

Had Samuel Hill lived at another time, there would have been no Stonehenge replica built in gigantic proportions ~~on the Columbia River~~ overlooking the Columbia River to the south. Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts would never have been founded. The good roads movement would have been slower to awaken. ~~and~~ Many things he dreamed and created would not have been.

But any age in which Samuel Hill lived would have been enriched by his life and endowed by ~~the~~ <sup>a man</sup> productiveness of <sup>often</sup> ~~sometimes~~ misunderstood <sup>in his</sup> single purpose and many times domineering through ~~his~~ intensity, ~~of purpose~~

Samuel Hill was a dreamer. But at the point dreamers awoke and forgot, as <sup>usually</sup> they <sup>on</sup> do, he kept dreaming, <sup>Besides, he worked and built</sup> <sup>oversight and</sup> working and building, although he destroyed no lives, <sup>or many titans.</sup>

He was also a wanderer, harassed by a <sup>remarkable</sup> ~~kind of~~ <sup>haunting</sup> restlessness which <sup>tormented</sup> ~~marked~~ him. <sup>the</sup> ~~and~~ He had <sup>the</sup> foresight of one who knew where trails led which others could not see until he had <sup>cut them open</sup> ~~opened~~ them. <sup>that</sup> Some of the trails were blind and ended nowhere <sup>(which</sup> ~~fixed him not at all.~~

A biography of the man would require many books of many subjects.

Because in <sup>a</sup> ~~one~~ ~~disorderly~~ long lifetime of ~~74~~ seventy-four years, he left a confusing mass of achievements, <sup>some</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>some</sup> ~~and~~ failures, <sup>most</sup> of them remembered.   
 <sup>many</sup> ~~some~~ of them forgotten,

Each would have been an ~~amazing~~ <sup>unbelievable</sup> life's ~~accomplishment~~ for most men.

Yet life ~~was not long enough~~ of its minutes, hours, ~~and~~ days and years was not long enough for him to do all he wished, nor was the world large enough.

He ~~saw~~ <sup>learned</sup> so much of war, from childhood ~~days~~ during the great war of Rebellion through other armed conflicts, ~~which~~ <sup>He saw war</sup> only added misery and troubles to man. ~~The~~ <sup>must have understood</sup> compassion within him ~~solidified~~. So his greatest talents were released for his fellow man. Strange he ~~did not~~ was not reflective of more tolerance.

greater  
Society of  
Friends

Some of his dreams after awhile became only dreams, but it was not altogether through ~~lack of~~ <sup>lack of</sup> faith and ability. ~~Some~~ <sup>Other</sup> dreams ~~did not become~~ <sup>became</sup> realities until ~~he had gone~~ <sup>he never lived to see</sup>. Yet there was enough done to ~~satisfy~~ <sup>satisfy</sup> almost anyone except Samuel Hill <sup>who depended on no man</sup>.

It should be remembered that he was not the railroad man, the Empire Builder James J. Hill, ~~that man~~ <sup>the builder of the</sup> his illustrious father-in-law, ~~who built the~~ <sup>It was Jim Hill who helped</sup> northernmost transcontinental railroad, the Great Northern, helping populate the Northwest, develop <sup>d</sup> its lumbering and grain fields, and

engage in ~~titanic~~ <sup>great schemes</sup> financial battles with ~~the~~ other titians, ~~and was praised~~ <sup>Jim Hill was</sup>

~~Praised by some~~ often praised & sometimes hand lambasted in turn. ~~Condemned by others~~

Mustard  
Jim Hill Weed



<sup>learned railroading but</sup>  
 Samuel Hill ~~associated~~ <sup>automobile</sup> was also a builder of roads. ~~Those travelled by~~  
~~automobiles.~~ <sup>founded</sup> He ~~was important in founding~~ the Good Roads movement which  
 in its way carried forward <sup>out/</sup> the industrialization of <sup>a/</sup> the country <sup>where</sup>  
<sup>Path finders had died or quit.</sup>

He built no monuments to himself, and one only was built in his  
 honor by his Goldendale neighbors. ~~Projected~~ Instead he left works upon  
 the land which have become greater monuments, while serving <sup>their intended</sup> ~~the~~ purpose ~~for~~  
~~which they were intended.~~

There are few repositories of history in the Northwest, or widely  
 scattered places where <sup>letters, notes, journals and documents</sup> the way our country was built is written in letters,  
<sup>and clippings are not found</sup> and documents ~~and preserved, that source material about~~ <sup>concerning</sup> Hill ~~does not exist.~~

Yet little has been put together to tell of the man and his dreams. <sup>Perhaps</sup>  
 It is too early to do <sup>for historians</sup> ~~much~~ so. Mileposts, however, are already <sup>left</sup> standing  
<sup>where</sup> ~~in many places~~ <sup>also travelled</sup> along routes progress has ~~moved~~ <sup>and they need no</sup>  
<sup>interpreters.</sup>

This pretends to be no biography. It is an account of some  
<sup>my</sup> accomplishments left before us, which in their viewing and by their use permits  
 a better understanding. Simply said it <sup>is</sup> ~~would be~~ an appreciation of a  
 builder and his dreams.

Since he choose to leave his ashes in a crypt built on a basalt reef along the Columbia 's North Shore where he had given names and distinction to an old land, some ~~his~~ significance must be given to his decision.

*And*

Since this is close by one of his works, Stonehenge on the Columbia, a ~~xxxx~~ memorial to war dead and ~~recognition of~~ *(Silent Protest to)* the futility of war, there is *another* *reason the* ~~an~~ importance to Stonehenge *Should* not to be overlooked.

This is not because he thought it so, ~~but~~ *more* so that the story is of the building of one of the world's greatest wonders is the story of *(a)* *period* *period* Sam Hill and his explorations into the new. These were as great and daring as any of the discovery or fur trading days and surely their results have been far reaching.





*Samuel Hill* has born  
~~He~~ ~~was~~ a North Carolina farm boy with the spirit of migration descended  
 in his blood *This originated in* ~~from~~ the days a treasurer to Oliver Cromwell, *Hill by name,* ~~by the name of~~  
~~Hill~~, ~~he~~ departed quickly from England to North Carolina because the  
 Stuarts had *reascended to* ~~again gained~~ control *of Britain's future,* ~~of Britain.~~

His father ~~R~~ was a Quaker, *and* a country doctor ~~as well as~~ *and* leader. He  
 opposed slavery so strongly he was engaged in operations of the Underground  
 Railroad which enabled ~~some~~ escaped slaves in North Carolina to *flee*  
~~move~~ north.

There were ~~also~~ *7* laws which prohibited instructing Negroes in  
 reading and writing, *but these laws* ~~which~~ Dr. Hill disregarded. ~~and when~~ Slaveowners  
 descended upon the Hill home, *but* the mother avoided violence ~~through~~ *by*  
*destroying* ~~destruction of~~ textbooks and pamphlets ~~of a~~ *discriminating nature.*

When the War Between the States began the Hills abandoned their  
 home and *belongings* ~~possessions~~ and escaped to the north, settling in Indiana for  
 two years. Then they went to Minneapolis.

Samuel Hill was 9 years old when his father died.

As head of the family he worked for carpenters, painters and plumbers,  
 milked cows and ~~produced~~ corded wood to support his family and  
 earn an education.

*Minneapolis*  
*legis.ature -*



When he was 18 he <sup>got a job with</sup> ~~worked~~ for the United States Geological Survey, <sup>learned about land and engineering, saved money and enrolled</sup> ~~his interests were in law~~ <sup>saving his money to enroll</sup> at Cornell University. Illness, pneumonia

interrupted him for a while and then he went on to graduate ~~at~~ from

Haverford ~~at~~ College in Pennsylvania. ~~and~~ Afterwards there were advanced degrees in law taken at Amherst, Mass., and Harvard, Mass. ~~But~~ that did not end his education. <sup>By then his life touched ——— James J. Hill.</sup>

<sup>For his ~~con-~~tinued education he,</sup>

He attended the University of Munich. ~~His~~ His roommate, ~~connected~~ with whom he had become friendly, invited him to spend the holidays at home ~~x~~ in Brussels

The home, so it turned out, was the palace of King Leopold II and the roommate was Crown Prince Albert of Belgium.

When Hill ~~r~~ turned to Minneapolis and entered law practice his contacts frequently brought him into contact with James J. Hill who was shoving the Great Northern across the Northwest. He was offered a position with the Great Northern legal staff but was too independent and his practice was bringing more money than the railroad would pay.

~~But when~~ Jim Hill offered to teach him railroading, <sup>and</sup> that was different. <sup>replied by</sup> ~~Soon~~ he became ~~soon~~ competent in that field and president of several lines. One of these was the Montana Central. ~~Added to the collection of~~ ~~was~~ Soon, too, by the time he was 31, he became the son-in-law of James J. Hill, marrying the Empire Builder's daughter, Mary, in 1888.

<sup>the climb</sup> ~~if~~ his ~~rise~~ had been rapid <sup>from</sup> since boyhood, <sup>but it became even faster &</sup> ~~it was nothing compared~~ <sup>to the</sup>

~~with~~ years preceding mid-life. He engaged in so many activities no one has successfully recounted them. His arrival in the Northwest, 51 trips ~~around the world~~ round trips to Europe on private business or government missions (in days of slow travelling liners); acquaintances with Belgium, Romanian, and English royalty reflected in his art collections and several voyages to Japan to aid in building a road system.

Eight months were spent in Russia as consultant on the Trans-Siberian Railroad project <sup>Efforts for</sup> ~~and his constant work for~~ ~~automobile~~ good highways <sup>was</sup> ~~unceasing~~ &

And so the land settlement attempt along the Columbia at Maryhill, <sup>was</sup> ~~made,~~

the founding of Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts, <sup>came about</sup> ~~an~~ international museum to encourage peace between nations. <sup>came about,</sup> So, too, recognition of a hundred

years of friendship between the United States and Canada ~~and~~ <sup>in</sup>

the Peace Arch at Blaine, Wash., construction of a castle of a home

at Seattle which was too dark and dismal for <sup>the liking of</sup> his wife, Mary, ~~to live,~~

<sup>the Home Phone Company, Seattle and gas company at Portland</sup> stock market operations, ~~companies,~~ and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific

Exposition Good Roads building which he constructed, and gave to the

exposition. It was later removed to the University of Washington Campus.

And so, too, Stonehenge on the Columbia, near where he ordered a vault built to contain his ashes ~~after death came.~~



~~and~~ He died, February 26, 1931, at ~~Port~~ Portland, Ore.

The Columbia River flows westwardly toward the Pacific,-----miles  
 distant, past Samuel Hill's <sup>Great House which became</sup> Maryhill Museum. ~~Some 1000 miles~~

~~old, in years~~ It moves with remarkably alacrity and certainty for

<sup>an</sup> ~~something~~ <sup>stream</sup> so ancient. In Hill's time and while Stonehenge and the museum

were being <sup>constructed,</sup> ~~built~~, there were no impediments of dams in the ~~river~~ great

river <sup>so</sup> and the water moved more swiftly downstream than <sup>compared with the serene yet powerful way it flows</sup> through ~~the Lake~~

<sup>which created by</sup> ~~which created by~~ <sup>created so recently by</sup> Celilo ~~pool~~, the backwater from The Dalles Dam.

The basalt rock outcroppings <sup>And scrub lands with non-luxuriant vegetation on the</sup> ~~from the sparse vegetated~~ bulging hillsides

are venerable and dignified <sup>with</sup> ~~in their~~ age, and majestic <sup>they are</sup> too, in <sup>varied</sup> ~~their varying~~

<sup>final</sup> shades of brown, <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>at some seasons, alive with tender greenness & spring at another time,</sup> haze-purple, or glistening brittle white, with the ~~mod~~ of  
 sullen, unsettled ~~mod~~ <sup>of winter</sup> temper of winter seasons. ~~the seasons~~

Although not ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> geologically old <sup>as</sup> some regions of the Western  
~~had dwelled upon by prehistoric man even when~~ <sup>at the time glacial ice sheathed most of Europe</sup>

Mother World, this was an ancient country. <sup>This land northwest land</sup> It was settled by a younger

and different race, with growing intensity

~~race~~ <sup>beginning</sup> in the early 1950s. <sup>well</sup> Samuel Hill was one of the later-come <sup>a still</sup> rare

settlers ~~of the Northwest~~. This era of land-settling was of boom

<sup>Its greatest inspiration was the coming of</sup> dimensions ~~when~~ the railroads, ~~came~~, first the Northern Pacific in <sup>Railroad 1883</sup> 18---and

then the <sup>northernmost</sup> ~~more northerly~~ transcontinental, the Great Northern of James J.

<sup>of Samuel Hill & James J. Hill,</sup> Hill. <sup>men with</sup> ~~and~~ The identical surnames, of no blood kinship but nited by marital  
 bonds has been a constant <sup>cause</sup> ~~source of~~ <sup>OR</sup> reason for confusion.

Shady, more than to the south, since.



Lock in turn  
 where in the turn primitive men, the Indian in his days of strength and strength  
 of primitive men, explorers, fur traders, his wives and households came,  
 and also came  
 This country to which Samuel Hill came, ~~with one of his dreams~~ bearing

one of his dreams, ~~which he planted and cultivated~~, was Indian country. It was

a part of the 10,828,800 acres of land the (14) tribes and bands which were  
 united in the Confederated ~~100~~ Yakima Indian Nation, ceded at the Treaty

Council of Walla Walla in 1855. The Yakimas reserved 1,200,000 acres

for the Yakima Indian Reservation, this ~~also~~ being land they alone had

claim to ~~possess~~ as the aboriginal occupants. The Yakimas also reserved

*Covered by The Dalles Dam March 17, 1857*

the Celilo Falls fishery, ~~and~~ along this section of the river ~~there~~ were

at least half of the (14) tribes and bands <sup>all</sup> represented by <sup>head</sup> chiefs.

The fishery, which <sup>occupied</sup> ~~extended~~ many miles along the Columbia was the home

of primeval man long before ~~100~~ Lewis and Clark passed down the river in

*Reaching the later called Five-mile Rapid at 24 near the Dalles October 24*  
 1805. And the spell of these old spirits, ~~and those~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~begat~~ in later days

~~was still~~  
 seen still upon the land.

Samuel Hill had a feeling for beauty when he selected the place for a  
 ranch. <sup>He planned</sup> ~~It was his dream~~ to irrigate it, plant it to fruit trees and vines,

~~and to sell some of it off~~ <sup>a part</sup> and sell ~~some of it off~~. But like the Yakimas who  
<sup>and with held</sup> reserved some of their territory for a reservation, he had no intention

of selling all of the land, <sup>which amounted to</sup> ~~some~~ 11,000 acres,

He saw deeper into the past and life than <sup>most friends knew</sup> ~~he proclaimed to the world~~  
 when he went about building a replica of <sup>England's</sup> Stonehenge. <sup>He choose</sup> ~~And that he~~  
~~designated~~ <sup>his</sup> a quiet place close by Stonehenge on the Columbia for his vault,  
~~is more revealing than first comes to mind of the curious.~~

~~For instance~~ There was the old ~~graveyard~~ <sup>it was</sup> ~~at~~ Columbus ~~and~~ or Maryhill  
 graveyard a short walk from Stonehenge, <sup>as old as</sup> a beautiful, cared for secluded  
 graveyard, <sup>time</sup> ~~in the days that~~ <sup>a burial place was called a graveyard</sup> instead of a  
 cemetery. ~~It would have been expected he would have selected a place in the~~  
~~cemeteries. Many people he knew were buried there. And~~ ~~but~~ ~~he had many~~  
~~graveyard. And there was Seattle, Portland, the Minnesota country or other~~  
~~friends and some relatives, at Seattle and in the Minnesota country.~~  
~~for corners of the world.~~

<sup>insight into</sup> A better understanding is gained through a little ~~knowledge~~ <sup>idea</sup> of Stonehenge  
 on Salisbury Plain, 80 miles from London, where Samuel Hill's <sup>idea</sup> ~~dream~~ of  
~~another~~ a Stonehenge on the Columbia was ~~born~~ <sup>conceived</sup>.

The Salisbury Plain is a widespread ~~mark~~ down, where a few inches of  
 earth <sup>overlay, ancient</sup> ~~are layered over the~~ chalk. Here was not <sup>the origin of Dawn man, the first</sup> ~~the birth place of man,~~  
<sup>growth of</sup> ~~here was the known growth of a~~ <sup>man's</sup> ~~his~~ culture and <sup>his</sup> appreciation of <sup>his</sup> fellow man. <sup>The a massive, well engineered</sup> ~~But here was~~ stone work,  
~~left~~ which reveals when man lived together in a community, for some common  
 and united purpose.

(Succession - of occupancy from notes)



13 *Stonehenge was built after the European glaciers had retreated*

Dawn Man, of the archaeologists and ethnologists ~~had~~ ~~emerged~~ emerged from the dark obscurity of the continent across the English Channel. He had come out of virtual hiding in isolated caves. *By superior intelligence he had,* ~~He had~~ learned to overcome the beasts which fed on flesh. Some of them he had tamed. →

Now Stonehenge was not a work of ancient man ~~but~~ erected at one time, but represents a succession of works, improvements, adaptations or occupation by others than the original builders, or perhaps a gradual merging of original builders and later arrivals. *(Rel.)*

Dawn Man later learned the superiority of copper over flint. He learned how to raise livestock and grow food without wresting his food by bloody force and the violence of death from another man.

Stonehenge was evidence of man living with his fellow man, in a community. The mysterious record has endured for 4,000 years. *✓ ——— <sup>possibly</sup> like it*

While there were other stone monuments, built both on the Continent and in other ~~are~~ areas on the islands across the British Channel, Stonehenge is the most complete and magnificent. ~~odd~~ ~~one~~.

Ancient folk tales have come and died and left nothing for sure. But the evidence of Stonehenge ~~is~~ ~~one~~ ~~remains~~ remains. And only the very slow toothmarks of nature are softening what man has built.

These things were evident <sup>when</sup> to Samuel Hill ~~when he~~ visited the ruins with his friend, Lord Kitchner of Great Britain, <sup>I went</sup> ~~that~~ They are not so evident to the motorist driving along the Columbia River and coming , unexpectedly to a viewpoint from where he can see the ~~great stone~~ massive replica of Stonehenge on the Columbia.

There was a time ~~in the life of Stonehenge~~ in the life of Stonehenge , across the Atlantic, when the community of man adopted other ways, new weapons for outmoded ones, ~~and~~ even religions.

There was <sup>also</sup> a time, very long ago along the Columbia River when primitive man and his most <sup>simple</sup> ~~primitive~~ weapons like the atlatl, or throwing stick, arrayed himself against invaders, armed with new weapons, like the bow and arrow. The men using stone throwing weapons <sup>learned they were</sup> ~~found them~~ inferior to bows and <sup>to</sup> ~~arrows~~ <sup>or hard stone</sup> flint tipped arrows and the conquer d and conqueror ~~discovered~~ were somewhat assimilated, learning to live together and discovering that war is futile . ~~The~~ Archaeology along the Columbia's fisheries <sup>reveals</sup> ~~tells us this~~ , <sup>a</sup> of residency ~~extending~~ eight or nine thousand years <sup>old</sup> ~~into the past~~ and of new occupancy and culture built upon the <sup>And covered by</sup> ~~old in the successive~~ ~~of~~ layers of earth. The Wakemap mound downstream near The Dalles, on the Washington shore, from which so many artifacts of primitive man and later I<sup>n</sup>dian occupation have been taken in deep digging, was man made. Lewis and Clark saw it in 1805 and ~~it~~ it was a prehistoric ruins then.



The Stonehenge <sup>after which</sup> ~~which~~ Samuel Hill <sup>Pattened</sup> ~~first saw and after which he~~  
<sup>(15)</sup> ~~pattoned~~, eight miles north of Salisbury and west of Amesbury, is  
 a witness surviving of the emergence of man from the dark past.  
<sup>It is approached over a long</sup>  
~~There was a long~~ avenue ~~of approach, marked by stones~~ similar to the  
 miles long avenues leading to other stone ruins in the British Isles, sometimes  
 still marked by stones, or from <sup>which</sup> the stones have been taken and  
 reshaped to make fences or buildings by contemporary generations.  
<sup>are countless</sup> ~~There have been discoveries of an abundance of~~ <sup>and others</sup> bronze age burials  
 near Stonehenge, ~~and~~ later burials, and many cremations, the latest  
 within memory of the mysterious Order of the Druids and folk tales ~~very early~~  
 persisting throughout the countryside. <sup>very early</sup> Druid burials within the enclosure  
 have added mysticism to Stonehenge, some known for sure and much of  
 fanciful invention.

There are scarce visible remains of earthworks, one entirely around  
 Stonehenge, and evidences of ditches, barrow pits and post holes for which  
 no use is known. And the ruins are so ancient the use of wood, and ~~such~~  
 there is no reason why it was not also used, has entirely vanished. Reworked  
 stones, addition of others, toppling of some, and excavations which show  
 where some stones stood lead ~~and~~ archaeologists to the conclusion  
 there was a succession of construction and occupational use, but by what

particular race of people and for what especial use, there is no knowledge. The builders were men ~~who~~ who possessed no art by which the graven or written word was perpetuated. And the most ancient historians could only deal in folklore of Stonehenge when they first wrote about it.

The approach to Stonehenge, for the keen sighted, reveals the circular bank 100 yards in diameter around the principal enclosure.

The entrance is down the long ~~avenue~~ avenue. On the fairway of the avenue's entrance stands the Hele-Stone. Here is where mythology became entangled in the naming of the stone, sometimes ~~spelled~~ spelled Heel Stone, a clearly inventive name.

The complete name is Friar's Heel. This came from a ~~legend~~ legend harkening back to the mythic days when the devil, pursuing a friar was unable to catch him. So he threw a stone, striking the friar on the heels. And the legend says this left an imprint on one side of the stone, which is still visible.

The Hele-Stone, because of its placement, has been the cause of considerable speculation and figuring by ~~astronomers~~ astronomers and archaeologists and ~~other~~ the antiquarians of the past and the interweaving of much folklore.



This is because an observer, standing in the center of Stonehenge, could mark the half of the sun's disk rising above the horizon, by the point of the Hele-Stone on Midsummer 's Day.

L\_ger-day scientists, less inclined to interweave folklore into their  
 accounts, point out that ~~does sunrise~~ this is not correct for true  
 sunrise and that this time will not be reached until the year 3260 A.D.

They also point out that when Stonehenge was built, the sunrise on Midsummer ~~Day~~<sup>June 21st</sup> ~~June 21st~~ Day, as viewed by the observer in the center of the enclosure, was to the west or left of the Hele-Stone.

Inside the circle or enclosure are two other stones. Strangely these mark, ~~and the old stone is surrounded by a ditch~~ again by sighting over the top of the stones, the sunset at summer and sunrise at winter solstice.

All these stones are unworked. The

Like all the local stones they are local standstone from the locale  
and a general name for this kind of stone is Sarsen.  
pagan  
Here again is an adaptation of a name going back to ancient times of  
Saracen .

Partially buried, and across the entrance from the ~~road~~ avenue is another famous stone, whose name is also fanciful and relates to the thin-thread of tales originating in the ancient years. This is the the Slaughtering or Sacrificial Stone.

~~Howe~~ Execavations around this stone shows it was at one time standing, and has fallen to its present position.

The Slaughtering Stone was once a part of a ~~trilithon~~ trilithons, a term for groupfs of two standing stones which supported a finished Sarsen or cap stone. Of all the ancient stone monuments in England, Stonehenge is the only place where the prehistory workmen finished or dressed the stones in this manner.

During one uncertain time of use or occupancy, several circles of stones were inside the great encircling bank. Their location is marked by what is called Aubrey Holes. Archaeologists have determined that the Aubrey Holes were once occupied by stones. They donot know when they were removed,~~or~~for what purpose or by what people.

Within the enclosure are thirty stones, still standing. These are 16 feet high and are topped by ~~two~~ two knobs or tenons. The knobs match thirty imposts which they supported. The imposts were dressed to form parts of a circle, with the ends fitted into one another by toggle joints.



Imported or foreign stones were used in Stonehenge and a circle of them stood inside the larger circle. Seven of these remain in place, Through the hundreds of years nine have toppled . Archaeologists have determined that at one time perhaps ~~40~~ forty of these stones were in proper place.

Some of the foreign stones could have been procured only on the continent and their composition is varied.

The circle also enclosed a ~~horseshoe~~ half-circle arrangement of five ~~100~~ large trilithons.

Within this half-circle ~~was another~~ is another and these are called of these eight-foot high Menhirs or Celtic Bluestones. As many as ~~1900~~ nineteen of them existed at one time.

The Bluestones are also foreign stones and could have been brought to the Stonehenge site only from long distances by many strong backed men, or by glacial drift.

There are other stone circles in England and Scotland made of Manhirs, and sometimes they were arranged in long parallel lines, extending over a long distance. Men who have studied t eir placement have written how they could have been used for solstitial ~~xxx~~ sightings.

The Altar Stone, within the circle of trililthons is of sandstone and is the largest of the imported stones . It is fifteen feet long.

This too, is a fallen stone, although its location in the enclosure suggests an altar. And here again is an origin of fanciful stories, and tales of the Druids.