

# The Safe

By

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May 27, 2023

The location of any point on the earth can be defined by a Latitude and Longitude set of coordinates. That is, where latitude and longitude intersect to define a point. Certainly somewhere on the island is the Money Pit, and the Money Pit has Longitude and Latitude coordinates. Longitude Lines being E-W location, and Latitude lines being N-S location. Longitude and Latitude lines always intersect at right angles to provide the coordinates of the point of their intersection. What follows is both my argument and the supporting evidence that " the original builders left navigational mechanisms upon the island to reveal the position of what they deposited within the island" .

Let us consider two stone structures on the island . The Stone Triangle, and Nolan's Cross. Both are similar in design to latitude determination instruments. The Stone Triangle is similar to a Sextant , and Nolans Cross is similar to a Cross Staff. The stones down the interior of the Stone Triangle pointed true ( not magnetic) North. In fact, the stones were aligned to point true North with the apex stone having a groove cut in it to clarify the direction. Any straight true North - South Line also defines a longitude coordinate ! The following well known statement is very important. "*The apex stone of the Stone Triangle pointed directly at the money pit.*" To follow that true North line from the apex of the triangle across the island, one would cross Latitude seconds lines which are 101.27 feet apart, but the Longitude coordinate would stay the same. Longitude of the line that one was traveling true North upon, would not change, only it's latitude will change . The true North line from the stone triangle defines a Longitude coordinate, and as will be shown, creates a boundary line for the intersection of due E-W latitude lines drawn from the Stones of Nolans Cross. Longitude and Latitude map lines always intersect at right angles, and the true North line of the Stone Triangle as will be shown, has this, as one of it's intended purposes !

*As the Stone Triangle pointed True North at the Money Pit then.... If one knows the longitude of the true North line from the stone triangle , the Longitude of the Money Pit is also known.*

Perhaps Google Earth can be of some help as to the position of the True North Line from the Stone Triangle



This picture is a screen capture from Google Earth showing the area around where the Stone Triangle used to exist. The Stone Triangle would have to be between 64 degrees 17' 19" W and 64 degrees 17' 18" W Longitude. It is between 44 degrees 30' 43" N Longitude and 44 degrees 30' 44" N Latitude. For scale , 1" ( second) of longitude is 72.47 Feet, and 1" (second) of Latitude on Oak Island is 101.27 Feet.

So where do the 18" and 19" Longitude lines go as one move North into the island?



The 18" longitude line goes directly through the Garden Shaft! Which is the current location of a lot of interest . But surveys of the island show the stone triangle as being somewhere near 18.5" placement. This alignment is also where the more traditional longitude area of the 1795 Money Pit lies. I.E., somewhere between the 18" and 19" longitude lines. The original location of the Money

Pit has been long lost. To my knowledge no one has a coordinate location for it. Beside the Stone Triangle pointing true North at the 1795 Money Pit, the triangle did one other thing. The Stone Triangle was supposed to align to the Westerly drilled rock. Groups of people before the discovery of the money pit in 1795 money pit tunneled extensively through this area. Maybe they were depositing something, maybe they were looking for and found something, maybe they didn't. The big question is this, "is there a way to locate the original 1795 money pit ? " Maybe so !! This possibility will be discussed later in this paper.

In creating this paper, I taught myself some understanding of the use of coordinates. From there, I used the coordinates of the three unmoved Cones i.e. C, D, and E, along with the newly discovered Kingdom Stone, to calculate out the coordinates of all the other Cones based upon Fred Nolans original measurements. I will present proof that Cones C, D, and E, are in their original positions, and have remained in the places Fred Nolan found them 41 years ago. A proof will also be offered that the Kingdom Stone is correctly placed based upon both it's alignment with the other Cones and the Coordinates taken by Petter Amundsen.

One important finding from working with the coordinates of the Cones is that they were placed where they are with deliberate intention. They do not conform to the 144' interval as presented by Brian Pharoah. At one time, I was a supporter of the 144 foot interval. But no longer. For example the distance between the Face Stone and Cone D of Nolans Cross should be 432 Feet according to Brian Pharoah. But in reality, the distance measures 429 Feet, and 429 feet provides a more accurate alignment. Further, Brian claims that the distance from Cone A to his Money pit is 864 feet. It is not. Later in this paper I will prove the distance is 818.976 feet. I will be proving the placement of each cone as measured by Fred Nolan is correct in this paper. As the math and proofs are a bit tedious, I'll cut to the point and show the outcome of my calculations, leaving the math and coordinate calculations until the end of this paper.

## **Coordinates of the Cones of Nolans Cross:**

**The coordinates of Cones C, D, E, were measured in place by Petter Amundsen and Brian Pharoah. The Kingdom Stone coordinates were measured in place by Petter Amundsen. Coordinates for Cones A, B, The Face Stone, and Tau have all been mathematically derived based upon measurements made by Fred Nolan and the geometry of the Cross.**

### **Cone A:**

**Latitude of Cone A is 44 degrees 30' 52.2858" N**

**Longitude of Cone A is 64 degrees 17' 27.7804 " W**

### **Cone B:**

**Latitude of Cone B 44 degrees 30' 48.4914" N**

**Longitude of Cone B 64 degrees 17' 27.1122 " W**

**Cone C: ( From Petter Amundsen - Brian did some rounding i.e. 54.67" and 34.64" and for me, that is not exact enough)**

**Latitude of Cone C = 44 degrees 30' 54.6688" N**

**Longitude of Cone C =64 degrees 17' 32.0797" W**

**Cone D: ( Petter Amundsen and Brian Pharoah - identical measurements)**

**Latitude of Cone D = 44 degrees 30' 49.4518" N**



**Longitude of Cone D = 64 degrees 17' 34.6397" W**

**Cone E: ( Petter Amundsen and Brian Pharoah - identical measurements)**

**Latitude of Cone E = 44 degrees 30' 48.0017" N**

**Longitude of Cone E = 64 degrees 17' 38.1258" W**

**Face Stone Coordinates:**

**Latitude of Face Stone = 44 Degrees 30' 51.5699 " N**

**Longitude of Face Stone = 64 Degrees 17'29.5132 " W**

**Kingdom Stone Coordinates - From Petter Amundsen**

**Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 44 degree 30" 46.5864" N**

**Longitude of Kingdom Stone = 64 degree 17' 41.5134" W**

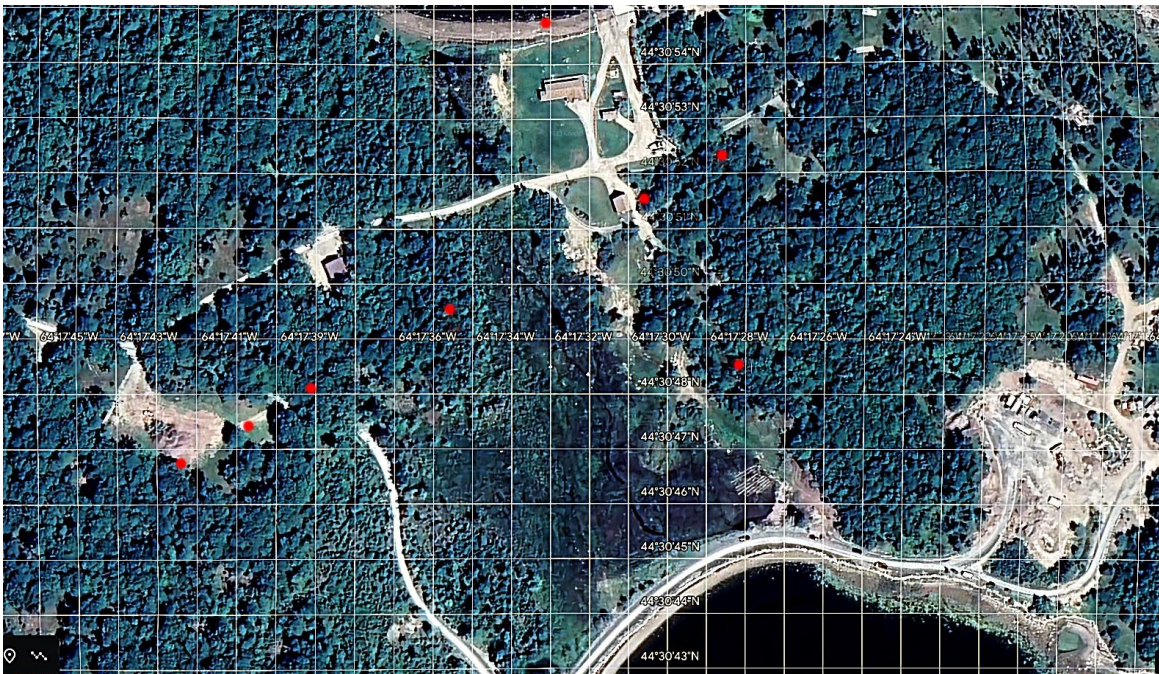
*The Coordinates and Point listed below is jumping ahead a bit in the paper, but I wanted all the important points listed in one place.*

**Tau Coordinates:**

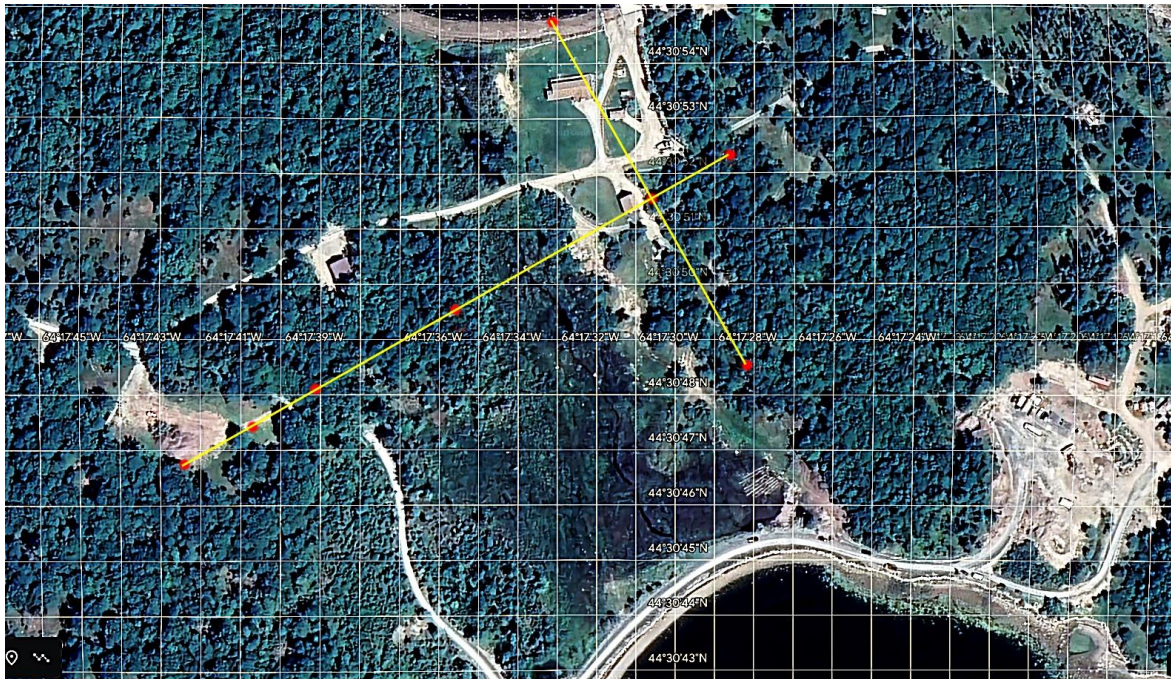
**Latitude of Tau = 44 degrees 30' 47.33" N**

**Longitude of Tau = 64 degrees 17' 39.7510 " W**

Now that the coordinates are known, how do they align on the island ?



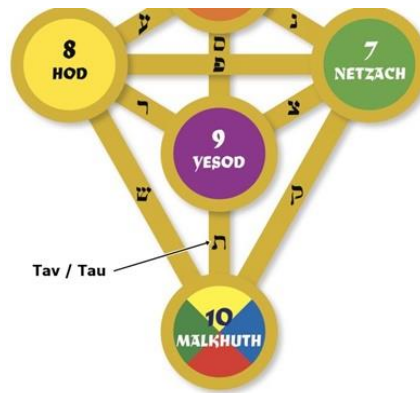




## The Proofs

The first step is to prove that Cones D, E, and C have not been moved from their original positions and that Fred Nolan's measurements were accurate and reliable. Once assured that the three cones had not been moved and their positions corresponded to Fred Nolan's original placements, calculation of the exact coordinate placement of Cones A, B, and the Face Stone could be made.

Nolan's Cross is composed of 6 large cone-shaped boulders, there is also one smaller stone 282 feet below stone E, the Kingdom Stone, found by Petter Amundsen. It is further extremely likely, that there is one other stone between Cone E and the Kingdom Stone. Petter Amundsen was able to demonstrate his theory that Nolan's Cross is part of a Christian Tree of Life with the uncovering of the buried Kingdom Stone. In trying to find alignments between the Cones/Stones of Nolan's Cross to the Money Pit, I discovered that the Christian Tree of Life has a point on it known as Tau, which lies between Cone E and the Kingdom Stone (Malkuth). That point is known as "Tau" for the Christian Tree of Life, or in Hebrew as Tav. Tau is extremely important to my solution for its placement aligns and help define both of my solution points. As the position of Tau is so important, to the functioning of Nolan's Cross, the issue of there being a buried stone that represents Tau, is not in doubt to me.



Tau is the Greek Letter "T", which in Christianity is a symbol for the Crux Commissa or the cross Christ was Crucified upon. There used to be a large Tau Cross made of Stones on the island's South Shore near the sink hole where the stone triangle used to be. Denny Hennigar of "Oakislandmystery.com" Web Site, has a photo of this structure, and it is most definitely, a Tau Cross of about 10' in length.

### **Placement of Cones D and E:**

Brian Pharoah, and Petter Amundsen both visited the island and took coordinate measurements of Cones, D, E, and C, and their measurements are identical. Petter did not measure the coordinates of Cones A,B, and the Face Stone as he felt the measurement would be inexact, and Brian Pharoah did not provide the coordinates of cones A,B, and the Face Stone in his book. It is going to be important to locate the original coordinates of cones A,B, and the Face Stone. From these coordinates will originate my proof that the combined alignments of Nolan's Cross and the Stone Triangle reveal not just two previously unknown points, but also the potential location of the long lost 1795 Money Pit that started everything.

First I am going to show that Cones D, E, and C are in the place that Fred Nolan originally found and measured them, and that the Kingdom Stone is in the correct position and alignment to the other Cones of Nolan's Cross.

To save some typing time, I am using only the Seconds of latitude or Longitude in the evaluation, as only seconds will vary. One second of Longitude is 72.47 feet on Oak Island, and one second on Latitude is 101.27 feet on Oak Island.

High accuracy in taking latitude and longitude readings is critical. Here is why. An error in latitude of 0.01" is a difference of over 1 foot. An error in longitude reading of 0.01" is 0.7 feet or 8.4 inches. A tenth of a second misreading or inaccuracy can result in a difference of over 10 ft in latitude and 7 feet in longitude. Being very precise is a big deal. When trying to accurately place a multi-ton boulder, the task would be fraught with difficulties and complexities. Yet, in spite of the obstacles, as is about to be shown, the boulders were placed quite accurately!

The coordinates provided by Petter and Brian are identical for cones D and E. Petter provided a more accurate set of coordinates for Cone C.

### **From Brian Pharoah's Book: "The Secrets of Nolan's Cross"**

**Cone D 49.4518" N, 34.6397" W**

**Cone E 48.0017" N, 38.1258" W**

**Cone C 54.69" N, 32.08" W**

**From Petter Amundsen's Book : "Oak Island & the Treasure Map in Shakespeare"**

**Cone D: 49.4518" N, 34.6397" W**

**Cone E: 48.0017" N, 38.1258" W**

**Cone C: 54.6688" N, 32.0797" W**

**Also from from Petter Amundsen's book, are the coordinates of the Kingdom Stone.**

**Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 44 degree 30' 46.5864" N**

**Longitude of Kingdom Stone = 64 degree 17' 41.5134" W**

Coordinate measurements are going to give distances in a N-S or E-W direction only. Not at an angle ! Meaning Fred Nolans measurements for the spacing of the Cones will have to be converted to N-S and E-W separations . I am first going to determine the separation distances based upon Coordinates of Cones D and E.

Three important Axioms to understanding the proofs.

**1. All points on a particular longitude line have the same longitude, and all points on a particular latitude line have the same latitude.**

**2. The positions of the Cones/Stones of Nolans Cross are calculated using Trigonometry and Coordinates. Meaning that their alignments are all related to the angle of the line they lie upon, and any deviance ( misalignment) from an optimal positioning, is relative to that angle .**

**This statement will make more sense as the proofs and misalignments are calculated.**

**3. As one moves further North, Latitude increases. Conversely, latitude decreases as one move further South. As one moves further West, longitude increases. Conversely, longitude decreases as one moves further East.**

### **Separation Distance between Cones D and E**

The measured coordinates of Cones D and E are:

**Cone D: 49.4518" N, 34.6397" W**

**Cone E: 48.0017" N, 38.1258" W**

1.How far apart E-W are cones D and E ? I will use Coordinates to determine this first.

$38.1258" - 34.6397" = 3.4861"$  of Longitude

$3.4861" \times 72.47 \text{ ft per } "$  of longitude = **252.637 Feet distance E-W between Cone D and E**

How far apart N-S are cones D and E ?

$49.4518" - 48.0017" = 1.4501"$  of Latitude

$1.4501" \times 101.27 \text{ feet per } "$  latitude = **146.85 feet distance N-S between cones D and E.**

Now that the measured coordinate separations in feet are known, how do these coordinate separation distances compare to the distances determined by Fred Nolan ? To resolve this question,







0.5 X 429 Feet = X  
X = 214.5 feet

214.5 feet / 101.27 feet per second on latitude = 2.1181 Seconds of Latitude.

**Cone D Latitude in Seconds is 49.4518" N + 2.1181" = 51.5699" N**  
**Or more specifically the [Face Stone Latitude is 44° 30' 51.5699" N](#)**

**Let us now look at derivation of the Longitude of the Face Stone. To do this, one must determine the E-W separation distance between Cone D and the Face Stone.**

**Cosine  $\theta$  = adjacent / hypotenuse**  
**Cosine of 30 degrees = 0.86602**  
**.86602 = X/429**  
**X = .86602 x 429 = 371.522 Feet**

**371.522 Feet / 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 5.1265" of longitude difference**

**Measured Longitude of Cone D is 64° 17' 34.6397" W**

**Cone D 34.6397 " W - distance to Face Stone of 5.1265" = 29.5132"W**  
**[More specifically 64 Degrees 17' 29.5132 " W is the longitude of the Face Stone](#)**

## **Coordinates of the Face Stone:**

**44 Degrees 30' 51.5699" N**  
**64 Degrees 17' 29.5132 " W**

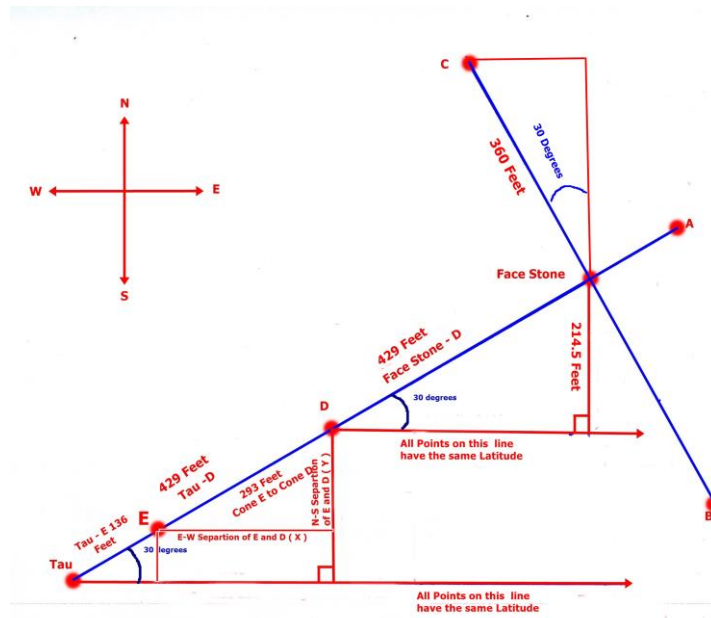
### **Placement of Cone C:**

Cone C is the another Cone of Nolans Cross that supposedly has not been moved. It is also the largest of the Cones being nearly 12 feet in diameter. Let us check to see if it has been moved or not. I will use Petter Amundsen's measurements as they are more accurate. This is going to be a multi step solution.

Latitude of Cone C = **54.6688" N**  
Longitude of Cone C = **32.0797" W**

#### **1. Latitude distance between the Face Stone and Cone C.**

This done using the triangle below with a due N-S line that extends from the Face Stone Northwards until it is even with Cone C. This Northwards line is the Latitude Difference between the Face Stone and Cone C.



**Cosine  $\theta$  = adjacent / hypotenuse**  
**Cosine of 30 degrees = .86602**

.86602 = X/360 feet Where X is the latitude distance

X = 311.767 Feet is the latitude distance between the Face Stone and Cone C.

311.767 / 101.27 feet per second latitude = 3.0785" Latitude difference between cone C and the Face Stone.

Face Stone Latitude = 51.5699" N + Latitude difference to Cone C of 3.0785" = 54.6484 "N is the Latitude of Cone C.

**The Calculated Latitude of Cone C is: 44 degrees 30' 54.6484" N**

As a double check , I am going to use the latitude distance from Cone D to Cone C to find the latitude of Cone C.

**The latitude distance from Cone D ( I am using Cone D as it has not been moved and has been measured accurately) to Cone C is:**

Prior Calculated latitude distance from Face Stone to Cone D is 214.5 Feet

Just calculated latitude distance between Face Stone and Cone C is 311.767 Feet

311.767 Feet + 214.5 Feet = 526.267 Feet of latitude distance between Cone D and Cone C.

526.267 Feet/ 101.27 ft per second of latitude = 5.19766" of latitude between Cone C and Cone D.

Measured Latitude of Cone D = 44° 30' 49.4518 " N

**49.4518" N + 5.19766" = 54.6484" N Calculated . This is the same location as is given by calculations using the Face Stone.**

**Calculated latitude of Cone C is 44 Degrees 30' 54.6484" N**

Petter Amundsen Measured Latitude of Cone C - 54.6688"

54.6688" - 54.6484" = .0203" Difference in measured Vs calculated latitude



**.0203" X 101.27 feet per second Latitude is 2.05 Feet difference between measured and calculated position of Cone C.**

A minor difference, that one again shows the accuracy of placement and alignments between the Cones of Nolans Cross. Cone C is a good 12 feet in diameter, yet somehow it was placed accurately, and has been sitting at the shore line being exposed to storms and ocean waves over a period of centuries.

**The longitude of Cone C:**

**Measured Cone C Longitude = 32.0797" W**

**Sine  $\theta$  = opposite / hypotenuse**

**Sine 30 = 0.50**

**I will use the Face Stone longitude 29.5132 " W**

**0.50 = X/360 X =180 Feet is difference in longitude between Cone C and the Face Stone.**

**180 Feet / 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 2.4837 "**

**Face Stone longitude is 29.5132" W**

**Face Stone Longitude of 29.5132"W + 2.4837" = 31.9969"**

**Calculated Longitude of Cone C = 64 degrees 17" 31.9969"W**

Difference between measured and calculated longitude of Cone C is 32.0797" - 31.9969" = .0828"

**.0828 " X 72.47 feet per second = 6 Feet difference in calculated Vs Measured Longitude of Cone C.**

**Summary:**

**Cone C is misaligned 2.05 feet N-S, and is 6 Feet misaligned E-W.**

The slight coordinate misalignment of a boulder that is 12 feet in diameter and has been lying in place on the shore line for centuries is not to be unexpected. Cone C has been subjected to constant wave action and a multitude of storms over centuries of duration . Cone C is still in the place that Fred Nolan discovered and measured it.

## **Coordinates of Cones A and B:**

These Cones were moved by Fred Nolan and then returned to a position nearby where he found them. What is needed is an accurate placement of the two Cones.

I wish to quote from Petter Amundsens' Book about the position of Cone A and it's measurement . On page 26 Petter writes "This de-positioning happened back in the early sixties. But the indenture is still visible, and this trough is what Crooker and Nolan used when they measured. Exactly where the tip of the cone had been can not be said from studying a hole in the ground."

*Amundsen, Petter. Oak Island & the Treasure Map in Shakespeare (p. 27). Petter Amundsen. Kindle Edition.*

Petter felt the distance may have been 147 feet from the Face Stone. But Fred measured it at 145 feet, so that is what I am going to use. FWIW... I did do calculations using the 147 foot distance, but the difference was negligible and had no influence on the use of the Cone.

## **Cone A:**

### **The Latitude of Cone A**

The latitude of A will be determined using the latitude of Cone D , as cone D is in it's original position.

The distance along Nolans Cross from Cone D to Cone A is  $429' + 145' = 574\text{Feet}$

Sine  $30 = X/574$  Feet

$574 \times .50 = 287$  feet N-S difference between Cone D and Cone A.

$287 \text{ feet} / 101.27 \text{ feet per second of latitude} = 2.8340''$  of latitude

Cone D Latitude is  $49.4518''$  N

$49.4518''$  N +  $2.8340'' = 52.2858''$  N is the Latitude of Cone A

**Cone A Calculated Latitude = 44 minutes 30' 52.2858''N**

### **Longitude of Cone A :**

Cosine  $30 = X/ 574$  feet

$.86602 \times 574 = 497.09548$  feet

$497.09548 \text{ feet} / 72.47 \text{ feet per second of longitude} = 6.8593''$  of longitude

Measured Cone D Longitude is **34.6397'' W**

$34.6397''\text{W} - 6.8593'' = 27.7804''\text{W}$

**27.7804 '' W is the longitude of Cone A**

### **Cone A Coordinates are :**

**Latitude of Cone A is 44 degrees 30' 52.2858'' N**

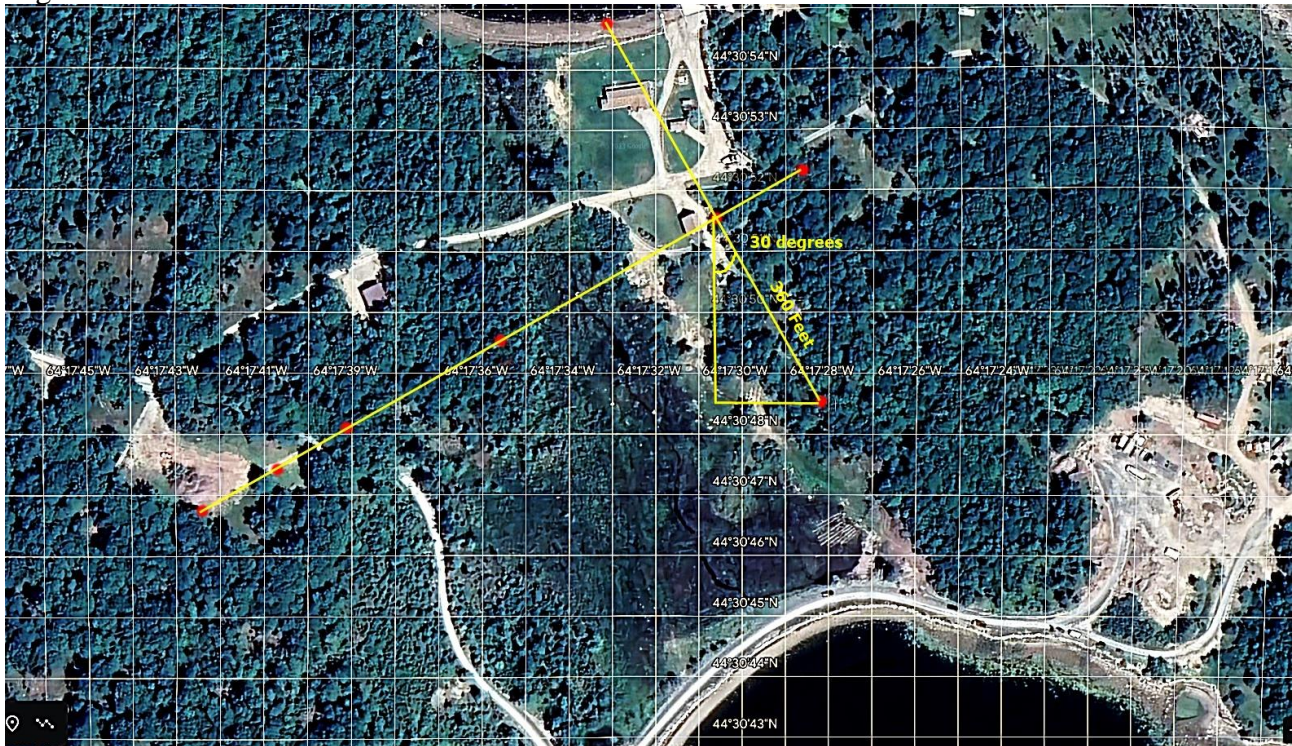
**Longitude of Cone A is 64 degrees 17' 27.7804 '' W**

### **Cone B Coordinates :**

In working out the coordinates of Cone B , I originally began calculations using Cone C, as Cone B is on the same line as Cone C. But, as just shown, Cone C has a 6 foot misalignment, and that misalignment induced a multi foot latitude error in the location of point Z ( a solution point) when the latitude coordinate of B was made. The latitude of Cone B was derived from the Face stone instead, which provided good accuracy to point Z. The longitude of B calculated from Cone C however, was very accurate and is used.

### **Latitude of Cone B:**

1. A due S line is drawn from the Face Stone until it intersects a due W line drawn from Cone B. This creates a triangle with a hypotenuse of 360 feet and the angle from the Face Stone of 30 degrees.



**The Adjacent Side of this 30 degree angle is the latitude distance between the Face Stone and Cone B**

Sine  $\theta$  = opposite / hypotenuse

Cosine  $\theta$  = adjacent / hypotenuse

Cosine of 30 degree = 0.86602

Sine of 30 Degree = 0.50

**Calculating Latitude of Cone B using the Face Stone:**

.86602 = latitude distance / 360

Latitude distance = 311.7672 Feet between the Face Stone and Cone B

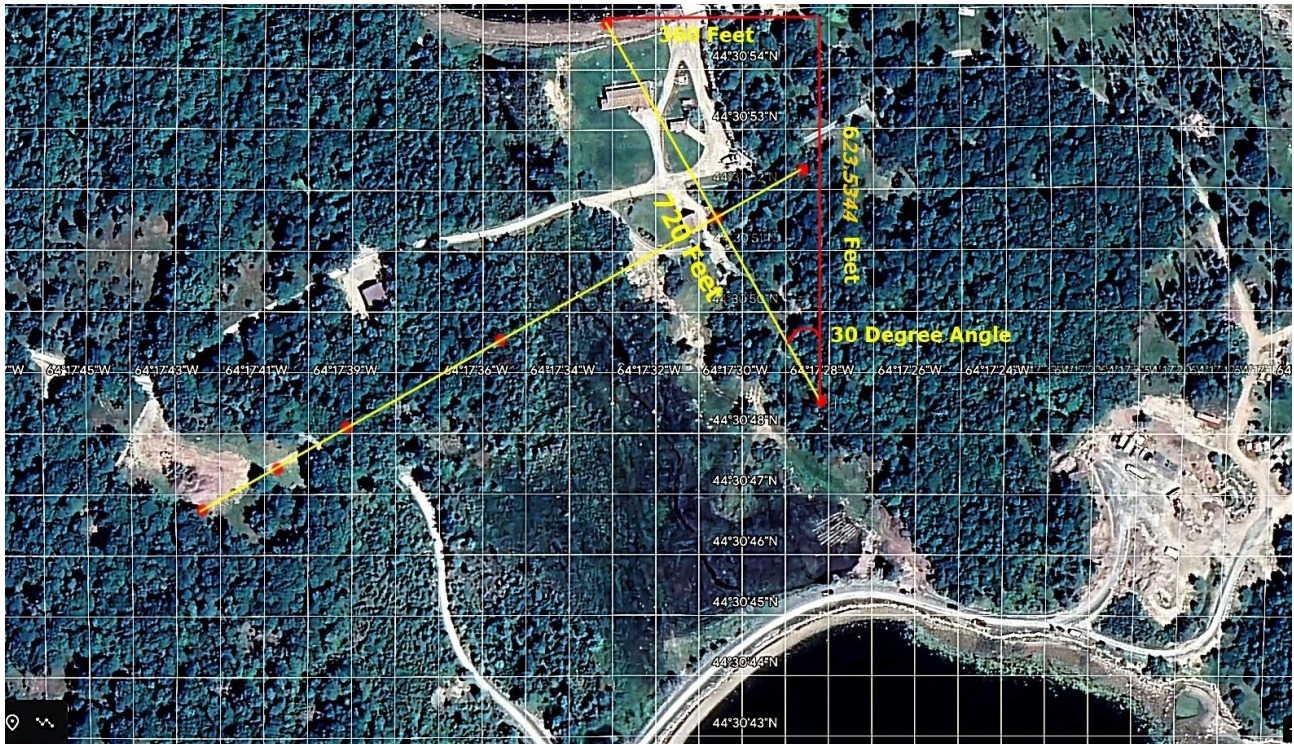
311.762 feet / 101.27 = 3.0785" of latitude

Latitude of Face Stone is 51.5699" N

Cone B Latitude 51.5699" N - 3.0785" = 48.4914"N

**Cone B Latitude is 44 degrees 30' 48.4914" N**





The opposite Side of this 30 degree angle is the longitude distance between Cone C and Cone B.

Calculating Cone B Longitude using Cone C:

$$0.50 = \text{Longitude distance}/720$$

$$\text{longitude distance between Face Stone and Cone B} = 0.50 \times 360 = 360 \text{ Feet}$$

$$360 \text{ Feet}/72.47 = 4.9675'' \text{ of longitude}$$

$$\text{Cone C Longitude} = 32.0797'' \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Cone C longitude of } 32.0797'' \text{ W} - 4.9675''$$

$$\text{Cone B longitude} = 27.1122'' \text{ W}$$

**Cone B Longitude 64 degrees 17' 27.1122 '' W**

**Cone B Coordinates:**

**Latitude of Cone B 44 degrees 30' 48.4914 '' N**

**Longitude of Cone B 64 degrees 17' 27.1122 '' W**

**Coordinates of the Kingdom Stone:**

The Coordinates were measured by Petter Amundsen when the Stone was uncovered.

Pettters' Coordinates are:

**Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 44 degree 30'' 46.5864'' N**

**Longitude of Kingdom Stone = 64 degree 17' 41.5134'' W**

What follows is a mathematical confirmation of those coordinates based upon the cones and their alignments within Nolans Cross.

### **Latitude Calculation of Kingdom Stone:**

I will use the location of Cone E

The kingdom stone lies 282 feet below Cone E or a total of  $293 + 282 = 575$  feet from Cone D

Latitude distance between the Kingdom Stone and Cone D :  $\text{sine } 30 = X/575$

$X = 0.5 \times 575 = 287.5$  Feet

$287.5 \text{ Feet} / 101.27 \text{ feet per second of latitude} = 2.8389''$  of latitude between the kingdom stone and Cone D

Longitude distance between Cone D and the Kingdom Stone :  $\text{Cosine } 30 = X/575$

$X = 575 \times 0.86602 = 497.96$  Feet of longitude

$497.961 \text{ Feet} / 72.47 \text{ feet per second of longitude} = 6.8712''$  of longitude between cone D and the Kingdom Stone

**Measured Latitude of Cone D = 44 degrees 30' 49.4518" N,  
Measured Longitude of Cone D = 64 degrees 17' 34.6397" W**

Latitude of Kingdom Stone = Cone D  $49.4518''\text{N} - 2.8389'' = 46.6129''\text{N}$

Longitude of Kingdom Stone = Cone D  $34.6397''\text{W} + 6.8712'' = 41.5109''\text{W}$

**Calculated Position of Kingdom Stone:**

**Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 44 degrees 30' 46.6129" N**

**Longitude of Kingdom Stone = 64 Degrees 17' 41.5109" W**

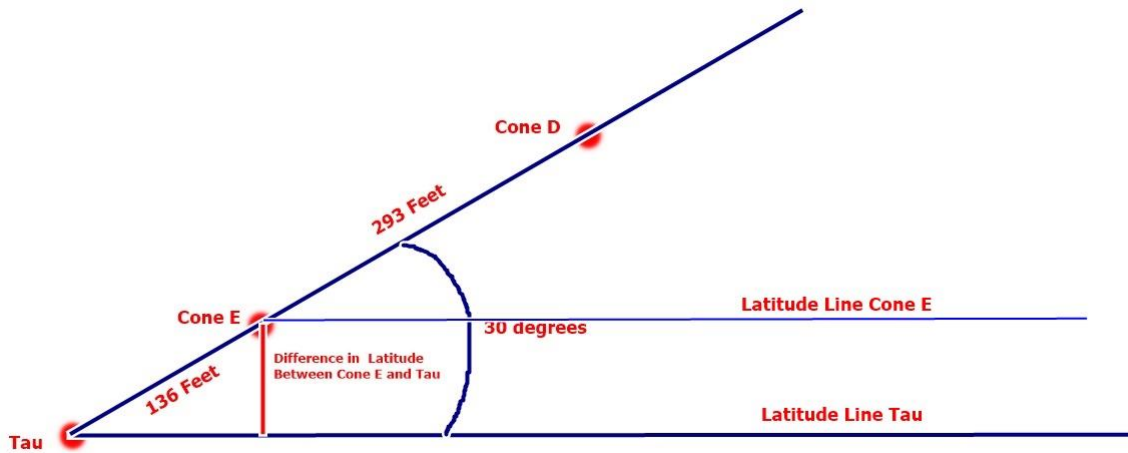
**Latitude difference  $46.6129''\text{W} - 46.5684''\text{W}$  measured = .0445" A difference of about 4.5 Feet**

**Longitude Difference  $41.5134''\text{W}$  measured -  $41.5109''\text{W} = .0025''$  A difference of .181 Feet or 2.18 inches**

The Kingdom stone was found buried under several feet of earth, and was tipped over on its face. Some misalignment would be expected from this. The calculated coordinates are a very close match to the coordinates taken by Petter Amundsen and show the Kingdom Stone was 282 feet below Cone E and in alignment with all the other Cones of Nolans Cross.

### **One More Stone !**

Although there is no physical evidence of a Tau Stone, there are good reasons to believe it does exist ! The distance from Cone D to the Face Stone is 429 feet, that would make the distance from Cone D to a potential new stone below Cone E also to be 429 Feet. Cone E lies 293 feet below Cone D and thus one would need a Stone/Cone to be 136 feet below Cone E. As Point Tau should lie 136 feet below Cone E, let us examine what the Latitude of Point Tau might be.



The Latitude of Cone E has been measured upon the island both by Petter Amundsen and Brian Pharoah, and is **44 degrees, 30' 48.0017" N**

To find the Latitude of Tau, all one has to do is determine the latitude difference between Tau and Cone E.

Sine = opposite side/hypotenuse.

Sine of 30 degrees is 0.50 .

$$\text{sine } 30 = X/136 \quad .50 \times 136 = 68 \text{ feet}$$

68 feet is the latitude difference between Cone E and Tau.

$$68 \text{ feet} / 101.27 \text{ feet per second of latitude} = .6714 \text{ seconds of latitude}$$

$$48.0017 \text{ " N} - .6714 \text{ " N} = 47.3303 \text{ " N}$$

**Latitude of Tau is 44 degrees 30' 47.33" N**

Longitude of Tau is Cosine 30 degrees = X/136

$$136 \times .86602 = 117.7787 \text{ Feet}$$

117.7787 feet / 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 1.6252" of longitude difference between Cone E and Tau

Longitude of Cone E is **38.1258" W**

38.1258" W + 1.6252" = 39.7510" W is the longitude of Tau

**Longitude of Tau is 64 Degrees 17' 39.7510"**

**Proving Nolans Cross is a Map**

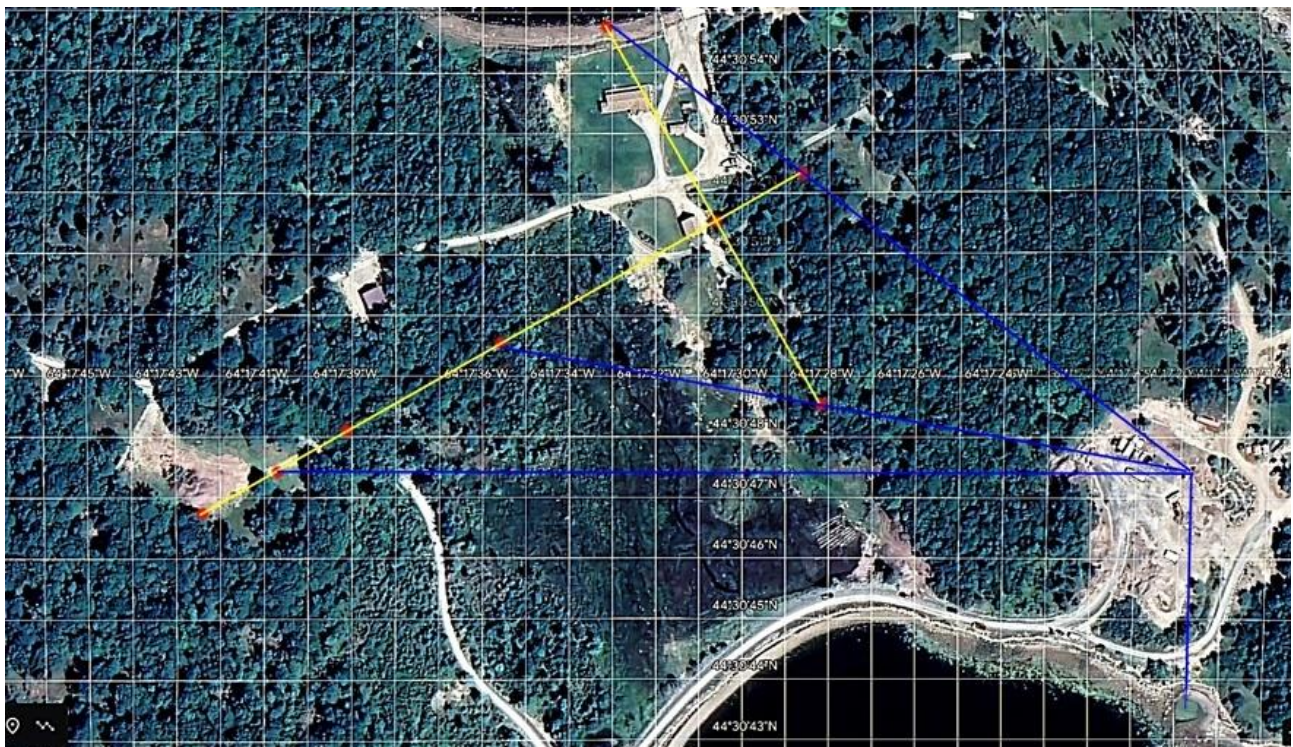


It has been shown ; that the cones and stones of Nolan's Cross are accurately placed and in alignment, that the unmoved Cones are still in their original positions, and coordinates of the Stones and Cones are known. The question now arises "what good is all of this information ?" It turns out the answer to this question is that a map is formed that reveals two points upon the island. Further , this information can be used to restore the destroyed Stone Triangle back to it's original position and function.

### **Some Recent History:**

In February of 2021 I found line alignment intercepts utilizing the Cones of Nolans Cross. This was taken from a Screen capture of the Cross done by Steven Guptill on COOL. The alignments could be drawn, but they were somewhat inaccurate, and certainly only gave a general area of co-incidence. Two different points however, were revealed. At that time, no coordinates of the location of the Cones were known to me, or for that matter how to use coordinates. The map was inaccurate and suffered from some distortion. It only hinted at a potential solution site. My new coordinate based map, gives much more accuracy. For example one of the lines in my original map originated from Tau. The line went from Tau to Cone B to Point Z. This was incorrect, and was based upon the inaccuracy/distortion of my original screen capture. It turns out the correct origin of the line is at the Kingdom Stone. The line is from the Kingdom Stone to Cone B to point Z.

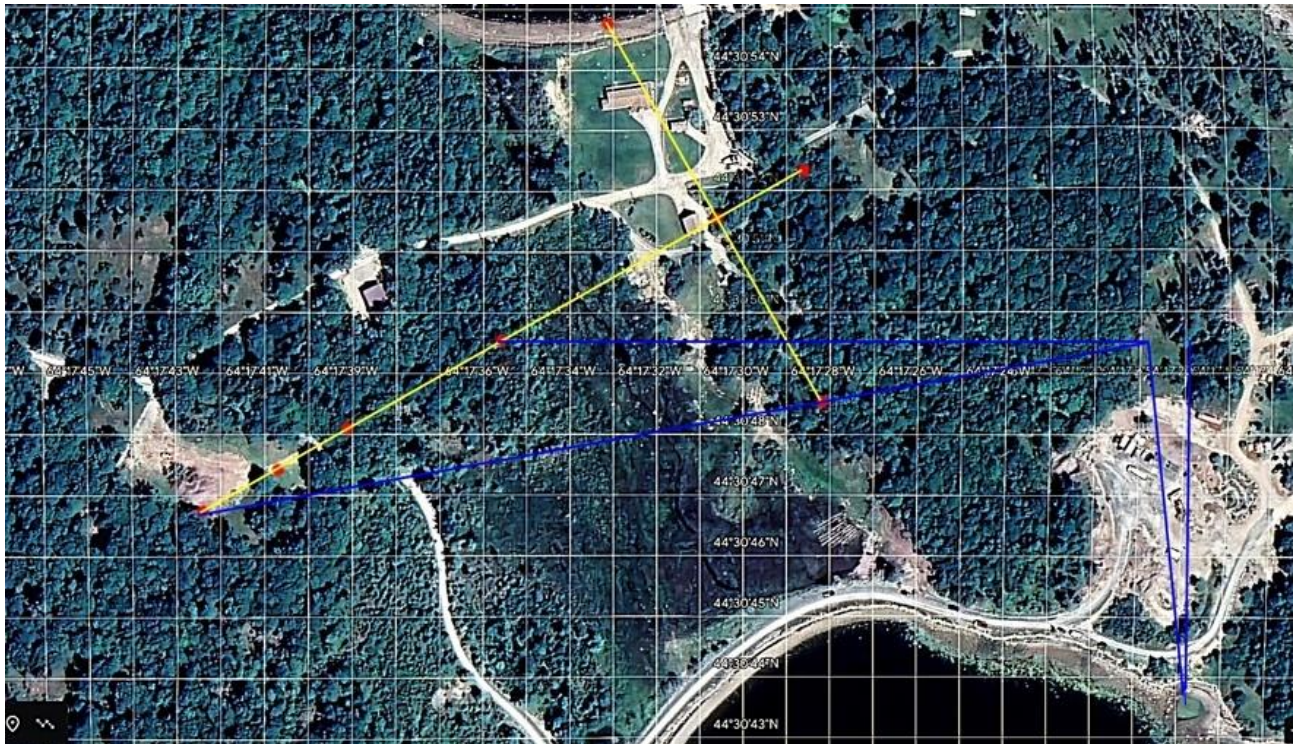
I am going to call the intersect point for the 4 lines as Point K . First line is due E-W from Tau to K ( the latitude of point K ) , Second Line is Cone C to Cone A to Point K, Third Line is Cone D to Cone B to Point K, Fourth line is the Apex of Stone Triangle to K ( the longitude of Point K and the longitude of the Stone Triangle ).



There is a second solution point - that is shown in the picture below.

### **The second Solution Point:**





**Showing Point Z and The Stone Triangle Replaced to It's Original Position and Intention**

This Second Point of line intersections, I'll call point Z. Point Z is made up of 3 lines : First line is Kingdom Stone to Cone B to Point Z, Second line is Cone D to Point Z ( which is the latitude of Point Z ), and the third line is the 7 degree angle line from the Stone Triangle to Point Z ( intersection point is the longitude of Z ).

The solution having two points , shows the use and inter relationship of the Stone Triangle and Nolans Cross. As the mathematics and logic that is about to follow will show, actual construction was a very complex undertaking. The original design that was worked out on paper took planning and was a complicated process. The design had to be translated into actual physical objects with precise placements. This took teams of skilled men, some highly so, and not someone sitting on a bulldozer pushing rocks around to get some sort of alignment out of them. All of this was no minor undertaking with a high attention to accurate placement and alignments. As the intention was to form a Map, the alignments had to be not just between each Cone but with the two points the Map revealed. Remarkably, the men that did this were of a close enough brotherhood built upon trust, to keep their secrets .

Ok , so at this time, these are all just some lines on paper that align at two different point from the Cones in Nolans Cross. They don't prove anything, they only hint that there is an actual alignment at point K and Z. Let me show you the Terminal Points K and Z are real.

Let us look closely at the due E-W lines coming across from Cone D and Point Tau of Nolans Cross. These lines help form the two points. As the lines are due E-W from Cone D and Point Tau, they are latitude lines, and the latitude positions of Cone D and Point Tau ( page 3 ) are known. ***This means that the Latitude positions of Points Z and K are also known.*** What needs to be determined is the longitude of Points Z and K.

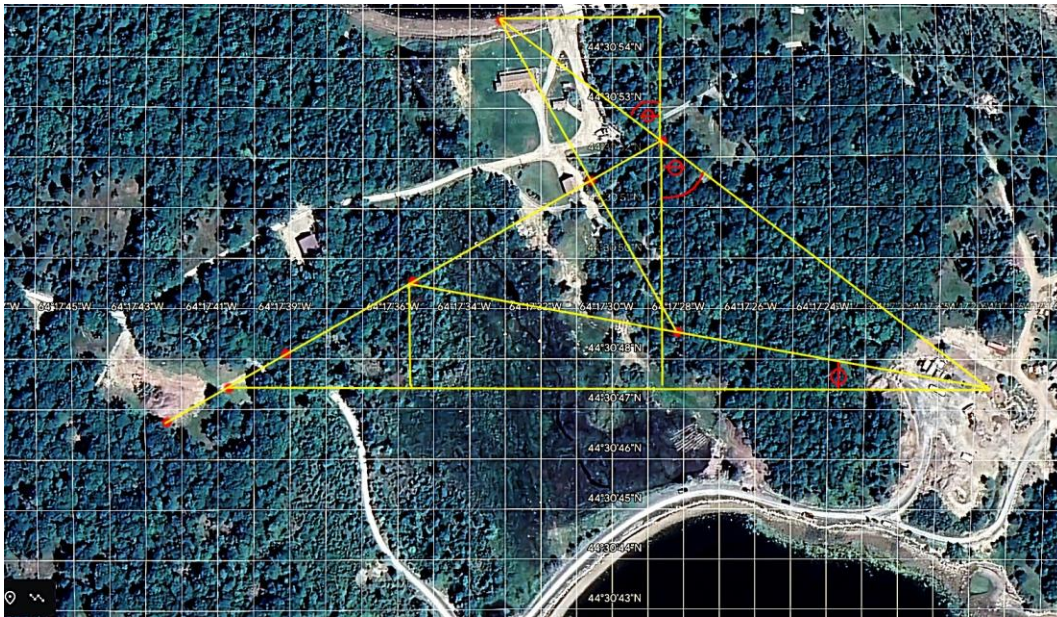
It is also necessary to show where each of the lines intersect ( terminate) for each point . This process is going to be complex as one cannot just put a ruler on each line and measure across it to



find the intersection point with any accuracy. A combination of right angle triangles will be created, the sides of those triangles will be determined, and then the intersection point can be accurately placed. Further, not all of the triangles will have a 30 degree angle in them, and that angle must also be determined, and finally coordinates will be determined.

### Determination of Intersection Coordinates of the lines at Point K

The picture below may look confusing but the triangles and angles  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ , provide the logic behind the solution for the length of each line to Point K, and provide a longitude coordinate for each lines intersection at point K. This is going to be a multi step process !



#### Some important measurements:

1. Latitude Distance from Cone A to Tau :  $1003 \text{ Feet} \times .50 = 501.5 \text{ Feet}$  ( $145 + 429 + 429 = 1003$ )
2. Longitude Distance From Cone A to Tau :  $1003 \text{ feet} \times .86602 = 868.618 \text{ Feet}$
3. Latitude Distance from Cone D to Tau :  $429 \text{ feet} \times .50 = 214.5 \text{ feet}$

#### 1. Latitude Distance From Cone A to Cone C Via Coordinates

Cone C Latitude is  $54.6688'' - 52.2858''$  is Cone A Latitude =  $2.383''$  latitude distance between Cone C and Cone A.

$2.383'' \times 101.27 \text{ feet per second of latitude} = 241.3264 \text{ Feet is the latitude Distance from Cone A to Cone C}$

#### 2. Longitude Distance From Cone A to Cone C via Coordinates

Cone C longitude of  $32.0797'' - \text{Cone A longitude of } 27.7804'' = 4.2993''$  latitude distance between Cone C and Cone A

$4.2993'' \times 72.47 \text{ feet per second of longitude} = 311.5702 \text{ Feet is the longitude distance from Cone A to Cone C.}$

$311.5702 \text{ feet} / 72.47 \text{ Feet per second of longitude} = 4.2992''$  of longitude

#### 3. Calculation of the Angle $\theta$

Tangent  $\theta$  = opposite / adjacent

Tangent  $\theta$  = 311.5702 / 241.3264 = 1.29107

Arctan of 1.29107 is 52.24037 Degrees ( this is the angle of  $\theta$ )

Angle of  $\theta$  = 52.24037

**From the rules of geometry, it is known that the angle  $\theta$  in both shown triangles is identical.**

#### **4. Length of line from Cone A to point K:**

In the picture above, this line is the hypotenuse of the angle formed by  $\theta$ .

The adjacent side of the angle  $\theta$  is 501.50 feet ( distance from Cone A to Tau)

**Cosine  $\theta$  = adjacent / hypotenuse**

Cosine of 52.24037 degrees is .61235

.61235 = 501.50 / X

X = 501.50 / .61235 = 818.976 Feet

### **818.976 Feet is the Length of the line from Cone A to point K**

Comments - this is obviously not the 864 distance as promoted at one time by me, and currently by Brian Pharoah.

#### **5. Longitude Distance From Cone A To Point K and Longitude of Point K**

Sine = Opposite / hypotenuse

Sine of 52.24037 degrees is .790586

The just calculated hypotenuse is 818.976 Feet

.7905 = X / 818.976

X = 647.4709 Feet is the distance from Cone A to Point K

647.4709 feet / 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 8.9343"

Longitude of the Cone A 27.7804" W

27.7804"W - 8.9343" = **18.8461" W**

### **64 degrees 17' 18.8461" W is the longitude of point K based upon Cone A**

#### **6. Longitude Distance From Cone C, to Cone A ,to Point K ,and longitude of Point K**

647.4709 Feet ( step 5) + 311.5702 Feet ( step 2) = 959.0411 Feet

959.0411 feet / 72.47 feet per " of longitude = 13.2336"

Longitude of Cone C is 32.0797 W

32.0797W - 13.2336" = 18.84601" W

### **Longitude of Point K is 64 degrees 17' 18.8461" W based upon the line Cone C to Cone A to Point K.**

#### **7. Longitude length of the line of Tau to Cone A:**



## There are two ways to do this calculation.

1003 Feet x .86602 = 868.61806 feet is the longitude distance from Cone A to Tau

### Method #1. Longitude Distance from Cone A to point K using the Tangent Function of $\theta$

Tangent  $\theta$  was determined in step # 3 and is 1.29107

Tangent 1.29107 = X/501.50 X= 647.4716 Feet

Longitude distance from Cone A to Point K of 647.4716 Feet + 868.61806 Feet ( Cone A to Pt K)=  
1516.0896 feet Distance from Tau To K

1516.0896 feet / 72.47 = 20.9202"

Longitude of Tau is 39.7510"

39.7510" W - 20.9202" = **18.830" W** is the Terminal point of Tau K line

Latitude Coordinate of Point K based on the Line Tau to Point K is

**64 degrees 17' 18.830"W is the Longitude of Point K**

### Method #2 Longitude Distance Between Tau and Point K:

From Step # 5, 647.4709 Feet is the distance from Cone A to Point K

1003 Feet x .86602 = 868.61806 feet is the longitude distance from Cone A to Tau

647.4709 Feet + 868.61086 Feet = 1516.0817 Feet

1516.0817 Feet / 72.47 feet per second of latitude = 20.9201"

39.7510" W - 20.9201" = 18.830" W

**64 degrees 17' 18.830" W is the longitude of Point K**

## 8. Determining the length of Line Cone D to Cone B to Point K

Distance from Tau to K is 1516.0896 feet

Latitude distance between Tau and Cone D is 214.5 Feet [429 x.50 ]

Longitude distance from Tau to Cone D is 371.5225 Feet [429x .86602 ]

### 1. Determination of the Angle $\phi$

Distance from Cone D to Point K is

1516.0896 - 371.5225 = 1144.5671 feet

Tangent  $\phi$  = 214.5/1144.5671 = .187407 = **10.61450 degrees is  $\phi$**

### 2. Determination of the length of the line from Cone D to Cone B to Point K

Sine of 10.61450 = .18420

214.5/.18420 = **1164.495 feet is length of line Cone D to Cone B to Point K**

### 3. Terminal end ( longitude of Point K) of Line Cone D to Cone B to Point K

Cosine of 10.61450 degrees = X/1164.495

.9828 x 1164.495 = 1144.55 feet

1144.55 feet / 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 15.7935"

Longitude of Cone D 34.6397" W

34.6397 W - 15.7935" = 18.8462" W is the Terminal end of The line Cone D to Cone B to Point K

**Longitude of Point K is 64 degree 17' 18.8462"W using the line Cone D to Cone B to Point K**

**Outcome of Calculations:**

**There are 5 calculated longitudes just found for point K:**

<b>Line from Cone C to Cone A to Point K</b>	<b>18.8461" W</b>
<b>Calculated from Cone A</b>	<b>18.8461" W</b>
<b>Cone A to Point K using Tangent</b>	<b>18.830" W</b>
<b>From Tau to Point K</b>	<b>18.830" W</b>
<b>Line from Cone D to Cone B to K</b>	<b>18.8462"W</b>

**Average of all 5 calculated Longitudes is 18.8396" W**

***Longitude of Point K is 64 Degrees 17' 18.8396 " W***

***Latitude of Point K is 44 degrees 30 minutes 47.33"***

**Variance of End Points of lines at point K showing accuracy of construction of Nolans Cross**

**18.8462" - 18.830" = .0162 " Maximum variance in end points.**

**.0162 X 72.47 = 1.174 feet ( 14 inches)**

**The 4th line from the destroyed Stone Triangle would come right through the middle of the three other lines. This all means that one can draw a 14 inch diameter circle and all 4 lines will intercept within that circle.**

**Once again proving that Nolans Cross is man made, it was constructed with intention, and the cones/stones were carefully and accurately placed.**

**As Point K is now known , the longitude of the apex of the Stone Triangle is known.**

**I.E. apex of Stone Triangle is located at *64 Degrees 17' 18.8396 " W***

**The Second Point, Point Z**



By Calculating the distance from The Kingdom Stone to Point Z, one will obtain the Longitude Position of Point Z. I will be using the coordinates of Cone B ,the coordinates of the Kingdom Stone , and the latitude of Cone D to calculate this. There are two angles  $\theta$  in this solution. The angles are identical from the postulates of geometry regarding 2 parallel lines cut by a transversal.

Latitude of Cone B 44 degrees 30' 48.4914 " N  
 Longitude of Cone B 64 degrees 17' 27.1122 " W

Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 44 degrees 30' 46.5864" N  
 Longitude of Kingdom Stone = 64 Degrees 17" 41.5134" W

Latitude of Cone D = 44 degrees 30' 49.4518" N

**Steps:**

**1. Latitude Distance From Cone D to Kingdom Stone**

Method #1

$$293 + 282 = 575 \text{ feet}$$

$0.5 \times 575 = 287.5$  feet is the latitude distance from Cone D to the Kingdom Stone

Method #2 using Coordinates to determine latitude distance from Cone D to the Kingdom Stone

$$49.4518'' - 46.5864'' = 2.8654''$$

101.27 feet per second of latitude  $\times 2.8654'' = 290.179$  Feet - latitude distance between Cone D and the Kingdom Stone

**2. Latitude Distance from Kingdom Stone to Cone B**

Cone B @ 48.5117 " - KS @ 46.5864 " =1.9253 " Latitude difference

1.9253 x 101.27 feet per second of latitude = 194. 9751 Feet between Cone B and the Kingdom Stone.

**3. Distance From Kingdom Stone Longitude Position to Longitude of Cone B = Longitude Distance between the two points.**

KS 41.5134" - Cone B 27.1122 " = 14.4012"

14.4012" x 72.47 feet per second of longitude = 1043. 6549 Feet of longitude between Cone B and the Kingdom Stone

**4. Solving for  $\theta$  :**

Tangent  $\theta$  = 192.9193 Feet /1043.6549 Feet = .18484

$\theta$  = 10.4723 degrees

**Both Angles of  $\theta$  = 10.4723 degrees**

**5. Latitude Distance between Cone B and Cone D**

49.4518" - 48.4914" = .9604"

.9604 x 101.27 feet per second of latitude = 97.2597feet as latitude distance between Cones B and D.

**6. Longitude Distance from Cone B to Point Z and longitude of point Z**

Tangent of 10.4723 degrees = 97.2597/ X

X= 97.2597feet/.18484

X=526.183 feet

**526.183/72.47 feet per second of longitude = 7.2607"**

**Longitude of Cone B is 27.1122" W**

**27.1122" W - 7.2607" = 19.8515" W**

**Longitude of Point Z is 64 Degrees 17' 19.8515" W**

**7. Longitude Distance from Cone D to Cone B**

34.6397-27.2112 = 7.5275 "

7.5275 x 72.47 feet per second of longitude = **545.5179. feet**

**8. Longitude Distance From Kingdom Stone to Point Z**

.18484 = 290.179/X Where X is the longitude distance from the Kingdom Stone to Point Z

X= 1569.8928 Feet between the Kingdom Stone and Cone D

1569.8928Feet / 72.47 Feet per second of longitude = 21.6626 "

Longitude of Kingdom Stone @ 41.5134" W - 21.6626 " = 19.8508 " W



## **Longitude of Point Z - 64 degrees 17' 19.8508 " W by using the distance of the kingdom stone to Z.**

### **9. Longitude distance from Cone D to point Z:**

Looking at the picture for this section of the paper it can be seen that the longitude distance from Cone B to Point Z is part of the distance between Cone D and Cone B. As the distance between Cone B and Point Z was just calculated at 526.183 feet, what is needed is the distance between Cone D and Cone B

#### **Longitude Distance from Cone D to Cone B**

$$34.6397'' - 27.2112'' = 7.5275''$$

$$7.5275'' \times 72.47 \text{ feet per second of longitude} = 545.5179 \text{ feet}$$

From Step 6 the longitude Distance from Cone B to Point Z is 526.183 feet

526.183 feet + 545.5179 feet = 1071.700 is the length of the longitude line between Cone B and Point Z

$$1071.700 / 72.47 \text{ feet per second of longitude} = 14.7882''$$

Longitude of Cone D is 34.6397''W

$$34.6397''W - 14.7882'' = 19.8515'' W$$

## **Longitude of Point Z - Cone D to Point Z: 64 degrees 17' 19.8515 W''**

### **11. Terminal position of the line from the Kingdom Stone To Cone B to Point Z :**

Distance from Cone B to Point Z is: 526.1831 Feet ( Step 6)

1043.6549 ( Step 7) Feet of longitude between Cone B and the Kingdom Stone

$$1043.6549 + 526.1831 = 1569.831 \text{ Feet}$$

$$1569.831 \text{ feet} / 72.47 = 21.6618''$$

**Kingdom Stone Longitude is 41.5864'' W**

41.5134'' W - 21.6618'' = 19.8516'' W is the terminal end of line from the Kingdom Stone To Cone B to Point Z

## **Longitude of Point Z from line of Kingdom Stone to Cone B to Point Z: 64 Degrees 17' 19.8516''W**

**Average  
19.8515'' W**

19.8508" W  
19.8515" W  
19.8516" W

Maximum variance for end points 19.8516" - 19.8508" = .0008"  
 $72.47 \times .0008 = .0579$  Feet Or 0.7 inches variance in terminal position of the 4 lines.

Average Longitude Location for Point Z is 19.8513" W

There also is the 7 degree line from the Stone Triangle that intersects with Point Z.

**Coordinate Location of Point Z is 64 Degrees 17' 19.8513" W**

**Longitude Distance between Point K and Point Z:**

Average longitude of Point K is 18.8396  
 $19.8513 - 18.8396 = 1.0117''$   
 $1.0117'' \times 72.47 = 73.317$  feet  
1 second of longitude is 72.47 feet. - difference is .8478 feet (10.17 inches off of 1 "degree of longitude.

*Within a margin of error, the two points Z and K, are 1" of longitude in separation.*

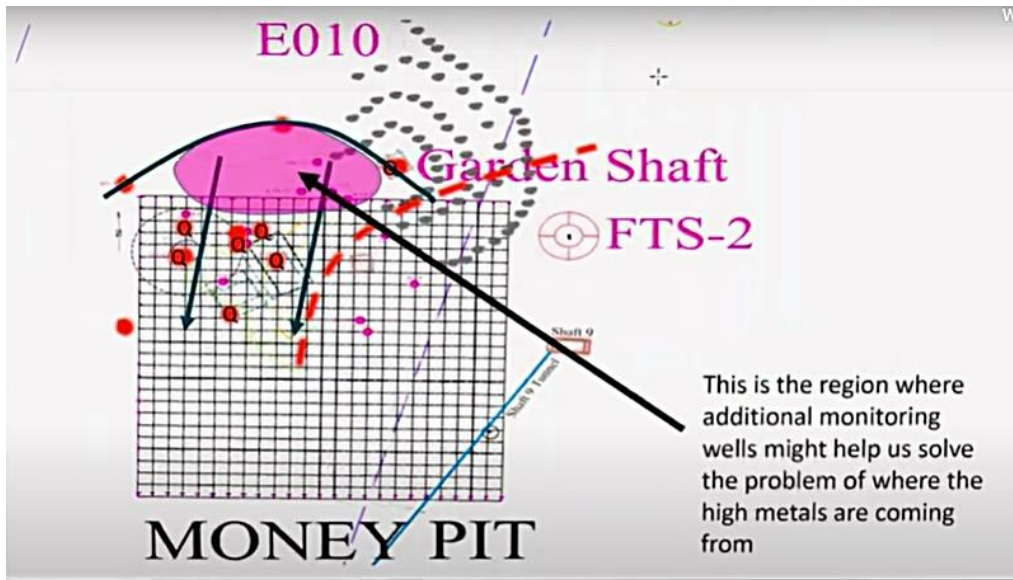
Coordinates of Point K:  
44 degrees 30' 47.33" N  
64 Degrees 17' 18.8396 " W

Coordinates of Point Z:  
44 degrees 30' 49.4518" N  
64 degrees 17' 19.8513" W

*Further, the 4 lines of Point K will terminate in a circle 14" in diameter, and the 3 lines of Point Z will terminate with 3/4 of an inch of each other.*

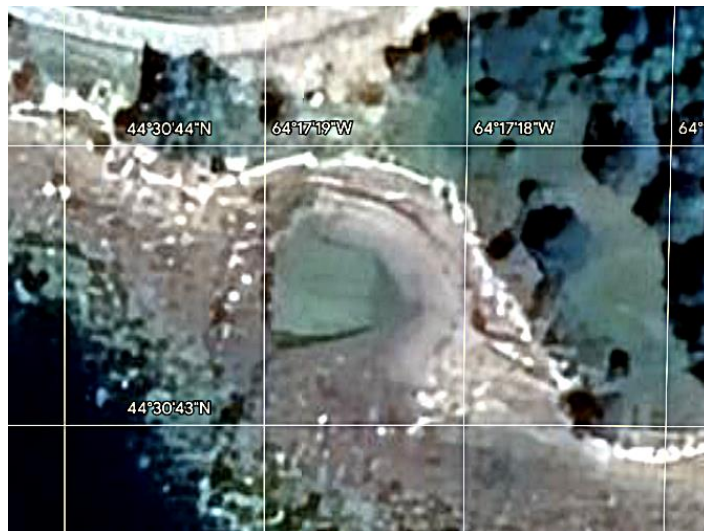
## Comments:

The center point of the garden shaft is at 18" W longitude and 47" N Latitude. Point K is 33 feet further North and about 60 Feet to the West of the Garden Shaft center. One can see below, that the location of point K is within, or very close to the area of the " Baby Blob".



### The Longitude of The Stone Triangle

The stone Triangle was destroyed some decades ago, but as the longitude of point K is now known, the longitude of the Stone Triangle is also now known. **That is 64 degrees 17' 18.8396 " W** . What needs to be determined is the latitude position of the Triangle on the island. Once that is known, the Stone Triangle will be restored to it's original function and use. The longitude position of the Stone Triangle ( 18.8396" W ) is easy to find in the picture below. It's latitude will be somewhere on the lip of the sink hole at the shoreline close to the 44" N latitude Line.



### Solving for the Latitude distance of the Stone Triangle to Point Z

It is known that the center line of the Stone Triangle is 7 degrees offset from the due North Line. That 7 degree line extends across the island to intersect Point Z at about 1" of longitude from Point K . More specifically as was just calculated , 73.317 feet. 73.317 feet will form the opposite side of the 7 degree angle . Solve for the adjacent side length of the triangle formed by the 7 degree angle will provide the latitude placement of the Stone Triangle.

I am going to use the 72.47 Foot distance of 1" of longitude for calculations. I consider the slight variance of 10.17 inches to be within a margin of error for construction.

Formula for tangent = Opposite / Adjacent

Tangent 7 degrees = .12278

$72.47 / .12278 = 590.242$  Feet ( .242 x12 inches = 2.90 inches- about the width of the bottom arc row of stones). 590.242 feet is the distance to the bottom center of the Stone Triangle to the latitude line of Cone D.

The Stone Triangle was known to be equilateral and 10' on each side with a bottom arc of stones which would be 2.91 inches extra, providing an overall height of 10 feet 2.91 inches. The apex therefore would be a 580 feet from Point Z.



$580 / 101.27$  feet per second of latitude = 5.7272 seconds of latitude difference between the apex of the Stone Triangle and the latitude line of Cone D.

$590 / 101.27$  Feet per second of latitude = 5.82383 seconds of latitude difference between the bottom of the Stone Triangle and the latitude line of Cone D.

**Cone D latitude = 44 degrees 30' 49.4518" N**

**Latitude of the Apex Stone of the Triangle = 49.4518" - 5.7272" = 43.7245"**

**Latitude of the Bottom Center of the Stone Triangle:**

**$590.242 / 101.27 = 5.8283''$  - Cone D 49.4518 = 43.6235"**



**Coordinates of the Stone Triangle using its' Apex:**

**Latitude of Stone Triangle 44 Degrees 30' 43.7245**

**Longitude = 64 degrees 17" 18.8396"**

**Coordinates of the Stone Triangle using its' Bottom Center :**

**Latitude = 44 Degrees 30' 43.6235"**

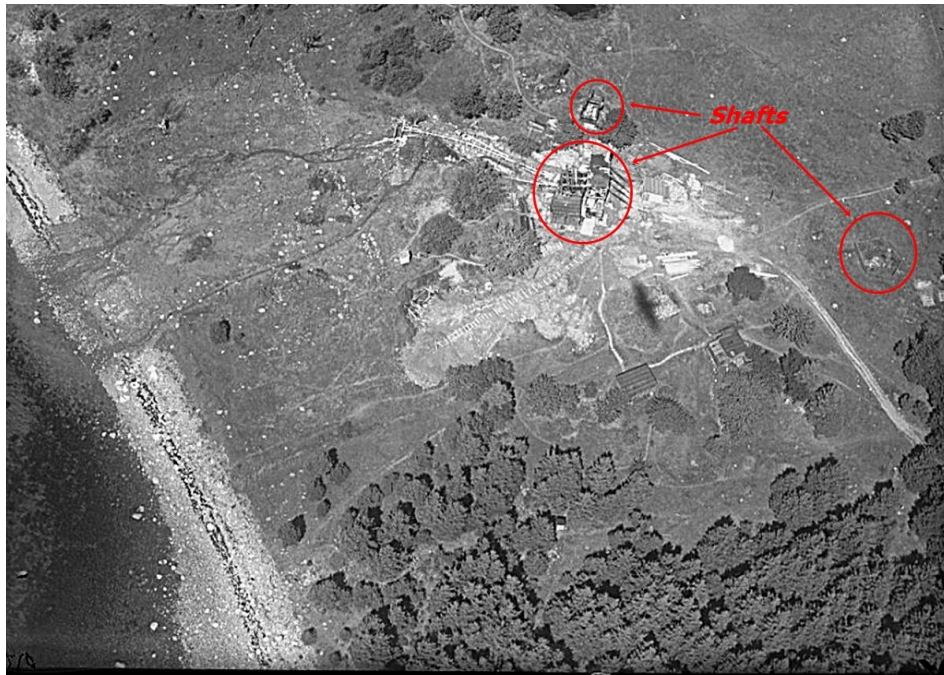
**Longitude = 64 degrees 17" 18.8396"**



***These Coordinates now restore the Stone Triangle to it's original position and usage !***

**The Original 1795 Money Pit - Where is It ?**

Oak island has had many searchers, and those searchers dug a lot of shafts over the past couple of centuries. As has been mentioned, the original location of the money pit has been lost for over 150 years now. One can use historic photographs, but they were taken long after the position of the Money Pit became unknown. After Robert Dunfield got finished with the island, there wasn't much left of its' original configuration .



The photo above is from 1931 and shows shafts present at that time



Dunfield Workings in 1971 - Where is the 1795 Money Pit ?

All the damage done to the island by prior searchers, has horribly complicated the modern day search for the money pit. But, just maybe there is a way to relocate the 1795 Money Pit.

The latitudes of Cones D and Tau define the latitudes of the points K and Z which are both above the more traditional search area of the Money Pit. The question arises, "is there a latitude line coming from one of the Stones of Nolans Cross that might correlate and help locate the long lost



1795 Money Pit ? " Let's look at the area where the original Money Pit might have been located to find out.

Looking at the picture below, it is seen that the potential latitude area is no further South than a latitude of 46" N and is no further North than a latitude of 47.2" N . As the Stone Triangle plays a role in locating the original money pit, we know that it's longitude is at 18.8396" W.

We know that Tau on Nolans Cross is at 47.33" N which is too far North. Both Cone D and Cone E are also too far North in latitude for the 1795 Money Pit. But, the Kingdom Stone, has a Latitude of **46.5864" N** which is potentially, a very good fit.



#### **Latitude Of Kingdom Stone and 1795 Money Pit**

The Longitude of the Stone Triangle has been determined, so the location of the 1795 Money Pit is simple.

**Location of the 1795 Money Pit :**

**44 degrees 30' 46.5864"**

**64 degrees 17' 18.8396 "**



The question arises " Is there any way to confirm these coordinates?".

It turns out there is, as three separate surveys were done on the island in the past, and these surveys show the location of the Stone Triangle. From those surveys a very close approximation of the latitude location of the 1795 Money Pit can be obtained.

First, the distance from the Stone Triangle to the latitude line of the Kingdom Stone must be determined. It is known that the distance from latitude line of Cone D to the Stone Triangle is 590.242 Feet.

**1. Separation distance between cone D and the Kingdom Stone**

**Latitude of Cone D = 49.4518" N**

**Latitude of Kingdom Stone = 46.5864" N "**

$$49.4518" - 46.5864" = 2.8654 "$$



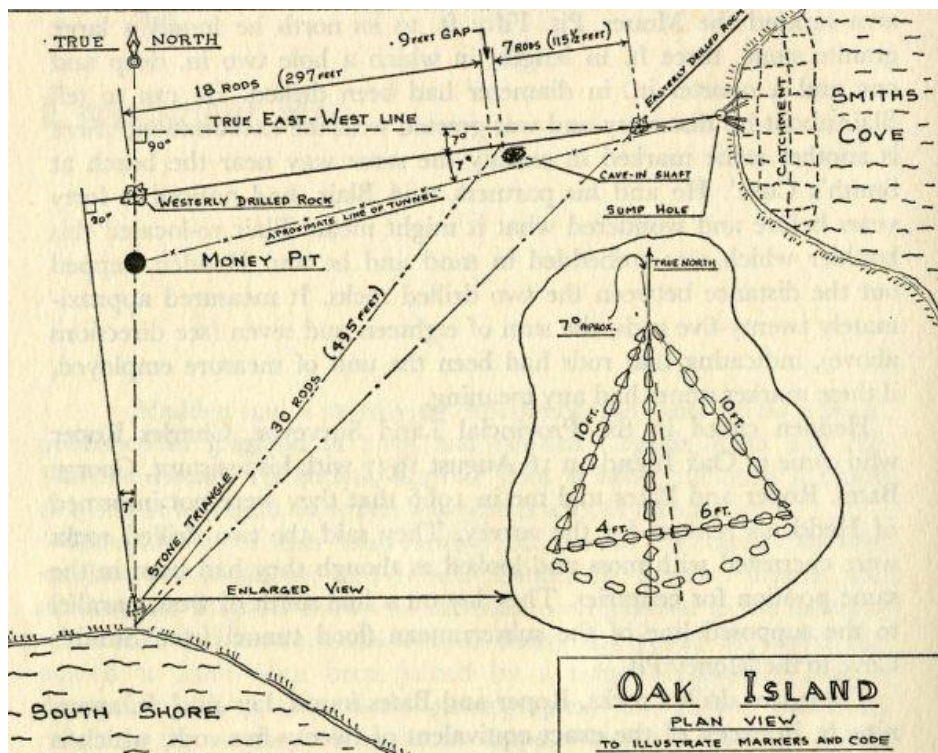
2.8654 x 101.27 feet per second of latitude = 290.179 feet difference between Cone D and the Kingdom Stone.

## 2. Distance from the Stone Triangle to the 1795 Money Pit

590.242 feet - 290.179 feet = **300.063 Feet of distance between the bottom of the Stone triangle and the 1795 money pit ( latitude of The Kingdom Stone) .**

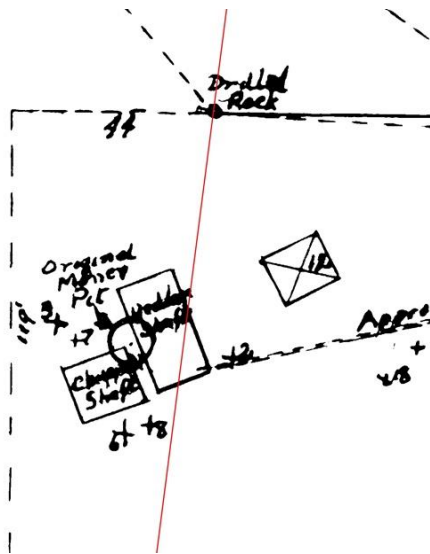
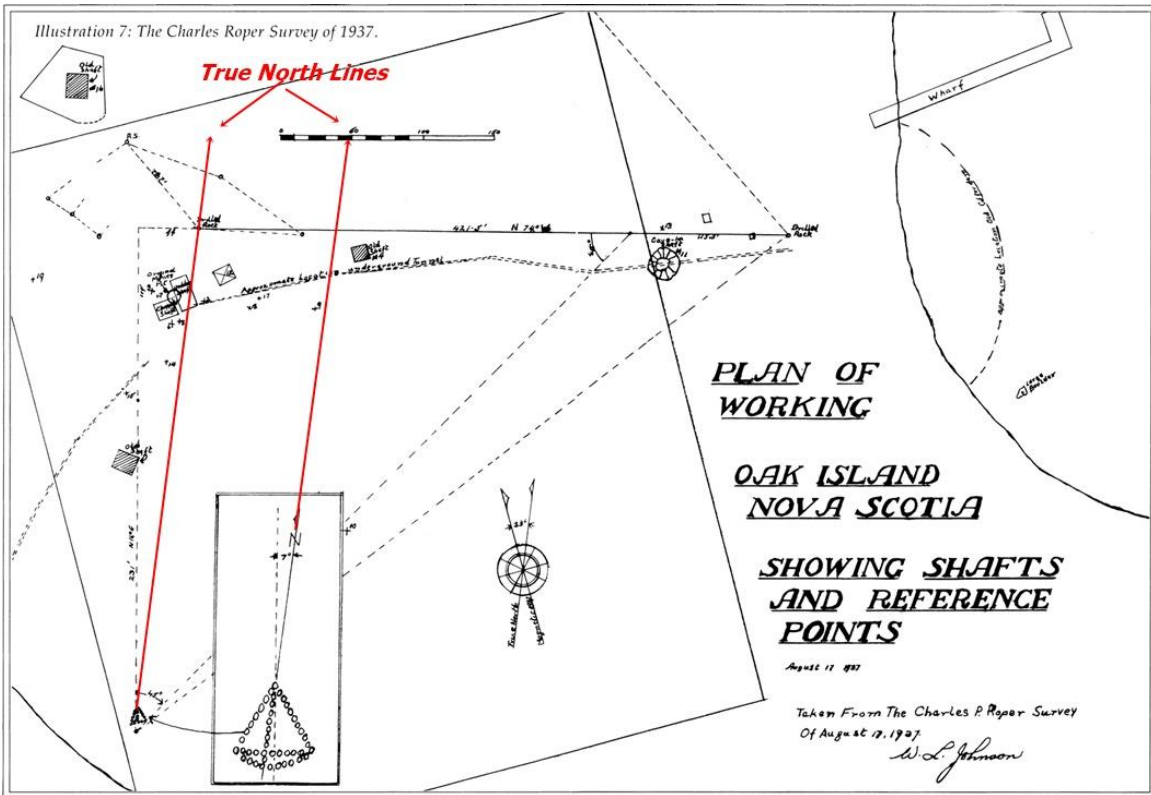
## 3. How does this potential location align with a known survey of the island showing the location of the Stone Triangle and the money pit ?

It was just calculated that the distance from the bottom of the stone triangle to the 1795 money pit is 300.063 feet. How does this position align with a survey of the island done some years before the triangle was destroyed?

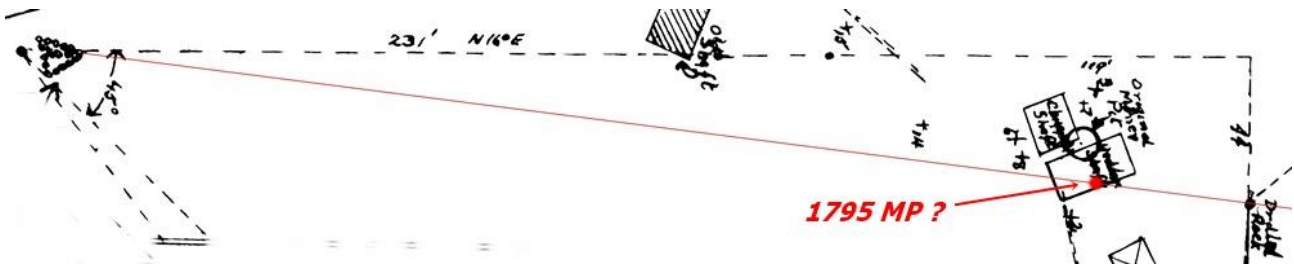


In the picture above is seen a line that is of 18 rods length or 297 feet. If one measures that line and then measures the distance between the stone triangle and the money pit, the distance from the triangle to the money pit is just slightly longer by a mm or two. Meaning there is a good correlation as to distance. The position of the stone Triangle in the survey aligns well with the coordinate location as well.

The Roper Survey of 1927 provides more information and also gives confirmation of the 300 foot distance and the location of the 1795 Money Pit.



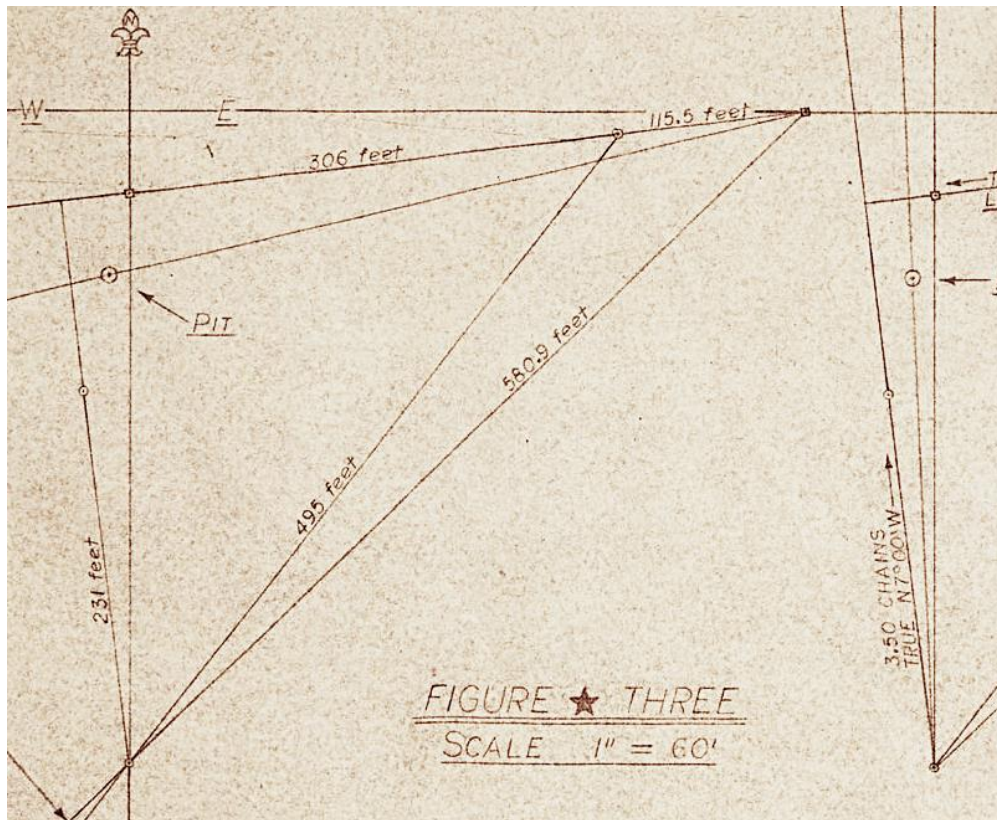
Expanded View of True North Line as it goes through searchers shafts



Sideways and Cropped picture of Roper Survey showing the 350 foot distance and true North Line

It is simple to measure the 44 ft distance on the E-W line with an accurate ruler and convert in ft/mm. Then measure South from the E-W line to the center of what was considered to be the original money pit shown in the survey. For this, I get a distance of 51.2 Feet.

The distance from the Stone Triangle to the E-W line at the Drilled Rock is 119 Feet + 231 Feet = 350 Feet. **350 Feet - 51.2 Feet = 298.8 feet.** 298.8 Feet is a very close match to my 1795 Money Pit distance of 300 feet North from the Stone Triangle.



In the survey above, one line is 306 feet long. If this is converted this into feet per mm by using an accurate ruler, one can obtain a close measurement of the distance from the Stone Triangle to the 1795 Money Pit as shown on this survey. I measured that the money pit is 303 feet from the stone triangle in this survey. Again, a very good match to my calculated 300 feet.

Some comments. The Stone Triangle wasn't found until 1897 by Captain John Welling and Frederic Blair. By 1897, the original location of the 1795 Money Pit had been lost. As I understand it, the last time the true location was known, was in 1866. A good 30 years prior to the discovery of the Stone Triangle. By 1897, the shaft had been covered over, and lost. By the time the Hedden shaft of 12 x 24 feet, and the Chappell shaft of 12 x 14 feet were dug, the true location of the money pit was unknown. The location chosen for both the Chappell Shaft and the Hedden shafts was a "best guess" as to the location of the 1795 Money Pit. The Hedden shaft seems large enough that a portion of its East Side wall might have just intercepted (literally come down upon) the original 1795 MP. However, as I don't have the coordinates for the Hedden Shaft that may not be true. One can see from the Roper Survey how far the Center of both shafts were to the West of the True North line from the Stone Triangle. It may also be that the drilled rock is not in exact longitude coordinate alignment with my location for the money pit. I don't have coordinates for that either. I



suspect that when my coordinates are accurately placed on the island the 1795 Money Pit may lay just to the East of the Hedden Shaft.

What it comes down for me is that I think that the 1795 Money Pit could have been a distractive booby trapped ruse. The two Point K and Z are far enough above the flood tunnels to have been dry when constructed . Point K is within the Baby Blob where indications of gold have been found. Centuries of excavations, collapses within the island, and the occasional use of cases of dynamite would have certainly changed all of that. The 1795 Money Pit could even have been "salted" so that anyone excavating it might find something of relatively minor value. The intention would be to distract attention from the two points further North on the island defined by Nolans Cross and the Stone Triangle.



The Three Points

### Conclusion

There is no doubt this little spec of land has had more than a minor amount of secret work done on and within it prior to the discovery of the 1795 Money Pit. It is highly possible that this work was done by different groups of people at very different times. Is there a treasure to be found at these points. Maybe so! The gold in the water and wood indicates a treasure is still there. What is not uncertain to me is that Nolans Cross was man made with careful attention to Cone placement and alignments. Precision is found throughout it. I also know the planning , placement and construction of the Cross was very complex and required the use of skilled, and very skilled men to accomplish. These may not be the only deposits made on the island. So maybe , if something of value is hopefully discovered from my work, that may the end of a chapter, but not the end of the story of Oak Island. It is extremely possible that more has been concealed within it. One of those possibilities is the two solution points of Jake Roberts. A solution which is similar to mine, but Jakes two points are in different, yet close by, places to mine. Jakes two points were decoded from the map found within the original version of the King James Bible. FWIW, his first point is located in the center of the Garden Shaft.

*James Bare*

May 27, 2023