

SPOTLIGHT BIOGRAPHY

Christie Willis is an archaeologist. She studies human history. She's an expert on human remains. She's working on her doctorate at University College London's Institute of Archaeology. She's studying Stonehenge. She made a big discovery. Her team found skeletons. The bones were mixed together. Willis sorted through 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of bones. She studied the bones. She studied the ear canals. The bones around the ear canal are strong. They survive fire. Willis used these bones to determine the sex. She identified 14 females and 9 males. Willis also found long bone pins. These pins were used as hairpins.

Stonehenge has about 100 stones. The stones are **upright**. This means they stand straight up. These stones are huge. They're shaped like rectangles. The biggest stones are called **sarsens**. They're 30 feet (9 meters) tall. They're 7 feet (2 m) wide. They weigh 25 tons. The smaller stones are called **bluestones**. They have hints of blue when wet or broken. They weigh 4 tons.

Bluestones are special. They were the first stones at Stonehenge. They're thought to have healing powers. They cure sicknesses. People chipped away at the bluestones. They kept bits. They wanted to heal themselves.

Stonehenge was built with the sun in mind.
On special days, it aligns with the sunset and sunrise.

