

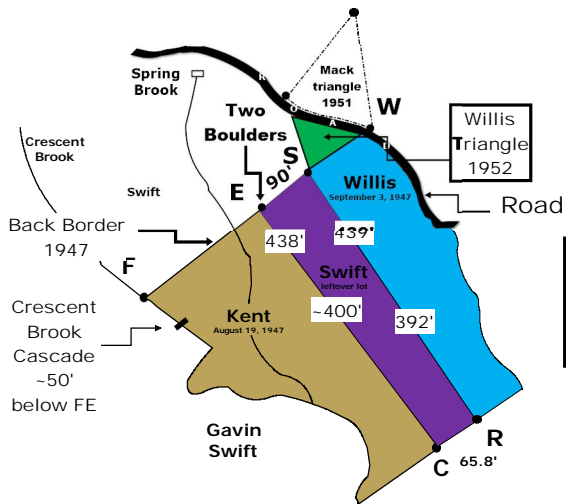
Diagram 9

The Hybridized 1947 Swift Map

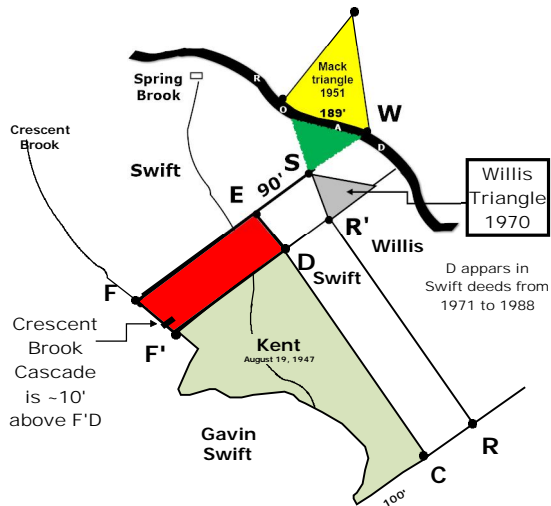
[Monuments F to E are Correct--Monuments E to W are a Mess]

1952: The Triangle sold to Willis
was Misplaced in the Public ROW

1970 : The Unjustified Relocation of Kent Back Border with the Triangle



Note: 90' from E to S is the only correct distance reported on the map.

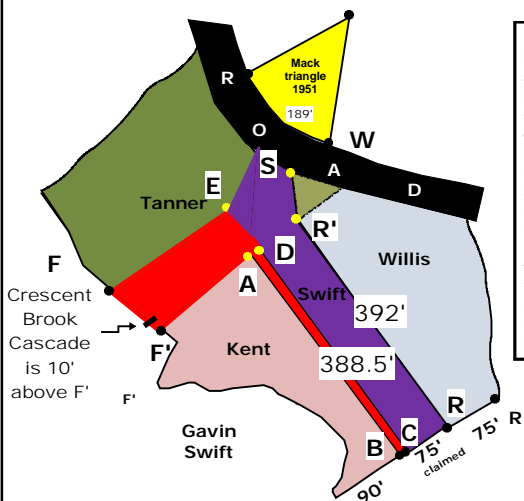


1. 1947 Kent deed: CE = "approximately 400'.
2. 1947 Willis deed: RS = 392'.
3. CE = 438' and RS = 439' [Horizons 2013 survey].
4. In 1947 grantee Sherrill Kent and Emerson agreed that C at the two cedar trees marked the boundary on the beach and that the back border passed between 2 boulders [at Stake E].

1. Swift's recording of the 1967 map is identical to his 1947 map but without the Brook Cascade.
2. From 1947 to 1970 he discovered his errors.
3. In 1970 he moved the Willis triangle with the base between S and W to a new location with the peak now at S. The back border was moved with the triangle as a single unit. There was no justification for moving the back border.
5. The disputed property is shown in red.

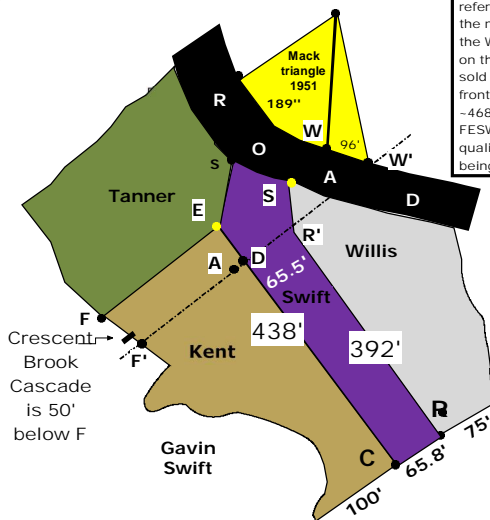
2012: The Swifts Changed the Back Border from F'D to F' A

Final Map Configuration



Emerson Swift may have intended to have a 75' beach frontage, but the agreement was stake C at the two cedar trees. If he had been forthright at the beginning, the grantee Sherrill Kent would most likely have honored a revision. Instead, the Swift families have elected to follow a nefarious path which is not restricted to Kent property.

1. In 2012, Shane Clark, surveyor for Swifts, claims to have discovered stake A as the northeast corner of the Kent property.
2. In 4 deeds from 1971 to 1988 Emerson Swift recorded stake D as the NE corner, apparently unaware of A which just happens to mimic the length of the back border -- A to F -- which is "approximately 190 feet in the Kent deed.



The 1951 Mack deed [Book 19, Page 75] refers to W as "opposite the northeast corner" of the Willis lot as shown on the 1947 map. Swift sold Mack 584' of road frontage which is now ~468'. Thus, both the FESW and F'DW' borders qualify as candidates for being "opposite."

1. The case for FEC defining the Kent lot is based on 12 substantial arguments all of which are irrefutable. The Swifts have a single indefensible claim: stake A.
2. The location of the Crescent Brook Cascade and the evidence for moving FE to F'D in Swift/s 1970 deed alone win this case. Stake A is anomalous, and its origin and timing of discovery are questionable.
3. The findings show that the Swifts have violated 14 monuments and own a sordid history of land dealings.