

1947 Swift Map

Source: Emerson Swift's Notebook
 Finding: CE = 437' and EF = 233'

EC/ES Ratio
 Survey = $12.7u/2.55u = 4.98$
 Map = $13.9u/3.15u = 4.41$
 Map = $[13.9u/3.15u][1.125] = 4.96$
 4.98 vs 4.96
 <1% Error

Location of the 200' Scale.
 Computer-magnify to see details.

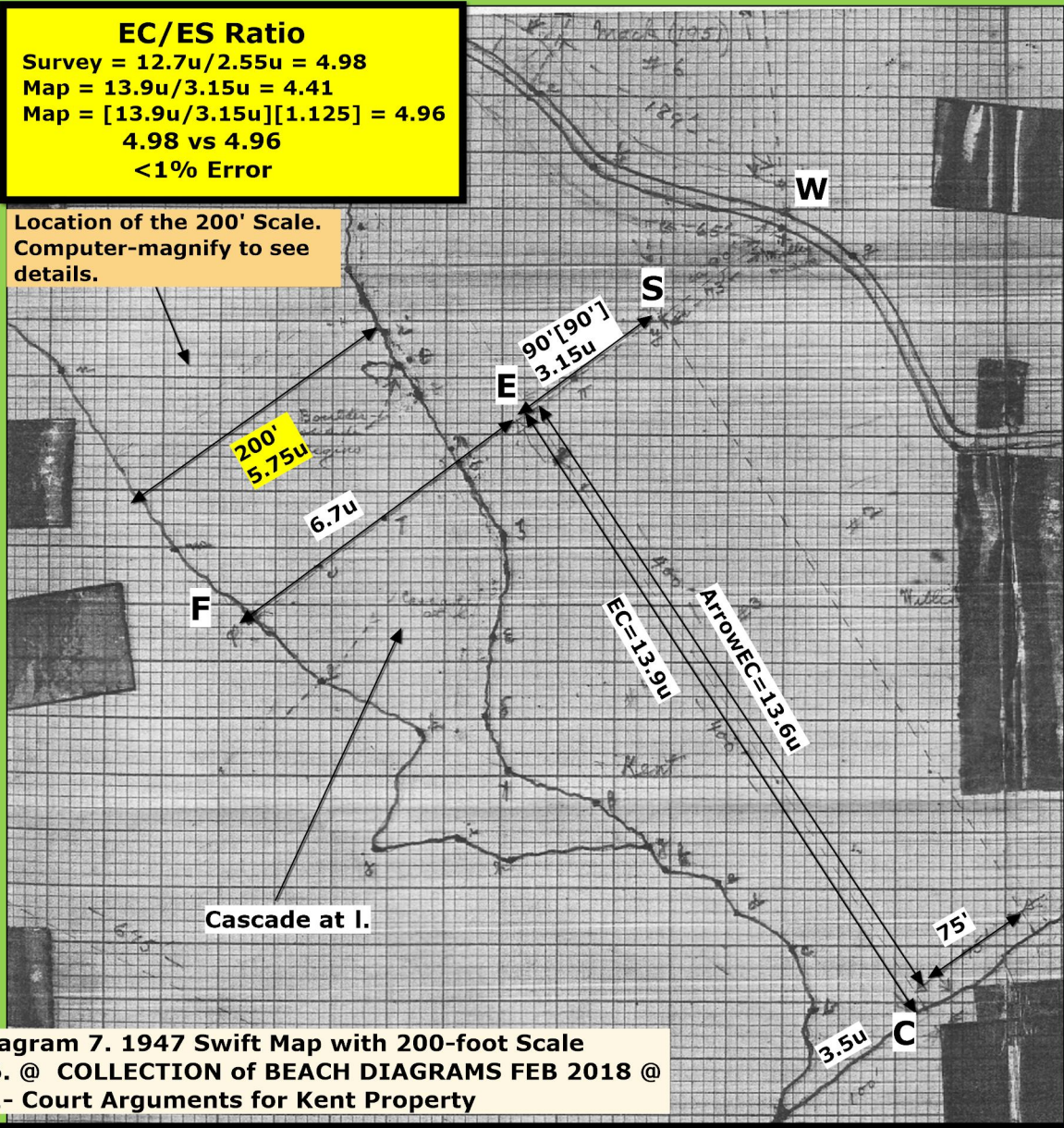


Diagram 7. 1947 Swift Map with 200-foot Scale
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The 20 scale of a triangular engineering ruler was used with an 11" x 17" map to measure lengths of boundaries in units (u). The map's 200' scale is unique to FE. ES = 90' is the only other accurate distance of use on the map. Boundary lengths for CE and EF are 400' and 191', reported as "approximately" in the Kent deed. However, the map is compressed in the Y-axis. Using CE = 13.6 units as in $[13.6/3.15][90'] = 388.57'$. In 5 deeds from 1971 to 1988 Swift recorded 388.5' from C to what he called the back border at Stake D. If CD is increased by Swift's 12.5 % Factor, $388.5' \times 1.125 = 437'$. Swift used 12.5 % to alter border lengths [see Appendix]. The survey finds a value of 438' for the distance between C and E. The F to E distance from the 200' scale is 233'. The survey value is 235'. These observations raise the question: Did Emerson Swift know the true distances before he wrote the Kent deed? The Court's reliance on metes and bounds in this case may be of no value. The Swift Map is compressed in the Y-axis. It is corrected by normalizing the EC to ES ratio of the map to the EC to ES ratio of the Horizons survey. Swifts 12.5 % Factor is found in the correction factor for the map of 1.125.