# STRING GAMES 

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Sting Games provides step-by-step instructions with illustrations for making diverse and interesting string figures. The fun-filled figures created by using strings of all sorts not only augment memory and imagination of young children but also enrich their hand-eye coordination.

## INTRODUCTION

String is used for a number of things - from tying parcels to making bags and nets. Everyone needs string or something to tie with. This 'something' is different in different parts of the world. The Eskimo uses thin strips of sealskin to lash together his sledges or to fasten an axe-head to its shaft. Vegetable fibres are a very common form of 'string' among natives - we ourselves use raffia in a number of ways. Sutli is very commonly used in India for tying things together. Some native Australians use human hair - tile women grow it for their men folk to use - while others use the great sinews from the Kangaroo's legs .

One common habit which almost everyone has is of fiddling and playing with anything that happens to be in their hands. You see it in buses when people fold or pleat their tickets and you see it in when pieces of string are knotted and twisted about. It is easy to picture a group of natives idling over the mending of their fishing net One person fiddles with an odd length of twine tied into a loop until his neighbour exclaims 'Why, you have just made a house of string!' Someone else might now be inspired to copy the same string picture. This is probably how most of the 750 documented string games were invented.

We can't be very sure but this is how many of the string games started. For you go where you will - to the arctic north or to the coral islands of the Pacific - string games are everywhere. The Eskimos with their long winter darkness, lasting for months, had plenty of time and became very clever at making string pictures. They will show you string pictures of deer, bears and other animals, of birds, kayaks (skin boats) and such like. The Navaho and Apache natives of America are adept at making tipis (tents) and little animals like coyotes and rabbits. Each race has its own string figures and when you come to think of it this is natural - for how would an Eskimo make a string picture of a palm tree, or anAustralian of a polar bear.

String games are great fun. They exercise your memory and your imagination. They are great for hand and eye coordination. At times, the step-by-step instructions and illustrations for making a string figure might look difficult but the actual making of the figure might be really simple! So, don't panic if you have problems in your first few attempts Just go back to the beginning and start again. Soon you will have a good 'feel'- for the string.

It is best to start with the easier figures and as you feel more comfortable to go oil to make those figures that have more steps and are more complicated. At first you will have to remember all the steps. But very soon your fingers will remember them for you. So learn these string figures and share them with your friends. They probably will show You some new ones. If you keep experimenting, who knows you might invent some wonderful string figures of your own. So always carry a string in your pocket.

## String Start

People in the past have tried to document string figures. For this they often made drawings of the finished patterns. Some even tried sticking the finished string pattern on a piece of cardboard. The trouble is that once the string figure is finished, it is almost impossible to tell how it was made. To make it easier for beginners to make string figures, the fingers of the hands have been named as 'thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger and little finger' as shown below.


To Navaho a loop

When you have loops on your thumb-a lower and an upper loop you can Navaho these loops by tipping down your thumb and letting the lower loop slip off. You can straighten your thumb again.


## Length of string

How long a string should you take? As a general rule, a two metre long string which will make a metre long loop will do well. But then there are people with long and short arms and there are children. So a quick and easy way to find the correct length of string for your very own loop is to hold one end of the string and then stretch your arm up in the air, and cut the string where it touches the ground.


## Making a loop from the string

1. To tie a reef knot first lay the right end of the string across the left end.

2. Put the right end under the left string to tie the first part of the knot.


3. Now lay the left end across the right end

4. Put the left end under the right string and tighten the knot.
5. Trim the ends to make a neat and tiny knot.


## Joining the string ends by melting

If the string is made of nylon, then both its ends can be melted together, to make a very tiny and almost invisible knot. You might need adult help to do this.

1. Hold the ends of the string about a centimetre above the candle flame.
Soon the ends will become soft and start melting.

2. When two molten blobs appear on the ends, stick them together. Wait for about five seconds to let them cool and then roll them between your fingers to get a smooth joint.

## Bases

Many of the string figures start with a base. It is important to master them first.


1. Hold a loop of string in your right hand and place it behind and around your left thumb and little finger.

2. Repeat the above step with the right hand. This is called the Starting Position, or Position 1.
3. Now bring
your right
middle finger to
scoop up the
string from your
left palm and
pull the string
back.

4. Instead of using the middle finger, you can use both your index fingers, to make the Index Finger Base.
(this is a very simple string trick. The end is very tricky too!
THE GREAT ESCAPE


## Handcuffs

This amazing trick will provide you and your friend a lot of fun. You will need two pieces of string and a friend.

| 1. Tie the two ends of a string to the two wrists of your friend. | 2. Then ask your friend to take the second string and tie its two ends to both your wrists. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. Both you and your friend will now be linked together. How can you both separate? | 4. Hold the loop of string that ties your friend as shown. Push this loop underneath the string that you have tied around your left wrist. Do not twist the loop around. |
|  |  |
|  | 7. Step away from your friend and you will both be separated! |

## String in a Ring

How do you remove the string from inside a ring? This puzzle can be quite baffling if you don't know the secret


1. Put one end of a loop of string inside a ring. Pull the string to bring the ring in the middle.

2. Now loop the string across both your palms and behind your little fingers and thumbs. Do not twist the loop of string around.

3. Pick up the left palm string with your right middle finger string and the right palm string with your left middle finger. Now release the string of both little fingers the left middle finger and the right thumb.

4. Be careful not to release the right middle finger and left thumb strings. Onpulling your hands apart the ring will get free!

## Hand Trap

First you perform this trick and then ask your friends to repeat They will have a real problem if they have not seen you perform very carefully.


| Hand Cut <br> You will need the help of a friend to perform this amazing trick. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Hold the loop of string in both hands. Place the right hand string on top and make a loop. Place this loop over your friend's wrist. |  <br> 2. Now make the starting position. |
| 3. Next make the middle finger base. Without leaving any of the string, place the centre of the middle finger base over your friend's hand. | 4. This will be the finished result. Now release the strings of the little fingers and thumbs. |
|  | 5. When you pull your hands apart your friend's wrist will magically be released from the string! |

## The Winking Eye <br> This string figure comes from Hawaii. With a little imagination you can really see the eye twitch and wink.



1. Hang the string loop over the fingers (but not on the thumb) of your left hand.

2. Close your left middle, ring and little fingers on the string hanging down across the palm. The left index finger will still be pointing out.

3. With your right thumb and index finger take the back string of the hanging loop and wrap it all the way round on your left index finger. Then bring it forward to hang up on your thumb.

4. With your right index finger and thumb pull out the loop around the left index finger to share it with your left thumb. Be careful not to twist the loop while doing this.

5. Pick the left hand string of the hanging loop, lift it up over the string which runs between your index finger and thumbs. Let this string hang down between the thumb and index finger.

6. Take the other string of the hanging loop and lift it over to hang over your thumb.
7. The eye can now be made to wink by pulling the string of the hanging loop. On doing this, the left index finger and thumb come closer and the eye closes. To open the eye you will have to pull your left thumb and index finger apart and loosen your grip on the hanging loop.

## Cup and Saucer <br> This is a simple string figure.

In Japan, it is called a saki cup when right side up and a house when it is upside down.


1. Start with the index finger base.

For this figure, if you want, you can double up the string.

2. Your thumbs go over the far thumb strings, over the near index strings, then under the far index strings to get them and bring them towards you. The thumbs return to the basic position. Each thumb will now have two loops.

3. Pinch the lower loop on the left thumb with your right thumb and index finger, and discard it. Do the same to the lower loop of the right thumb.

4. Now drop the little finger loops.

5. If you now pull your hands apart and do a thumbs up, then you can see a cup and a saucer in the middle.

## Owl's Eyes

The Owl's Eyes is a continuation of the Cup and Saucer. After completing the Owl's Eyes you can put them on your own eyes like a pair of glasses.


1. First make the Cup and Saucer. Then put your thumbs from underneath the index loops. Now you will have two loops on each thumb.

2. With your right thumb and index finger, pinch the lower loop of the thumb and discard it. Also discard the lower loop of the right thumb.

3. Turn your hands so that the palms face away from you. Do not worry about the index loops. They will automatically slip off the index fingers.

4. Now straighten your index fingers and pull them apart to make the Owl's Eyes.
This figure is found in many parts of the world.
You will need the help of a friend to operate the cutting saw:

## Mosquito or Fly

This string figure is a great fun to make especially if you hate mosquitoes and flies. You can have the pleasure of creating these pests and then squashing them with your hands.


1. Begin with the string on tile little fingers. Pick up both strings of the little finger loops with your thumbs.
2. Pick up the two strings on the left palm with your right index finger.

3. Use your left thumb to go over all the string to pick up the two right hand palm strings by the right little finger.

4. Drop the lower loops on the left thumb.


## The String Story

This story is known throughout the world. The Indian version is as follows: A farmer first ploughs the field, then he sows the seeds, next he waters the crop.

Finally he applies manure. The crop is now ready to be harvested.
Then a fat rat comes and eats up all the crop.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4. Place this small loop over your left index finger (farmer ploughs the field). | 5. Hold the hanging strings with your right hand and pull them tight. |
| 6. With your right hand index finger again hook the string between the left index and middle finger. | 7. Pull it under the front string. Give this loop a twist to the right and... |

8. place it in the middle
finger. Pull everything tight.
farmer sows the seeds).
9. Finally reach under the front string
between your ring and little finger and
pull a loop of the back string to the front.

## Man Climbing a Tree

This is a very dynamic string figure. It is said to have originated in Australia.

| 1. Start with the Index Finger Base. | 2. With your little fingers scoop up the near string and pull it back. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. This should be the finished result. Release the string indicated by the arrow. | 4. This picture shows the releasing action. |
| 5. Bend your index fingers down and tightly hold the string that goes across them. | 6. Twist your hands away from you. Use a book to hold down the far bottom string on the floor. |
|  | 8. By alternately pulling upwards on each of the index string you call make the man climbup the tree. |

## Single Diamond

With just a few moves you can make a single diamond. Later on you call make two, three and four diamonds.


1. Place the loop of string over your thumbs. With the help of the little fingers scoop up the near string.

2. Pick the left palm string with the right middle finger and the right palm string with the middle finger.

3. Release both little finger loops.

4. Bend your little fingers and scoop up the far thumb strings.


## Double Diamond

The next step after a single diamond is a double diamond.



It is very well known in many parts of the world


| Earthquake House <br> Many parts of India like Uttarkashi, Latur and Bhuj are very prone to earthquakes. The string house collapses in the earthquake and two boys run for their lives. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. Place the string around the four fingers of each hand. Using the little fingers scoop up the near string and pull it back. |
|  | 2. After you have finished the string will look like this. |
|  | 3. With the right index finger pick up the left palm string. With the left index finger pick up the right hand palm string. |
|  | 4. This should be the finished result Now bend your thumbs into the near triangles as shown and scoop up... |
|  | 5. the far bottom back string. |



Palm Tree
For making this gorgeous tree you will need to use both your hands and one foot.


1. Loop the string across both your palms and behind your thumbs and the little fingers.
left hand palm
string with your
right index finger
and pull your
hands apart


## Butterfly

This pretty little string butterfly comes from Japan. It has some unusual moves, so follow the instructions very carefully.

1.Pull the string around your thumbs as shown.

2. Pick up the far thumb string with your left little finger.

3. Except for the little finger, bend all the other right fingers down. Put your right little finger down behind the left palm string. Check to make sure that the string looks as shown in the drawing.

4. Pick up the near little finger string with your index fingers.

5. Do "Opening A" with your middle fingers and the short palmar strings in front of each middle and ring finger.


## Indian Cot

This string figure represents a decorated Apache door . To us, it looks more like the traditional Indian cot (a charpoy)
( Bring the string in Position 1
8. Sow use your right index
finger and thumb to take hold
of the two left thumb loops and
hang on to them. Don't move
the right hand at all.
PARACHUTE OR A BUNCH OF KEYS

1. Hang the string loop around the
back of the index and middle
fingers of your left hand. The long
loop will hang down across your
palm. Put your right index finger
into the hanging loop from behind,
then between your left index and
middle finger. Use it like a hook to
take hold of the string that goes
behind your left index and middle
fingers. Pull this loop as far as
possible, letting the string loop
slide off your wrist.

## Flying Bird

## You can really make a bird fly by pulling your hands apart in this dynamic string figure!



1. Place the loop of string on your left hand, between the thumb and the little finger, so that it runs across your palm. The right hand should be free.


2. Hold the left palm string with your right thumb and index finger, and pull it all the way down. The finished result look like this
3. Again pick the new
palm string and pull it

all the way down. \begin{tabular}{l}
4. Rest the finger of <br>
your right hand against <br>
your left palm. Your <br>
right thumb and little <br>
finger should go under <br>
the hanging string and...

$\quad$

5. find the loops that run <br>
around the thumb and little <br>
finger of the left hand <br>
(marked with arrows).
\end{tabular}
6. Put your right thumb
and finger into these
loops and ...
7. Once the loops have been pulled all
the way down, drop the right hand
strings. You will see two little triangles
hanging near the palm of the left hand.

8. Pull these strings away from your left hand. Keep holding on to the strings. Don't let them go. You will see two diamonds between your hands.


## Candle Sticks

This string game describes the candle making process.
The wick is dipped into hot wax many times until the candle becomes thick enough. These string figures also contain an interesting story.

4. Put the right middle finger down into loop around the left little finger, and put the right index finger down into the loop, around the left index finger. Pull these out as far as they will go.
lose the left hand fingers into the



## Cat's Cradle

This most popular string game is played by two people. The game of Cat's Cradle probably travelled from Asia to Europe with the ten trade. Children in England certainly played the Cat's Cradle as early as 1782 . We know about this because the famous writer Charles Lamb wrote about weaving "cat-cradle's" with his friends in school.

Two people are needed to play this game. In most of the Cat's Cradle figures, you can see X's and straight strings. One person holds the figure while the other picks up the ' X 's and takes them over, under or between the straight strings. The players take turns holding the figure and picking up the X's to move to the next step.

This game can go on forever, but if you want to stop it, you can choose one of the several different endings. There are several different ways in which the X strings can be picked up. So keep experimenting and trying and have fun!

The sequence of making figures is as follows:


| 1. You need a partner to play Cat's Cradle. The one who makes the moves is named $A$ and his partner is named $B$. First A places the loop of string over the first four fingers of his left hand. | 2. Then $A$ holds the string and loops it around his left hand as shown. Then A pulls his hands apart and makes the middle finger base... |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. to make The Cradle. A holds the cradle between his fingers. Then $B$, with thumbs and index fingers of both hands, pinches the crossed X strings together, from the sides of the cradle. | 4. $B$ pulls the $X$ strings out, and under to scoop them up the two straight strings. |
| 5. Once B has scooped up the straight strings, A releases all the strings. | 6. Then $B$ pulls his fingers apart and makes the second cat's cradle shape called the Soldier's Bed. <br> With his thumbs and index fingers A pinches the crossed strings together, from the top of the Soldier's Bed. |


| 7. A then pulls the crossed strings out and scoops up the two straight strings. | 8. B releases all the strings from his hand. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9. A pulls his fingers apart and makes the third cat's cradle shape called the Candles. B now hooks the left single string, from the toy of the candles with his right little finger and pulls it to the right. | 10. Again $B$ hooks the right single string from the top of the candles with his left little finger and pulls to the left. |
| 11. B keeps holding the little finger strings and scoops up the straight double strings with his thumbs and index fingers. | 12. Now A releases all his strings. B pulls his fingers apart, while still holding on to the little finger strings... |

正
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| 26. A keep finger strin <br> 25. A with his little fingers the cat's ey hooks the straight strings X strings to from the back of B's hands. thumbs an both his ha | 27. B releases all his strings. A pulls his fingers apart, while still holding on to the little finger strings, to make... |
| :---: | :---: |
| 28. the seventh cat's cradle sh which is called Hand Drum. B pinches the crossed strings together, from sides of the ha drum, with his thumbs and ind fingers. | 29. Then B swings the tips of his thumbs and index fingers up into the Centre of the hand drum. |
| 30. A releases all his strings. B pulls his fingers apart and returns to... | oth $A$ and $B$ can keep menting with the cat's cradle. over several surprising not been described. |

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