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Jody Williams	International Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1997	"The Campaign to Ban Landmines"
Mairead Maguire	Northern Ireland Peace Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1976	"Peace People"
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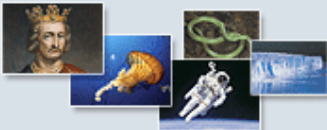
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John Charles Walsham Reith, 1st Baron Reith (British businessman)

Westerwald stoneware

Crassulaceae (plant family)

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REFINE RESULTS

Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, cemetery, and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) to the Bronze Age. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped sarsen stones (blocks of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestones (igneous and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South Wales. The name of the monument probably derives from the Saxon *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986.

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STONEHENGE.	dig, October 2007
Shepherd of Stonehenge.	Stone Soup, November 2007
Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma.	Contemporary Review, 2009
DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.	Current Events, April 14, 2008
Solving Stonehenge.	History Today, July 2008
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Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget.	Horticulture Week, July 2, 2010
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Stonehenge plan unveiled.	Planning, October 9, 2009
STONEHENGE CENTRE DITCHED.	Architects' Journal, December 13, 2007
Consultation set for Stonehenge options.	Planning, July 4, 2008

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DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.

Current Events, April 14, 2008

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by archaeologists Geoff Wainwright and Tim Darvill at the Stonehenge in Great Britain. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the answer to the question on why did humans living thousands of years ago

[Save to My Workspace](#) huge stones to build the ring known as Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was constructed as a healing place around 3000 B.C.

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DIGGING UP STONEHENGE

Current Events, April 14, 2008

Summary:
The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by the British Museum and the University of Southampton. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the truth about the site. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was built by a single group of people, and that the site was used as a calendar.

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Stonehenge

Primary Contributor: **Mike Parker Pearson**

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, **cemetery**, and archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 (Age) to the **Bronze Age**. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller 240 km) away, in South **Wales**. The name of the monument probably derives from the **Saxon** *stan-hengen*, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks cons **UNESCO World Heritage site** in 1986.

Speculation and excavation

Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century and his c believed the structure to be a **Druid** temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of int seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestre afterlife.

In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

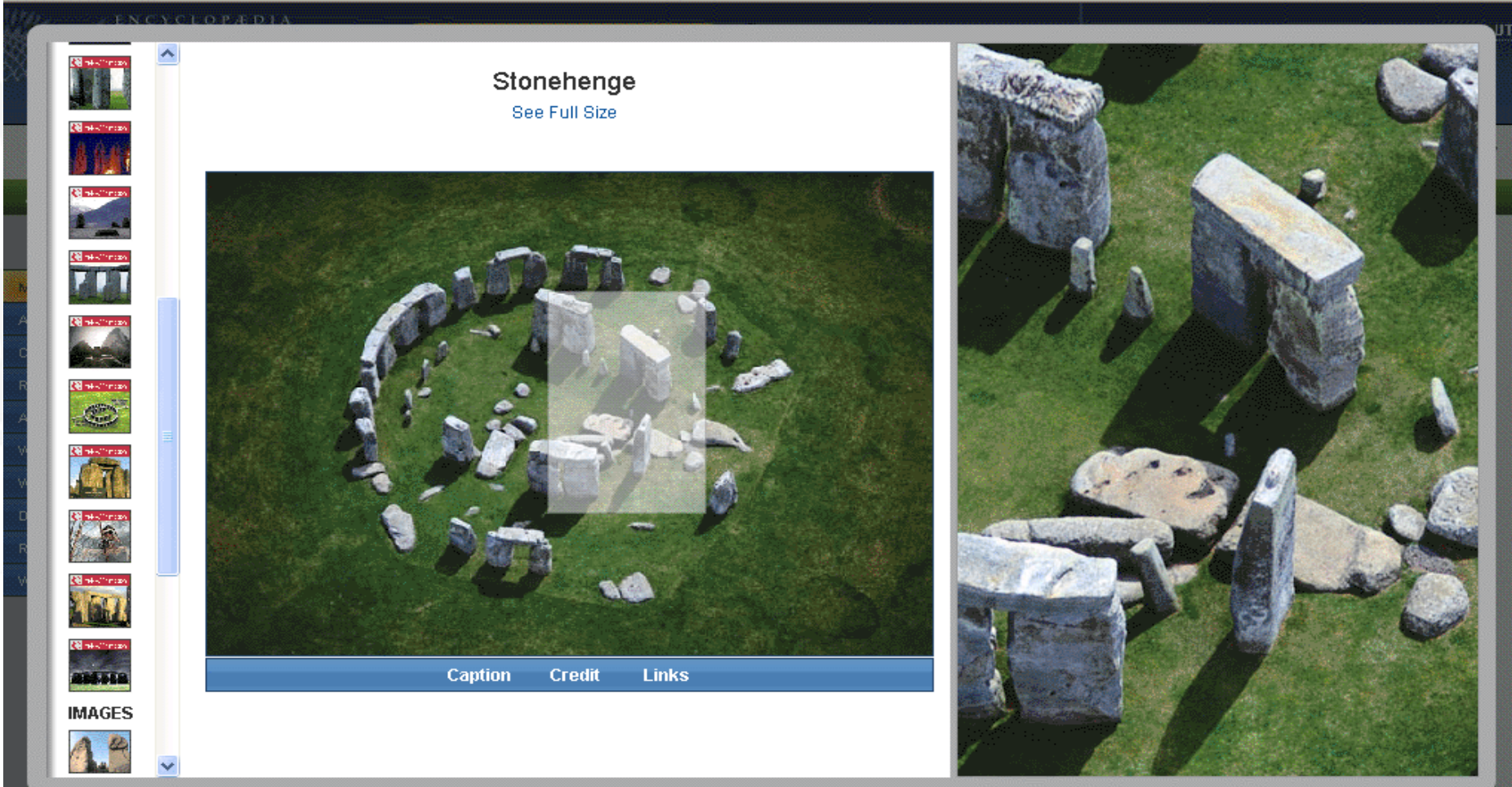
The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument als stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the ston was looking for treasure. A century later Stukeley surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two **earthworms**. The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1! extensively by means of **carbon-14 dating**. Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 exca

Stages of Stonehenge

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- ancient building construction (in history of technology: Building techniques)
- archaeology (in archaeology: Classification and analysis)
- astronomical observatory (in astronomical observatory; in history of science: Precritical science)
- British ancient history (in United Kingdom: Bronze Age)
- calendrical computation (in calendar (chronology): Time determination by stars, Sun, and Moon)
- megalith (in megalith (ancient technology))
- mythological aspects (in myth: Visual arts)
- Petrie's work (in Sir Flinders Petrie (British archaeologist))
- sacred space (in religious symbolism and iconography: Symbols of sacred time and space)

location

- Amesbury (in Amesbury (England, United Kingdom))
- Salisbury Plain (in Salisbury Plain (plain, England, United Kingdom))
- Wiltshire (in Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom))

and archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1500 BCE. The monument is made of large, flat, rectangular stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone** stones, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), it is one of the most famous prehistoric sites in the world.

and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century was the first to suggest that the monument was a prehistoric site. Modern scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument as a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the permanence of the dead. This theory was supported by the discovery of a human skeleton in 1998—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the population's health.

original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument was found to be a natural depression. When historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 18th century, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the soil. The results of his work were not published until the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until the 1980s. The research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 book *Stonehenge: The New View* suggested that the monument was built by the Neolithic people.

Mesolithic and **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments. The **River Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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William Stukeley (English physician and antiquarian)

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England (constituent unit, United Kingdom)

Salisbury (former district, England, United Kingdom)

Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom)

United Kingdom

Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom)

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Neolithic Period (anthropology)

prehistoric religion

World Heritage site

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Facts about Stonehenge: British ancient history, as discussed in United Kingdom: Bronze Age:

Facts about Stonehenge: Petrie's work, as discussed in Sir Flinders

and archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 2500 BCE. The monument is made of large, roughly shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone** stones, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric monuments in the world.

Ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century and other scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. In the 19th century, some believed it to be a natural formation. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between the Neolithic and Bronze Age. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramiisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing a link between the living and the dead. The theory was supported by a 2005 discovery of a Neolithic site at Avebury, which suggested—that on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was built to mark the death of the population's health.

Some of the original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument was found to be a natural depression. When historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 18th century, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to find out if the stones were natural or man-made.

Work on the monument was continued in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1983. The research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2007 book, *Stonehenge: The New View*, is a major contribution to the understanding of the monument.

Mesolithic and **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments. The **River Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century and other scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument and a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between the Neolithic and Bronze Age. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramiisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the continuity of the human race.

Recent research suggested—that on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the continuity of the human race.

Stonehenge has been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument was used as a burial site when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 18th century, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to test the theory that the stones were once part of a larger prehistoric monument complex known as the **Salisbury Plain** Stonehenge.

Stonehenge was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1983, when the research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 book, *Stonehenge: The New View*, is a major contribution to the understanding of the monument.

Mesolithic and **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments. The **River Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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T	Updated to mention Pont Saeson as the precise origin of one of the stones.	Mike Parker Pearson Virginia Gorlinski	09-Jan-2012
	Added photograph.	Amy Tikkanen	08-Nov-2011
	Media added.	Kenneth Pletcher	05-Jul-2011
T	Added mention of new circles discovered at Airman's Corner and just to the northwest of Stonehenge proper.	Virginia Gorlinski	18-Aug-2010
	Replace inline with assembly 139059 in this WIP.	Amy Tikkanen	22-Apr-2010
T	Article thoroughly revised.	Virginia Gorlinski	08-Dec-2009
T	Bibliography revised.	Virginia Gorlinski	08-Dec-2009
T	Geologic time data updated.	Maren Goldberg	08-Dec-2009
	Added new Web site: National Geographic - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	19-Apr-2009
	Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Adventure - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	16-Feb-2009
T	Article revised and updated.	Elizabeth Prine Pauls	22-Sep-2008
	Added new Web site: Official Tourism Site for Salisbury & Stonehenge.	Deepti Mahajan	10-Sep-2008
	Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Geography - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	16-Jul-2008
	Media added.	null null	08-May-2008
	Added new Web site: The UnMuseum - Stonehenge.	Dutta Promeet	21-Nov-2007

Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 a

of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone**

ws." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch)

significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century

is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

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Type	Title	Description	Date	Project
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Stonehenge


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 **Stonehenge**, prehistoric stone circle monument, [cemetery](#), and archaeological site located on [Salisbury Plain](#), about 8 miles (13 km) north of [Salisbury, Wiltshire, England](#). It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the [Neolithic Period](#) (New Stone Age) to the [Bronze Age](#). As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped [sarsen](#) stones (blocks of [Cenozoic silcrete](#)), arranged in [post-and-lintel](#) formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller [bluestones](#) ([igneous](#) and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South [Wales](#). The name of the monument probably derives from the [Saxon](#) *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a [UNESCO World Heritage site](#) in 1986.

Speculation and [excavation](#)

 Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian [John Aubrey](#) in the 17th century and his compatriot archaeologist [William Stukeley](#) in the 18th century both believed the structure to be a [Druid](#) temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by [Julius Caesar](#).

 In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a “computer” to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of these speculations, too, have been rejected by experts. In 1973 English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of [Bronze Age](#) chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of [Salisbury Plain](#) as a point of intersection between adjacent prehistoric territories, serving as a seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 [Malagasy](#) archaeologist Ramiisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife.

 In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the [Amesbury](#) Archer, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was used in prehistory as a place of healing. However, analysis of human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

 The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original [sarsens](#) and [bluestones](#) having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and [medieval](#) periods. The ground within the monument also has been severely disturbed, not only by the removal of the stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that “ashes and pieces of burnt bone” were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in 1620 by [George Villiers, 1st duke of Buckingham](#), who was looking for treasure. A century later Stukeley surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that [Flinders Petrie](#) made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 [Charles Darwin](#) dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the earth-moving capabilities of [earthworms](#). The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1995, however, when the chronology of Stonehenge was revised extensively by means of [carbon-14 dating](#). Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the [Stonehenge Riverside Project](#) led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 excavation was smaller but nonetheless important.

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Pronunciation: \(\,dis-'in-tə-,grät\

Function: verb

Date: 1796

transitive verb

1: to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles

2: to destroy the unity or integrity of

intransitive verb

1: to break or separate into constituent elements or parts

2: to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts

3: to undergo a change in composition <an atomic nucleus that ~s because of radioactivity>

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of three major components: a winged orbiter that carried both crew and cargo; an external tank containing liquid hydrogen (fuel) and liquid oxygen (4.4 million pounds) and stood 56 metres (184 feet) high. During launch the boosters and the orbiter's main engines fired together, producing a ing 99 percent of its orbital velocity, the orbiter had exhausted the propellants in the external tank. It released the tank, which **disintegrated** on re

satellites and other craft in the orbiter's cargo bay for deployment in space. It also could rendezvous with orbiting spacecraft to allow astronauts t ons of Earth and cosmic objects for as long as about two weeks. On some missions it carried a European-built pressurized facility called **Spacel**

s 100 times, the U.S. space shuttle originally had been expected to reduce the high cost of **spaceflight** into low Earth orbit. After the system bec een 1981 and 1985 a fleet of four orbiters—**Columbia** (the first to fly in space), **Challenger**, **Discovery**, and **Atlantis**—was put into service.

, carrying seven astronauts, exploded shortly after liftoff, killing all aboard including a private citizen, schoolteacher **Christa McAuliffe**. (See **Cha** mechanical design problems, which were exacerbated by the unusually cold weather on the morning of the launch. Hot gases leaking from the joi correct the design flaws and implement associated administrative changes in the shuttle program. In 1992, **Endeavour**, a replacement orbiter fc

onducted a series of shuttle missions to the orbiting Russian **space station Mir** to give the agency experience in station operations in anticipation r assembly and to ferry **astronaut** crews and supplies to and from the station.

oke up catastrophically over north-central Texas at an altitude of about 60 km (40 miles) as it was returning from an orbital mission. All seven cre brident investigation board concluded that, during the launch of the shuttle, a piece of insulating foam had torn from the external tank and struck

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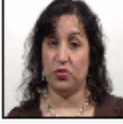



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