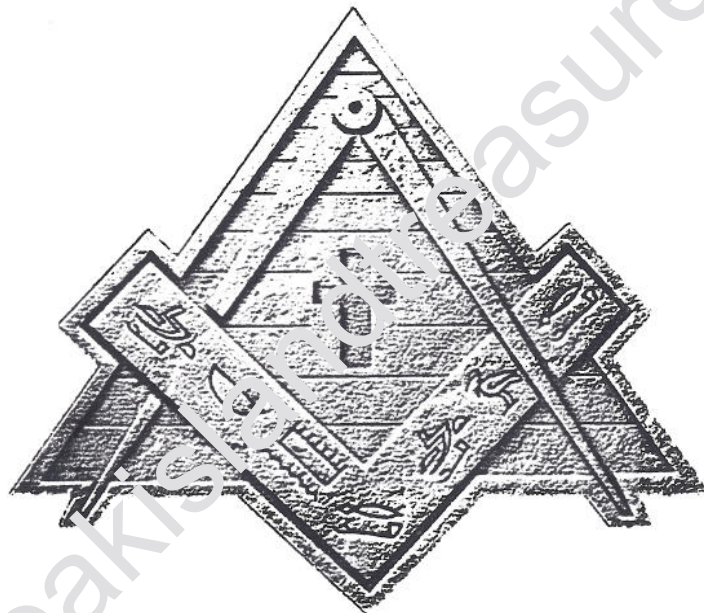


# NOLAN'S CROSS



**A brief synopsis on my theories regarding the megalithic pattern on  
Oak Island, Nova Scotia.**

**Petter Amundsen, May 2003**

# Nolan's Cross

by

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*My sweaty palms stained the gleaming covers as I tremblingly opened the brand new paperback. All measurements were similar to those described by Finnan, apart from the top of the cross that Finnan reported to be 45 feet...*

## Background

For several years I have been a student of methods for secret writing. This grew quite naturally from my interest in the writings of legendary Wall Street trader, W.D. Gann. Gann wrote a novel, published in 1927, in which he claims to have buried his most valuable trading tools in veiled language. I got this book in the early nineties and it took some years before it began to make sense to me.

Upon having discovered what I considered to be a vital clue, I wrote an article in *Trader's World* magazine, in which I invited other Gann-solvers to join me for a group effort pulling that book apart. Soon after that, our small, but effective group began a quest that was to last for years. It occurred to me that one of the ways Gann hid his secret was by using 'symbolic geography'. I found that the basis of the method he was hiding is 'explained' using a cryptic train ride from Dallas to St. Louis (no kidding, Richard N.). And it is not just the central parts of America that are used. I also found a curious connection with Cape Breton, with the first indication being that the hero in the novel is called *Robert Gordon*, just like the founder of its first British colony.

That is just the beginning. Without giving away any details, please accept that I concluded Gann to encode her in a way that makes you associate 'something' with the famous *Mammoth Cave* in Kentucky. One hint is that Robert Gordon is building his headquarters in Mammoth building NYC. Mammoth is mammoth, but in the French form of the word. I knew that there had been a lot of struggle between the English and the French over eastern Canada. The title of the book is *The Tunnel thru the Air*. And from the top of Mammoth building Gordon constructed such a Tunnel.

I had heard about the Oak Island mystery from my interest in a French town called Rennes-le-Chateau in a book written by L. and P. Fanthorpe. They report that seekers believe there could be a link between these two stories about treasure-seeking parties. The Mammoth building was 110 stories tall, about the same depth *in feet* that the money pit had its water tunnel inlet.

In order to learn more about the island, to find out if there really could be a connection with Gann, I ordered an A&E videotape of a film produced in 1995. When I saw the map of the

island presented in this film I noticed that it does look like an elephant, with the trunk being Smith's Cove. Quite in line with the mammoth symbolism. But it was something else that really hit me when I watched that film. Something that made me forget about Gann. That was the huge megalithic cross that was discovered by Fred Nolan in 1981.

The film did not give many measurements, besides telling me that the arms of the cross were of 360 feet in either direction and that there truly is a ninety-degree angle. But they said that there were some proportions that were amazingly close to being halves and thirds of each other. But the way the boulders were positioned made me recognise a very old and familiar pattern. I just knew that it *had to be it*. At that time I had no knowledge of Shakespeare and I hardly knew who Francis Bacon was. The film crew interviewed this guy called Mark Finnan, and he said something about Shakespearean authorship that sounded a bit too 'UFO' for me to swallow. But I did search the Internet for his book and ordered a used copy of the first edition.

In the meantime I began to study renaissxance cipher-techniques, and very soon I got infected with the ugly germ *Baconianus Fortissimus*. This nasty little devil was leading me to believing the insane possibility mentioned by Finnan, partly because, to my astonishment, I saw that there was a connection between Bacon and the Tunnel book I was studying. Bacon is mentioned once in the book, and he is called a literary genius. Judging from the company Gann entertained it seemed quite probable that Gann regarded Bacon as the Shakespearean author.

### ***My first discovery***

When I finally got Finnan's book in the mail I sat down in my favourite chair and read it in one night. The book included the measurements of the cross, and I promptly began working on them the following day. I nailed the X-spot within the first hour. Or, to be precise, I had found *two* of them. I did not know at that time that there is a typo in the first edition of Finnan's book, so I assumed that the treasure probably would lay hidden northeast of the cross, 147 feet from the 'head stone' that was buried at the intersection of the arms and the stem. The alternative spot was in the direct opposite direction, to the southwest.

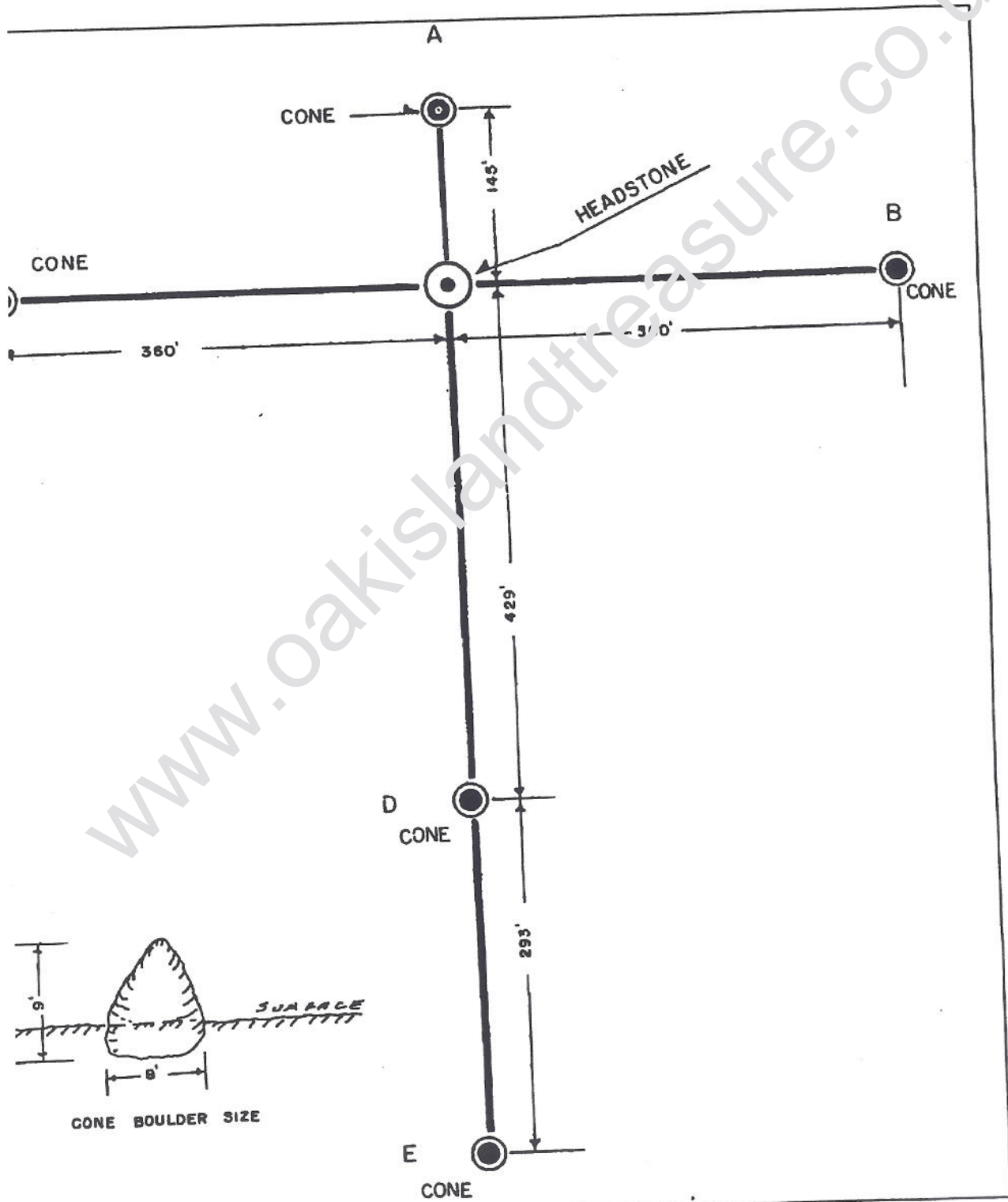
Having found what I believed was the ultimate answer to Oak Island's mystery; I began searching for people who could introduce me to Fred Nolan or Triton. I called the Oak Island Inn, and was told that there was a guy called Bill Crooker that had helped Nolan verify the measurements. It wasn't too difficult to get hold of him, and over the phone he told me about his books in which he had described what had taken place in 1992, the year Nolan went public with his discovery. On the net I found a seller of Crooker's latest book, *Tracking Treasure*, and eagerly awaited its arrival.

Nolan's cross with Crooker's measurements is shown in [Fig. 1](#)

My sweaty palms stained its gleaming blue covers as I tremblingly opened the brand new paperback. All measurements were similar to those described by Finnan, *apart from the top of the cross that Finnan reported to be 45 feet*. Crooker set the record straight in that it should read 145 feet, (Finnan's proof-reader had lost the number 'one') which is extremely close to my own calculation of 147. At that moment I knew I was right! I had corrected Finnan's typo without ever having seen the markers. This strengthened my belief that my design probably equalled the original layout. This correction also got rid of the northeastern X-spot, so now there was *only one promising spot left*, crying out for exploration.

Tracking Treasure

FIG 1



At first I was a bit troubled by the difference between Crooker's 145 and my own 147 feet, but I noticed, as I reread the chapter, that Bill Crooker informs us that Nolan had moved this particular boulder thirty feet away from its original site; therefore they could not determine *exactly* where the top point of the cone-shaped rock had been. Nolan's measurement of 145 feet was based on a large hole in the ground. (In the A&E film it is said that that this upper Cross-distance was doubled and tripled in other parts of the design. And concluding with 145 feet fits this theory better than 147, in that 429 feet divided by 3 equals 143.) By this elimination of the top, the only possibility remaining was that the X-spot was in the southwest.

At this point in time I did not focus on Shakespeare, or even know much about him. I just had a calculation that made sense. And I had also learnt by bitter experience that it would be next to impossible to come to Oak Island to try it out. Instead I began to study the Gann-Shakespeare link. I noticed that he had several quotations throughout his book, and I also knew that his friend, Walter Gornold (aka Sepharial), explained one of the classical Bacon-Shakespeare ciphers in one of his books, a book Gann recommended for all his students to read. That was when I ordered my first facsimile of the famous First Folio of Shakespeare published in 1623.

### *A perfect match*

So, what was it that I had seen? At that stage of the game I only had one solution to Nolan's Cross. I had no idea there would be more to follow down the road. The design I recognised is quite simply the ancient *Cabalistic Tree of Life*, with its ten *sephiroth*. Five of these are present as boulders, while five were invisible. The complete design is shown in [Figure 2](#).

In order to complete the design, you need to extend the stem of the cross 282 feet to southwest, measured from Boulder 1. Then everything clicks. The ratio between the width and the height is 5:8, or 720 feet: 1152 feet. I knew that the *Rosicrucians* were using cabalistic principles in their doctrine. The most important publication emanating from this secret society is their *Fama Fraternitatis*, published in Kassel, Germany in 1614. In it we read about how the brethren searched for the grave of their deceased leader, Brother C.R. (also called Brother R.C. and C.R.C). When the tomb is found it is observed that it, too, has the identical dimension of 5:8.

The authorship of *Fama*, and its companion, *Confessio Fraternitatis*, is unknown. Many are those who say that, even if it was published in the Latin tongue in Germany, it was originally written in England, and possibly by Francis Bacon. The Rosicrucians sought knowledge and were deeply rooted in sacred geometry. My extension of 282 feet of the cross is its 'root'. How fitting, then, that the stem measuring eight units is only completed with the addition of the square root of eight: 2.82(84...) times 100 (the gematrical value of Francis Bacon).

On page 53 in a *Fama/Confessio* published in Frankfurt in 1617, you find [word 37](#) to be: 'Amphitheatreactor'. It is used in context of warning us that the 'greatest of frauds' of the era was an actor that also was a *pseudo chymist* (this term, *chymist*, is by Michael Maier, who belonged to the same group of mystics, declared to be a synonym for *poet*). Curiously, in the first English translation of *Fama/Confessio* of 1652 *this passage was removed*. We shall later see that the man responsible for this translation, *Eugenius Philaletes*, can be connected with the Oak Island mystery.



The reason why numbers 37 and 53 are important is because they are *the angle values* of the famous Pythagorean 3-4-5 triangle, explained in Euclid's 47<sup>th</sup> proposition of his first book. These three angles are of 37-53-90 degrees, respectively. Euclid wrote 13 books, and with this theorem's being found in book one, it is warranted to call it, in 'biblical style', proposition 1:47. Curious, then, that this number, 147 (along with 141), is a building block of the shown Tree of Life-design that incorporates *all* of the five boulders in Nolan's Cross. 147 has another interesting, square-related property: 14 squared minus 7 squared equals 147.

Knowing a few things about Rosicrucianism and its cousin, *Freemasonry*, I suspected there might be clues hidden in the First Folio of Shakespeare, since this famous poet was indeed such an amphitheatre-actor. And since there has been so much fuzz around Bacon's possible role in the writing of Shakespeare's plays, the latter could indeed be the pseudo poet described in the contemporary Confessio Fraternitatis.

## *Pythagoras*

When I began my First Folio study, the first thing I noticed was that the word 'Bacon' is used (in singular case and un-hyphenated) only *two times* in the whole book made up of 907 pages - and about one million words. The pagination begins afresh from 1 in each of the three major parts (viz. Comedies, Histories and Tragedies). To my great surprise, both times 'Bacon' is used you find it on a *page numbered 53!* To reiterate, it is the same page number on which you find the *amphitheatre-actor*-word of Fama Fraternitatis. Could it be a link to the darling 3-4-5 triangle of the Masons? I found this to be an interesting start!

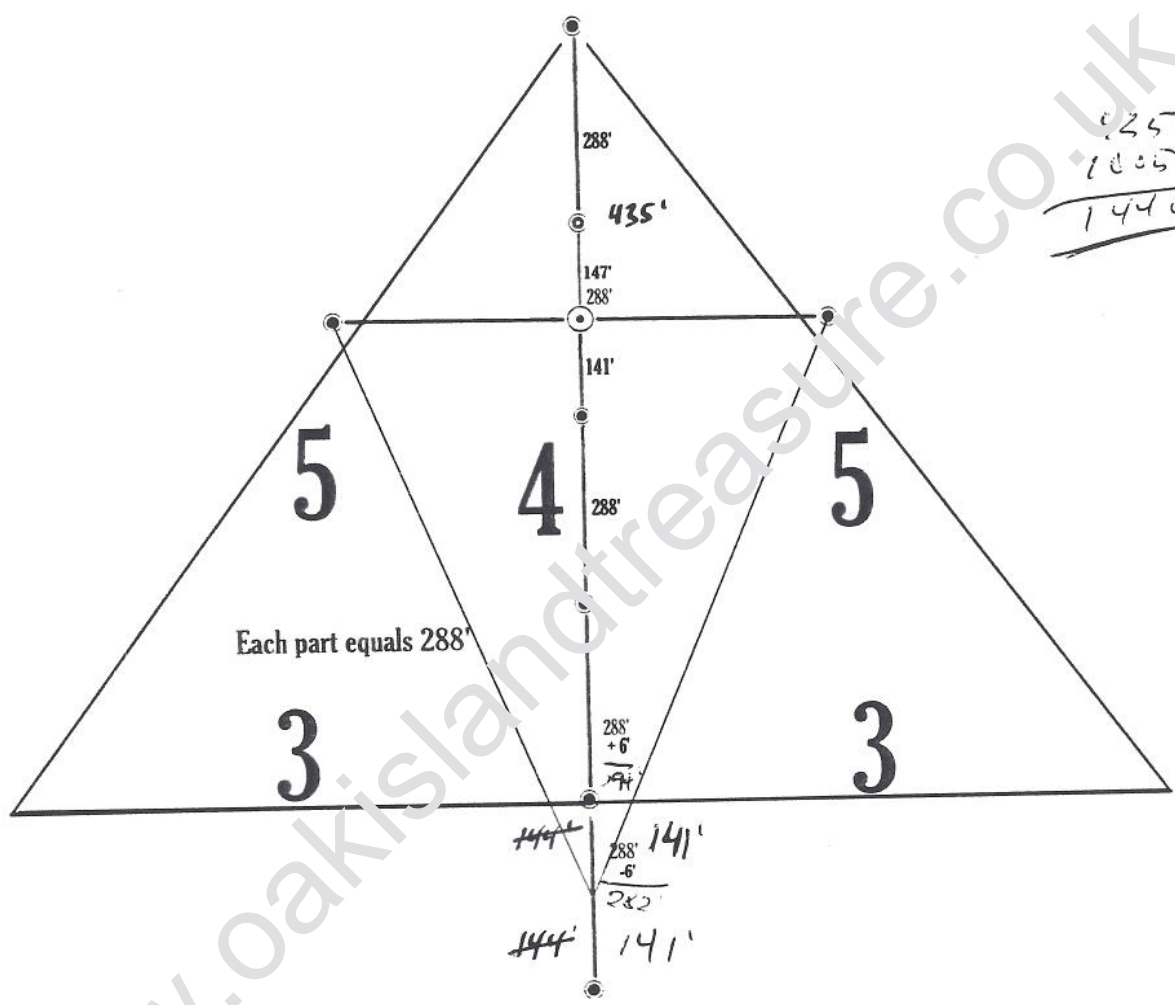
To make a long story short, I did indeed find tons of evidence that connect this triangle with Shakespeare's First Folio. This will be apparent in my book, if it ever gets published. Figure 3 shows how a combined design, Square and Compass-style, using four triangles; two of them being the 3-4-5 triangles and two having two equal sides and a right angle. This triangle has a hypotenuse that is 1.41 times the length of its sides, or half of the root of eight described above.

The ancients used a rope of thirteen knots when they constructed a right angle. If they held the first and the thirteenth knot together, the rest of the knots could be spread out to make the 3-4-5 triangle. This was an easy, and very accurate way of laying the foundation for walls. Perpendicular work, on the other hand, could be done with the aid of a level and a plumb line; these being two of the Masonic jewels.

There are not many practical triangles with sides being of whole number relationship and a right angle. The next one (apart from multiples of the 3-4-5, like 6-8-10, 9-12-15 etc) is the 5-12-13 triangle. I have created two downward pointing triangles like this using the 360 foot cross arms as the five-unit side. The tip where the 12 and 13 sides meet is found to be exactly halfway down the extended stem, or 141 feet from Boulder E and the X-spot.

Figure 4, gives a representation of the Stone Triangle, sadly removed by Dunfield, using the two triangles we have discussed above.

The way these two larger triangles are conjoined gives us a symbolic representation of both the Seal of Solomon (even if the proportions are not right) but more so of the emblem of the



$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 105 \\ \hline 140 \end{array}$$

Each part equals 288

$$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ + 6 \\ \hline 294 \\ - 141 \\ \hline 141 \\ 288 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 282 \\ 144 \\ 141 \end{array}$$

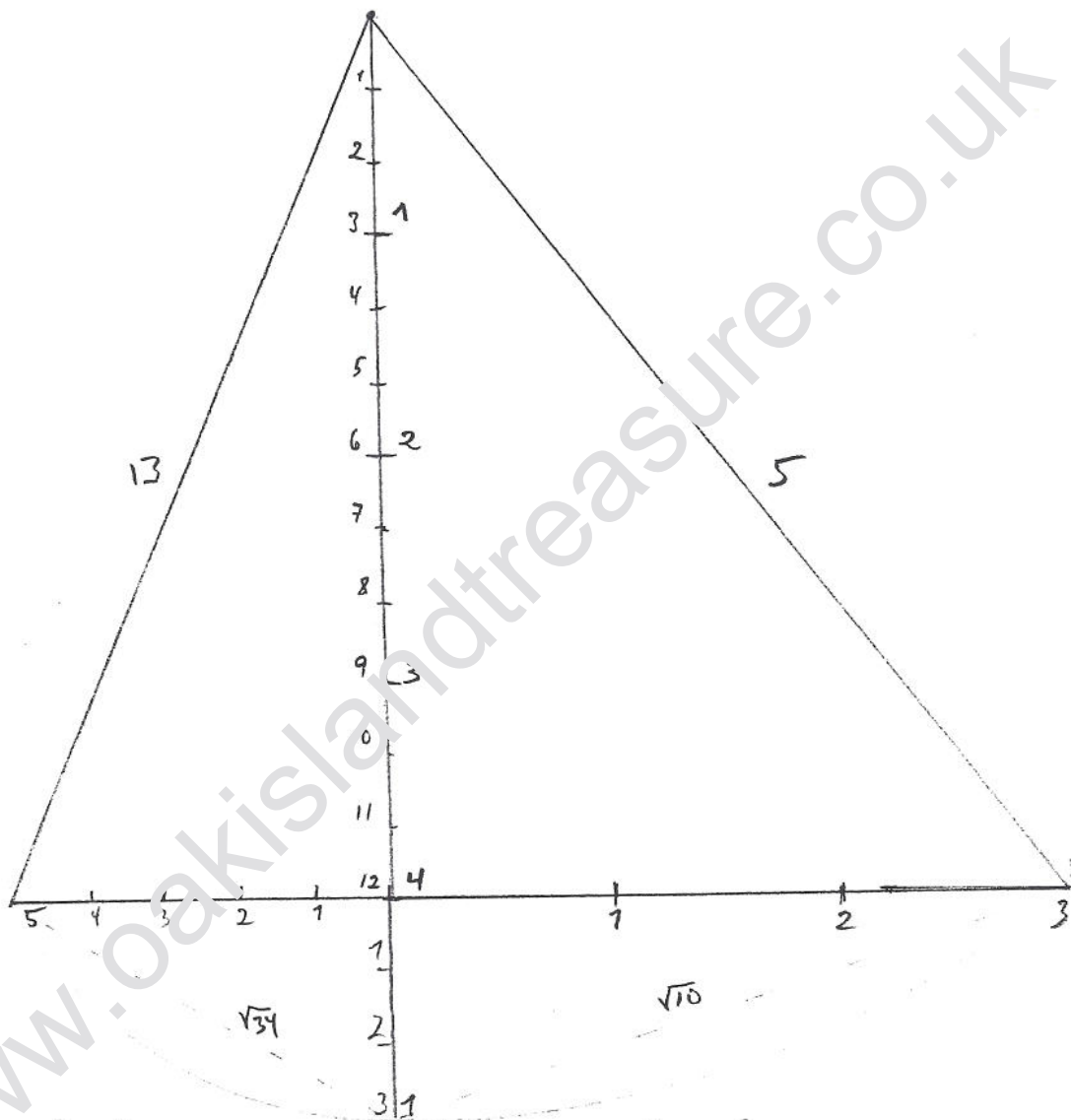
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 141 \\ 288 \\ 294 \\ 141 \\ \hline 864 \\ 141 \\ \hline 1005 \end{array}$$

www.oakislandtreasure.co.uk



# The Stone Triangle?

This design uses a 5-12-13 triangle and a 3-4-5 (9-12-15) triangle.  
 The sides are 13-14-15 smaller units, thus not exactly equilateral, but close:



$$5^2 + 3^2 = 34$$

$$1^2 + 3^2 = 10$$

$$\sqrt{34} + \sqrt{10} \approx 3^2$$

Masonic Royal Arch degree. The theme of this degree is quite simply the finding of lost manuscripts in Solomon's Temple!

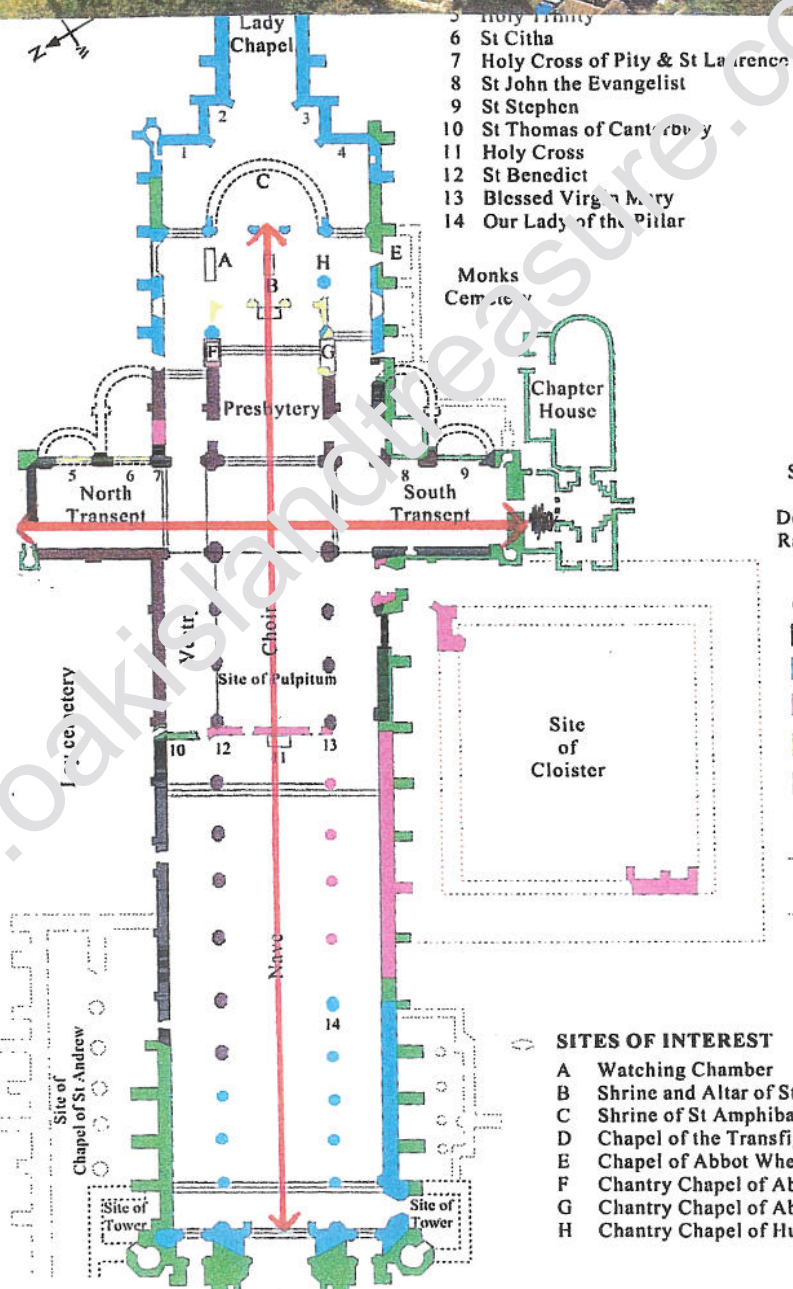
Bacon called his Solomon's House (described in his *New Atlantis*, to be found on the island called Bensalem) the *College of Six Days Work*. No doubt he is referring to the creative week in Genesis. Six days are made up of 144 hours. To return to the Tree of Life construction of Figure 2, we saw that it was in exact 5:8 ratio. Each of these parts is made up of 144 feet!  $1152/8=144$  and  $720/5=144$ . In my second design, the 3-4-5 plus 5-12-13 design of Fig. 3, we find each of the parts (units) to be 288 feet in the 3-4-5 triangle ( $2 \times 144$ ) and 72 feet in the 5-12-13 triangle ( $0.5 \times 144$ ), thus these two sets of triangles are set in a 4:1 ratio units wise, with an average unit size of 144.

The Stone triangle of figure 4 (with triangle ratios of 3:1) could indeed fit this picture. If we look for a 5:1 ratio (completing the 3-4-5 idea), I can point to the relationship of the width of the cross (720 feet) to the average unit of 144 feet. Bacon's young assistant, later to be King Charles' mining expert, Thomas Bushell, tells us that he has completed his masters Solomon's House in one of his late-in-life books. Could this be it? Is Oak Island really Bensalem in disguise? Let's look at some names to see if there is light to be thrown on this hypothesis.

I don't care what the locals called the island. What is certain is that it showed up as *Gloucester Isle* on Des Barres' map in 1776. Which Gloucester? For reasons that are to be explained in my book, it is safe to state that it was Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester who died in 1447 (please note the 147-repeat – in cipher work doublets (and also nulls) are accepted). He was supposedly a patron of the Masons, and local Freemasons saw to it that his tomb in St. Albans cathedral was refurbished in 1999. Bacon's title was Viscount St. Albans. Humfrey of Gloucester lived during the hundred-years war. This was waged between 1337 and 1453 (again, note that 37 and 53 pop up, leaving 1314 which has such great importance to Templars and Masons). During this war there was only one king who ruled in peace. This was Henry IV. And Gloucester was his son.

What, then, does *Bensalem* mean? Quite simply: *Son of Peace*. And Humfrey means *Peaceful warrior*. So, Gloucester was peaceful both by the meaning of his name and by being the son of the only peaceful monarch of that era. This could, of course, just be a string of coincidences, but fact is that you will only find this information once you are on the track leading you to conclusions similar to mine. If Bacon is the secret author behind Shakespeare, then St. Albans' work is buried in Gloucester Isle while Gloucester is buried in St. Albans' isle (16<sup>th</sup> century spelling of aisle)! And mind you, Gloucester was found to be perfectly conserved in liquid resin contained in a *lead coffin*. Bacon is using the conserved books of King Numa in a lead coffin to explain his mercury method of conservation.

Another amazing coincidence is it that the architectural structure of St. Albans cathedral is very close to the design shown in Fig. 3. This design is of 2:1 ratio, the length to width being 1440:720 feet. The raised parts of the church have this ratio (see Fig. 5), and the hand drawn red cross is the exact proportions of the design shown in Fig. 3. It puts the X-spot right in the doorway. This is the spot where the two Jachin and Boaz pillars were standing in the old temples. In *The Tempest* there is a certain reference to Avalon (apple island). The burial site on Avalon was indeed between two pillars. St. Albans is mirrored over the horizon compared to Nolan's Cross-, in that its gate points to northwest and not southwest.



## *Sweet Swan of Avon*

But most important is Gloucester's arm device. Being of Bohun lineage via his Mother, he was entitled to use the *Bohun Swan* heraldically. In fact, some called him *The Swan* because of this.

Let us now go back to the First Folio of Shakespeare. Ben Jonson wrote a lengthy poem in the dead poet's honour, from which I quote:

*Sweet Swan of Auon! what a sight it were  
To see thee in our waters yet appeare,  
And make those flights vpon the bankes of Thames,  
That so did take Eliza, and our Iames!*

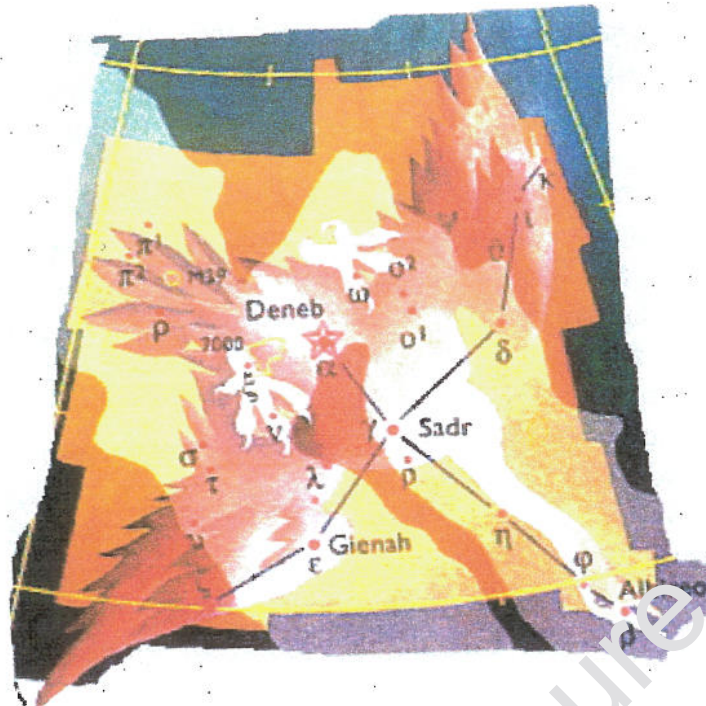
Shakespeare is called the Sweet Swan of Avon. And this swan is connected with the Thames. There were only two groups of workers' guilds that were allowed to harvest swans from the Thames in addition to the Queen herself. These were the *vintners* and the *dyers*. In *The Tempest* Prospero's books are compared to Trinculo's wine. And his wine is hid 'in the rock by the sea' (on the island). In the tomb of Gloucester there is a mural depicting Christ as the mystical grape with wine gushing from his wounds. As for colours, Gloucester is famous for having exposed a miracle-fraud, claiming to have been healed from all-life blindness. Shakespeare, in *Henry VI*, uses this passage, and the way the liar is revealed is in that the blind man could discern between, and name, colours; an impossibility for someone who has been blind all his life. I find these facts to be indications of a connection with Gloucester.

But the best is yet to come. The poem continues:

*But stay, I see thee in the Hemisphere  
Aduanc'd, and made a Constellation there!  
Shine forth, thou store of Poets...*

Ben Jonson is directing us to the constellation *The Swan*, or *Cygnus*. See Figure 6. This constellation is also called the Northern Cross. And it does have a spine-chilling resemblance to Nolan's Cross! This celestial bird is also called *the bird that flies southwest*. Nolan's cross has the same inclination, also flying southwest. Its primary star is called Deneb. It is found to be at the same celestial latitude as Oak Island! Because of the precession of the equinoxes it moves ever so slowly. It was slightly to the south of the island in the 1600's, and around 1790 it passed it and is now just above 45 degrees north. This coincidences with the beginning of the treasure hunt of Mc Ginnis, doesn't it! The poem or riddle of Figure 7 is written by E. Philaletes, the English translator of *Fama Fraternitatis*. See how well it matches the stone triangle. Spica means sheaf of wheat, while Regulus means the little king. Deneb means tail. I won't go into detail here, but leave it for your own enjoyment or frustration.

But my X-spot is not at Deneb, is it. It is, quite contrary, at the opposite side; and if my spot were a Cygnus-star, it would have been that of Albireo, the white Iris, or the white king. Again, we are flirting with the Albus-Alban connection. The truly mind blowing discovery I made on the first page 37 of the First Folio says it all. In a perfect acrostic we read: ALBIREO. This is on page 37, upon which great importance is assigned from its being a 3-4-5 triangle building block.



[Greek alphabet](#)

**The Main stars in Cygnus**

Star	1900	2000	RA	Decl 1950	Lat	Mag	Sp
<a href="#">Albireo</a> beta	29CAP52	01AQU15	292 10 3'	+27 51 12	+48 58 22	3.24	K1
chi	08AQU30	09AQU53	297 09 37	+32 47 12	+52 36 00	var	S7
eta	11AQU33	12AQU08	298 36 25	+34 56 58	+54 16 45	4.03	K0
delta	14AQU53	16AQU16	295 51 09	+45 00 28	+64 25 04	2.97	A0
<a href="#">Sadr</a> gamma	03AQU27	04AQU50	305 06 29	+40 05 44	+57 07 40	2.32	F8
<a href="#">Gienah</a> Cyg epsilon	02AQU21	27AQU45	311 02 48	+33 46 55	+49 25 23	2.64	K0
zeta	02PIS40	03PIS03	317 42 06	+30 01 15	+43 41 52	3.40	G8
<a href="#">Deneb</a> alpha	03PIS57	05PIS20	309 55 53	+45 06 03	+59 54 30	1.25	A2
<a href="#">Albireo</a> pi	26PIS54	28PIS17	325 04 45	+50 57 39	+58 52 32	4.78	B3

**Myth and history:** Cygnus may have originated on the Euphrates, for the tablets show a stellar bird of some kind, perhaps *Urakhga*, the original of the Arabs' *Rukh*, the *Roc*, that Sinbad the Sailor knew. Cygnus was known to the ancient Babylonians as the 'bird of the forest'. The Arabs called it "the hen". There are other variants of the name of this constellation, such as the Duck and the Hen. The Greeks called it 'the Bird flying southwest in the Milky Way'. The Romans gave it the more specific title of the Swan. At all events, its present figuring did not originate with the Greeks, for the history of the constellation had been entirely lost to them, as had that of the mysterious *Engonasin*, ([Hercules](#) the Kneeling Man) - an evident proof that they were not the inventors of at least some of the star-groups



So this great bird, *The Sweet Swan of Avon* (Nova), is carrying something in its mouth. Bacon tells us in his *Wisdom of the Ancients* of the swan carrying a medal and dropping it in the temple. If this layout is symbolising both the Swan and the Temple (Solomon's house), it is certainly a quite impressive feat! 'Medal' is derived from the same root as Metal. In a cipher I will present in my book I show that on Gloucester Island we find Bacon's 'Main Or Store'. In heraldry (like Gloucester's badge) 'OR' is gold-coloured. This does not mean that we can expect to find gold, but I think it is more an allusion to the swan and what it carried to the temple. If the alchemists were thinking of chymists as poets, then we find a parallel here, too.

My last reason for coming to Oak Island, that I will include in this synopsis, is the loaded symbolism of the frontispiece of the Latin version of Bacon's history of Henry VII, shown in figures 8 and 9 (these are my early drafts – I apologise for the blurs). This book is regarded as 'Americana', since it describes the first discovery of Nova Scotia late in the 1490's by Cabot. This frontispiece implements two 3-4-5 triangles, and has the most wonderful confirmation of my X-spot. This spot lies right in the middle of the globe the armed knight is pointing at. Note also that he is holding his fingers at approximately 45° of latitude on the sphere. In those days there were no practical longitude. The winged lady is a perfectly proportioned cross, equal to the 5:8 dimension in figure 2. The stem of this cross goes from 'OR' in *Historia* to 'OR' in *Batavor*. Could it hint to Bacon's OR STONE?

I know this is a superficial description of my quest, but there is more to come in my potential book. The most important thing for your further research are the measurements. The rest of the details will be thoroughly explained in my book.

Oslo, May 19<sup>th</sup> 2003.



Petter Amundsen.



Plate XXXV.

FACSIMILE TITLE PAGE.