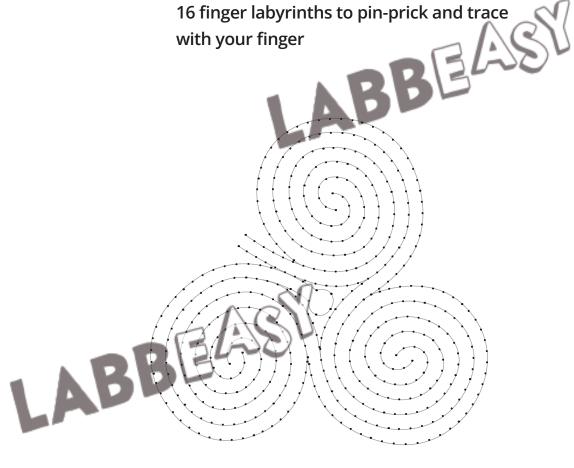
# LABBEASY

LABBEAST

## Finger Labyrinths

16 finger labyrinths to pin-prick and trace with your finger



LABBEAST

**PDF 4155-EN** 

# LABBEASY



### Finger Labyrinths

Introduction ..... Finger Labyrinths ......

### PRINT SETTINGS

bat Reader to print and make sure ctual size' and 'Auto portrait/ landscape' are selected.

#### SAVE PAPER & TONER

Only print out the pages you need.

#### **COPYRIGHT & LICENSE**

3EAS This material is protected by copyright. Labbé holds exclusive rights. © Labbé Publishing

This PDF file may only be used by the original purchaser and is intended for personal use and teaching. Distribution of the PDF file to school staff or to parents and students is not permitted. It is also not permitted to make it available on the internet or to place it on a school server. It is prohibited to use the PDF file, printouts of the PDF file, and objects created from it for commercial purposes. For more information, visit www.labbeasy.com

#### INTRODUCTION

### Finger Labyrinth

A labyrinth is a system of winding lines or paths where one could easily get lost because of the numerous changes of direction. Labyrinths are one of the oldest symbols of humanity. For thousands of years they have been carved into rocks, painted on ceramics, or laid out on the ground with stones.

There are two types. An original labyrinth is made up of winding paths without any intersections, that all eventually lead to the center. The only way to get out of such a labyrinth is to go back the way you came. These original labyrinths later developed into mazes with confusing, lateral intersections and dead ends, in which one can get lost.

The most famous labyrinth is the Labyrinth of Knossos on the island of Crete, which King Minos had built by the ingenious inventor Daidalos to imprison the Minotaur there. The Minotaur was a monster with a human body and a bull's head. When Prince Theseus traveled to Crete to kill the Minotaur, the king's daughter Ariadne fell in love with him and gave him a ball of yarn to help him find his way out of the labyrinth again. Ariadne told him to tie one end of the ball of yarn close to the entrance and unwind the yarn with each step. Once he had accomplished his brave deed, Theseus picked up the ball of yarn and with it, found his way out of the labyrinth.

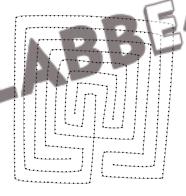


Labyrinths are something special; they are easier to complete by feeling than with the eye. For this purpose, finger labyrinths were developed, which can be traced with the index finger while the eyes are closed. First, you pin-prick the labyrinth paths with a pin-prick needle. Then you flip the sheet over and use blind touch to feel your way through. You can feel the pin-prick points from left to right and glide to the center of the labyrinth - and from there back to the exit. It's amazing how quickly even beginners can rely on their sense of touch.

Micha Labbé

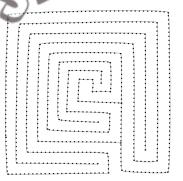
#### **OVERVIEW**

## Finger Labyrinth

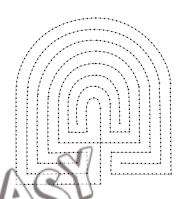


Cretan labyrinth

Page 6

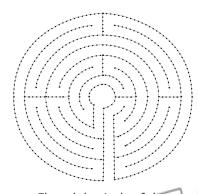


Mosaic labyrinth in Saint-Côme-et-Maruéjol

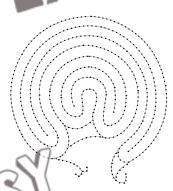


abyrinth from Nepal

Page 8

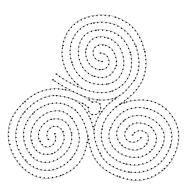


Floor labyrinth of the Basilica di San Vitale, Rave

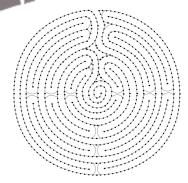


Medieval labyrinth (12th c.)

Page 10

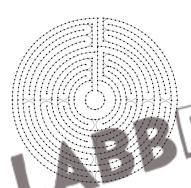


Rock carving from Newgrange, Ireland Page 11



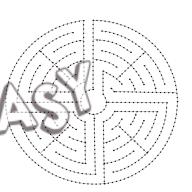
Turf labyrinth near Delby, England

Page 12



Floor labyrinth from the Chartres Cathedral, France

Page 13

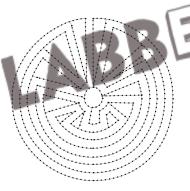


Garden labyrinth (20th c.)

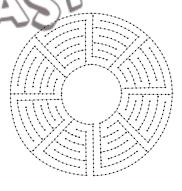
Page 14

### OVERVIEW

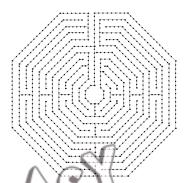
### Finger Labyrinto



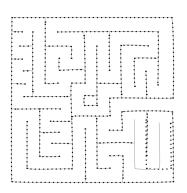
Labyrinth of the Pima Native Americans, North America Page 15



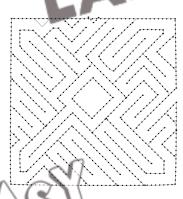
Mosaic labyrinth in Comerod, Switzerland Page 16



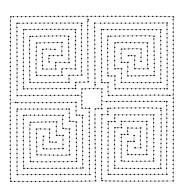
Froor laby/inth from Amiens Cathedral, France Page 17



Garden labyrinth (17th c.)



Garden labyrinth (17th c.) Page 19



Floor labyrinth from Orléansville, Algeria Page 20



Garden labyrinth (17th c.) Page 21