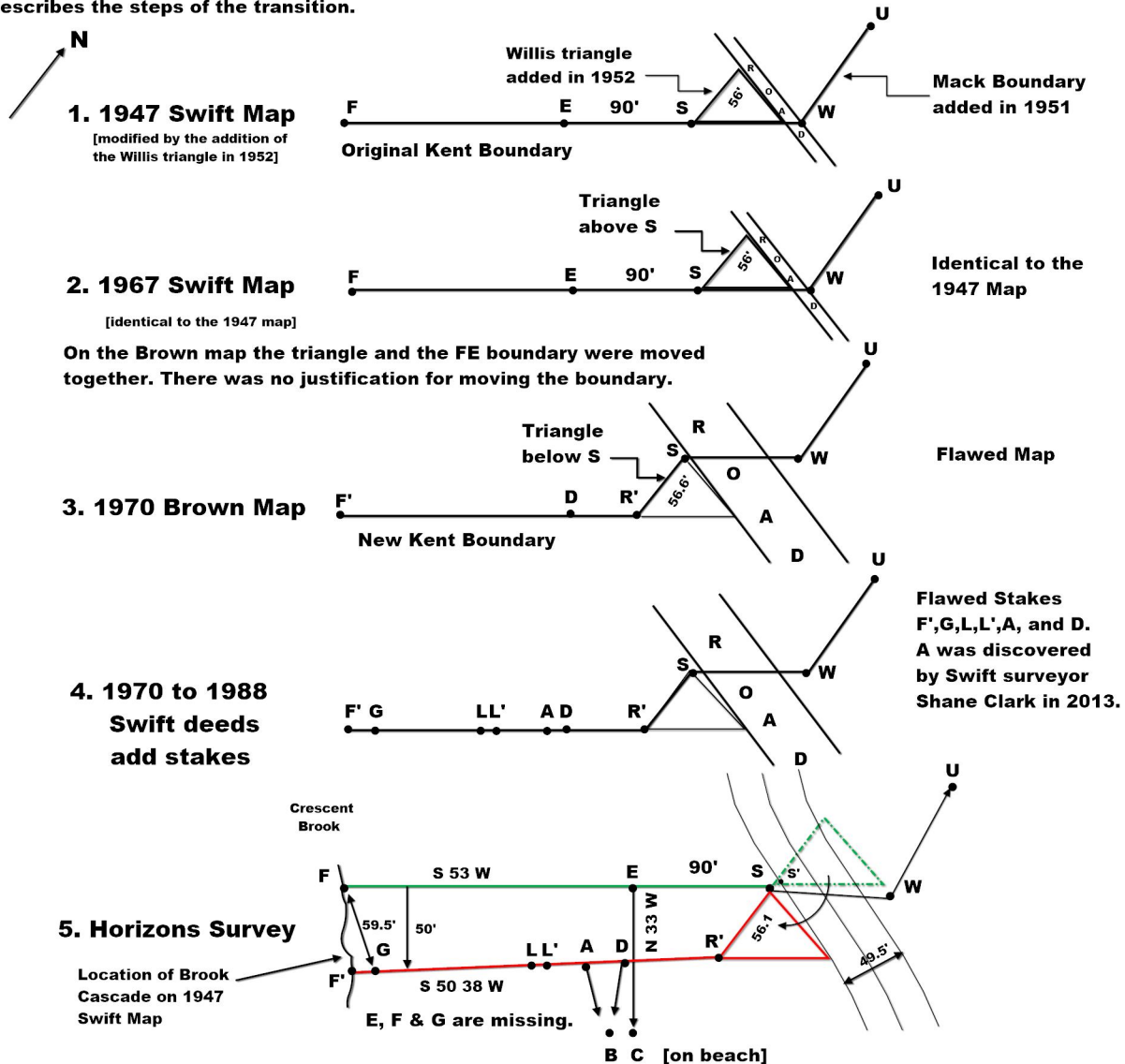


Reconstruction of the Kent Boundary

This diagram illustrates the wrongful transition of the Kent boundary from FE to F'D. Misrepresentation of the Kent property has been recorded on the 1970 Brown map and the 2004, 2009, 2012 and 2014 Truline Land Surveyors maps and in at least 6 Swift and Tanner deeds. A close examination of the Willis-Swift land transactions reveals that Emerson Swift, who did his own surveying and recording, totally botched his land transactions with Willis. Willis purchased his main beach lot on September 3, 1947. Both the Kent and Willis lots and the remaining Swift lot extended to the same FESW back boundary as would be reasonable. All had bearings of S 53 W across that line. Then, in 1952 Swift sold Willis a small triangle of land and placed it above S to W in the public ROW. The unraveling of this botched land deal is more complex than space allows. Hypothesis 1: Willis paid twice for the same piece of land. Hypothesis 2: Swift measured the wrong stakes. For more than 20 years the error went undiscovered. Swift finally published the 1967 map [based on his notes from the 1947 map] in the Town of Westmore Land Records. A few years later he hired surveyor Horace Brown to solve the problem. The 1970 Brown Map moved the triangle from above S to below S. 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. The Kent deed says that CE goes through the summit of Mt Pisgah. The Swift bearings miss the summit: DB by 520', AB by 840' and AC by 1,240'. Shane Clark, surveyor for Truline, claimed to have discovered Stake A in 2013 and further claimed through Swift attorney David Wright that A represented the northeast most corner of the Kent lot. ADR'(90.6') mimics ES (90'), but is easily dismissed by bearing failure and the mass of accumulated evidence (see Diagrams). The singular observation that the Kent bearing N 33 W shot from Stake C intersects the FESW boundary at point E exactly 90 feet from Stake S suffices to eliminate any alternative models. Furthermore, the point of intersection is between two massive boulders in a 12-inch space. After the Kent stakes disappeared in the early 1970's, the original owner, Sherrill Kent, repeatedly stated that the back boundary passed between those two boulders. All the evidence is consistent with the conclusion that the Kent property in 1947 was defined by FEC. There are no contradictions, and all contrary arguments are easily refuted.