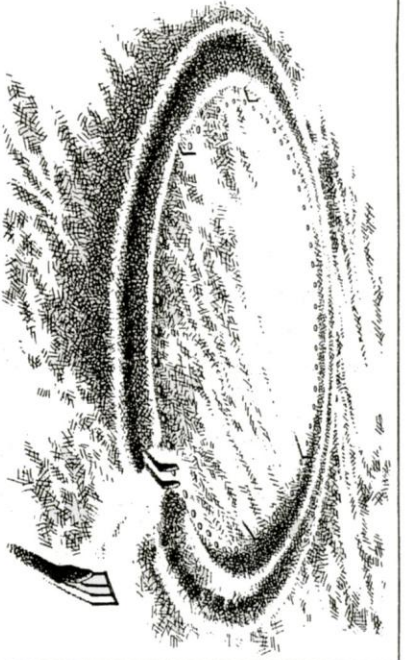
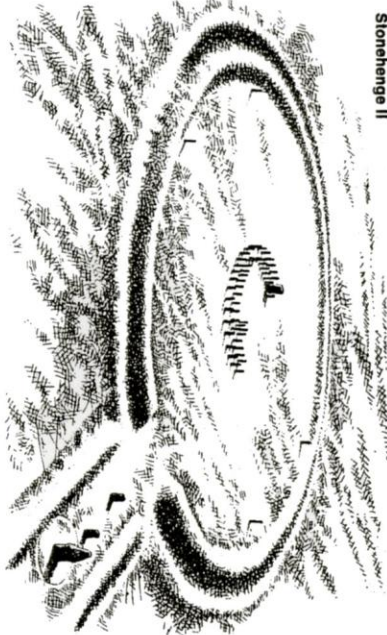


**Stonehenge I**

The monument's perimeter is permanently defined by chalk banks on either side of a circular trough (see pages 120-121). Just within the inner bank were dug the 56 Aubrey Holes (so named for their discoverer), whose purpose is still debated. The positions of four station posts, possibly for astronomical sightings, have been marked with wooden uprights. Upright stones flank the circle's entrance; the Heel Stone is outside the ring, and near it four posts support the lintel of a wooden gateway.

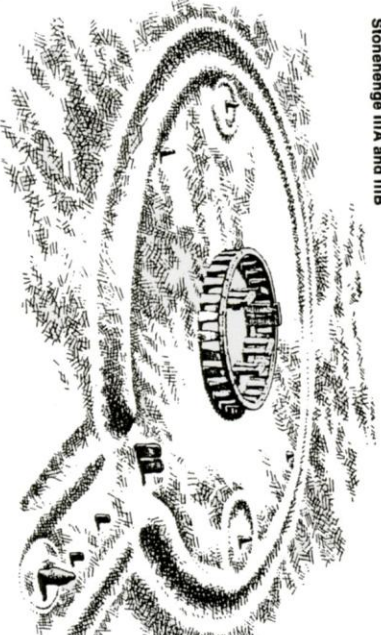


**Stonehenge II**



Major changes distinguish this phase of Stonehenge. The two upright stones at the circle's opening have been removed. Two pairs of chalk banks now line the entry avenue, and two upright stones stand between the Heel Stone and the entrance. These added stones align with a third new upright near the center of the circle, where two rows of bluestones, forming a crescent, have been erected. The Aubrey Holes have become overgrown with sod.

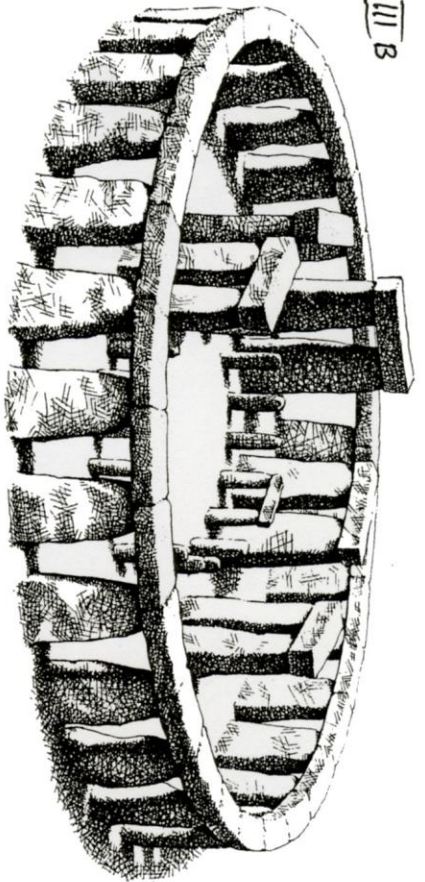
**Stonehenge IIIA and IIIB**



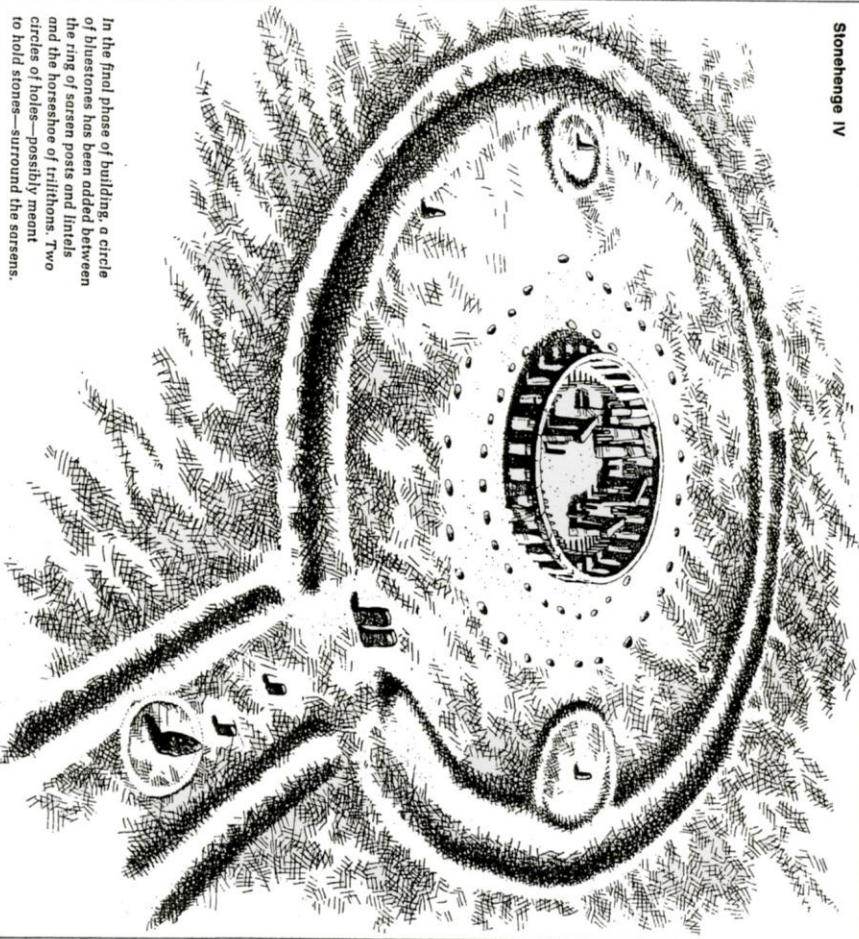
Stonehenge begins to look somewhat familiar to modern eyes. Posts and lintels of sarsen now stand in a circle, and within it trilithons are arranged in the shape of a horseshoe (left). Stone station posts have replaced the wooden uprights of Stonehenge I, and two new stone slabs stand at the entrance. The central bluestones from Stonehenge II have been removed, but later, in a phase called Stonehenge IIIB (below), some of the slabs reappear, and one pair of them has been crowned with a lintel.

*continued above*

**III B**



**Stonehenge IV**



In the final phase of building, a circle of bluestones has been added between the ring of sarsen posts and lintels and the horseshoe of trilithons. Two circles of holes—possibly meant to hold stones—surround the sarsens.

STONEHENGE