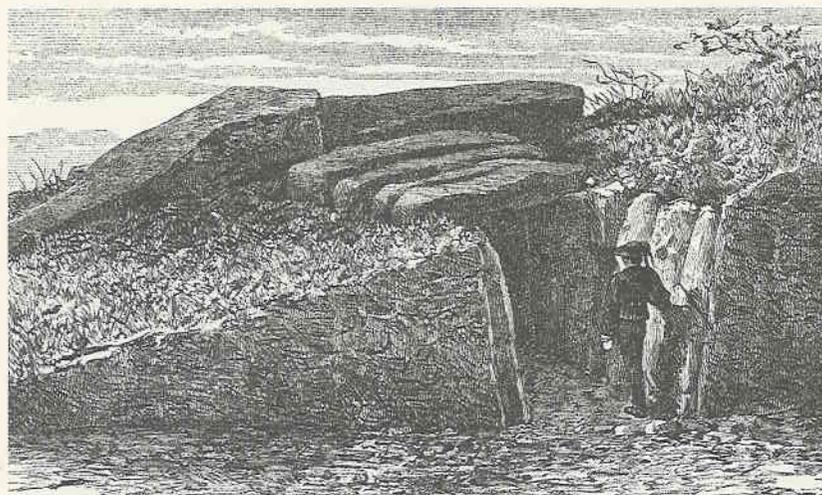


HOW DID THEY DO IT?

rolling down the river

Although this work went on for about 3000 years, from 6000BC to 3000BC with a renewed construction period around 2500BC, it seems unlikely that it was carried out solely by locals (archaeological remains indicate a population density of approximately 0.8 inhabitants per square km). In addition, certain massive stones in orthogneiss, like Le Grand Menhir Brisé (*see page 86*) weighing over 300 tons, were not local and must have been transported over 10km. In 2010, the remains of an 80 ton orthogneiss standing stone were found on the island of Belle Ile, south of the tip of the Quiberon peninsula, which was not linked to the coast at that time. This stone must have been moved over more than 30km, at least partially by sea.

No explanation using ropes and logs as rollers or floaters can account for how these enormous blocks of granite were moved. This has led to all kinds of hypotheses: levitation, granite concrete manufacture and extra terrestrial intervention. The truth is we simply do not know.



Facing page : The Crucuno dolmen (Blair & Ronalds, 1832). Above: Dolmen of Mané Lud, Locmariaquer. Below: La Table des Marchands at Locmariaquer with engraved end stone.

