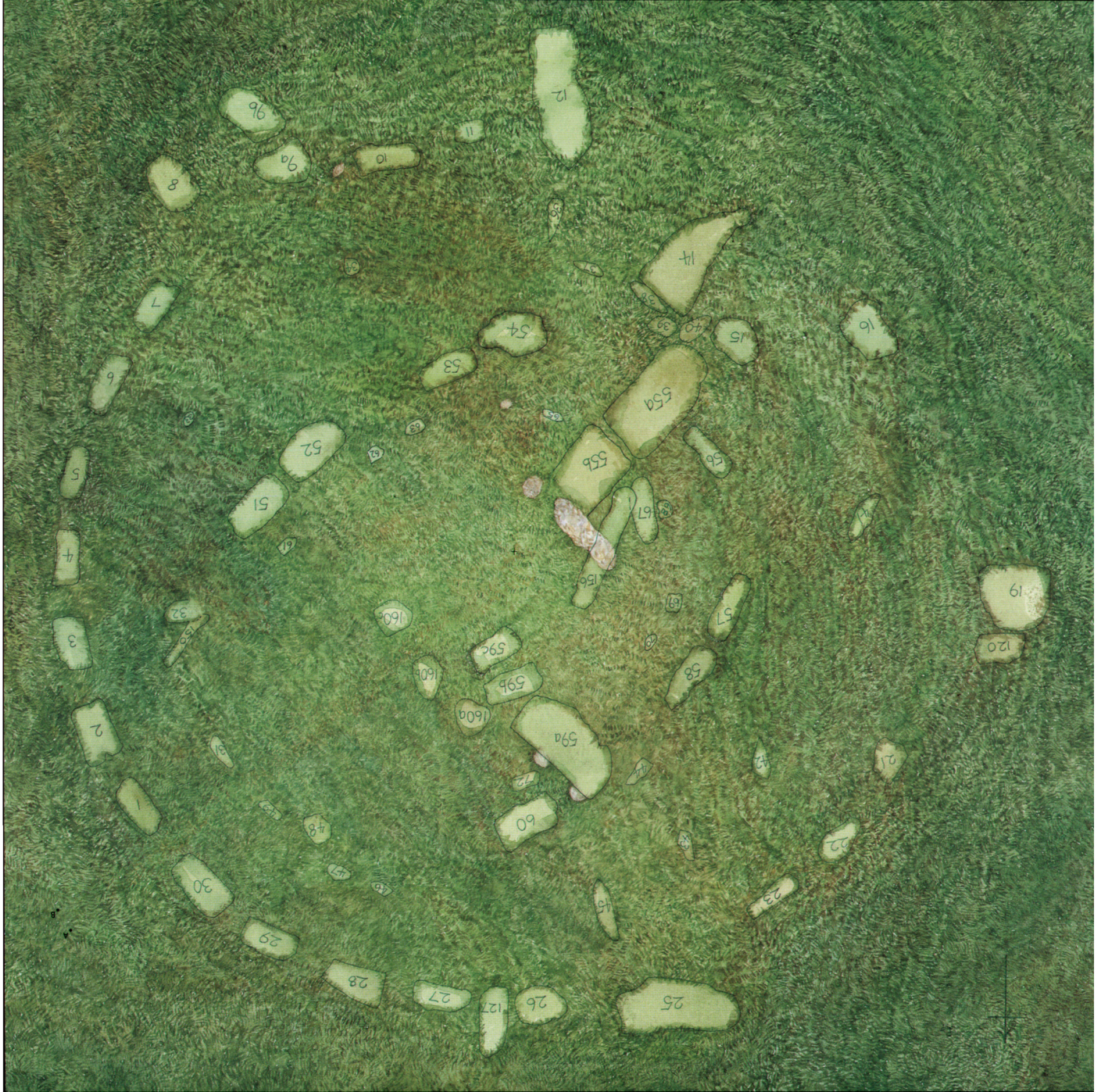




To assemble
 Lightly score and make folds along all the dotted lines before applying glue to the tabs. White or PVA glue applied with a fine brush is recommended. For best results follow the numbers given for the order of gluing, pasting only two or three tabs at a time. When inserting the last tab it is sometimes better to glue the inside of the stone rather than the tab for a neater and easier finish. Match the number on the base of the completed stone to the corresponding number and shape on the base plan and stick down. It will be helpful to refer to the photographs when assembling the pieces and attaching them to the base. Continue stone by stone.
 Note that the orientation of each stone is given so that they will face the right way. As the stones in this section are those of most of the central part of Stonehenge it is recommended that you begin just below these instructions, at least making sure that No.67 is stuck down before No.156. Some of the stones have raised surfaces painted on their upper surfaces. Gently brush the area on the reverse side with a suitable tool, e.g. the pointed end of a paintbrush or crayon, will give these greater authenticity. Some of the smaller stones require only one fold. Any white edges are easily removed with a spritzing application of water based paint.
 The stones in this model are numbered historically in accordance with the definitive Stonehenge catalogues.
 To make an approximation to summer solstice of 2500 BC, shine a strong beam of light at horizon level along a line running from point A marked on the kit base to the central cross and for the current time from point B. Further reading on the solstice can be found in Robin Heath's book "Stonehenge".

Created and produced by Brian & Lizzy Sanders. www.sanders-art.com
 Cover design by William Tom, chris2k Creative

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STONEHENGE

A stunningly realistic full-colour scale model to make yourself

© Brian & Lizzie Sanders

Finished size 385 x 385mm



View the stones from every angle - Create a summer solstice

Stonehenge is one of the wonders of the prehistoric world. Its great stone circle stands at the centre of an ancient ceremonial landscape containing over 450 standing burial mounds.

Stonehenge evolved over a considerable period of time from a simple circular bank and ditch dug in 2950 BC to the complex stone monument at about 1600 BC, after which it was abandoned. This period coincides with the establishment of settled farming during the Neolithic period and subsequently during the Bronze Age, with an increase in overall wealth. At the end of the Neolithic period, about 2500 BC, the first stones to arrive were brought from the Prescelli Mountains in SW Wales. These are the Bluestones and are the smaller stones. Later on the larger stones were brought from the Marlborough Downs and erected to form the outer circle and the five trilithons. Unlike the Bluestones, these have been hammered with other stones to form the shape we see today.

When complete this model is a valuable aid to further study of this heritage class monument and offers a unique opportunity to ponder the mystery of the solstices.