

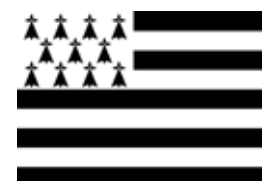
Wales - March 1
St. David's Day



Cornwall - March 5
St. Piran's Day



Ireland - March 17
St. Patrick's Day



Brittany - May 19
St. Yves' Day



Isle of Man - July 5
Tynwald Day

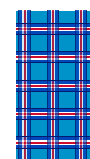


Scotland - Nov 30
St. Andrew's Day

Check the website and
the facebook page for
confirmation of times.

THINGS TO DO AT THE AUSTRALIAN STANDING STONES

- Walk among the Stones to the central plaque
- Study the solar noon shadow markers
- Check the time on the human sundial
- Try to lift Excalibur
- Explore the Celtic Family Wall
- Climb the steps from Tynwald Hill to the Stones' viewpoint
- Refresh yourself at Crofters Cottage Café
- Drive or walk to Martin's Lookout (400m south) and the Glen Innes Highlands Skywalk for a view of the town and Beardy Plains
- Visit the Hill of Tara
- Attend flag lowering ceremonies on Celtic national days in the late afternoon (dates indicated at left) in the Crofter's Cottage garden
- Attend winter (21 June) and summer (21 December) solstice and equinox (21 March, 21 September) ceremonies. Check the website and the facebook page for confirmation and time.
- Walk or run in the weekly Parkrun here every Saturday at 8am.



Australian Standing Stones
Management Board



Celtic Council of
Australia

CROFTER'S COTTAGE



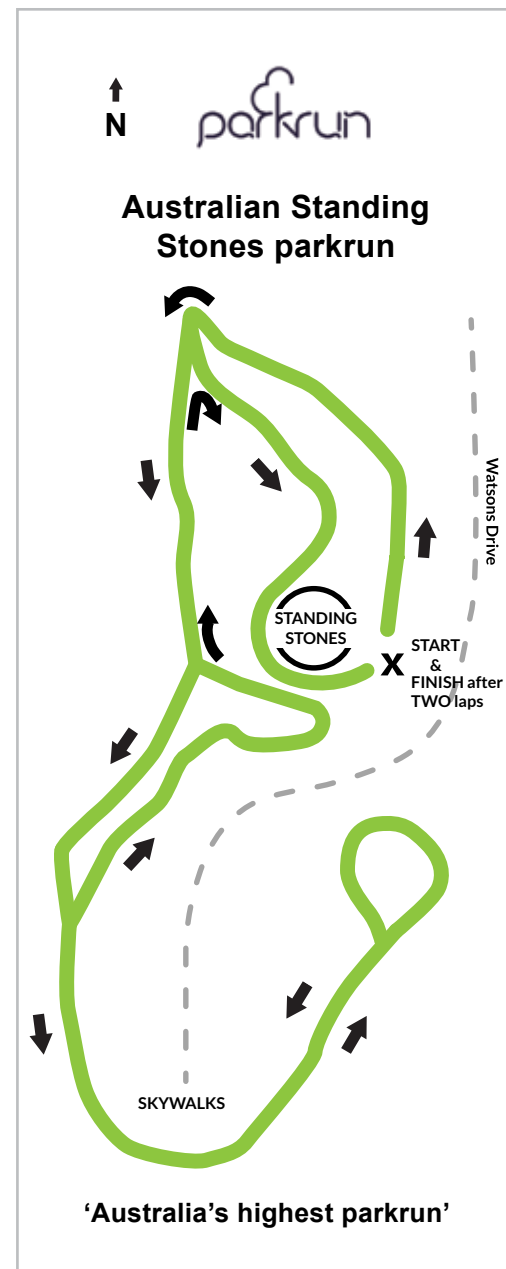
Crofter's Cottage is in the style of a dwelling house found on a small mixed farm in Scotland since the 18th century, known as a croft. The cottage honours the traditional Celtic lifestyle lived in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and the west of Ireland.



The story of the Australian Standing Stones

Available for sale at
the Glen Innes Visitor
Information Centre
and at the Crofter's
Cottage Café.

The Glen Innes Opportunity Shop (Lang Street) is
a longstanding supporter of the Australian Standing
Stones.



'Australia's highest parkrun'

This brochure is proudly produced by the
Australian Standing Stones Management Board
a community committee of Glen Innes Severn Council

**Australian School of
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For more information contact:
Glen Innes Visitor Information Centre
52 Church Street

Phone: (02) 6730 2400

www.gleninneshighlands.com/australian-standing-stones/

facebook.com/australianstandingstones/



**AUSTRALIAN
CELTIC
FESTIVAL**
at the Australian Standing Stones
australiancelticfestival.com
E: eventsofficer@gisc.nsw.gov.au P: 02 6730 2400

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Sat - Sun 8:30am - 2pm
Mon-Tues Closed
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Crafts & Products
Breakfast, Lunch & Freshly Baked Goods
0487 729 906 crofterscottagegi@gmail.com

**LAND OF THE BEARDIES
MUSEUM
& RESEARCH CENTRE**
Cnr West Ave & Ferguson Street
Ph: (02) 6732 1035 www.beardieshistoryhouse.info

Peter Grimes Celtic Art
**Peter Grimes
Celtic artist**
9921 New England Highway,
Glen Innes, 2370, NSW.
www.petegrimescelticart.com
www.petegrimescelticart@gmail.com
0424521287



GLEN INNES • NSW

the AUSTRALIAN STANDING STONES

HOME OF THE
**AUSTRALIAN
CELTIC FESTIVAL**

HELD ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST WEEKEND IN MAY

THE AUSTRALIAN STANDING STONES

The **Australian Standing Stones** celebrate the Celtic nations whose descendants contributed to Australian life. They reflect the movement of the Earth around the Sun, an important feature for the Celts.

CELTIC ORIGINS

The **Ancient Celts** were farming people who lived across Europe, Britain and Ireland from around 2700 years ago. The Celts lived among standing stones, many of which marked the seasons or significant solar or lunar cycles. The growth of the Roman empire resulted in Celtic populations being concentrated into Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany, where they developed distinctive languages, musical styles, art and literature. Their descendants have since spread across the world.

The **Celtic Council of Australia** initiated the idea of a national monument to honour all Celtic peoples and Glen Innes partnered with them in the establishment of the Australian Standing Stones. The layout of the Stones is completely original, drawing inspiration from the Ring of Brodgar in Orkney and the Callanish Stones on the Isle of Lewis, both in Scotland.

The **Australian Standing Stones** National Celtic Monument was an ambitious project completed by a small, dedicated group of citizens who wanted to mark Glen Innes’ Celtic heritage since the first white settlers arrived in 1838. They developed grazing, dairy, mixed farming and mining enterprises. The Australian Standing Stones was officially dedicated on 1 February 1992.

Mystery and legend surround standing stones throughout the world – feel the powerful, spiritual influence as you walk amidst the Australian Standing Stones.

YOUR TOUR BEGINS

The **array of 38 standing stones** include a circle of **24 stones**, representing the **24 hours of the day**.

Three central stones are the connecting feature for all Celts. The central stone, the **Australis Stone** (31) is for all Australians and symbolises the link between the old and new worlds. The **Gaelic Stone** (35) to the north, is for Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. The **Brythonic Stone** (28) to the south, is for Wales, Cornwall and Brittany.

From the **central plaque**, look through the avenue of 6 stones to the north east. The sun rises through this avenue at the **winter solstice** with its beams shining at dawn on the Australis Stone. The sun’s last rays on this day shine on the inner winter solstice stone to the north west (34).

The **inner stone** (17) to the south east of the Australis Stone, receives the sun’s first rays at dawn on the **summer solstice**. Sunset on this day occurs towards the inner summer solstice stone in the south west (27).

The **solar noon shadow stone** (18) in the south east hosts 7 ground level plaques marking the annual movement of the earth around the sun by depicting the **sun’s shadow at solar noon** through the year.

The **four cardinal point stones**, together with stone 17, mirror the 5 stars of the **Southern Cross**, a welcoming constellation in the Australian sky.

Looking **south** outside the array, is the distinctive flat stone – the **Gorsedd Stone**. When Welsh, Cornish and Breton communities held Bardic festivals, winners or ‘bards’ were installed on a stone stage symbolised by this stone.

To the **east** of the Gorsedd Stone is the tall, squarish **Ogham Stone** sponsored by the Irish. The Ogham Stone is one of the largest stones at around 15 tonnes. The inscription on the square edges consists of short, long and sloping lines in the Ogham alphabet. The inscription in Gaelic is: Gleann Maqi Aongusa, which translates to “the Glen Of the Sons of Angus” – Glen Innes.

Tynwald Hill, the raised landing to the south, acknowledges the Manx Parliament, “Tynwald” – reputedly the longest continually serving Parliament in the world.

North of the Stones is **The Hill of Tara**, a purpose built tribute to the Irish which represents the ancient seat of the high kings on the Hill of Tara in Ireland.

(The Stones are numbered at their base.)

