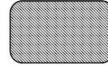


# The Two-Point Argument for the Original Kent Beach Lot Boundaries in 1947

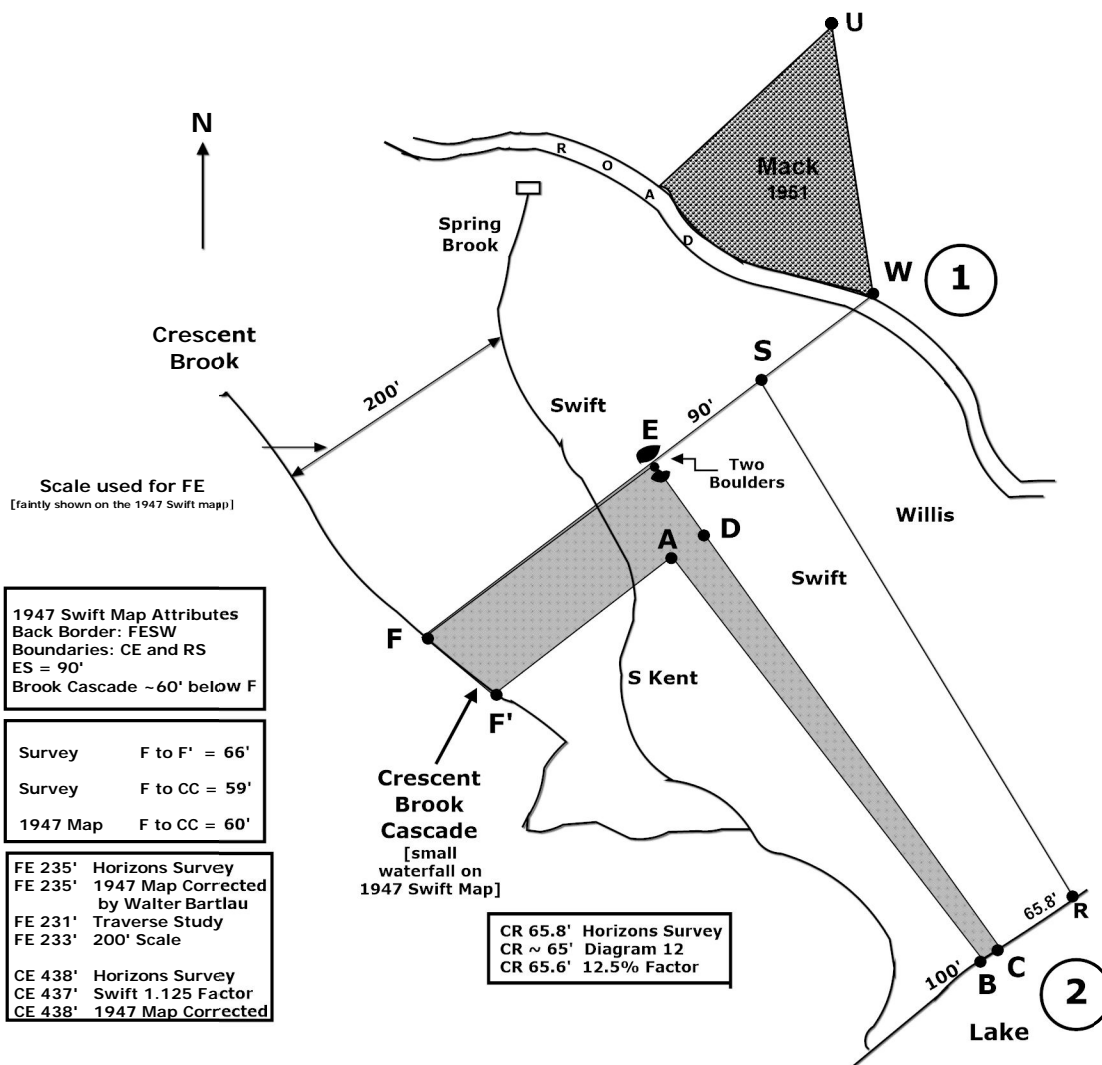
Based on Emerson Swifts 1947 Map

Disputed Property



The Two Point Argument.

- ① The simple geographical relationship of the Mack Triangle to FESW establishes the Kent FE back border. The location of the Crescent Brook Cascade as a permanent landmark reinforces the same conclusion. The relationships are confirmed by the Horizons Survey.
- ② Stake C: an iron pipe was discovered in 2013 hidden under a 5" cedar root of one of two cedar trees held traditionally to mark the beach boundary between Kent and Swift lots. The condition was consistent with placement in 1947 when the property was purchased by Sherrill Kent Documented by Horizons surveyor Nathan P. Nadeau, LS, in a letter dated December 11, 2013.



The 1967 Swift Map is identical to the 1947 Swift Map, except that the Crescent Brook Cascade is not shown. All Swift-Truline maps and deeds from 1970 on are derived from the 1970 Brown Map and represent false reconstructions of the original boundaries. The Swift Beach frontage is 65.8', not 75' as claimed [see Diagram 12]. See Diagram 11 for boundary lengths. Swift Stakes A, D, and B are eliminated by bearing failure and wedge elimination [see drop down menus. When Kent stakes disappeared in the early 1970s Sherrill Kent repeatedly reminded all family members that the back border passed between two boulders and the beach boundary was at the two cedar trees. E is located in an 18' space between 2 massive boulders.