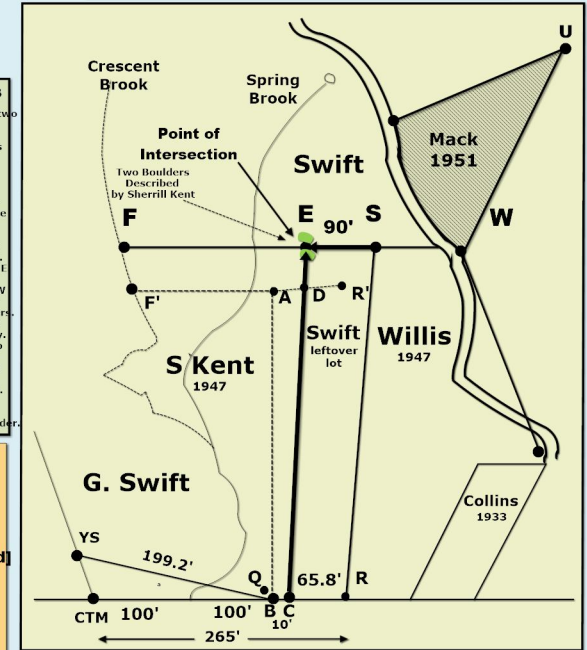


How Swifts Attempted to Claim 10' of Beach Frontage and a 50-foot Strip of Land on the Kent Back Border

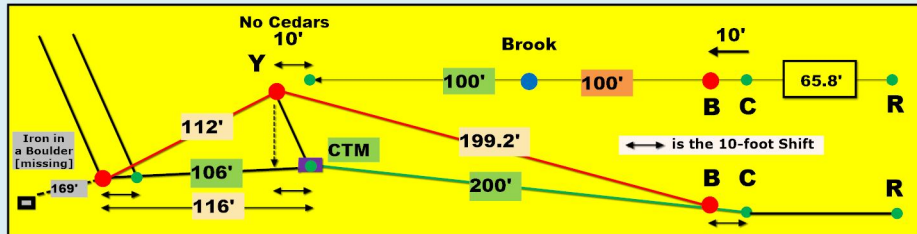
Swifts have a long history of land grabbing. In 1933 Arthur Swift sold Ed Collins a beach lot without the beach. In the 1950s Emerson Swift sold to George Mack 564 feet of road frontage which with false deeds and maps was reduced to 468 feet. Swifts are claiming a large swath of land behind their cottages belonging to Selectman David Stevens. That issue is in process of being settled. Evidence below regarding the Kent beach property on Willoughby Lake in Vermont will be presented in Court. In the 1960s Swift tried to claim land of John Middlebrook & Lester Bill. Kent vs Swift below.

The Original Maps Describing Kent Property The 1947 and 1967 Swift maps are Identical



Arguments to Support FEC and Eliminate F'A/DB

1. Sherrill Kent testimony: the back border passes between two boulders.
2. Two cedars on beach and two boulders defined property.
3. 1947 Kent deed: N 33 W is a stringent bearing that passes over the summit of Mt. Pisgah.
4. Sherrill Kent said that stakes disappeared in early 1970s.
5. The Swift AC bearing passes 1,240 feet from the summit.
6. The AB bearing passes 820 feet from the summit.
7. The N 33 W bearing intersects the S 53 W bearing exactly 90 feet from Stake S between the two boulders in accordance with the 1947 and 1967 Swift maps.
8. The Swift bearing from B would impact 100 feet from S.
9. The Bartlau analysis of the 1947 Swift Map yields E to F = 235 feet and C to E = 438 feet in agreement with the Survey.
10. The Kent analysis yields a distance of 438 feet from C to E.
11. The Swift ADE' = 90.6 feet vs SE = 90 feet but the ADE' bearing is nearly 3 degrees off the Kent deed bearing S 53 W and AB, AC, and DB all miss the summit of Pisgah from 500' to 1,240' and none of the bearings pass between two boulders.
12. The Mack triangle and the Brook Cascade are compatible with the FESW border on the 1947 and 1967 Swift maps only.
13. All Trulline maps are patterned after the 1970 Brown Map and thus are eliminated.
14. In concert the 1970 Swift deed and the 1970 Brown Map acknowledge that the back border was changed from FE to FD and according to Sherrill Kent the FE stakes disappeared.
15. Kent Stake C, found hidden under a 5 inch root of one of two cedar trees, fulfills all parameters and was held traditionally by both Swift and Kent families to mark the border.



An Incriminating Paragraph in the 1970 Swift Deed
Deleted in the 2004 Tanner Deed

"...thence from said iron pipe down the brook 258 feet and thence continuing in a straight line near and approximately parallel with said brook 59 and five-tenths feet to an iron pipe driven into the ground [Stake G], said iron pipe being South 59 degrees East from where said last mentioned boundary line leaves the brook" [added]

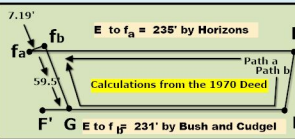
The 1970 Swift Deed in Concert with the 1970 Brown Map Deliberately Changed the Kent Back Border from FE to F'D.

A reasonable candidate for the last-mentioned boundary line leaving the brook would be the original Kent back border. Three significant figures [59.5'] suggests a measurement between two discrete points such as two stakes, F and G. Both are now missing. It is unlikely that the measurement is from G to some random point in the middle of the brook.

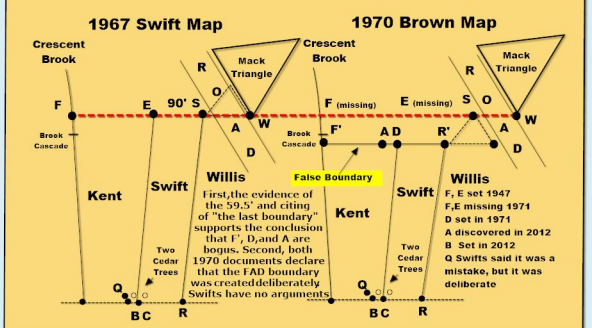
Stakes Moved, Removed, Ignored, or Created by Swifts

1. Iron in a Boulder [IIB] [missing]
2. Stake Y [created]
3. Cedar Tree Marked [CTM] [ignored]
4. Stake Q [created]
5. Designated Point F' [created]
6. Stake D [created]
7. Stake A [created]
8. Stake F [removed]
9. Stake E [removed]
10. Stake B [created]

Traverse Locates Missing Stake F within a 3.5' radius in 1970 deed



Independent Measurements of E to F
EF = 235' from the Horizons Engineering Survey
EF = 235' from the Bush and Cudgel Traverse
EF = 233' scaled from the 1947 Swift Map



Transition from a Cedar Tree Marked to an Iron Stake

The common border between the Gavin Swift lot and the Gilbert [now owned by Bacon] lot was originally cedar tree marked/located on the tree line of the beach. It was moved back into the woods [probably by Emerson Swift] in 1966 shifting the marker 10 feet to the SW apparently in preparation for claiming 10 feet of Kent beach frontage as is now happening. Swift was a long range planner and created false deeds and maps and recorded them in the Land Records thinking they would not be challenged.

In 1941 he Gavin Swift deeds read "along the sand beach 100 feet to a cedar tree, marked" which was changed in 1966 to an "iron stake."

1941 Book 18 Pages 33-34 [cedar tree, marked]
1966 Book 21 Page 325 [iron stake]
1973 Book 23 Page 11 [iron stake]
1973 Book 23 Page 12 [iron stake] (faded yellow)
1986 Book 27 Page 23 [iron stake]

The Gilbert lot [now owned by Bacon] deeds have always read "along the shore 100 feet to a cedar tree marked."

1941 Book 18 Page 35 [cedar tree, marked]
1964 Book 21 Page 184 [cedar tree, marked]
1984 Book 26 Page 123 [cedar tree, marked]
1995 Book 30 Page 212 [cedar tree, marked]

Bogus Stake Q
Stake Q claimed an 81' shoreline on the 2011 Tax Map which cut 14' into the Kent beach frontage. When confronted in 2012, the Swifts and their attorney, David Willis, apologized and said it was clearly a mistake. Q is described on the 2014 Trulline Map as "bolt with nut 1991 survey (missing)". On the 2004 Trulline map the Kent bearing N 33 W was changed to N 13 45 W to coordinate with an 81' frontage at the water line. Stake Q was not a mistake. It was deliberate.

Removal of "iron in the boulder" [IAB] from the Phinney property at the end of the beach prevents the exact calculation of the location of Stake C which should be 475' from IAB.

This Map shows how Swifts shifted their lots 10 feet to increase their Frontage

