The Fairy Ghoul. Legends.

The Fairy Ghoul is a sea cave.

Many legends relate to the cave of the Ghoul aux Fées.

But there are also true stories told by Gérard Voisine, author of Dinard 100 years ago.

This cave is a large indentation in the rock, carved by the waves, located below the promenade following the beach of Saint-Énogat.

Access is not easy. You have to take a staircase of 30 steps cut in the rock.

We would have seen unreal shapes emerging from the cleft in the rock, which the sailors of Saint-Énogat would have taken for fairies.

Several legends explain it, reports Gérard Voisine.

Fairies who heal children.

These fairies lived like lords and possessed supernatural powers.

We could only see them for a blink of an eye, continues Gérard.

They also had the gift of healing children.

But be careful if you were talking about them, then all these benefits disappeared! In addition, these fairies did not age and were never sick.

They could be killed by putting salt in their mouths, so all the fairies of the land of Plévenon died after a young man wanting revenge on one of them, and seeing her sleeping with her mouth open, threw a handful of salt.

Today most of these caves are abandoned or collapsed.

The ghoul was photographed in 1877 by The Lumière brothers.

Summer 1877, Auguste and Louis Lumière, inventors of the cinematograph, aged 17 and 13 respectively, spend their holidays in Saint-Énogat.

Seeking a dark place to develop their photographic plates, they take refuge at the bottom of the cave of the Ghoul aux Fées.

But little by little, the tide rises and obstructs the entrance.

The two brothers, trapped, then take an oath, in case they get out of it, never to separate their two first names and to jointly sign the inventions they will make in the future.

The water goes down again, and the brothers with the predestined name leave the cave, acting as a dark room: the Lumière brothers are born.

They will make their first attempts at developing color photography here.

tinyurl.com/3ny5s92n

Everything sparkles. The rocks, and, in the water, the sand. .

Designed in the 1930s from the beach to the pier at Bec de la Vallée cove in the North + the Clair-de-Lune Promenade path.

It allows to observe the different facies of the migmatites of Saint-Malo.

These banded migmatites consist of an alternation of isotropic leukosomes and melanosomes.

This banding is sometimes intersected by pegmatitic veins characterized by the abundance of black tourmaline and green apatite crystals at the point of the Malouines, and, metric to decametric dolerite veins of medium NS orientation, of Paleozoic.

We also note the presence of enclaves of gneiss, quartz and biotite schlierens whose preferential orientation emphasizes the flow, that is to say the deformation of the rock in a very plastic state.