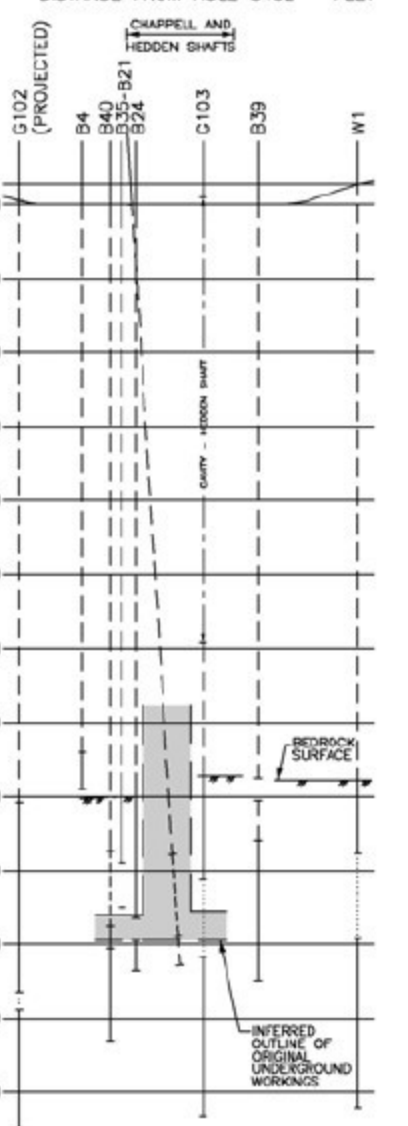


Becker Drilling Program in 1967

- **The objective of the Becker drilling program was to drill through overburden to bedrock surface in search of the presumed treasure chests at 100 and 150 feet.**
- **The first 10 holes extended to bedrock surface at depths of 145 to 165 feet.**
- **The 11th hole (B11) extended to a depth of 200 feet before bedrock was encountered. Puddled clay was found from 184 to 200 feet and two oak buds were found embedded in the puddled clay at 196 feet.**
- **This singular finding initiated the extension of all holes to 200 feet with the use of tricone drilling in bedrock.**
- **40 holes were drilled at the Money Pit from January to June 1967.**
- **The drilling resulted in the major milestone of finding man made cavities in the bedrock at 200 feet and this was completely unexpected.**

DEPTH BELOW EXISTING GROUND SURFACE AT MONEY PIT (FEET)

0 20 40 60 80 100
DISTANCE FROM HOLE G102 - FEET

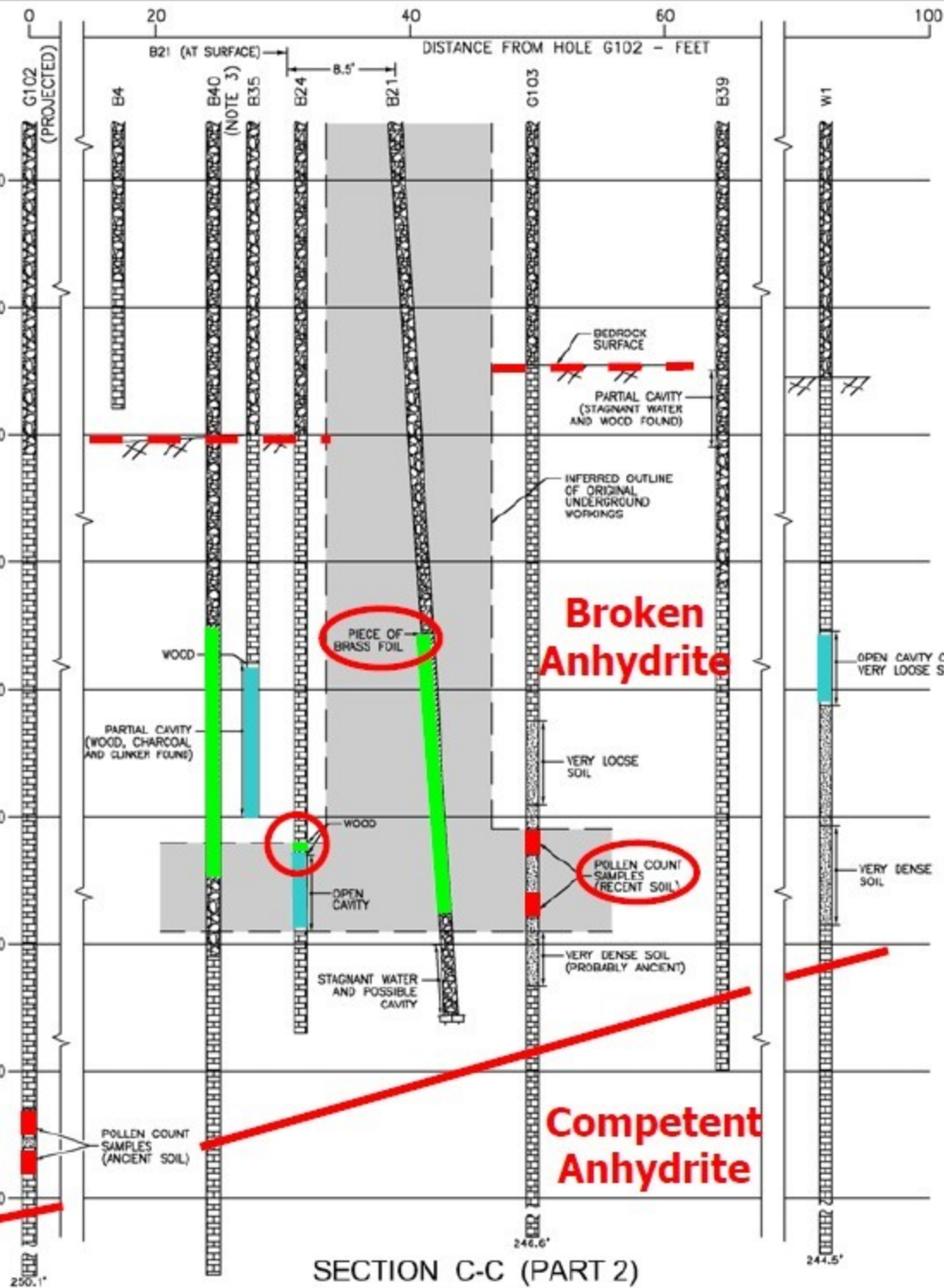


SECTION C-C (PART 1)

SCALE: 1"=40'

(SEE FIGURE 6 FOR LOCATION OF SECTION)

DEPTH BELOW EXISTING GROUND SURFACE AT MONEY PIT (FEET)



SECTION C-C (PART 2)

SCALE: 1"=10'

LEGEND FOR SIMPLIFIED STRATIGRAPHY

SECTION C-C PART 1 (SCALE: 1"=40')

SECTION C-C PART 2 (SCALE: 1"=10')

- T | GLACIAL TILL OVERBURDEN AND DISTURBED GROUND
- | | ROCK (MAINLY ANHYDRITE)
- | | SOIL FILLED CAVITY IN ROCK
- | | OPEN CAVITY OR VERY LOOSE SOIL IN ROCK
- | | CLAY (PUDDLED CLAY)
- | | INTACT SAMPLE TESTED FOR POLLEN COUNT

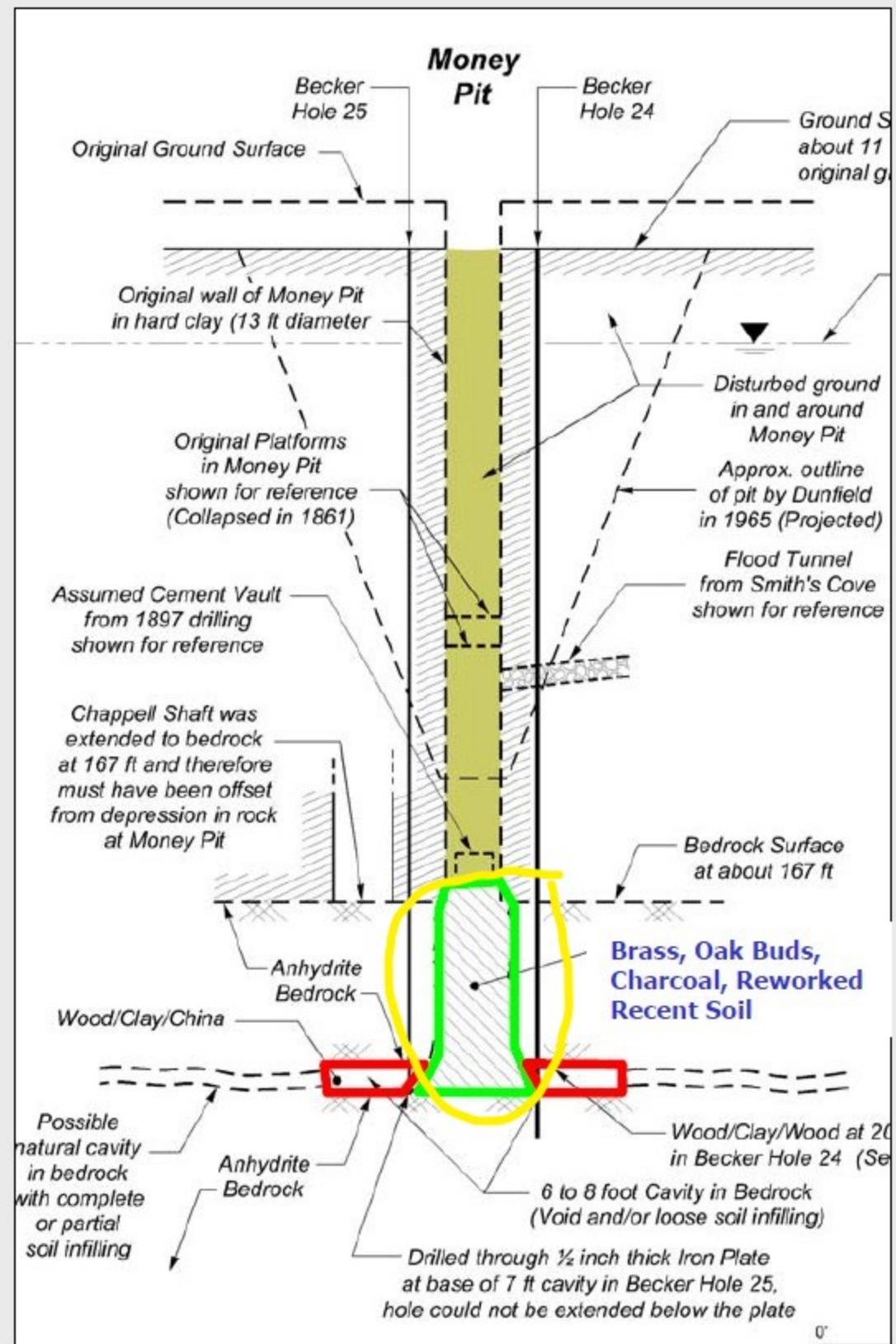
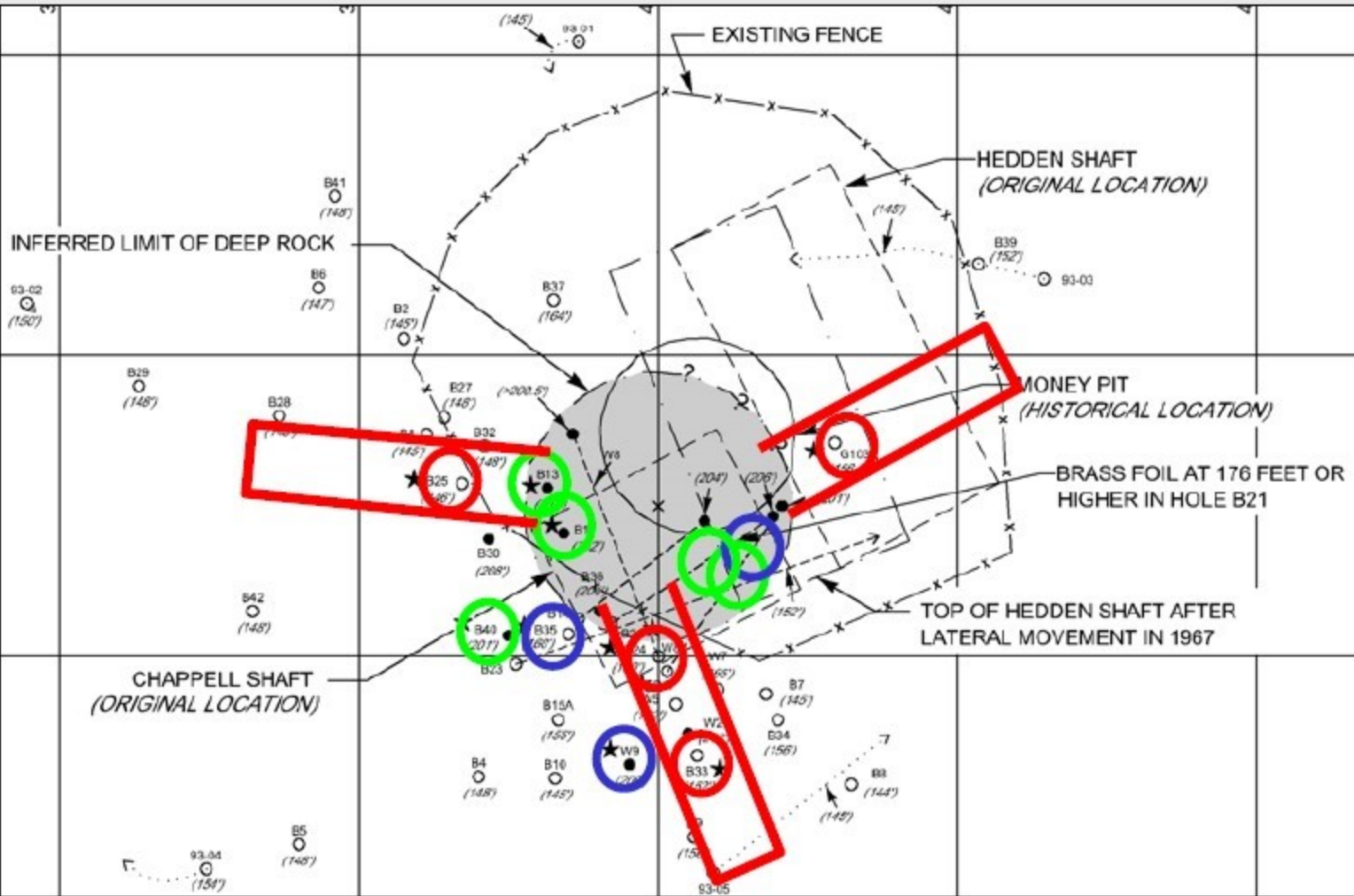


Brass Foil

SCALES



FIGURE 8A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION C-C
AT MONEY PIT



★ HOLES WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (NOTE 2)

HOLE	FEATURES	DEPTH
B11	<u>PUDDLED CLAY</u> , OAK BUDS	184-200
B13	<u>PUDDLED CLAY</u>	184-200
B17	<u>PUDDLED CLAY</u>	176-198
B21	<u>BRASS FOIL</u> , <u>PUDDLED CLAY</u> , STAGNANT WATER	176-205
B24	<u>INFERRED CHAMBER</u> , CHINA FRAGMENT, WOOD	192-199
B25	<u>INFERRED CHAMBER</u> , IRON PLATE	191-198
B33	<u>INFERRED CHAMBER</u> , WOOD, LIME MORTAR	190-198
B35	<u>WOOD</u> , CHARCOAL, CLINKER	178-190
B40	<u>PUDDLED CLAY</u>	175-195
W9	<u>WOOD</u> , STAGNANT WATER	192-206
G103	<u>REWORKED RECENT SOIL (INFERRED CHAMBER)</u>	191-198

OAK ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA

SUMMARY OF GEOTECHNICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THE 1967 BECKER DRILLING RESULTS

TECHNICAL REPORT

COMPILED BY
LES MacPHIE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
JANUARY 2008

5.3 Deep Rock Area

One of the important conditions identified from the Becker drilling program is the presence of a soil filled depression below the bedrock surface in the immediate area of the Money Pit. This soil filled zone, or at least part of it, is considered to represent an archaeological feature consisting of soil backfill to a shaft excavation. In this area the bedrock occurs at a depth of about 200 feet compared to a depth of about 155 feet in the area surrounding the Money Pit. This trend can be identified on Figure 10, which shows holes distinguished by depth to bedrock. There is a clear trend of deeper rock in the area of the Chappell and Hedden shafts where the Money Pit is commonly considered to be located. A notable exception to this trend occurs at Holes W2 and W9 located on the south side of the Chappell shaft where deep rock was apparently encountered. However, since it has been recorded that the Chappell shaft encountered rock at 157 feet depth, it is likely that these two holes are inclined to the north toward the deep rock area.

Taking into account the above factors, there is considered to be good definition of the south and west boundaries between deep and shallow rock. The available data suggests that the centroid of the deep rock area is located about 10 feet north of Hole B24/W8 as shown on Figure 10. Also shown on this figure is the speculated plan configuration of the deep rock area assuming it to be circular in shape and 16 feet in diameter. The speculated location of the deep rock area is essentially coincidental with some estimates of the original Money Pit location. It is noted that Holes B30 and B40, which encountered deep rock, fall slightly outside the west limit of the speculated deep rock area. Again, this could be due to lateral drift of these holes toward the deep rock area. On the north and east sides of the deep rock area, there is little evidence to verify the assumed boundary. Page. 11

5.4 Wood, Iron and Cavities at 190 to 200 Feet Depth

The wood and underlying cavity found in Holes B24 and B33 provide reasonably convincing evidence of the presence of a six-foot high chamber with timber roof support. Although wood was not encountered in Hole B25, a cavity was found at the same level as those in Holes B24 and B33 and iron was inferred at the base of the cavity, suggesting the presence of a chamber. The inferred iron found in Hole B25 suggests that the iron plate may form the cover of a pit below the floor of the chamber, which would be consistent with the presence of the possible cavity, and stagnant water zone, encountered from 200 to 206 feet depth in Holes B21 and W9. Also, evidence of wood was found in

Hole W9 from 192 to 196 feet depth. As can be seen from examination of Sections C-C and D-D (Part 2) on Figures 8 and 9, these features were found within a very consistent depth range. Considering a 10 to 20 foot potential for lateral drift, and the likelihood that Hole W9 drifted north, it is possible that these five holes (B21, B24, B25, B33 and W9) may be close enough at 200 feet depth to have intersected the same chamber. However, a number of possible speculations with regard to size and number of chambers could be proposed. No evidence as to the contents of the chambers has yet been obtained. It is noted that a chamber would not be expected at the location where Hole W8 terminated (see Figures 7 and 10). It is recalled that the lateral drift of this hole was measured and that wood and cavities were not encountered within the depth range of 190 to 200 feet.

5.5 Puddled Clay

Uniform clay with coarser pebbles at a spacing of 18 inches (puddled clay) was encountered in Hole B13 from 184 to 200 feet depth and similar clay was found in Holes B11, B14, B17 and B21. The presence of relatively soft clay with layers of pebbles is not consistent with the geological history of the site. ***If the clay were of natural origin, such layering would be highly unlikely for soil infilling of a depression in rock in the context of the glacial environment that would have prevailed at the time of overburden deposition more than 10,000 years ago.*** The layered condition of the clay, and the presence of artifacts embedded in the clay (see following section), **is strong evidence to indicate that the clay is a man-made deposit.** In Hole B21, the presence of a possible cavity and stagnant water below a man-made puddled clay is consistent with application of a clay seal over a chamber. Page 12

5.6 Artifacts

Two oak buds were found embedded in recovered samples of the clay in Hole B11 at 196 feet depth. It is also likely that the piece of brass foil recovered from 176 feet depth or higher in Hole B21 was embedded in clay. A piece of blue and white china was found below 180 feet depth in Hole B24. Wood was found in several holes, iron was inferred in Hole B25 at 198 feet depth and pieces of charcoal and clinker were found in Hole B35 below 181 feet depth. Pieces of crude lime mortar (referred to as cement in the Oak Island context) were found in Hole B33 below the wood intersected at 192 feet depth. **These artifacts are considered to be evidence of man-made workings in the lower reaches of the Money Pit.**