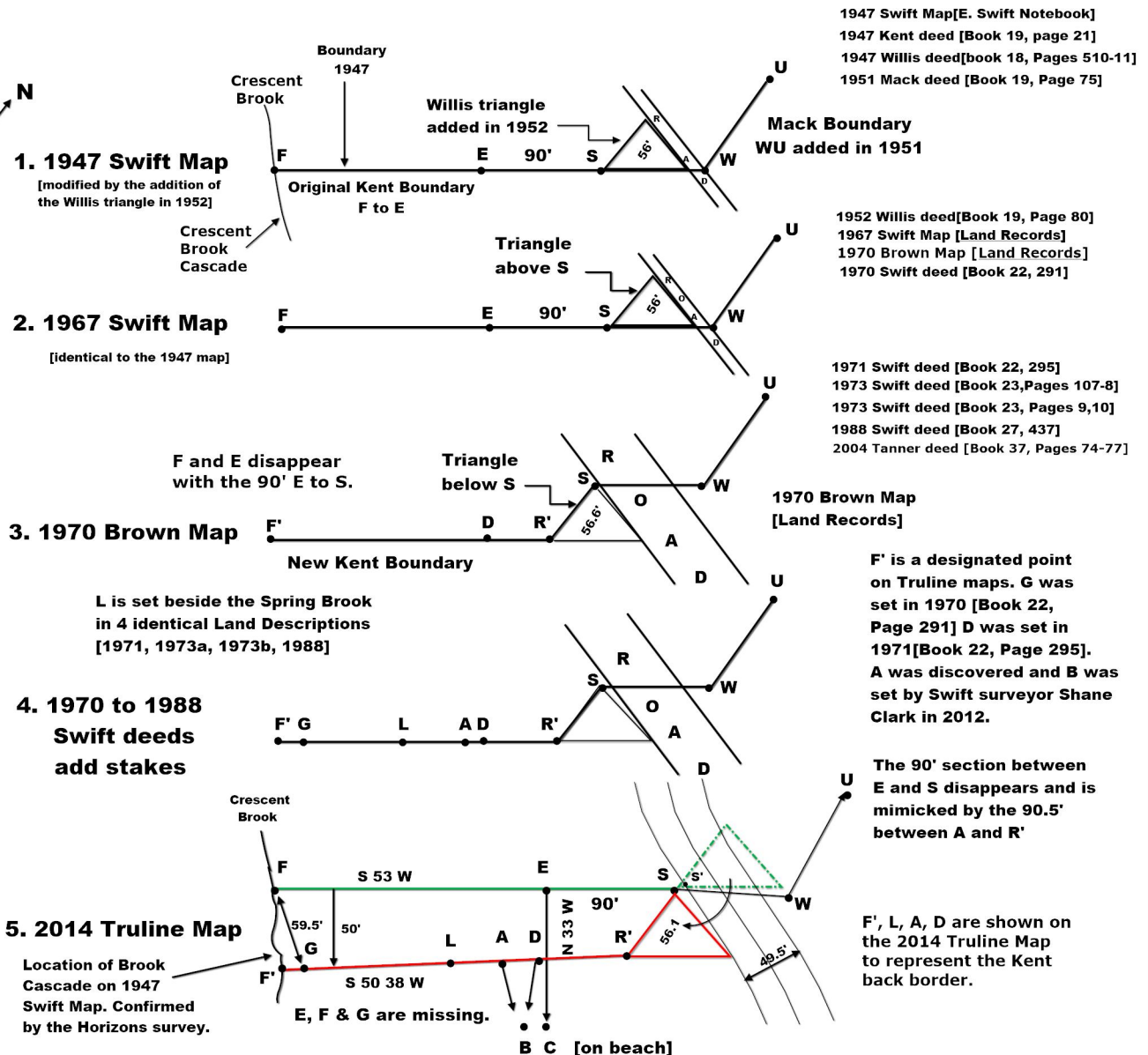


Reconstruction of the Kent Back Boundary

This diagram illustrates the wrongful transition of the Kent boundary from FE to F'D. Kent property is misrepresented on the 1970 Brown map and on 4 Truline Land Surveyors maps and in at least 6 Swift and Tanner deeds. In 1952 Emerson Swift, who did his own surveying and recording, sold Clodius Willis a small triangle of land [75x56x65'] and placed it above S to W in the public ROW as shown on both the 1947 and 1967 maps. The 1970 Brown Map moved the triangle with the border attached so that S was at the peak of the triangle. There was no justification for moving the Kent boundary with the triangle. The following describes the steps of the transition.



A, B and D are eliminated by Bearing Failure [see drop down Menu: Bearing Failure. The Kent deed says that CE passes along the summit of Mt. Pisgah. The Swift bearings miss the summit: DB by 540', AB by 886' and AC by 1,240'. Shane Clark, surveyor for Swifts, claimed to have discovered Stake A in 2012 and further claimed through Swift attorney David Willis that A was the northeast most corner of the Kent lot. ADR' (90.6') mimics ES (90'), but the ADR' bearing is S 50 38 W compared to Kent deed bearing [S 53 W] E to F. A is also invalidated by Wedge Elimination [see drop down Menu]. Kent bearing N 33 W shot from Stake C intersects the FESW boundary at point E which is 90 feet from Stake S. Furthermore, the point of intersection is between two boulders as Sherrill Kent repeatedly asserted after the Kent stakes disappeared in the early 1970s. Supporting evidence for FESW with the elimination of A and B and the solid finding for Stake C is consistent with the conclusion that the Kent property in 1947 was defined by FEC. As shown in Diagrams 19, 20, Stake B is also eliminated by the insufficient space to accommodate a 75' Swift beach frontage.