

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Mount Lebanon Shaker Society

AND/OR COMMON

New Lebanon Shaker Society

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER U.S. Route 20

CITY, TOWN

New Lebanon

VICINITY OF

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

29th

STATE

New York

CODE
36COUNTY
ColumbiaCODE
21**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY--(See Continuation Sheet)

NAME Darrow School

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. Route 20

CITY, TOWN

New Lebanon

VICINITY OF

STATE

New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE, Columbia County Courthouse
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hudson

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1933, 1939, 1962 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress Annex/Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> _MOVED DATE_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mount Lebanon Shaker village is located on the west side of Mount Lebanon at New Lebanon, New York. Begun in 1785, the village proper grew to consist of five families arranged linearly along a stretch of road approximately 1.3 miles long. There were two peripheral families as well, the East Family located to the northeast of the village, and the West Family, located 1.75 miles southwest of the village. The Shaker family unit, which was first employed at Mount Lebanon, was established by Father Joseph Meacham to contain roughly 60 adults, divided as equally as possible between the sexes. Each family had its own supervising elders, its own fields and workshops, and its own residence. The Shaker precept of celibacy dictated that the dwelling houses be divided into brothers' wings and sisters' wings, and that separate workshops be built to sustain this segregation. Eventually separate quarters for children were adopted as well. Thus, each of the five families; the North, Church, Center, Second, and South Families, had its own dwelling house (or houses as the community expanded) and workshops and outbuildings. The Shakers attempted to assign each family specific crafts and duties, which were also regulated by sex, and so each family had workshops for its own particular pursuits.

The construction dates of the Mount Lebanon structures range from 1785 to a general cutoff date of 1876. Following a disastrous fire in 1875 which destroyed several frame buildings, brick replacements were erected. Following this period, exceedingly little significant building was done. The West Family buildings date from more modern times and cannot be considered sufficiently integral to be included in the landmark.

The Shaker style of architecture is characterized by functionalism and a clean simplicity of form. Materials range from frame through brick and stone masonry. There were no standard blueprints, the individual builders and carpenters fitted a building's form to its function and followed their basic tenets of sturdiness and simplicity.

With the decline in Shakerism, the Mount Lebanon community began to atrophy. In 1929-30, the Lebanon (now the Darrow) School purchased 300 acres and forty buildings centered around the Church Family. The few remaining Shakers moved to the Second Family. In 1947, following the death of the last Mount Lebanon Shaker, the whole village was sold, the Darrow School acquiring most of the North, Center and Second Families. The South Family was acquired by a summer camp. The East Family had since been completely dismantled.

At the present time, the Darrow School owns the North, Church and Center Families, except for one of the northernmost buildings of the North Family. The Second Family is now a private residence and the South Family is owned and inhabited by a religious community. There are at least thirty-four of the original Shaker buildings left in these five families in addition to scattered sheds and outbuildings which origins are undetermined. The

(Continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1786-1947

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Twelve years after Mother Ann Lee and her eight followers migrated to America to establish an American branch of the Shaker religion, the first Shaker building to be used for religious worship exclusively was erected on Mt. Lebanon, at New Lebanon, New York. Although the first Shaker settlement was established in 1776 near Watervliet, New York, the second settlement at New Lebanon served for approximately 150 years as the principal Shaker community. Here the central ministry resided, and in the peak years of Shakerism, there were 600 members and 100 buildings on 6,000 acres. Following the steep decline in the Shaker congregation, the Mt. Lebanon community was sold, in part to the Darrow School. Located just south of U.S. Route 20 at New Lebanon, the oldest portion of the Shaker village is still used by the Darrow School, while the South Family is occupied by a religious sect.

HISTORY

The origins of Shakerism are to be found in late 17th-century France, where a group of peasants claimed inspiration of the Holy Ghost and preached the necessity of a return to primitive Christianity. They believed that physical manifestations were outward signs of religious fervor, so tremblings, faintings, and visions were regarded as vehicles to attain salvation. These religious ideas were carried to England, where converts became millennialists, preaching the doctrine of Christ's imminent second coming, and the violence of the former physical manifestations was sublimated into a ritualistic dance. Adherents were won primarily from the working class, among whom was Ann Lee, the daughter of a Manchester blacksmith who had experienced an unhappy marriage and the early death of her four children. So intense were her beliefs and so impressive her sincerity, she soon became known as Mother Ann. Four years after her acceptance of Shakerism, she declared that she had had a revelation that directed her to migrate to America, where the true Christian Church could be established. Obeying that revelation, she and eight followers emigrated to New York, finally settling at Niskayuna, now Watervliet, New York. Although the recent English emigres became suspect during the Revolution, and Mother Ann was imprisoned for five months as a suspected spy, the wave of religious revivals which spread over New England and New York indirectly caused many to consider the Shaker version of pietism. Stimulated by newly-found success, Mother Ann began travelling through New England to win converts. Before her death in 1784 she established the foundations for Shaker communities in most of the New England states.

(Continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- S. Sydney Bradford, "Mt. Lebanon Shaker Society," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form 10-317, 3/17/65.
 Doris Faber, The Perfect Life (New York, 1974).
 William Hinds, American Communities (Chicago, 1902).
 Marguerite Melcher, The Shaker Adventure (Princeton, 1941).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 270 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 8	6 3 3 5 9 0	4 7 0 2 0 0 0	B	1 8	6 3 3 5 9 0	4 6 9 9 0 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 8	6 3 2 0 0 0	4 6 9 9 0 0 0	D	1 8	6 3 2 0 0 0	4 7 0 2 0 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

12/10/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Landmark JUNE 23, 1965
 Designated
 Boundary Certified
George Finney
 DATE Jan 11, 1979 date

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11/3/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS))

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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New Lebanon Shaker Society

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Donald McDonald, Shaker Road, New Lebanon, New York (Second Family)

Abode of the Message Inc., Shaker Road, New Lebanon, New York (South Family)

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conditions of these buildings range from excellent to ruined, with the majority being very good. Most alterations have been internal and consist of partitioning, plumbing and wiring. The second meetinghouse, now the school library is a notable example of a sensitive adaptation of the Shaker building to alternate use, where a new interior was added without altering or covering the historic fabric.

New buildings within the old village are relatively few (approximately four) and do not constitute severe intrusions.

The Shaker buildings are discussed individually below, proceeding from the North through to the South Family. Each building is identified by a number which is keyed to the enclosed sketch map.

NORTH FAMILY

1. The great stone North Family barn was built in 1859-60. Originally possessing three parallel wings on its south facade, the three-and-a-half structure burned in 1972, leaving only the stone shell. This property is not owned by the school.
2. The Sisters' Shop, now a girls' dormitory, is a two-and-a-half story white frame building. Like most of the Shaker buildings, the Sisters' Shop has a central doorway, sheltered by a simple hood, and the building rests on stone ashlar foundations. It has a gable roof, also in the Shaker style.
3. The Wash House, now the art studio, is a two-and-a-half story white frame building. Its eastern facade is pierced by one central doorway.
4. The Granary, presently unoccupied, is a two story and loft, unpainted frame building with an enclosed overhang from the roof to the second floor.
5. The Brothers' Residence, now a girls' dormitory, is a three story frame structure, with an entrance in the east end.
6. The Brothers' Residence and Workshops is not presently in use although it is being preserved by the school. A two story white frame building, the southern half was used as quarters, and the northern for workshops.
7. This Workshop built in 1825 is three-and-a-half story rectangular brick structure. Presently unoccupied, the large building is in a deteriorated conditions.

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8. A Blacksmith Shop, this large two story frame building was powered by water as was the neighboring workshop. It is not in use and in poor condition as well.

CHURCH FAMILY

9. The Tannery, built in 1838, has been converted into the school chapel. Very little of the long two story frame structure has been altered.

10. The First Meetinghouse, built in 1785, was the first structure at Mount Lebanon, and the first Shaker meetinghouse in America. Originally located where the second meetinghouse is now, the house had a third story added by the Shakers and was used as the Seed House after the second meetinghouse was built. It is now the Headmaster's House.

11. The Trustees Office and Store, now a dormitory, built in 1827, is a rectangular three-and-a-half story brick structure which is encased with weather boarding on two sides.

12. The Second Meetinghouse, now the school library, was built in 1824. The building is now painted red, but was formerly painted white, the standard color of Shaker meetinghouses. The foundations of the structure are exceedingly strong, in order to support the dancing and marching basic to the Shaker worship. Squared tree trunks form the floor joists, and the stone foundation piers are supplemented by a heavy wooden post on the north-west corner. The meeting room's dimensions are 78' 4" in length by 63" in width. The ceiling is 25' above the floor, and stretches across the room in one span. Seven two-ply laminated beams form lintels spanning the distance between the posts to which are affixed the side walls of the building. The segmental ceiling is hung from, and the roof is supported by these massive beams. The roof itself is of a semicircular, barrel design.

The meetinghouse was entered through a lower and narrower wing on the south. There are three doors in this entrance, the one on the left for the brothers, the one in the middle for the elders and the one on the left for the sisters. Non-Shakers entered through the two doorways on the east side.

13. The Infirmary, built 1857-58, is now a dormitory. A three story frame building with four dormers on a side, the Infirmary was badly scorched during the 1875 fire, but was preserved.

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14. The Main Dwelling House, built in 1875-76, is the main classroom and administration building for the Darrow School. The four-and-a-half story brick structure with flanking wings on the north and south and a west wing attached to the rear contained brick partitions from the basement to the fourth floor, as fire prevention. The brothers occupied the north end of the building, and the sisters, the south. The west wing housed a workshop, tailor shop and dressmaking shop. The deacons and deaconesses occupied each end of the first floor. On top of the central section of the building is a belfry containing 508 pound bell, purchased by the Shakers in 1875. It is inscribed with the phrase; "We Praise Thee, O God."

15. The Ministry House, also built in 1875-76, and now used as the school infirmary, housed the elders and elderesses who formed the Central Ministry of the entire Shaker religion. The 1841 datestone of the first Ministry House, destroyed in the fire, was built into the later structure. Both this building and the Main Dwelling House next to it reflect deviation from the traditional Shaker style, and the influence of Victorianism.

16. The Brothers' Workshop, now a dormitory, is a three story brick building, with stone lintels. This workshop is notable for the intact central stairway and interior panelling.

17. The Dairy, now a faculty residence, is an L-shaped, two story white frame structure.

18. The Shaker Schoolhouse, built in 1839, serves now as a faculty residence. A stone ground story is topped by one frame story and a gable roof.

CENTER FAMILY

19. The Ann Lee Cottage, a boys' dormitory, was originally used as the Center Family residence. A three-and-a-half story frame structure, its gable roof is pierced by three dormers on its west facade.

20. The Medicine Shop and workshop is a three story frame structure now used as a dormitory as well.

21. This Center Family Residence is now a faculty house. It is two stories high and of frame construction.

22. This small two story frame cottage was used as a residence by the Shakers, and now by the school as well.

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23. The large frame barn is two stories high, with a loft, and has a gable roof. It appears unchanged.

SECOND FAMILY

24. This two story stone forge with granite quoining is dated by the iron numbers, 1846, on its north gable. Presently in a deteriorated condition, the building is being renovated inside, for use as a residence.

25. This red frame cattle barn is topped with a cupola and weather vane, and is relatively unchanged.

26. The stone Chair Workshop built in 1814 has been converted into a private residence. Built into a hillside, the structures measures two-and-a-half stories on the eastern facade, and three-and-a-half on the western. The mortar on the eastern facade is red and on the western facade is cream. A square, wrought-iron balcony has been added to the western facade.

27. This storage shed is now used as a garage and workshop. Two-and-a-half stories tall, with twin dormers piercing the eastern slope of the gable roof, the large frame structure has an unusual number of windows.

28. Directly east of the chair workshop are the ruined foundations of the Second Family Residence, built circa 1790 and demolished in the 1930's.

SOUTH FAMILY

29. This South Family residence and workshop is a two-story, unpainted frame structure which is now used as an office by the religious community which inhabits the South Family.

30. The main South Family residence is a three story, white frame building, with a slate-tiled gable roof, which is pierced with a central ventilator. Although the raised basement of this building is made of stone, the first floor above it is made of brick. This building is presently used as the refectory and offices.

31. This three-and-a-half story L-shaped frame building with a stuccoed masonry foundation served as the South Family laundry and a residence. It is presently used as a bakery and a dwelling house. It is connected by an iron walkway at the second story with the former large workshop and chair factory.

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32. The former chair factory and large workshop is a two-and-a-half story long rectangular frame building, with a one story frame addition on its northeast corner. It is presently used as storage space.

33. This two story white frame L-shaped building served originally, as well as now, as a dwelling house.

34. A one-and-a-half story frame building with a gable roof, is a former store which is now used as a residence.

35. This former cattle barn is built of three frame stories on a stone half story. The datestone, reading 1869, is set in the foundations on the north end. The building is presently used as a garage and workshop.

Nonhistoric buildings within the Shaker community are relatively few. They include two new school buildings, located to the west of the Church Family. They are indicated by the letters A and B on the enclosed sketch map. The buildings are of frame construction and although modern, do not intrude drastically. Similarly, there is a frame, barn-like structure at the South Family, labeled C, which is modern but visually harmonious. These are the only modern insertions of any great size. There are, however, tennis courts at the Church Family and two man-made ponds at the Second Family which are also within the landmark.

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After Mother Ann's death, the mantle of leadership was passed on to James Whittaker who decided that a new Shaker center should be established at New Lebanon, New York, on the fertile farm of David Darrow, who donated his property. The first building was dedicated in 1786, and by 1787, the central ministry had installed itself in this more propitious location. For the short three years of his leadership Father James spent most of his time traveling and urging his adherents to consolidate and form similar Shaker villages.

Following his death in 1787, he was replaced by Joseph Meacham, Mother Ann's first American convert. Meacham set about developing the New Lebanon (later called the Mount Lebanon) community and in effect standardized plans for subsequent communities. During the first few years of his administration he built eleven whole villages--at Watervliet and New Lebanon, New York; Harvard, Hancock, Tryingham and Shirley, Massachusetts; Enfield, Connecticut; Canterbury and Enfield, New Hampshire; and Alfred and Sabbathday Lake, Maine.

By establishing these many communities, Meacham and his followers created the opportunity to practice their religion without fear of persecution. Moreover, believing as they did in purity and unity in the fullest sense of the words, separation from the rest of the world was considered necessary. In the community, they lived in communal fashion, none owning any personal property. Celibacy was practiced, in part, because the Shakers believed that complete Christian communism was not compatible with marriage, which had its selfish aspects. The government of the Mt. Lebanon community was dominated by the Head of the Millennial Church, who appointed his or her successor. Moreover, with the consent of the associate ministers, the chief minister could make any appointment necessary for the community. The governing body of Mt. Lebanon was acknowledged as the paramount executive in Shakerism, and was known to other Shaker groups as the Head of Influence. There was equality of the sexes in all Shaker communities, and women could aspire to any position of authority.

In applying their beliefs, the Shakers of the New Lebanon colony followed a rigorous daily schedule. All arose when a bell was rung at 4:30 a.m. in the summer and at 5:00 a.m. in the winter; they breakfasted an hour and a half later; ate dinner at 12:00 and supper at 6:00. Those able to work had to labor a certain number of hours each day, subordinating individual interests to the needs of the community. All meetings had to be attended, and the Elders and Elderesses supervised those diversions allowed. They even controlled the reading and correspondence of their fellow members.

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The Shakers at Mt. Lebanon supported themselves by carrying on a number of activities. They grew their own food, made their own clothes, tools and equipment, and erected their own buildings. The excellence of Shaker products became well known, and the Shakers at Mt. Lebanon had little trouble in selling seeds for gardens, clocks, and their famous chairs.

The Mt. Lebanon settlement remained active throughout the nineteenth century, but suffered from a dwindling membership. No turn in fortune came in the twentieth century, and Mt. Lebanon's decline continued, only a handful living in the community. Finally in 1929-30, the New Lebanon School, now the Darrow School, purchased forty buildings and 300 acres of ground. Thus, ended Shakerism at Mt. Lebanon, aside from a few elderly Shakers who lived out their lives there.

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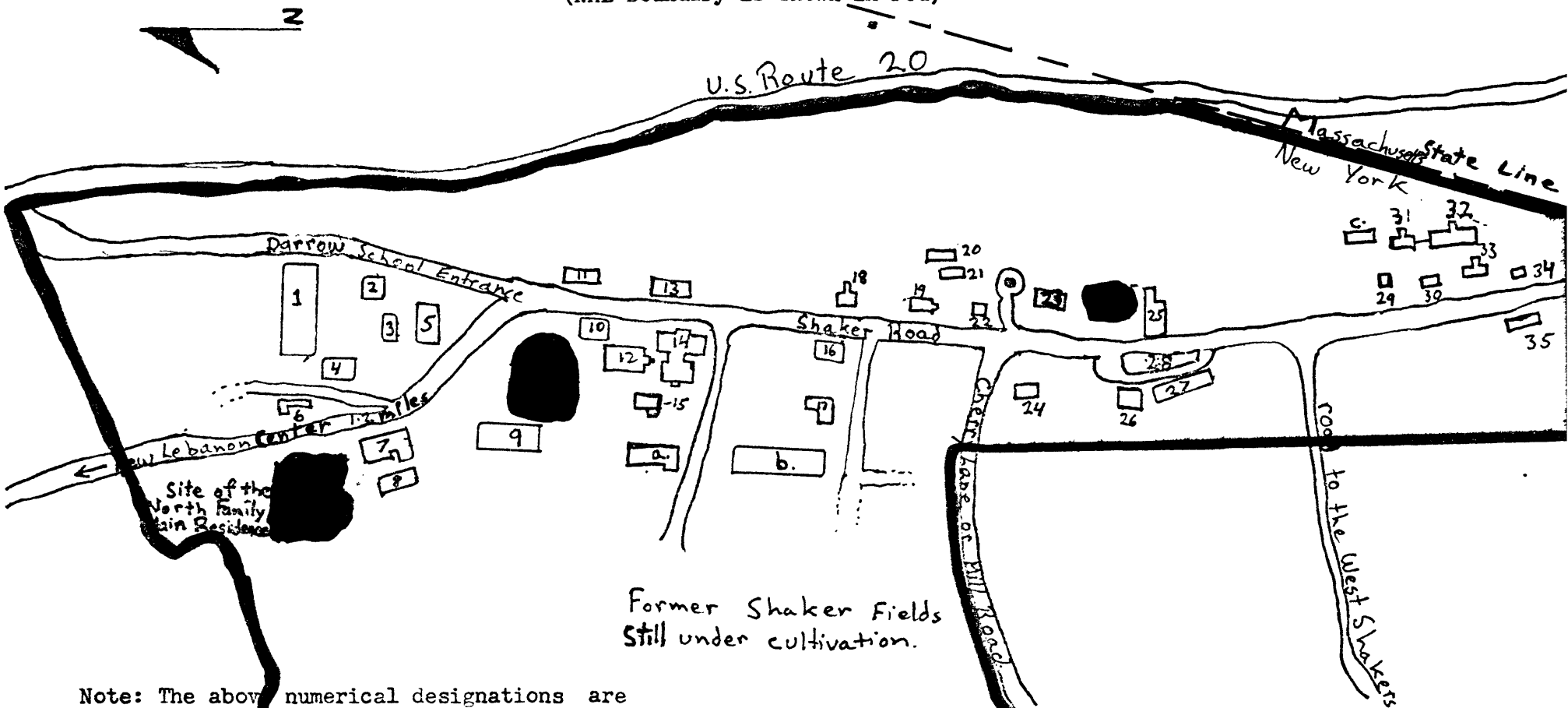
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Beginning at the intersection of the western curb of U.S. Route 20 and the western curb of the Darrow School entrance road, east of New Lebanon Center, proceed south along said curb of Route 20 for approximately .8 miles to its intersection with the New York State line, thence south along the state line 2350 feet, thence west 1500', thence north 2550' to the north curb of Cherry Lane, thence west along said curb to its intersection with the 850' contour, thence north along said contour to its point of intersection with the eastern curb of Shaker Road, thence in a straight line northeast to the point of origin.

These boundaries enclose the remaining buildings of the five families of the Mount Lebanon Shaker community, as well as all of the original Shaker farmland, which is still under cultivation, to the west of the Church Family.

Mount Lebanon Shaker Society National Historic Landmark
(NHL Boundary is shown in red)



Note: The above numerical designations are keyed to the 1939 HABS map, in the diagram below.

North Family		Church Family		Center Family		South Family	
Sketch Map	HABS Map	Sketch Map	HABS Map	Sketch Map	HABS Map	Sketch Map	HABS Map
1.	- 11.	9.	- 9.	19.	- 1.	29.	- 4.
2.	- 2.	10.	- 4.	20.	- 8.	30.	- 1.
3.	- 6.	11.	- 12.	21.	- 2.	31.	- 6.
4.	- 5.	12.	- 2.	22.	- 3.	32.	- 7.
5.	- 7.	13.	- 13.	23.	- 12.	33.	- 2.
6.	- 11.	14.	- 1.	Second Family		34.	- 3.
7.	- 18.	15.	- 5.	24.	- 15.	35.	- 12.
8.	- 19.	16.	- 3.	25.	- 6.		
		17.	- 8.	26.	- 3.		
		18.	- SS	27.	- 4.		
				28.	- 1.		

note: map is not drawn to scale

12/9/75