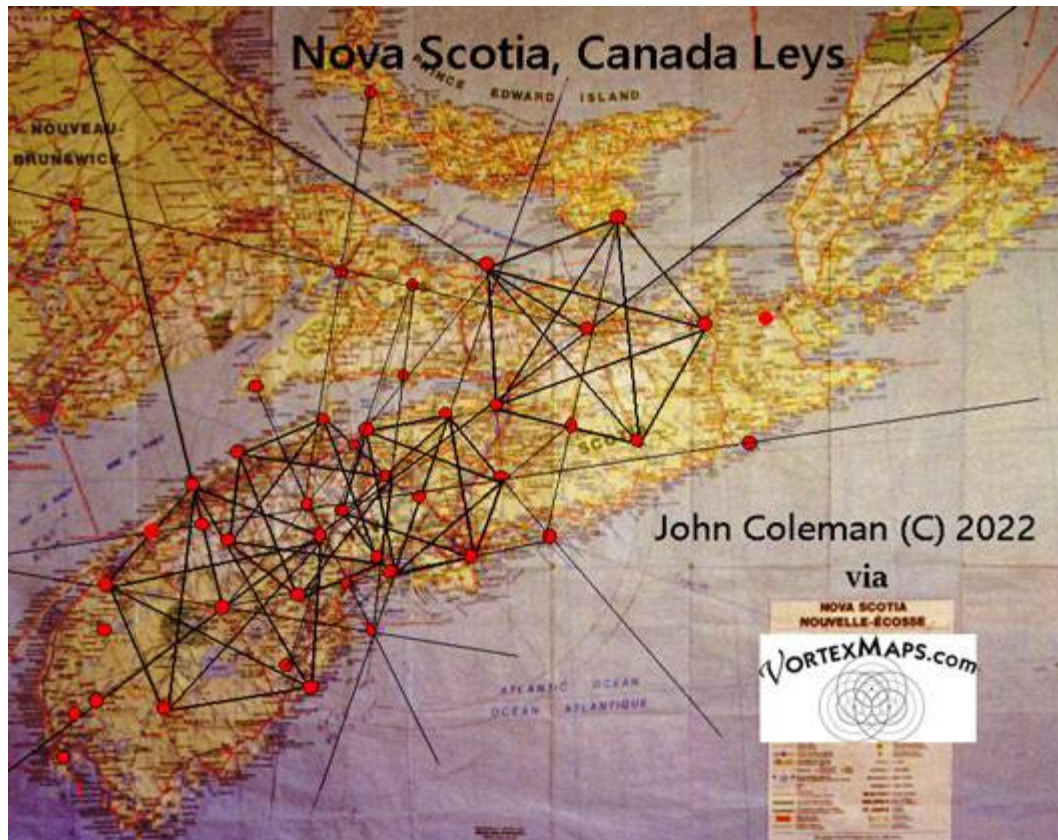


Mysteries in Nova Scotia: Proof of a Secret Knowledge

by John Coleman

via VortexMaps.com



2026 ©

I have stumbled upon a series of very large geometric figures that are marked by monuments that are often very old (pre-Columbian) and sometimes, surprisingly, very new. In the ten-plus years that I have been researching this phenomenon, I have discovered a history of North America and humanity which is not told in the schools and texts. I have found a project that has been hidden from the general public, and has consumed the lives of many men throughout the ages toward a goal that, at this point, I can only make an intelligent guess at.

The task of creating a coherent web page that can stand, unexplained, to the view of the public is beyond my list of attainable goals at this time. Therefore, I am posting these thoughts and pictures for the use of the persons on the various listservers that I deal with regularly.

2004: I just re-posted my old web pages based on many requests (Many thanks to Dan Shaw). I had hoped to update them before re-posting them, but it is just not going to happen. Please note that things have changed incredibly since I first posted these pages. I have made some very strange findings, stranger friends, and I have come to some conclusions that I would never have guessed "way back then". It turns out that the whole "mystery" is larger and more beautiful than I would ever have guessed, and at the same time, sort of normal and everyday... certainly not very exciting for treasure seekers and conspiracy theorists. If you, dear seeker, keep on your trail, I promise you will not be disappointed. If reading these pages helps steer you in some direction or other, then I am pleased.

I leave the pages as they have always been. Any questions I asked in them have long ago been answered.

jc, Namaste

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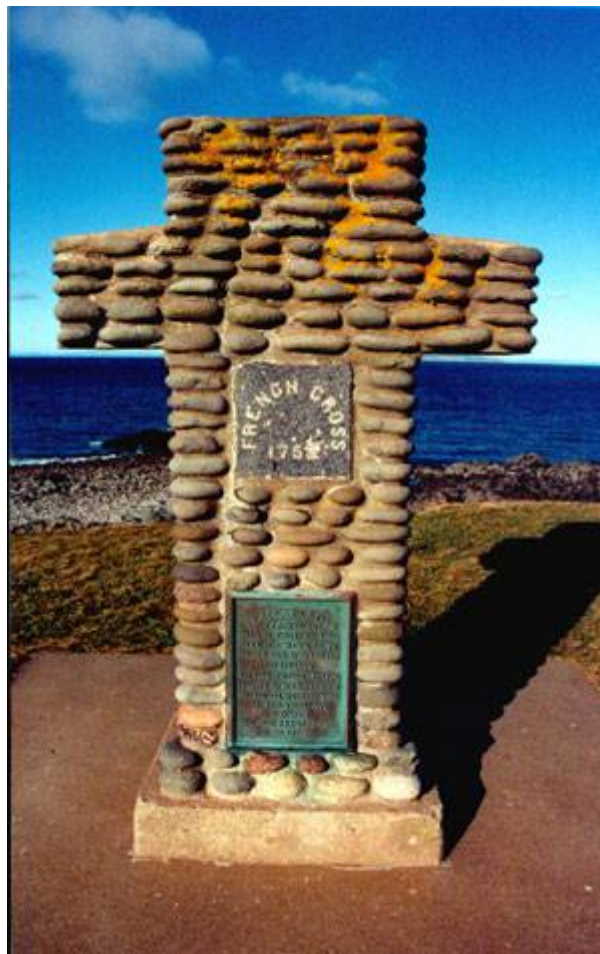
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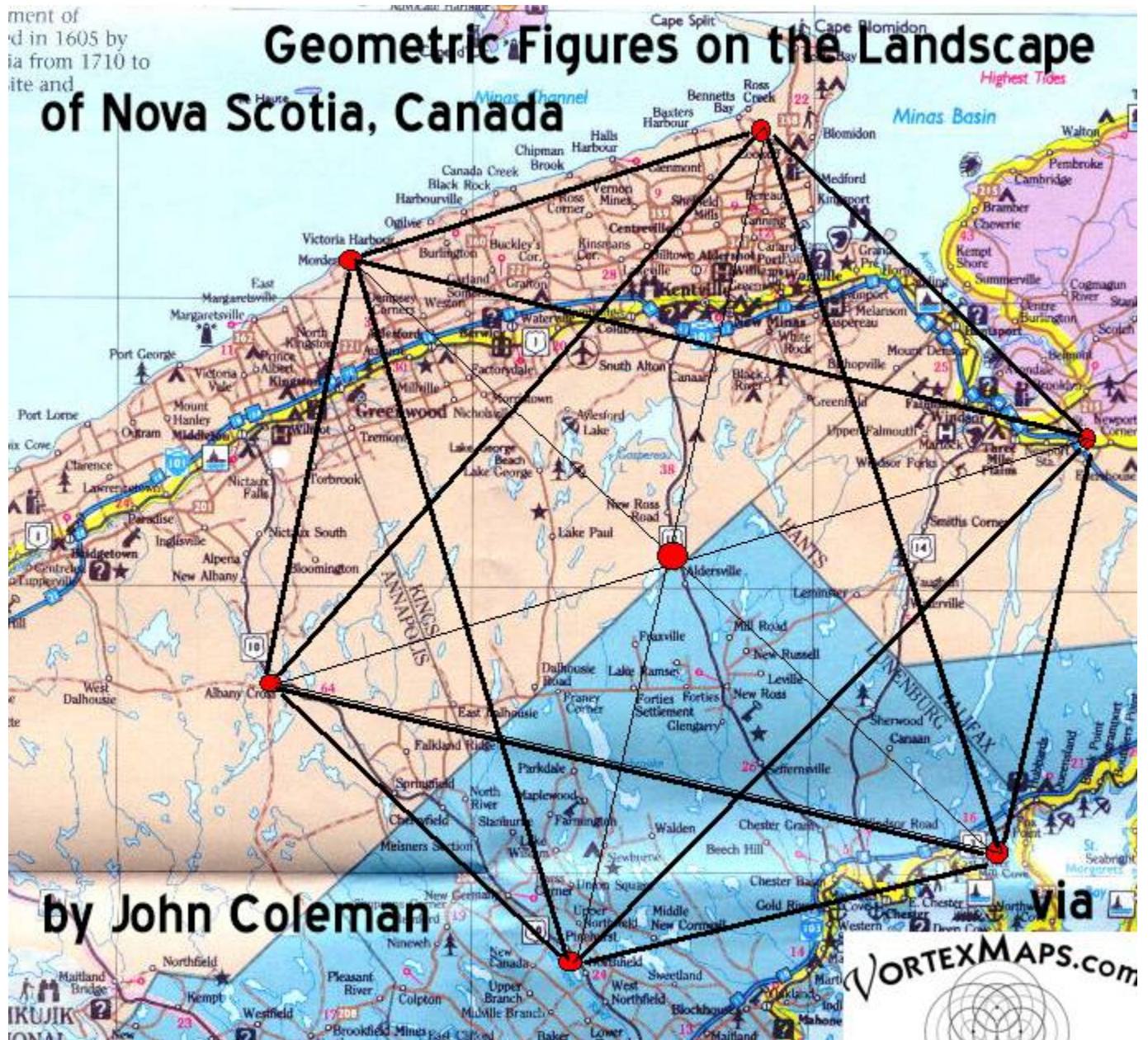
The Big Picture



The French Cross in Morden.

Nova Scotia, Canada:

Very large geometric figures on the landscape



I have discovered a series of very large geometric figures on the landscape of Nova Scotia, Canada. Several types of markers, old and new mark them out.

The place names that make up the points are significant in that they all have the word "Cross" in either the current or historical names. The names in Nova Scotia are likely to be Mi'kmaq, French or British, according to the period in Nova Scotia history that they were named. i.e. St.

Croix or Charing Cross.

The mathematics defining the figure is very precise, and the layout of the markers would impress a modern day surveyor.

Using a hand held GPS, I was able to find each of the points of intersection, and calculate and find the center point of each of the figures. There have been some interesting things there.

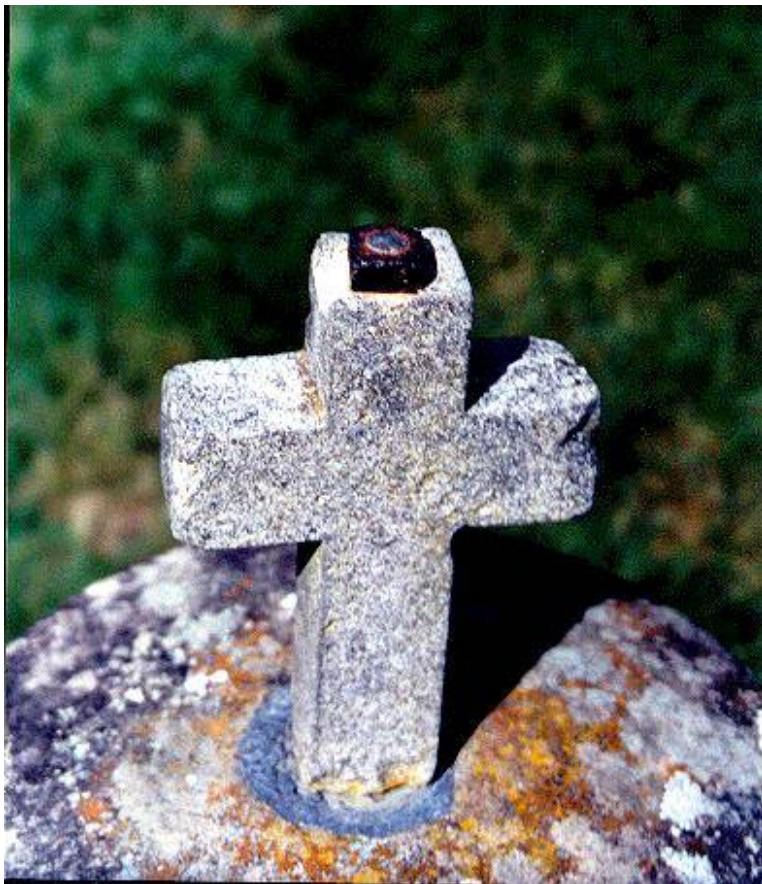
For example, at the center of another hexagram, I found a museum called Mt. Uniacke house, which is a rather lovely property named after its original grantee. The property has been given to the people of Canada, and his home made into a museum. There are many interesting things about the property and most of them are not advertised in the brochure. For example, at the very point on the property that the center of the hexagram would be, there is a bizarre monument:



When I asked the museum staff how this oddity came to be on the property, they told me that an Anglican Priest placed it there in the mid 1800s. Nobody knows why, but they assume that it represents the triumph of good over evil.

I asked the curator if she was aware of the significance of the placement of the monument. She was not, nor was she really interested in speculating.

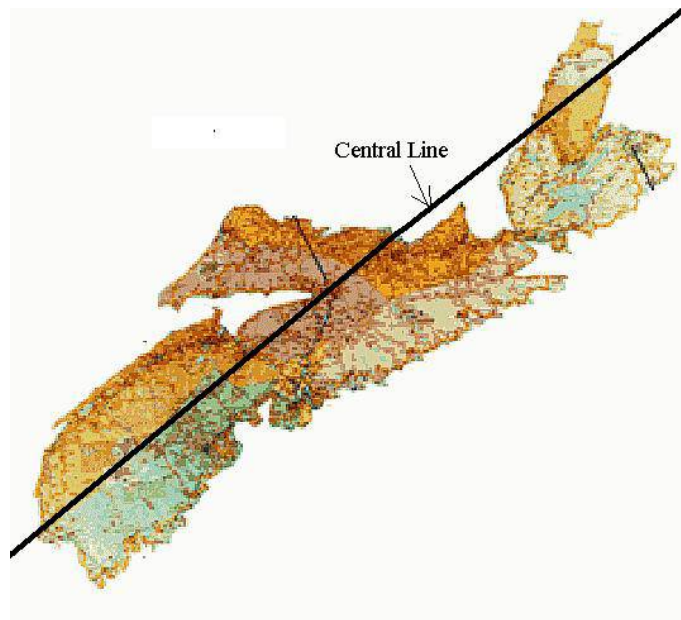
The point that the monument occupies is at the center of one of the hexagrams (all of which are exactly the same size), and is a point that 'joins' or 'ties' all of the other figures and is related to several other Nova Scotian mysteries. I have found several nice explanations for what the symbol means to various groups. If you have any thoughts, please email them to me.



This image shows the top of the "cross and serpent" monument. A spike with a square iron washer has been driven through the top. Anyone familiar with surveying techniques will instantly recognize the intent.

More Geometry

The figures are all very large geometric forms that have the points, and often have the intersections, marked. They are all related in a most ingenious manner. The main figure is a line that passes through the center of the province. My studies show that it passes across the Gulf of Maine into the United States. It passes through the U.S. crossing many interesting points including those which intersect the figures found by Peter Champoux of the Arkhom project, and then across the Gulf of Mexico to the north of Mexico City near Teotihuacan, Tula and other interesting places. On its way there, the line passes directly through Plymouth Rock, then down to Washington D.C. On its way, the line passes through Long Island, New York somewhere between Shoreham and Montauk, each of which has an interesting history. I have not yet traced the line back toward Europe, but a quick peek shows an obvious trend toward Northern Ireland, then Scotland. I am very interested in that direction as well. It falls in nicely with the connection with the Knights Templar through the St. Claire (Sinclair) family at Roslin.

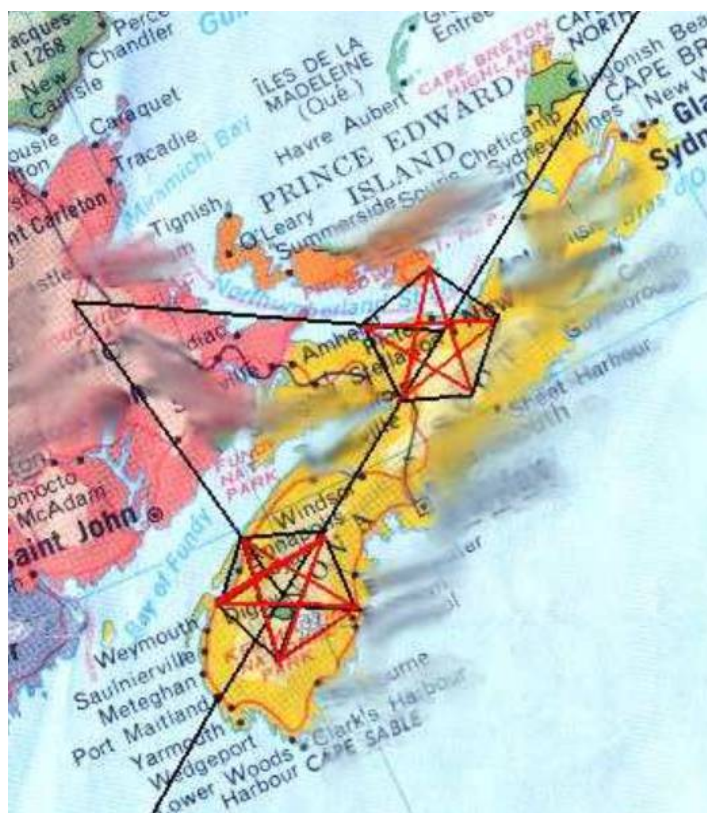


The central line passes through the Province and is marked at significant points with markers and monuments, just as the more complex figures are. Several of the figures are centered on this line. It is along this line that we can introduce the mystery of the place naming convention here in Nova Scotia and abroad. There are four places along this line that are all involved with the larger

geometry, that are called "Pleasant Valley". Each of these places has some mysterious aspects, not the least of which is their association with the figures. As well, there are several other "Pleasant Valleys" in Nova Scotia, all associated with the figures. There are also several "Point Pleasants" and a few "Pleasant Points". All are involved. There is, in Nova Scotia, a place called "Oak Island" which is world famous as a mystery/treasure site. What most people do not know, is that there are five "Oak Islands" in Nova Scotia. All of them are involved, in a beautifully ingenious manner, with the figures. Also, the site in New Ross that has made some people speculate, is on that line and is a point in one of the pentagrams.

On the central line, there is a large triangle that is bounded by a Pleasant Valley, a place called McGowan Lake where the Mi'kmaq Indians made many thousands of hieroglyphs, some in a script that is surprisingly similar to ancient Egyptian glyphs, and a place in New Brunswick called Red Bank.

Red Bank is the site of a series of Mi'kmaq mounds that are making historians back the time scale of the Mi'kmaq's presence thousands of years earlier than expected, and which contain items that connect those very early North Americans with a trade area much larger than originally thought.



This triangle is the base for two pentagrams that involve, among other things, several Oak Islands, a few Pleasant Valleys, a couple of "Crosses" and at least three places that I, and others, feel are sites that indicate intelligent, globally aware construction and inhabitation by pre-Columbian North Americans.

Ancient Construction

This brings us to the part that I expect will be most interesting to all. All my figures might be of my own design; a product of an over-active imagination. The connections I have made between them and the Knights Templar, Saint Columba and other people and mysteries have been mirrored on every part of the globe in every era long before Arthur was a young prince and up to today. Like the rest, I think I am right and they are wrong!

However, by following those links, I have been able to find some real, concrete examples of things that simply cannot be of my own imagining. Some of these I cannot yet discuss, as they are sensitive to the work being done by others. Others are so large as to make it impossible to cover them in such a hastily constructed document. There is one discovery that can be shown quite easily, as it is real, solid and photographable, and I have done so.

I speak of a series of walls that I found in the wilds of Nova Scotia, far from any present day civilization, by calculating the point at the center of one of the figures. Using a GPS to find the calculated point, I climbed a large hill and found a length of stone wall protruding from the overburden. I have worked very carefully in the area many times, frightened to disturb anything that might be useful, and have found that the one wall is connected to a series of walls that are gelling into a large structure.

I recently had an anthropologist make the trip to the site to see if he could make a definite statement on the natural or artificial nature of the walls. He was very excited, and proclaimed them artificial, yet cannot explain how or when they could have been built.

The blocks of granite are very large, sometimes up to 1.5 square meters. They are fashioned such that the blocks are placed with great precision; very little space can be found between them. There is another area very close to the structure that looks "cut from", although there is no sign of traditional cut marks on the stones themselves or the area from which they were cut.

At the top of the terraced walls, there is a European-style dolmen, which matches several others in the province.



Wall showing large blocks.



Photo showing an internal right angle.



Another section of wall with very large blocks.

More Ancient Construction



Showing another right angle with a fallen corner block.



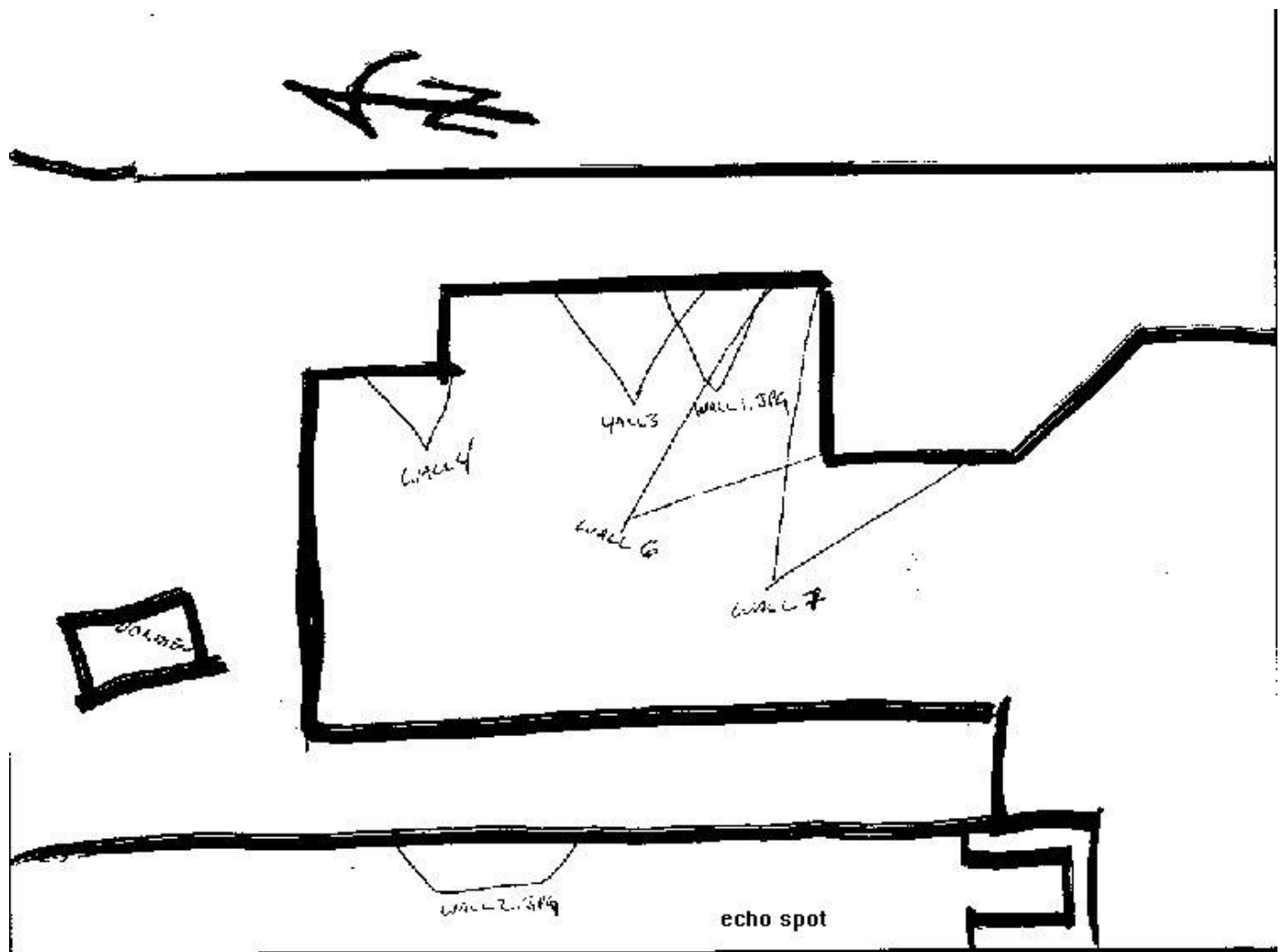
More large stones make another right angle.

And More



The front is nearly buried in material from the ages, but we can still see an artificial shape emerging. Again, under a great deal of till (glacial?), the form of man-made right angles shows through.

Yeah, a bit more



This silly hand drawn diagram shows the basic formation of the structure as found mostly buried on top of this hill. Another formation interesting to the anthropologist is the area labels "echo spot" where a good stomp of a foot will create a pretty decent echo, as if there is a hollow spot beneath. Roughly, the echo area is ten-by-ten meters in size. On a recent visit, a friend and I dug and found a flat stone 'floor'. The frozen ground was too difficult to dig, so I'll have to be patient until spring.



This last picture is of the dolmen. It stands on three cut stones. One of the stones is tipped, but it still stands very sturdily.

Monuments, new and old

So, there is a thumbnail sketch of some of what I am doing. Unfortunately most of it is not listed here. There are also many (I tried to get as many as I could in) vague references to things that might spark a thought from someone.

I'll finish off with a few more. Many of the points in the grid are on the site of a Freemason Hall. Many are on the site of an Anglican Church. Many of the sites are on or near areas that have been dyked to reclaim the salt marshes. Many are near areas that have been dammed, sometimes for no obvious reason. Many have a copse of Oak Trees. There is a correlation between the points and mineral deposits.



Here is a nice example of the sort of things I find: a Masonic hall, a phallic monument, in a most auspicious spot.

I've only drawn a few of the points on the maps. I can discuss in more detail with persons as time and life allows.

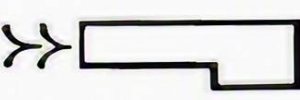
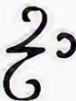
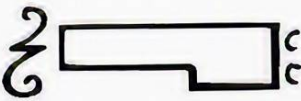
Egyptian Connection

There are many little hints that there is a connection between the history of Nova Scotia and other ancient civilizations. Things such as the structures found on Oak Island, those that others and I have found, and, perhaps most convincingly, the similarity between an ancient Mi'kmaq scripting language and Ancient Egyptian.

When the first French Catholic Priests came to Nova Scotia, they found the Mi'kmaq (Mic-Mac) people using a glyphic language to communicate. They would scratch the glyphs on bark or rock and send them afar. In 1651 - 52 the French Priest, Father Gabriel Druillette, and in 1676 Christien LeClercq, sort of took responsibility (people then and now seem to be reluctant to imagine that the existing North American civilization was anything other than a group of savages) for the language and defined it as a "new" method for the Mi'kmaq to learn their bible lessons.

In 1845 a Priest named Christian Kauder was intrigued by this language (still believing it a product of Catholicism) and at great expense, had a very large series of hieroglyphic plates of Christian prayers and passages copied and sent to Vienna. The plates were used to create a set of books which were to be given back to the Mi'kmaq. However, the ship, which brought the books back to North America, was lost in the North Atlantic. The plates themselves were not destroyed. Using these plates, a book was made in 1995 called *Mi'kmaq Hieroglyphic Prayers: Readings in North America's First Indigenous Script*. (Once again, implying that the French brought the first to the continent.) This book is an unintentional record of what I believe to be an ancient civilized language structure in North America. The book makes no reference to anything other than the standard history, but speaks volumes between the lines. It is readily available here in Nova Scotia through Nimbus Publishing.

A gentleman (now deceased) named Dr. Barry Fell of Harvard University was able to detail in his book *America B.C.*, many of these glyphs which match to an astonishing degree with what he calls an "ancient North African" style of glyphs. They were not translated until long after the time the French claim to have invented it. Please be warned.... Dr. Barry Fell is not considered very highly by academia. The *status quo* was shaken by his observations. He was not an anthropologist, but a respected marine biologist who had an interest in languages. Many of the world's trained anthropologists etc. are angered by his assertions and now, after his death, a new generation of people is trained to believe his work to be foolishness, without proper scientific accreditation. I question this stance.

					
wa'so'q to heaven	ntelitanen we will go	jiptek on high	iknmulek if You give it to us	wla here	nemulek if we could see You
					
wletesenen we will be so good	na'te'l there	wa'so'q in heaven	eykik they are there	telisqataskik they worship You	
					
jiptek on high	elp also	ni'nen we	ntelisqatulek we will worship You	maqamikek on earth	eymek we are there

A small section of "The Lord's Prayer" from the prayer book.

(Original image sharpened with ai)

					
wa'so'q to heaven	ntelitanen we will go	jiptek on high	iknmulek if You give it to us	wla here	nemulek if we could see You
					
wletesenen we will be so good	na'te'l there	wa'so'q in heaven	eykik they are there	telisqataskik they worship You	
					
jiptek on high	elp also	ni'nen we	ntelisqatulek we will worship You	maqamikek on earth	eymek we are there

Mi'kmaq Hieroglyphic Prayers: Readings in North America's First Indigenous Script. Schmidt / Marshall. ISBN: 1-55109-069-4.

Egyptian Connection: Some Glyphs

These two images are from *America B.C.* by Barry Fell (pages 255 – 256). ISBN: 0-8129-0624-1

Meaning	Micmac	Ancient Egyptian	Meaning	Micmac	Ancient Egyptian
name			men		
mountains			ram, sheep		
metal			mouth		
silver			1. to walk, go 2. det. for motion		
gold			flowing		
stone			to become		
sand, dust			and, also		
sea, lake			out of, from		
river			them, their to them		
to be like			I, my, me		
idols			thou, thee		

Examples of Micmac and ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs of similar form and meaning. Whereas the Micmac hieroglyphs were already in use before 1738, when the Abbé Maillard adopted them for his *Manuel Hieroglyphique Micmac*, the ancient Egyptian equivalent signs were not deciphered until 1823, when Champollion published his first paper on the Rosetta stone. Ideograms in the above table include evidence that the ancestors of the Micmac people were familiar with metals, and employed the same hieroglyphs for silver and for gold as were used by the ancient Egyptians.

Barry Fell, America B.C.

Meaning	Micmac	Ancient Egyptian	Meaning	Micmac	Ancient Egyptian
reed, grass			today, now		
to keep safe, preserve			water, rain		
Greetings! Hi!			dwelling, sanctuary		
shining, glory			Earth, lower world		
rock-slab			heaven		
not			burn to ashes		
make an offering			fire		
tremble, earthquake			to skip about, leap		
come in haste			faults, sins		
full, all			fruit		

Some more examples of closely comparable Micmac and Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the former all taken from the Micmac manuscript begun by the Abbé Maillard in 1738 and continued until his death in Nova Scotia in 1762. A preliminary study suggests that several thousand of the Micmac hieroglyphs are derived from Egyptian models. As the modern decipherment of Egyptian began only in 1797, when Zoega deduced the meaning "name" for the cartouche sign, it is evident that the Micmac hieroglyphs must already have been transmitted to North America more than 2000 years ago, when they were still in use in Egypt.

Barry Fell, America B.C.

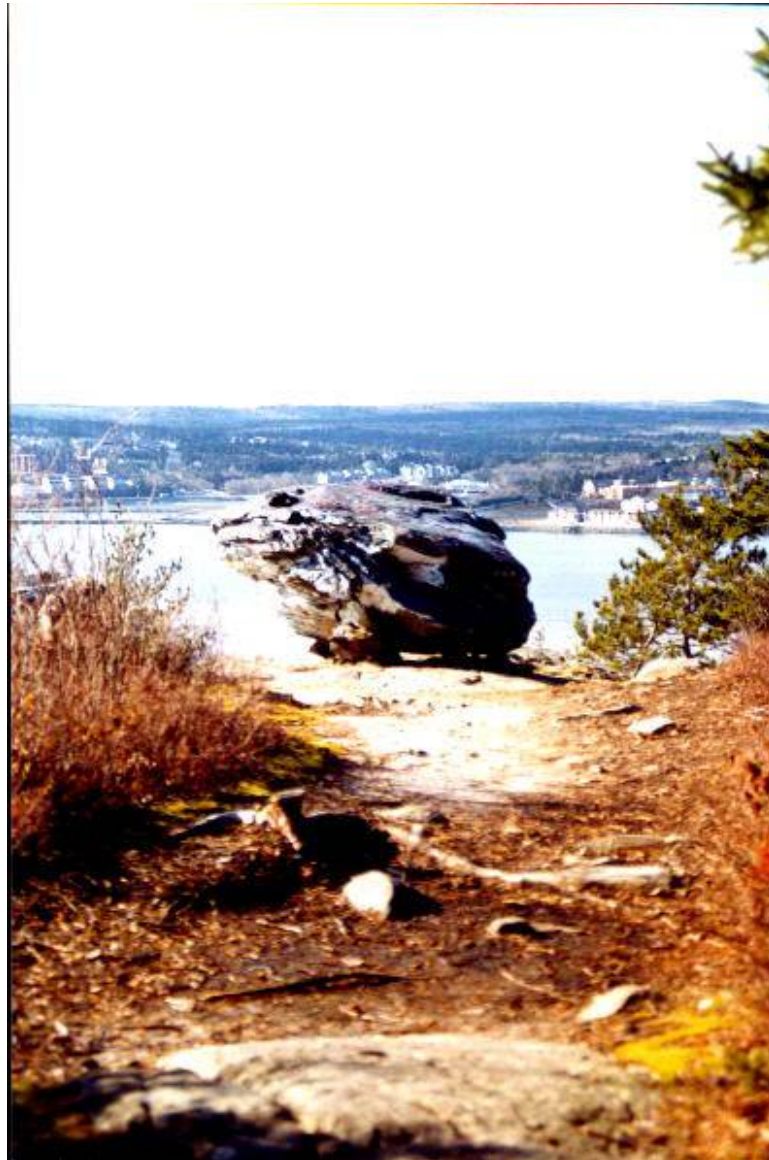
intersect the important points in my geometry with a chilling accuracy. There can be no doubt that the cartographer who made this map was aware of the geometry that I am tracing today.

If it might help: M. Chabert is described as "Chevalier de L'ordre militaire de St. Louis, Enseigne des Vaisseaux de S. M. Membre de L'Academie de Marine, de celle de Berlin et de L'Institut de Bologne."

I will be very grateful for any thoughts on this and any other part of these pages.

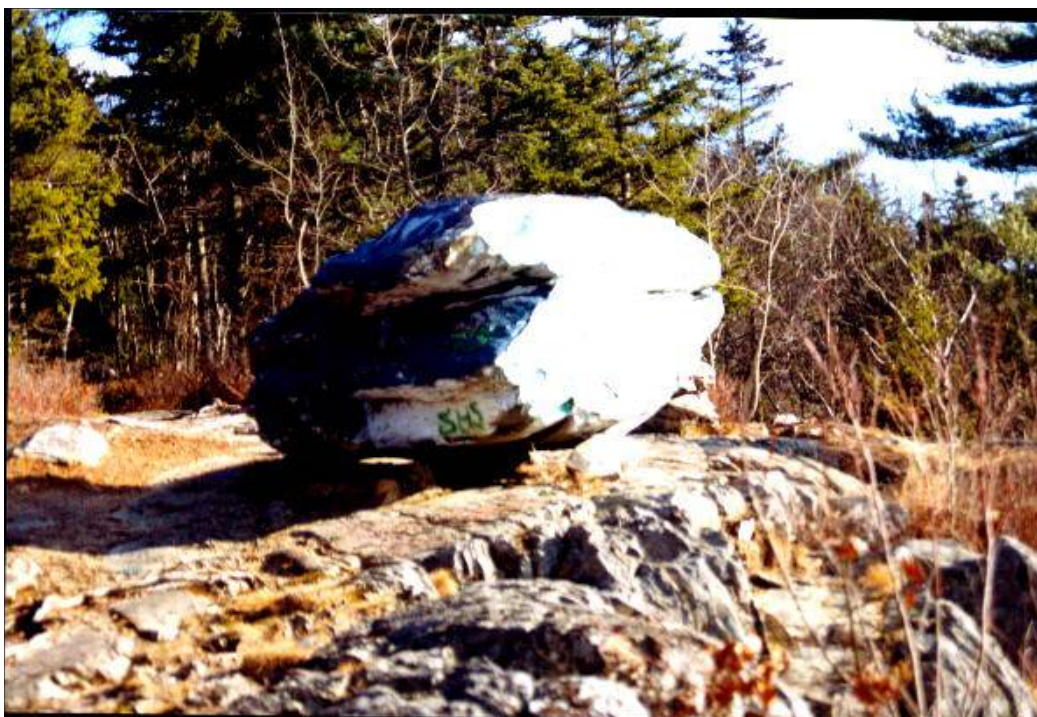
Some more monuments: (old and new)

The following monuments are of some of the sorts I am finding at the intersections, or along the lines of the geometry in Nova Scotia.

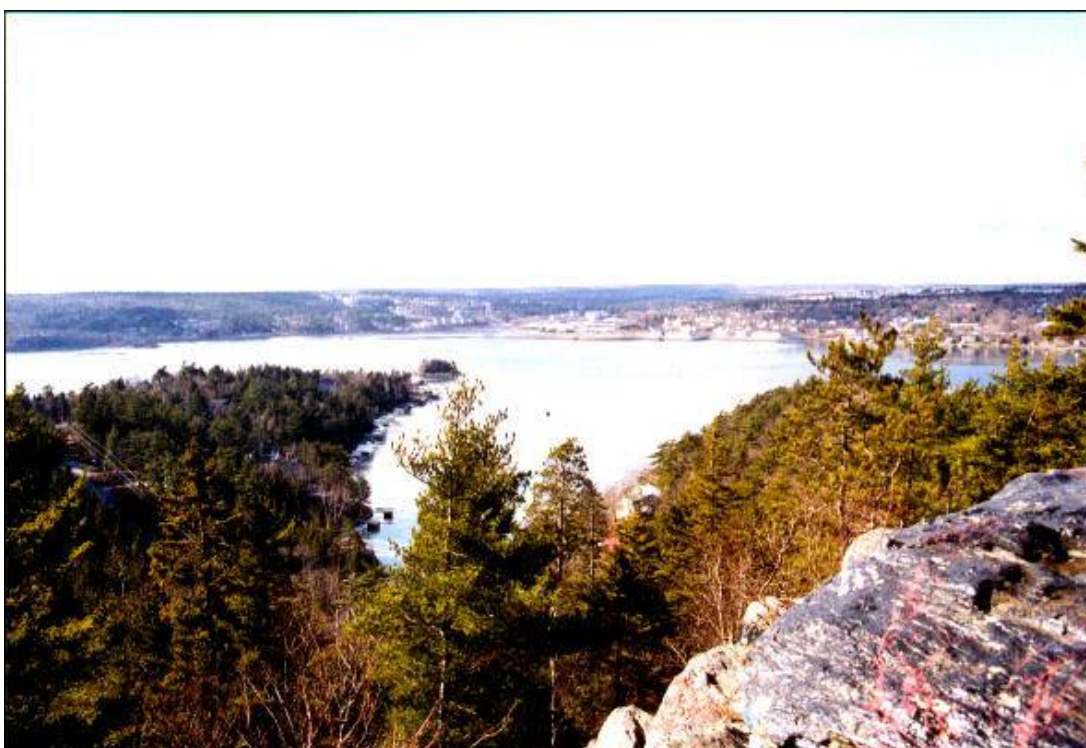


This Dolmen sits atop a cliff face above Halifax harbour. Its vantage gives a clear sight to a few of the other points.

Unfortunately, the local teenagers have used the dolmen as a palette for their artistic endeavors for some years. It is a very large structure on three blocks.



This view shows what appears to be a common feature of the dolmens here in Nova Scotia: a distinctly flat surface on one side.

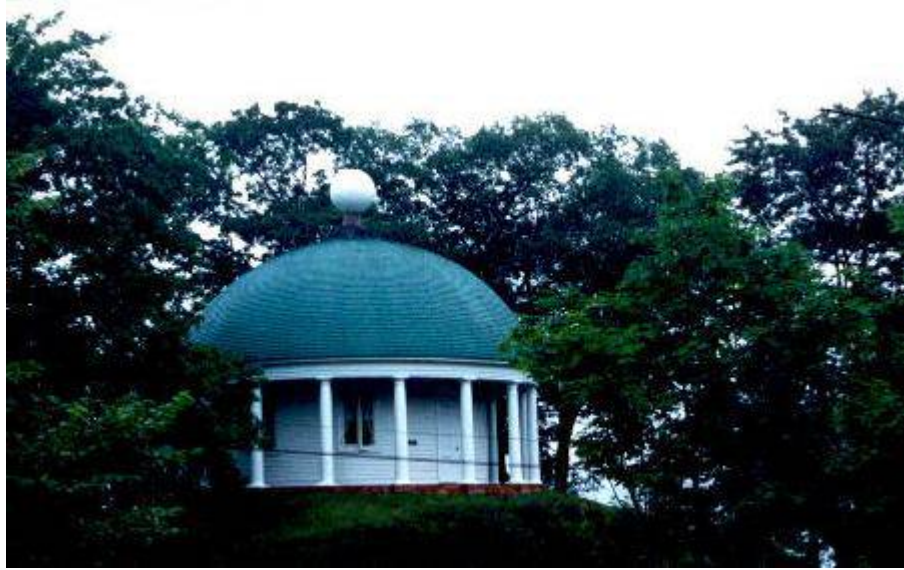


Here is a nice view from the cliff face over Bedford Basin to Bedford.

More Monuments



My two eldest sons stand beside this interesting monument. A Freemason hall stands some feet up the road. In order to place it where it belongs, they had to build it in the middle of the road!



This is called "Prince's Lodge". The building has an interesting history. It is now a private dwelling, but the land around it is a public park. The building is completely round, and fits nicely into the geometry.



This is the monument in Point Pleasant Park, in Halifax. It is a point that involves several of the figures and acts as a 'connector' for several of them. I love the huge "Templar Sword".

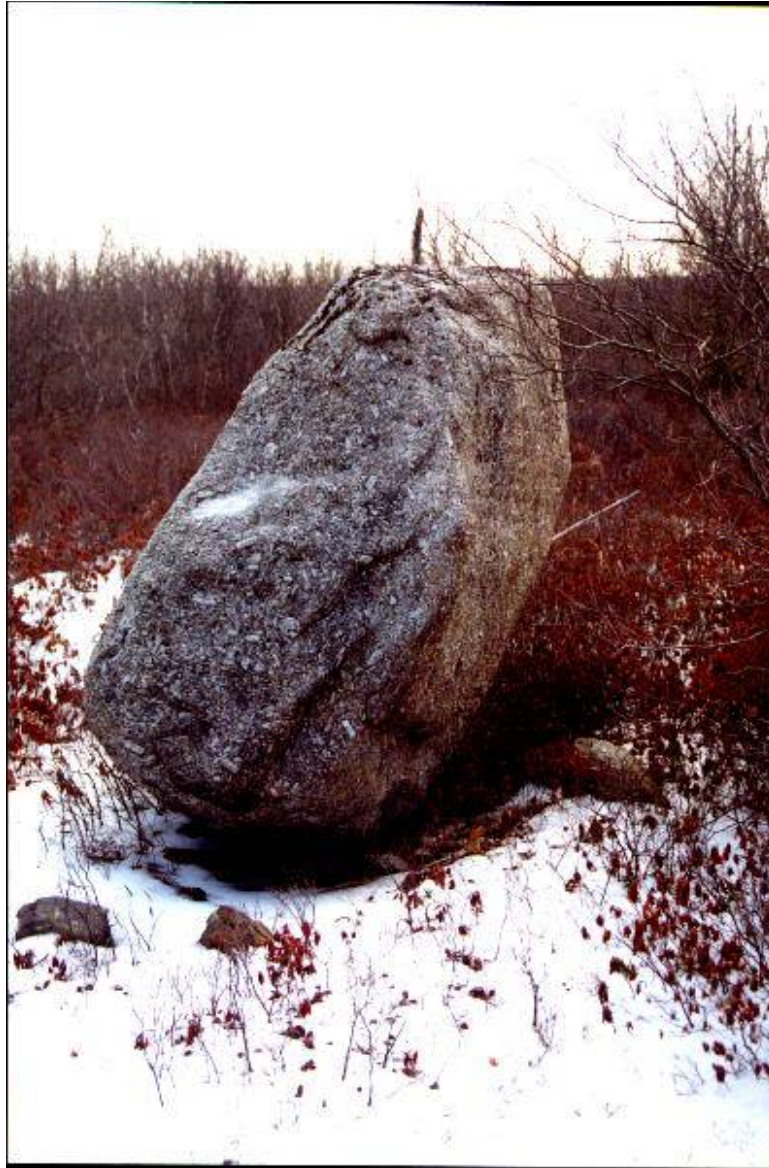


This 'cross' is found in an abandoned graveyard in Pleasant Point. The grave markers around it are very old, but still readable. This marker has no inscription, and falls in the right spot. At the head of the only road to this site is the typical Mason's Lodge. The graveyard has a plywood sign (knocked over) that states "Pioneer graveyard". In Nova Scotian terms, this usually means: "It was here when we got here."

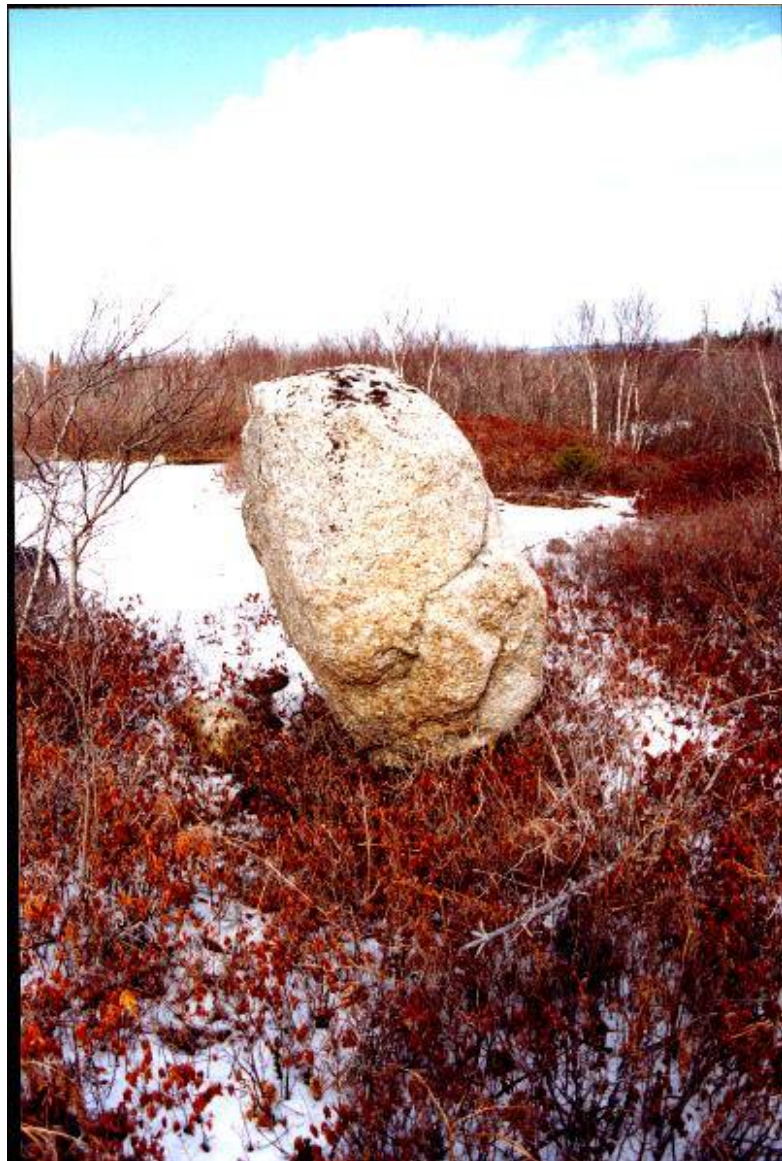


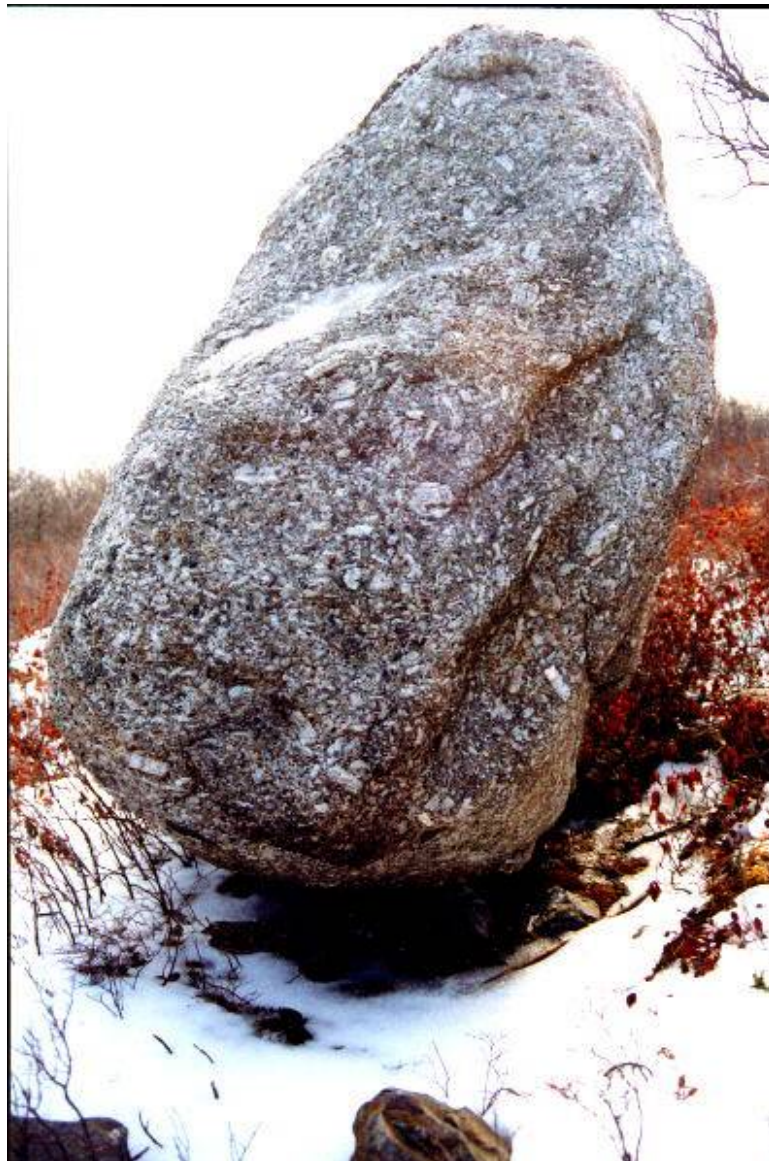
The name Roslin is always significant. It is especially so because of this community's placement in the geometry.

Some more stones and monuments



Here is a series of photos of a menhir-like stone that is inter-visible from two of the geometrically connected sites near Halifax. I cannot yet place it in the larger scheme, but it is interesting nonetheless. It is approximately five feet tall, and stands on one edge on the bedrock base, propped up by a single, well placed stone.





Unfortunately, the pictures do not clearly show the supporting stone. It is not much larger than a standard softball. The stone is very near the famous (in Nova Scotia anyway) Rocking stone. There are other interesting stone alignments nearby. I photographed some of them, but at this time the film is still not developed.

A curious geometry near Halifax

Here is a site I found recently. It is in the Halifax area. I have not yet quite figured out the geometry, but there has been an obvious attempt made, at some point, to arrange these very large stones into some coherent pattern. The "center stone" is a small version of a dolmen. The major alignment of the stones describes a line that is parallel with magnetic north. (Interestingly, north as defined by my compass today.)



A view from a distance. You can see a shape emerging.



Here is the North-to-South alignment. Note the small dolmen at the centre.



Here is another angle. My eldest son (5' 7") is sitting on a stone. I'm really hoping to spend a little more time there, perhaps to do a survey in order to plot the larger picture. The entire site occupies about two acres. I am going to get some air photos. Hopefully they will shed some light.

Some more Halifax alignments

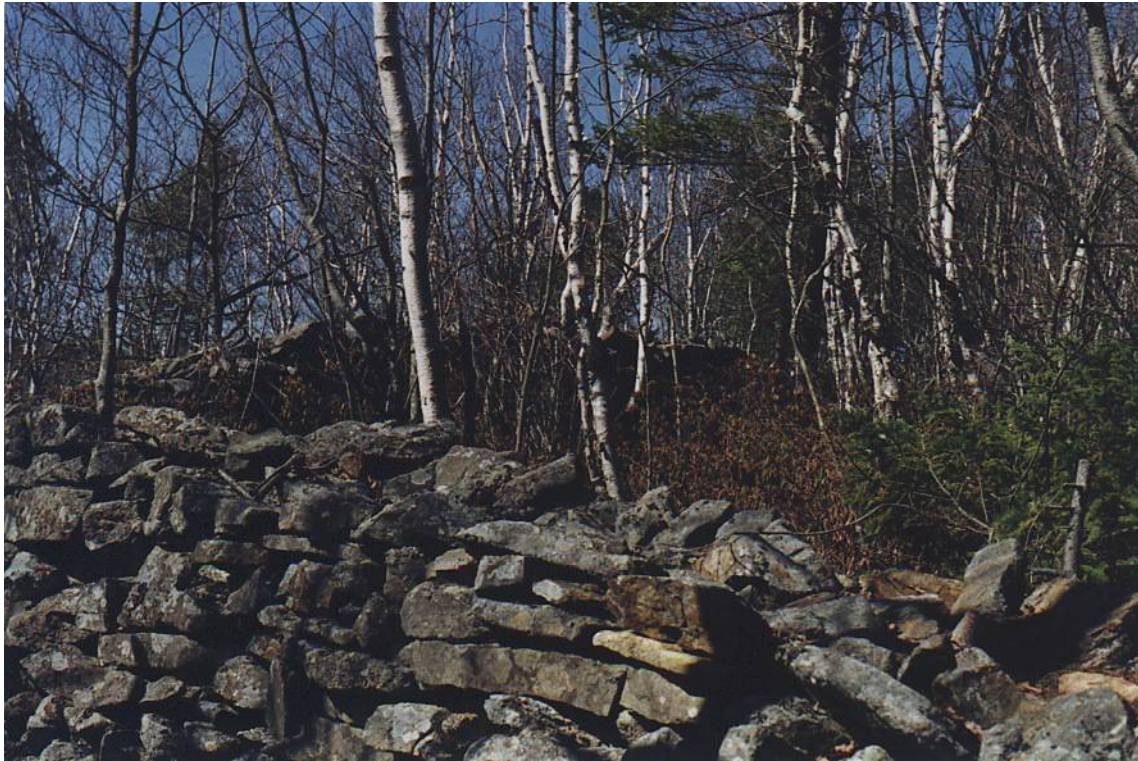
Somewhere in all this, I reacquaint myself with an old friend from my teen-age years. Amazingly it turns out that he has been working on a similar quest, specifically in the Halifax area. Some of the points that are in the other pages are in this area, and it appears that Prince Edward, Duke of Kent was particularly interested in large alignments here back in the 1800s. My delight at re-meeting Steven (Buzz) Slade and sharing our information is enormous.

For example, Steve and his wife Elaine took a Saturday morning recently to show me the "Bayer's Lake Mystery Walls". This is a beautiful set of stone walls that so far defy explanation. Local archaeologists seem reluctant to admit that they are older than 1800 or so, but there is something very mysterious about the site. I am delighted that, despite their public denial, the Provincial Archaeologists have named the site a "Special Place", which will halt all development in this very attractive property. I am also pleased to see signs of organized digs. Here are some pictures by Steve and his wife:



This is the view from below as one approaches the wall complex.

The Bayer's Lake Walls are documented in *Tracking Treasure: In Search of East Coast Bounty* by William S. Crooker (ISBN 1-55109-229-8). This is a lovely book about several interesting mysteries in Nova Scotia; however, Mr. Crooker seems to be unaware of the larger geometry and the shocking connection between almost every mystery and interesting site in Eastern Canada (at least).



This is a nice early Spring shot showing the walls wending their way through the trees. The local professionals would have one believe that these and other stone structures are simply the result of farmers clearing fields, however, this and several other interesting sites (including on the famous Oak Island) show the signs of rock wall making without the benefit of arable land anywhere near it!



Here is another nice shot of part of the structure.



Image titled "fire pit" not mentioned in text. – Editor



Risking life and limb for the quest, Buzz scaled a nearby tree to make this mosaic picture of one of the large structures. It is in an interesting form, or so I think!

I have a nice picture of Buzz leaning against one of the stone walls in my camera, ready to be developed. I think I'll embarrass him by posting it when it's developed.

By the way, this site and many others in the Halifax area appear to be part of the larger alignment.

NEXT PAGE: Several five-pointed and six-pointed stars line up with their centers on or along a major northwest-to-southwest axis on Nova Scotia, Canada. Note the additional point forming a triangle to the northwest over New Brunswick. As can be seen here, leys often form part of larger patterns in the landscape.

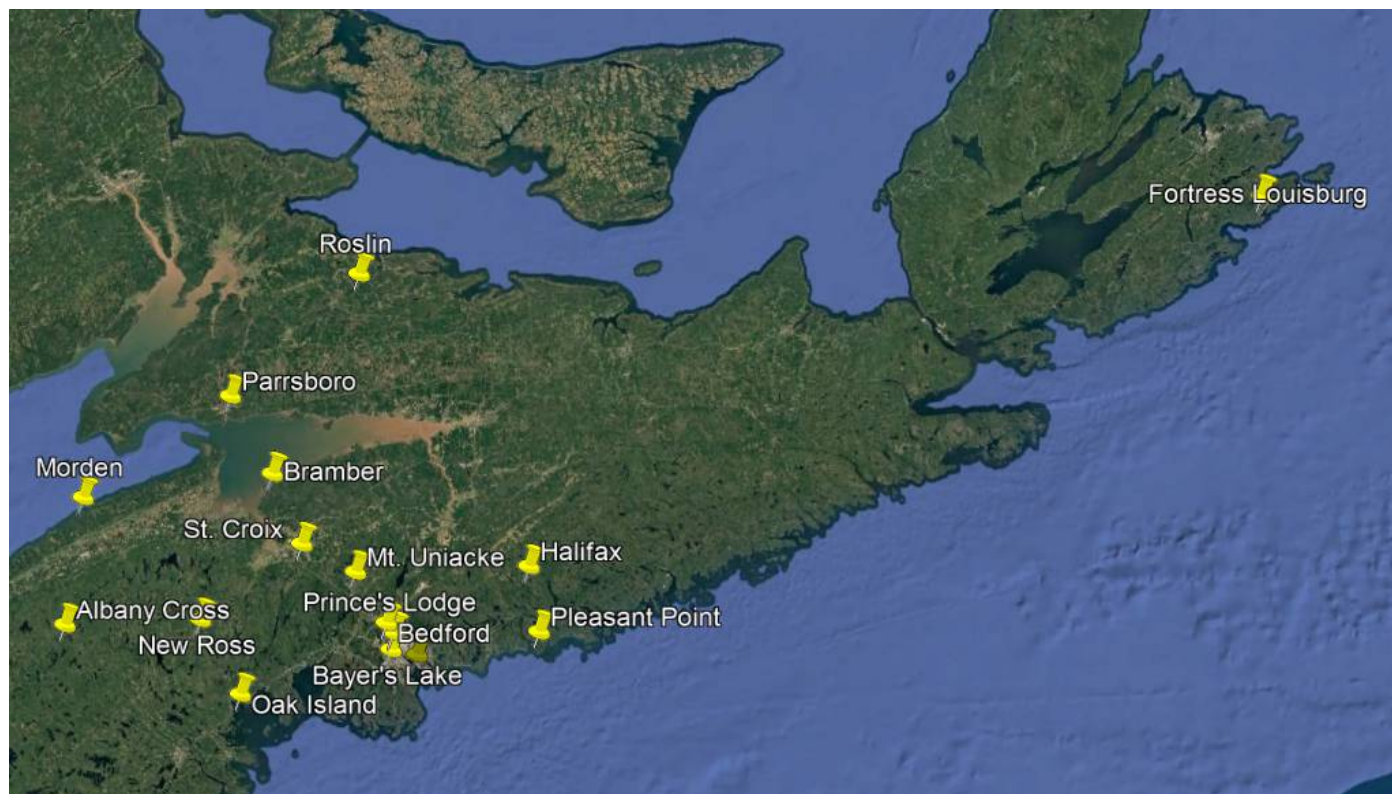
Nova Scotia
by John Coleman

via
VORTEXMAPS.com

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
ATLANTIC OCEAN

NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Appendix: Places referenced in the book



Nova Scotia

Albany Cross (not mentioned)
Bayer's Lake
Bedford
Bedford Basin
Bramber
Cape Breton
Charing Cross
Fortress Louisburg
Halifax
Morden
Mt. Uniacke
New Ross
Oak Island
Parrsboro
Pleasant Point
Point Pleasant Park
Prince's Lodge
Roslin
St. Croix

United States

Gulf of Maine
Harvard University
Long Island
Montauk
New York
Plymouth Rock
Shoreham
United States
Washington D.C.



John Coleman currently lives in Saskatchewan.

Next, read:

American Ley Lines, Dan Shaw, editor

