**Instructions for Assembling
Peg and Line Labyrinth**

**Placing the Pegs First (Do not take the
lines out of their bags until you're ready
to string them.)**

1. Place a Master Peg in the center of
   your space. Attach the Master
   measure to it. (small loop at master
   peg – large hand loop at end. Stretch
   it out, and walk in a circle with it to
   make sure you have enough space.
2. There are 12 black marks on the
   Master Measure. Pull the measure
   taut, and place it North, South, East,
   and West, putting 12 stakes in the ground at each black mark. (North is the top,
   East the right, West the left, and South the bottom, where the entrance path is.)
   This makes 4 quadrants.
3. Now doe the same for NE, NW, SE, and SW (splitting each quadrant in two.)
   This creates an Octagon, with 8 stakes for each concentric circle from 1 to 12.
4. This second set of stakes will remain in place. But the first set will often need
   slight adjustments, because that is where the turns occur. For example, on the
   West axis (the left side) look at the pegs at circles 4, 7 and 10. Put 2 more pegs
   on each circle, in opposite directions along the circle and 2 feet from the original
   peg. Then take up the original, since it won't be needed.
5. On the East side, follow the same directions above for circles 3, 6 and 9.
6. On the North side, follow the same directions for 2, 5, 8, and 11.
7. The South side is more complicated:
   □ Two corridors are created. The right corridor has the south line of pegs as
     a "center line" meaning that the edges will be one foot to either side of
     where the pegs are now. The second corridor is to the left of the first one.
   □ The easiest way to create the corridor is to put parallel rows of pegs 1 foot
     to each side of the south line. Now pull up the original South line of pegs
     and use them to create another parallel row of pegs 2 feet to the left. You
     now have three lines of pegs, called Left (L), Center (C), and Right (R),
     creating two corridors side by side. You won't need all of the pegs, but
     you can leave them there for now.
8. Now, you are ready to string the lines. It's best to start with Line 1 and move
   outward until you finish with Line 12. Always string clockwise starting from the
   south corridors. Every circle has the lines it needs. Sometimes it's just 1 line
   (Circles 1 & 12). Sometimes there are 2 lines of equal length (½ and ½).
   Sometimes there are 2 lines of unequal length (¼ and ¾). Use the table on the
   next page to see where to start and stop the lines.
9. The turns can be done at the same time. They are all the same, short lines that
   create the turns in the circles. On the North Side, they are tied between 1&3,
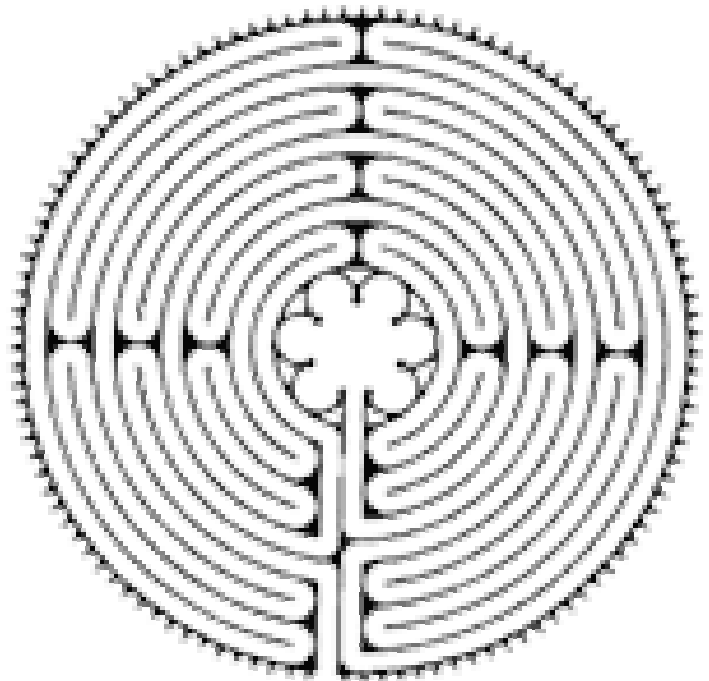
4&6, 7&9, and 10&12. On the East side, they are tied between 2&4, 5&7, and 8&10. On the West Side, they are tied between 3&5, 6&8, and 9&11.

10. There are 5 corridor lines. On the Left edge they are tied between 2&6 and 8&12. On the Center edge, they are connected between 1&12 (Actually, if you look on the diagram, you can put extra pegs extending into the center circle if you're going to try and create a Rose in the middle.) On the Right edge, they are tied between 1&5, and 7&11.

11. I have not been able to figure out a systematic way of staking out a Rose in the middle. There are 6 petals and with the remaining pegs you can lay it out by feel if you like.
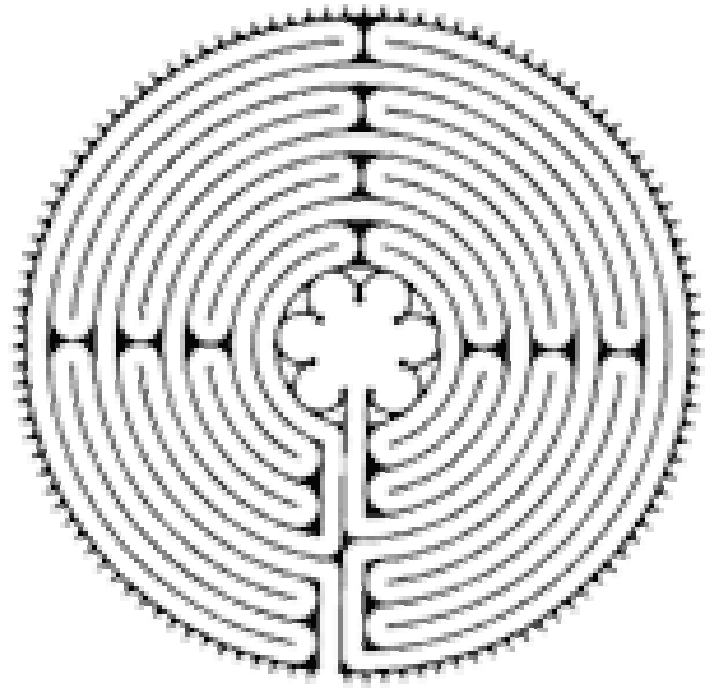
12. Done!

Table of Lines

1. one line C → R
2. ½ L → T; ½ T → T
3. ¾ T → T; ¼ T → R
4. ¼ L → T; ¾ T → T
5. ½ T → T; ½ T → R
6. ¾ L → T; ¼ T → C
7. ¼ C → T; ¾ T → R
8. ½ L → T; ½ T → T
9. ¾ T → T; ¼ T → R
10. ¼ L → T; ¾ T → T
11. ½ T → T; ½ T → R
12. one line L → C