouth string; then from the proximal side pick up this string on the back of the thumb, and return to left.
9. Drop mouth string and extend figure.
10. Transfer wrist loops to middle fingers.
11. Pass thumbs distal to middle finger loops, and into little finger loops from the proximal side; return with radial little finger strings.
12. Pass indices into thumb loops from proximal side, and pick up ulnar thumb strings on their tips.
13. Press up thumb to hold loose strings, straighten indices, and extend figure by turning palms away from you.



Te katei-maneaba (The building of the meeting-house).

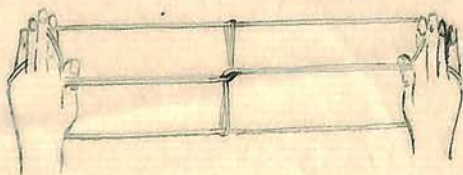
Universal throughout Gilberts.

1. Two players sit facing each other, each with his separate string. Both make Opening A.
2. First player passes both hands with strings extended from ^{distal} ~~proximal~~ side through his partner's index loops.
3. Second player drops his index loops across dorsal aspect of first player's wrists.
4. First player withdraws his hands, carrying partner's index loops on his wrists.
5. Second player pass both hands with strings extended from distal side into partner's index loops.
6. First player drops his index loops across dorsal aspect of ^{second} ~~first~~ player's wrists.
7. Second player withdraws his hands, carrying partner's index loops on his wrists.
8. First player releases his hands from all strings, which he then takes and winds several times round the second player's figure.
9. Second player gives partner his right ~~thumb~~ little finger loop to hold in right hand, and his thumb loop to hold in left hand. He himself removes his left thumb loop and holds it in his right hand.
10. Partners now work the strings back and forth between them; gradually the tangle in the middle disperses and at last the ground plan of the maneaba appears.

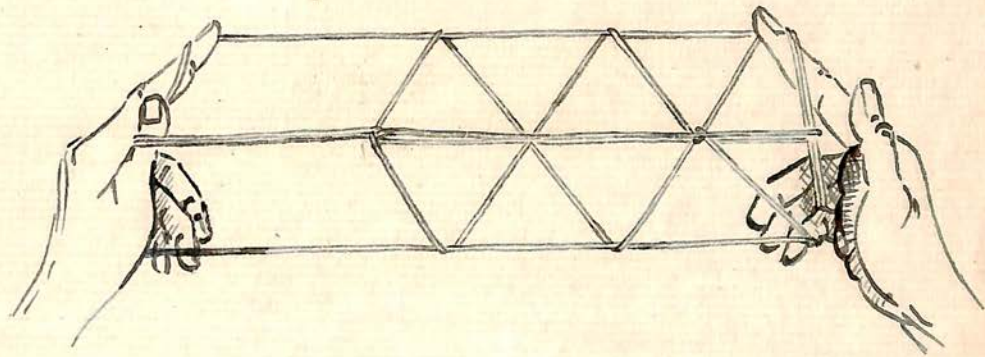
Te Roata (the Centipede).

Given by Mika of Arorae, aged 40.
Universal to Gilbert Islands.

1. Position 1;
2. Turn left thumb counterclockwise over and under its own radial string.
3. Thumb is now in a loop; ^{round turn} from proximal side insert right index into this loop, and draw out;
4. Pass left index between ulnar and radial index strings of right hand, and insert it from proximal side under right palmar string; return.
5. Pass right index between ulnar and radial strings of left index, and insert it from proximal side under left palmar string; return.
6. Release all fingers of left hand, letting the figure hang from right hand with palm downward.
7. From distal side pass little finger and thumb of left hand into the distal loop of right index, and lift it off, so that it hangs loosely in Position 1 on left hand; do not extend.
8. On right hand it will be seen that the radial little finger string and the ulnar index string are crossed; pass left thumb from distal side into the triangle thus formed, and then from proximal side into the index loop; lift off this loop and extend.
9. Release left thumb from radial little finger string (i.e., Navaho thumb).
10. With fingers of right hand lift off left thumb loop, give it a half turn counterclockwise and replace it on thumb. Repeat this on right thumb.
11. From proximal side pass thumbs into little finger loops, and return with radial little finger strings.
12. From proximal side pass indices into thumb loops, and return with ulnar thumb strings on their tips. Press thumbs up, and extend by turning palms away from you.



Te Kai-n-Poa



Catscradles.

Na Umake.

Gwin by Nri Tenamowenga of
Tarawa: learned by her at
Nikunan.

Take about six inches of string between
thumbs and indices allowing the rest of
the string to hang down. Make a small
loop by bringing left hand towards you
and to the right. This brings the
whole string roughly into the shape of the
figure eight, with a large loop below
and a small loop above, thus:—



Into the small loop insert the indices,
pointing away from you, and into the
large loop insert the thumbs, also pointing
away. Draw hands apart, turning the
palms up.

Into the index loops insert the three free
fingers of each hand, from the proximal
side.

Close fingers on the radial index string
(which lies across their palmar aspect),
thus holding it down.

Pick up the dorsal string on the backs
of the thumbs, and return.

Keeping thumbs close pressed to the
bases of the indices, pick up the ulnar
thumb strings on the tips of the indices.
Straighten indices and extend by turning palms
away from you.

Catscradles.

X

Neneuri Given by Nri Kamarawa of Banaba,
(Tabwewa Village). Common also in
Kamukua Gilbert Islands.

Opening A.

Pass thumbs proximal to index loops and into little finger loops from proximal side. Pick up ulnar little finger strings on backs of thumbs and return, at same time casting off little finger loops. There are now 2 loops on each thumb.

With tip of middle finger push radial index string of right hand through the thumb loops from distal side; hold between teeth.

Now pass ^{radial} ulnar index string distal to thumb loops and hold between teeth. Release index. Transfer thumb loops to little finger and mouth loops to thumb.

Repeat for left hand.

The radial little finger strings are now found to be caught up by loops which run round the thumbs. The effect is that the little fingers are in triangles of string. Pass indices into these triangles from the distal side and pick up radial little finger strings near the middle of the figure. Release thumbs and extend.

A movement missing

Katscradles. Tabitenea (Nri Kainta, aged 35).

"aiwai - n Nri Iku.

- ① Opening A.
- ② Release right index and extend.
- ③ The left index is now in a triangle formed by its radial + ulnar strings and the palmar string which runs across them. Insert the right index into this triangle from the distal side; transfer left index loop to right index and return. ~~with loop~~
- ④ Give each loop ~~on~~ on right hand a twist by turning little finger and index clockwise ~~under~~ ~~with loop~~ and thumb counterclockwise under their loops.
- ⑤ Transfer thumb loop to index (right hand): pass thumb from distal side through proximal index loop, then from proximal side into lit. finger loop; return with radial lit. finger string through proximal index loop. Release lit. finger.
- ⑥ Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
Close fingers on all strings except radial string of proximal thumb loop; pass index proximal to this string, and return with it, at the same time casting off proximal loop from thumb.
- ⑦ Repeat ⑥
- ⑧ Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
- ⑨ Twist thumb counterclockwise under its loops.
- ⑩ From distal side push radial ~~lit. finger~~ ^{index} string through thumb loops and hold in teeth.
- ⑪ Pass ulnar ~~lit. finger~~ ^{index} string distal to thumb ^{index} loops and also hold in teeth; release ~~lit. finger~~ ^{index}.
- ⑫ Transfer thumb loops to lit. finger and mouth loops to thumb.
- ⑬ On left hand are a thumb loop and a

lit. finger loop. Between thumb and index of right hand pinch together ulnar thumb string and radial lit finger string. Lift thumb and little finger loops, letting them hang respectively on the thumb and index of right hand.

Pass left little finger from proximal side into the new thumb loop.

Move left hand away from you so that the radial little finger string is pulled over the tip of the right index. Insert thumb into two new index loops from distal side.

Extend.

Index of right hand from distal side into little finger triangle. From proximal side on tip of index pick up the double string which divides lit. finger triangle from thumb triangle.

Index of left hand proximal to radial thumb string.

~~Extend by straightening indices and turning palms away~~

Keep left thumb well pressed up to prevent strings from slipping: release right thumb.

Extend by straightening indices and turning palms away from you.

(Photo taken).

Kawai-n Nei Iku (Nei Iku's way of doing it). Given by Nei Kaintia of Tabiteuea and Beru. Common in South Gilberts.

1. Opening A.
2. Release right index and extend.
3. From the distal side insert right index into index loop of left hand and lift it off; return with this loop on right index. You will see that it catches up the palmar string of the left hand: do not allow the palmar string to be extended more than four inches from the left palm.

Right hand.

4. Give each loop on right hand a twist by turning little finger and index loops clockwise, and thumb counterclockwise, under their loops
5. Transfer thumb loop to index.
6. Pass thumb from distal side through proximal index loop, and on into little finger loop from the proximal side; return with radial little finger string through the proximal index loop.
7. Release little finger.
8. Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
9. Pass indices towards you, distal to distal thumb loops, and then into proximal thumb loops from the distal side; return with radial string of proximal thumb loop distal to distal loop, at the same time releasing thumb from proximal loop.
10. Repeat 8 and 9.
11. Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
12. Twist thumb counterclockwise under its loops.
13. From distal side push radial index string through thumb loops, and hold in teeth.
14. Pass ulnar index string towards you distal to thumb loops, and also hold in teeth, at the same time releasing index.
15. Transfer thumb loops to little finger and mouth loops to thumb.

Left hand.

16. On the left hand are a thumb loop and a little finger loop. From the distal side, between thumb and index of right hand, pinch together the ulnar thumb string and the radial little finger string. Lift off the left thumb and little finger loops, letting them hang respectively on the thumb and index of the right hand.
17. From the proximal side, pass your left little finger into the new hanging thumb loop; lift it off.
18. Insert thumb from proximal side into little finger loop, so that it is in Position 1 on left hand.
19. From distal side pass thumb into hanging loop on right index; lift it off and extend ~~strings~~ strings by separating hands.
20. To extend figure: Pass index of right hand into little finger loop from distal side, and pick up from proximal side the double string dividing it from thumb loop. Pass index of left hand proximal to ulnar thumb string, and pick up. Keep left thumb pressed up to hold loose strings; release right thumb, and straighten indices, turning palms away from you.

Nei Ntakea. (Old men of Makin).

1. Opening A. Cast off right index loop.
2. Pass right thumb from proximal side into little finger loop; return with radial little finger string.
3. Pass index (right) from proximal side into thumb loop; pick up ulnar thumb string on index, and release thumb from all strings. Transfer index loop to thumb.
4. Pass right little finger from proximal side into thumb loop; return with ulnar thumb string.
5. Pass right index from proximal side into little finger loop; pick up radial little finger string on index, and release the little finger from all strings. Transfer index loop to little finger.
6. Turn the thumb (right) clockwise and the little finger (right) counterclockwise around its own loop.
7. Insert right index into left index loop from the distal side; lift off this loop on the right index and return, pulling it over the left palmar string.
8. Pass right thumb into the index loop from the proximal side; return with radial index string.
9. Pass right index from proximal side into thumb loop; pick up ulnar thumb string on tip of index, and release thumb from all strings.
10. Transfer distal index loop to thumb.
11. Pass right little finger from proximal side into index loop; return with ulnar index string.
12. Pass right index from proximal side into little finger loop; pick up radial little finger string, and release little finger from all strings.
13. Transfer distal index loop to little finger.
14. Drop the loop from the right index; gently separate the hands, but do not draw the loose strings quite tight.
15. Pass indices of both hands from the distal side into thumb loops; pick up radial thumb strings on indices, and release thumbs from the loops.
16. Pass thumbs proximal to index loops and into little finger loops from proximal side; return with radial little finger strings proximal to index loops.
17. Transfer index loops to thumbs.
18. Pass indices from proximal side into thumb loops; on their tips pick up ulnar thumb strings. Extend the figure by pressing up thumbs to prevent loose strings from slipping, straightening indices, and turning palms away from you.

Note. The number of diamonds in this figure may be increased by repeating movements 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 before proceeding with 7.

Catcradles.

Na Uwebuw.

Given by Nri Tenamourenza of Tarawa;
learned by her at Nikunau; seen
also at Tarawa.

Take string between teeth so that it hangs in a loop
from right and left corners of mouth.

Insert right hand towards you into the loop;
with back of wrist pick up left mouth string,
and return.

Insert left hand between your body and
right mouth string; pick up this string on
back of left wrist, and return.

Twist both hands ^{clockwise} away from you.

Insert left little finger towards you into
mouth loop; pick up ^{left} ~~right~~ mouth string ~~on~~
in ~~crook~~ ^{crook} back of little finger.

Pick up ^{right} ~~left~~ mouth string ^{in crook} ~~on~~ back of
right little finger: release string from mouth.
Extend.

Transfer wrist loops to thumbs.

Pass thumbs ^{from} proximal ^{side} into little finger loops
and ~~on their dorsal aspect pick up ulnar~~
~~little finger strings~~, return with radial l.f. strings.

Keeping thumbs close pressed to bases of
indices, pick up ulnar thumb strings on tips
of indices. Extend by straightening indices,
and turning palms away from you.

Catscradles.

1. In describing Gilbertese catscradles, stereotype the opening made by letting string hang from right and left corner of mouth, under the name of Mouth opening.

-
2. Note in text the movements which seem to be typical of Gilbertese Catscradles:-

- (a) The extension of a figure is in the great majority of cases effected by picking up a radial thumb string on tip of ~~&~~ index and turning palms away;
- (b) Typical also of this extension is the pressing of thumb to index, to prevent loose strings from slipping.

Catscradles. Banaba.

When making string figures together, the Banaban children played a game of guessing. One of them would begin making a figure, holding the hands concealed behind a tree or some other object; while busy with his (or her) fingers, the child would intone

"Tune, Tune!
Tāne, Tāne!
Tiaki Kairua-u ba
Kairua-n antai?"

Tune, Tune!
Tāne, Tāne!
Not my mistake,
whose mistake?"

The others were supposed then to guess what figure was being made by the speaker. One would answer, say,

"Kairua-n Nambwebwe!" The mistake of Nambwebwe, the word Nambwebwe being the name of a particular figure. If the figure did not happen to be the one named the maker would hold it up to view with the words

"E a maninga!" He (or she) has guessed wrong,

and would then name the figure made. If the guess was correct, the maker would say "Aingaiā naba"

meaning "That's right," and the turn
to set the problem would then pass
to the one who guessed correctly.

begin working a figure, looking for
some other digit, while he sits
in (or on) a chair, the child will
intere

time, time!
time, time!
like Kainan do
Kainan matter?

the other was a friend to guess
what figure was being made of the
speaker. One would answer, "off,

"Kainan - Kainan!" the mistake of
Kainan.

the next Kainan being to answer
a picture of a figure. If the figure
had not appeared to be the one
the speaker would set it up to win
with the words "the (first) was
"a mistake!"

and another time some the figure
made. If the game was correct, the
speaker would say "Kainan is right."

Kabaebaea baara (Catch the kingfish). Given by Aitintebuaka of Tabiang village, Banaba. Common to all the Gilbert Islands.

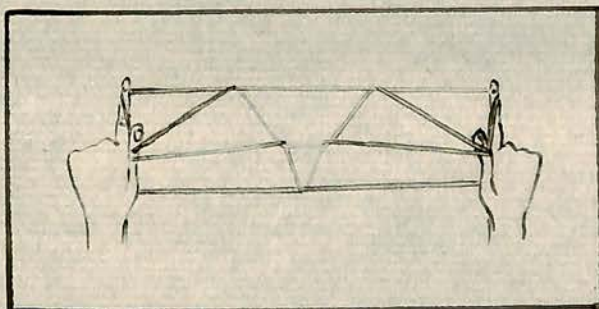
1. With hands about a foot apart and pointing away from you, let loop hang loosely over backs of thumbs.
2. Pass little finger of right hand towards you over the dorsal thumb string; pick string up on back of little finger and return. Extend.
3. From proximal side pick up right palmar string on back of left little finger, and return, *between ulnar thumb string and radial little finger string.*
4. From proximal side pass thumbs into little finger loops; return with radial little finger strings.
5. Pass indices into thumb loops from proximal side; on tips pick up ulnar thumb strings.
6. Extend by pressing up thumbs to hold loose strings, straightening indices and turning palms away from you.
7. A radial thumb string now sags loosely down, on your side of the figure. A friend sitting opposite you pulls this string towards him, and passing his free hand under it, introduces the hand into the middle triangle of the figure.
8. You work the figure to and fro with a sawing movement across your friend's wrist, and intone these words -

N	na	kabae-a,	ke	N	na	kakom-a?
I	shall	catch-it,	or	I	shall	release-it?

If he answers, "Kabae-a (catch it)", cast off left hand and jerk strings to right; if the answer is "Kakom-a (release it)", cast off right and jerk left.

Na Tunikun i-nano (Na Tunikun down below). Given by Nei Kaintia of Tabiteuea.

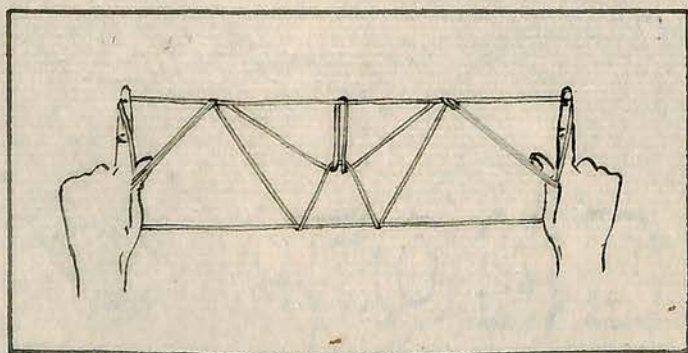
1. Make Kabaebaea baara(No...).
2. As the figure stands before you, a loose string sags radially from thumb to thumb. Lift this string over the tips of the thumbs, so that it lies across their palmar aspect (i.e., Navaho thumbs). Extend figure.
3. Pass thumbs from distal side into index loops; on their dorsal aspect pick up ulnar index strings and return; release indices.
4. Pass indices ~~through little finger loops from distal side, and from proximal side pick up on their tips the ulnar thumb strings.~~ *proximal to ulnar thumb strings, and pick them up on tips of indices.*
5. To extend, press thumbs up to hold loose strings, straighten indices, and turn palms away from you.



Na Tunikun i-eta (Mr. Tunikun on top)

Given by Nei Kaintia of
Beru and Tabiteuea.
Universal through Gilberts.

1. Make Na Tunikun i-nano.
2. In the top right and left corners of the figure are triangles enclosed in a ^{dorsal}~~proximal~~ thumb string, an ulnar index string and the radial side of the ~~hand~~ index.
3. Pass the mouth through the top right triangle, pick up between teeth the ulnar little finger string, and return through triangle, at the same time releasing little finger.
4. Transfer index loop to little finger.
5. Release thumb(right).
6. From proximal side insert right thumb into little finger loop.
7. A double string divides little finger loop from mouth loop; with back of thumb from distal side press down this double string, and then pass thumb to right under the right mouth string.
8. Release mouth loop.
9. Repeat 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 on left hand.
10. Pass indices from proximal side into thumb loops. On tips pick up ulnar thumb strings.
11. Extend by pressing up thumbs, straightening indices, and turning palms away from you.



Kawai-n ana maniba Na Akinran (Pathway of his well Na Akinran)
Given by Kabaua of Tabiang village,
Beru Island. Seen also on the
island of Tabiteuea.

General

1. Opening A.
2. Pass thumbs distal to middle finger loops and from proximal side into little finger loops; return with radial little finger strings.
3. Pass indices from proximal side into thumb loops and return with ulnar thumb strings.
4. Release thumbs.
5. From distal side pass thumbs through proximal index loops, then on into little finger loops from proximal side; return with radial little finger strings through the proximal index loop.
6. Release little fingers.
7. From distal side pass little fingers ~~HHHH~~ through distal index loops, then proximal to proximal index loops, and from proximal side into the thumb loops; return with ulnar thumb strings through the distal index loops.
8. Release thumbs.
9. Pass thumbs between distal and proximal index loops; then distal to ulnar string of distal index loop; return thumbs with these strings, at the same time releasing indices from distal loops.
10. Pass thumbs distal to ~~HHHHHHHHHHHH~~ index loops, and into little finger loops from the proximal side; return with radial little finger strings.
11. From proximal side pass indices into thumb loops; on tips of indices pick up ulnar thumb strings; straighten indices, press up thumbs to hold loose strings, and turn palms away from you.

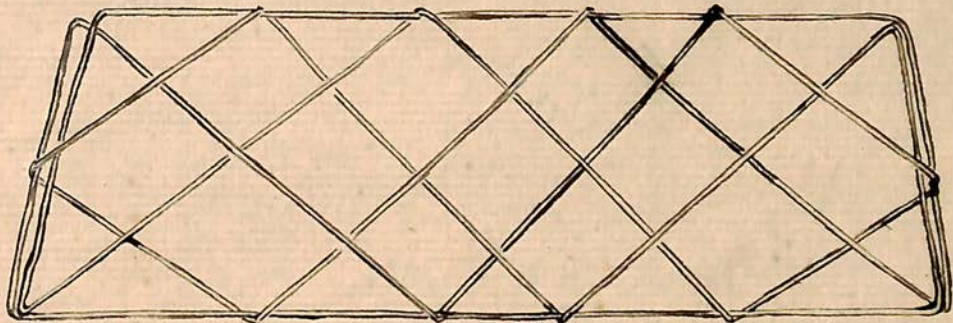
- I. Namakaina (Moon). Universal throughout the Gilbert Islands, but called Taai (Sun) in some islands. Given by Na Aiti-n-te-buaka of Banaba, aged about 65.

Compare with this figure that of the same name recorded by Miss Haddon from Central Africa, "Cats' cradles from many lands", p.31. Though the Central African method is somewhat different, the result arrived at is very nearly identical with the Gilbertese; the additional similarity of names is strikingly suggestive of a common source of distribution.

1. Take string between the teeth, so that the loop hangs down from the corners of the mouth;
 2. Pass right hand towards you into the mouth loop; on its dorsal aspect take up the left mouth string, and return to right;
 3. Pass left hand between your body and the right mouth string; return left with this string on back of hand;
 4. Put little fingers of both hands towards you into the mouth loop, crooking the right round the right string and the left round the left string; release loop from mouth, and pull apart by returning hands right and left;
 5. From proximal side take ulnar little finger string between teeth and pull towards you;
 6. Pass right thumb distal to mouth loop, and on its dorsal aspect pick up left mouth string; pull this string to the right so that it is clear of right mouth string;
 7. Pass left thumb distal to right mouth string, picking up the latter on dorsal aspect of thumb;
 8. Release mouth loop and extend strings;
 9. From proximal side insert thumbs into little finger loops, and return with radial little finger strings;
 10. From proximal side with indices pick up ulnar thumb strings; straighten indices, at the same time releasing thumbs and little fingers, and drawing the hands gently apart. Exclaim, as the figure appears, "Namakaina! Namakaina! (Moon!Moon!)".
-

Кенери.

Канука



Nineuri.

(Given by Nei Kamarawa of Tabianō village,
Banaba, aged about 55. Common throughout
Gilbert group.)

1. Opening A.
2. Thumbs proximal to index loops, and into little finger loops from proximal side. With backs of thumbs press down ulnar little finger strings, and return proximal to index loops, at same time releasing little fingers from their loops.
3. On each hand separately: with tip of middle finger push the radial index string, from distal side, through the double thumb loop, and hold it between teeth. Now pass ulnar index string towards you, distal to thumb loops, and also hold between teeth. Transfer thumb loops to little finger, and mouth loops to thumb.
4. ^{Release index loops.} Pass indices from distal side into little finger
45. loops and on their tips pick up double middle-strings of figure. Straighten indices, and extend by releasing thumbs and turning hands away.

Uruāba uruāba

Urua nanou urua nanou

Ko na mamaakan-ra ee?

Ko na mamaakan akawa ee!

... - - - - - ra ee?

- - - - - ni korokarewe!

- - - - - ra ee?

- - - - - u siribana!

- - - - - ra ee?

- - - - - u tai ee!

Uruāba uruāba

Urua nanou, urua nanou.

Drink is stored with end of
coconut leaf and a piece
of a young pandanus leaf.
This storer is taken home
by person and accompanies
him wherever he goes.

Te Ri ni kua (the bone of the porpoise). From Beru Island; given by Nei Beira of Teteirio village. Also seen on Tabiteuea, Nikunau, Arorae and Onotoa, all islands of the southern half of the Gilbert Group. Sought but not found in the northern islands.

1. Mouth loop;
2. Right hand towards you into mouth loop, and then to left between body and left mouth string; return hand right with this string on back of wrist.
3. Pass left hand to right between body and right mouth string; return hand left with this string on back of wrist.
4. Put both little fingers towards you into mouth loop; drop string from mouth; extend.
5. Pass mouth distal to little finger loops, and between teeth pick up ulnar wrist string; pull it towards you, distal to all strings.
6. Pass right thumb to left over the mouth loop; on back of thumb pick up left mouth string, and pull it to your right so that it clears the right mouth string.
7. Pass left thumb to right over the right mouth string; on back of thumb pick up this string. Drop mouth loop, and extend strings.
8. Insert thumbs from the proximal side into little finger loops, and return with radial little finger strings.
9. Pass indices from the proximal side into thumb loops, and on their tips pick up ulnar thumb strings. Press thumbs close to indices to hold loose strings, and straighten indices.
10. In the figure before you are two triangles depending from their apices upon the ulnar index string. With the teeth, draw the ulnar little finger string towards you through the right hand triangle, at the same time releasing the right little finger.
11. Transfer index loop to little finger, and release thumb;
12. Pass thumb from proximal side into little finger loop, then onwards, distal to intervening strings, into mouth loop from distal side. Turn the thumb back towards the right, so that it passes under the right mouth string. Then drop mouth loop.
13. Repeat 10, 11 and 12 on left hand.
14. Pass indices into thumb loops from the proximal side; on their tips pick up ulnar thumb strings. Keeping thumbs close, to hold loose strings, straighten indices and extend by turning palms away from you.

Variant of same, seen in Onotoa.

After completing movement 13 above, transfer wrist loops to thumbs. From proximal side pass indices into proximal thumb loops; pick up on tips the ulnar strings of proximal loops; press up thumbs to hold loose strings, straighten indices, and turn palms away from you.

