

WOODBRIIDGE STATE SCHOOL  
(Woodbridge Developmental Center)  
1289 Rahway Avenue  
Woodbridge Township  
Middlesex County  
New Jersey

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prepared to the Standards of the  
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
For submission to the  
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office  
5 Station Plaza  
501 East State Street  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

WOODBIDGE STATE SCHOOL  
(Woodbridge Developmental Center)

Location(s): 1289 Rahway Avenue, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County,  
New Jersey

Date(s) of Construction: 1964

Designer(s): Vincent G. Kling, John R. Diehl, Francis R. Stein

Engineer: Severud Associates (Structural); Vogelback and Baumann (Mechanical-  
Electrical)

Builders: Frank Briscoe Company

Present Owner: Morris Avenel Associates Urban Renewal, LLC

Present Use: None (demolished)

Significance: Constructed in 1964, the Woodbridge State School is significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its association with mental health care treatment philosophy as a state-run facility and under NRHP Criterion C for its architecture, as it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and represents a significant and distinguishable entity. The property may also be eligible under NRHP Criterion C as a work of a master, as an example of the work of Vincent G. Kling (1916-2013), a prominent Philadelphia architect who made significant contributions to the Modern architectural movement. The human-scale approach adopted into the design of the campus reflected both the design philosophies promoted by a group of architects called the “Philadelphia School” as well as an evolving treatment philosophy at the time for developmentally disabled individuals and the architecture of developmental centers.

In an e-mail dated January 29, 2021, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office indicated that the Woodbridge State School is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The email correspondence omits a period of significance or boundary for this historic property. The recommended period of significance is 1964, the year the facility opened.

Historian: Seth Hinshaw, Allee Davis, Teresa Bulger, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.,  
June 2022

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## **II. PROJECT INFORMATION**

The Woodbridge State School was located in the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey (Figure 1). The land on which the complex stood is proposed for commercial redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment requires a Freshwater Wetlands (FW) permit from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Land Resource Protection (NJDEP-DLRP), thereby requiring compliance with New Jersey Administrative Code 7:7A.

In correspondence dated January 5, 2021, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) requested the completion of an intensive-level historic architectural survey to assess the Woodbridge State School's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). When the NJHPO issued this request, the complex was undergoing demolition with a majority of buildings having already been removed. On January 19, 2021, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) conducted a site visit to document existing conditions of the property, including remaining extant buildings, to facilitate consultation with the NJHPO regarding appropriate cultural resources requirements necessary for permit issuance. In subsequent correspondence dated January 29, 2021, the NJDEP-DLRP and NJHPO indicated that the Intensive-level historic architectural survey of the Woodbridge State School could no longer be completed, due to the demolition activities. In the absence of a formal NRHP evaluation of the Woodbridge State School, the NJHPO presumed the property is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and that the demolition of the historic complex constitutes an adverse effect, thereby requiring mitigation. A list of potential mitigation items were included in the January 29, 2021 correspondence.

On February 4, 2021, a conference call was held with RGA, the NJDEP-DLRP, the NJHPO, Woodbridge Township, and Morris Avenel Associates Urban Renewal, LLC. The NJDEP-DLRP indicated that the FW permit would be issued upon receipt of permit conditions from the NJHPO. The NJHPO specified that a work plan would be required detailing the requisite cultural resources mitigation tasks for review and approval. Upon approval, the NJHPO would issue conditions and the NJDEP-DLRP would issue the permit for the proposed project. RGA subsequently prepared a Cultural Resources Mitigation Work Plan, which was submitted to the NJHPO on February 17, 2021, to satisfy the NJHPO's requirement for a work plan prior to the issuance of the permit.

On March 2, 2021, the NJDEP-DLRP issued the FW permit which included four cultural resources mitigation tasks under Condition No. 10 to address the adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Woodbridge State School. The four mitigation tasks comprise A) Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Documentation of the Woodbridge State School, B) Public Accessibility of Archival Materials, C) Historic Context for State Developmental Facilities, and D) a webpage. Presented herein is the HABS documentation of the Woodbridge State School. The other mitigation tasks are being completed under separate covers, per the Cultural Resources Mitigation Work Plan.

The HABS documentation was undertaken in accordance with HABS Level III standards as prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation as published in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 139 (July 23, 2003); *Recording Historic Structures* (Burns, ed. 2003); and *Recording Historic Structures and Sites for the Historic American Engineering Record* (U.S. Department of the Interior 1994).

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The property initially consisted of a complex of approximately 29 buildings known as the Woodbridge State School (later the Woodbridge Developmental Center) that was operated by the New Jersey Department of Human Services' Division of Developmental Disabilities. The Woodbridge State School closed in 2015 and the subject property is now owned by Morris Avenel Associates Urban Renewal, LLC.

### III. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

At the end of the Second World War, New Jersey's Department of Institutions and Agencies (NJ DIA) sponsored four institutions for the developmentally disabled: the New Jersey State Institution for Feeble Minded Women (today the Vineland Developmental Center; founded 1888), the North Jersey Training School (later the North Jersey Development Center) in Totowa (founded 1928; demolished), the New Lisbon State Colony (later the New Lisbon Developmental Center; founded 1914), and the Woodbine State Colony (later the Woodbine Developmental Center; founded 1921) (Frankel 1950:1). Common across all four institutions was overcrowding, even with a growing waiting list for residents, which placed a strain on the staff's ability to provide the necessary care to their residents. This problem was further exacerbated by maintenance issues at some of the older facilities, such as Vineland and Woodbine, that were in dire need of remodeling (New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies [NJ DIA] 1964: 21). In 1955, the Edward R. Johnstone Training & Research Center opened in Bordentown on a former industrial school campus, which brought some relief but did not resolve the ongoing demand. The need for a second new institution was proposed in 1958 (NJ DIA 1958:13).

An interesting confluence of developments in the late 1940s and the 1950s guided the planning of the new facility. The first shift was taking place in the philosophy of care. The early twentieth-century approach to care based on ideas of genetic determinism proposed that residents had no avenues for improvement due to their ancestry. The recommended care was warehousing of residents in large dormitory-like buildings, adapting ideas by Thomas S. Kirkbride that were originally designed for people with severe mental challenges rather than developmental disabilities. The staff at the Woodbine State Colony played a major role in challenging the assumptions of abilities being limited by genetics. They instituted an instructional program that demonstrated that with compassionate care, even residents with severe limitations could improve their abilities and could learn life skills to survive outside the institution (Leiby 1967: 242-244). These discoveries were transformational in the field of developmental disability care and were nationally applauded. In 1947, a group of parents established the Association for Retarded Children to advocate for their children and argue further against the idea of genetic deficiency. This association convinced the state to appoint the State Commission to Study the Problems and Needs of Mentally Deficient Persons, whose report prompted passage of the Beadleston Laws in 1954. These laws overhauled large portions of the previous legislation; an important clause required the state commissioner of education to distinguish among the educable (who could lead semi-independent lives in communities), the trainable, and the non-trainable. As local school districts responded to the new requirements that they provide services to the educable, they drastically expanded their counseling services and removed those residents from state institutions (Leiby 1967: 324-328).

The changes of the mid-1950s brought about a shift in the state's developmental disability program. The reduced number of educable residents in the state system drastically reduced the need for academic or pre-vocational teaching at state institutions. As the educable moved out of the facilities, they were replaced with people facing more noticeable limitations. The Woodbine approach offering personal training for self-help and self-care spread throughout the system, requiring additional trained specialists (with higher salaries than many other staff). Because individual institutions had more job openings than applicants, they had instituted their own training programs (NJ DIA 1961: 55-58).

In 1958, the NJDIA developed its proposal for a new developmental disability institution. It proposed to re-develop a portion of the Rahway State Prison (today the East Jersey State Prison) in the Avenel section of Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County (*Central New Jersey Home News*, 28 January 1959:4). The selection of the site marked a distinct change in policy. Earlier facilities had mostly been located in remote, secluded areas that made it difficult for families to visit and isolated the institutions from nearby communities (Vanston 1967: 148). The 64-acre site proposed for the institution would be accessible to the families of residents off U.S. Route 1.

Approval for the funding was difficult. Governor Robert B. Meyner proposed a construction package that included a new state hospital, the Woodbridge facility, and improvements at other facilities operated by the NJDIA. A deadlock emerged in the legislature, where the state house approved the funding, but the bill failed in the state senate. After the 1960 election, Meyner called the senators to Morven (the governor's mansion) to discuss how to move forward. They approved a one-cent increase in the cigarette tax that would last for 18 months, with a referendum in 1961 offering voters the option of floating bonds or continuing the tax (*Central New Jersey Home News*, 10 December 1960:1). Voters eventually approved the bond, which committed \$13.7 million to the Woodbridge State School (Soda 1964:1).

With the funding in hand, the NJDIA moved forward with its planning. It chose the name of the Woodbridge State School and estimated that the facility's construction would cost \$13 million (*The Herald-News*, 20 January 1961: 22). In early 1962, renowned architect Vincent G. Kling (1916-2013) and architects John R. Diehl (1920-1977) and Francis R. Stein (1926-1967) of Princeton were commissioned by the state to design the new facility (*Central New Jersey Home News*, 9 August 1962:3). The design would incorporate architectural tenets reflective of the evolving treatment philosophy of the time that promoted a more human-scale approach (Vanston 1967:148).

An East Orange native, Vincent G. Kling was a prominent and celebrated architect working out of Philadelphia who headed the largest architectural practice in the region by the 1970s. During his career, Kling designed a number of buildings that historians have argued made important contributions to the history and significance of Modern architecture. In Philadelphia, such works include the Penn Center (designed and built throughout the 1950s), the Municipal Services Building (1960-1962), the United States Mint (1965-1969), and several houses which reflect a combination of strict modernist precepts with qualities that reflected American popular culture at the time. In New Jersey, Kling designed a number of buildings; several of which are extant, although heavily altered; among these are the Hunterdon Medical Center (1953) in Flemington, Hunterdon County, and the Hurffville Elementary School (circa 1963) in Sewell, Gloucester County. Kling practiced alongside prominent architects Louis I. Kahn, Robert Venturi, Romaldo Giurgola of Mitchell/Giurgola, Robert Geddes, and other giants of the "Philadelphia School" to reshape the City of Philadelphia and promote a focus on context with architecture that looked critically at history. Collectively, Kling and his colleagues recognized the inherent value of human-scaled design which prompted the public to engage in conversation with architecture through associations that buildings could bring forth. These design theories appear to have been incorporated imaginatively and sympathetically into Kling's design for the Woodbridge State School, as can be discerned through the small, clustered cottages that were positioned in a way that the physical and visual connections of the buildings instilled a communal environment for both patients and staff (*Architectural Record* 1967).

Kling's partners for the Woodbridge State School's design, the firm of Diehl and Stein, had become known for their contributions to many college campuses in New Jersey and across the county. John R. Diehl and Francis R. Stein formed an architectural practice based out of Princeton in the 1950s. The firm would later become Diehl Stein Miller, when joined by Frank E. Miller, and then Diehl Miller Busselle after former New Jersey Chief Architect Alfred Busselle joined, following the passing of Stein in 1967 (*Progressive Architecture* 1968: 198; *The Record*, 26 August 1967; *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 24 March 1977: 20). The majority of the firm's notable commissions appear to have been for educational institutions. As Diehl and Stein, the architects, supplied designs for projects at Rutgers University for multiple buildings, Purdue University, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, and San Jose State University in California (*The Central New Jersey Home News*, 27 April 1960). The design for the Woodbridge State School appears to have been the result of a fruitful pairing of Kling with Diehl and Stein, given the facility's proficient communal-like organization and humane modernism of its architecture.

The design for the new institution was drawn from several sources. The overall philosophy was a return to the "cottage plan" that guided the original facilities in Vineland, with small residences housing a small number of residents who would receive personal care. This human-scaled approach would be supplemented by surroundings that were warm, vital, stimulating, and deft in recognizing the needs of the individual. Buildings were to "be human in scale and intimate in character with skillful use of color, texture, and materials, as well as good taste in furnishings" (Vanston 1967:149). The treatment philosophy and architecture could then coalesce to create an effective environment in which to administer an effective program of care and habilitation.

Kling, Diehl, and Stein produced an innovative design for the new Woodbridge State School. An early design for the proposed campus (completed in 1961) arranged the cottages along mostly linear streets much like a dense suburban development. This plan included a rectangular hospital building near the rail line to the west. After Kling was inspired to introduce the hexagonal shape for the cottages, he produced a new model (Figure 2). This model placed a rectangular hospital near the center of the campus, with covered walkways leading to groups of attached cottages; the only building with a clerestory monitor feature was the auditorium building. Additional changes to the plan included adding the clerestory monitor onto the cottages and addition of the sun sheds near the cottages. These changes appear in a nearly final plan that included the triangular hospital building and the open hexagonal administration building (Figure 3).

In Kling's final plan, the facility consisted of 29 buildings integrated into the site's rolling terrain and organized to impart the character of a residential community (Busselle 1965) (Figure 4). The small, low buildings were arranged to create a close-knit, low-profile, human-scale campus, with screening provided by trees around much of the site's perimeter (Busselle 1965) (Figures 5-7). Soon after construction was complete, Kling's associate Lawrence S. Williams photographed the completed complex from the air (Figures 8 and 9). Central to the plan was the triangular-shaped hospital, around which were clustered an administration building, an auditorium, 19 cottages, and a power plant and maintenance buildings at the site's northern edge. Except for the hospital, which was of concrete construction, all buildings were steel framed with brick cavity walls and capped with pitched, asphalt-shingled roofs with distinct copper trim at the eaves (*Architectural Record* 1967:150). The administration

building was sited at the head of the facility's entrance drive. The offices contained within encircled an open court. Nestled within the landscape southwest of the administration building was the 100-bed, two-story hospital, triangular in shape with a central courtyard (NJDIA 1965). Adjacent to the west of the hospital building was the theater, or activity building, which served as a chapel, school, cafeteria, and recreation center. The power plant and maintenance buildings to the north included a food service building where 1,000 meals were prepared three times daily and transported in electrically heated carts to pantries within the cottages and hospital (NJDIA 1965). On the interior, the buildings were outfitted with low-maintenance materials including terrazzo floors, glazed structural tile walls, and exposed metal deck ceilings (Busselle 1965). Early photographs of the complex illustrate how the innovative design impacted the final construction (Figures 10-14).

Organized in two sections, the 19 cottages swept across the landscape with nine cottages situated in the west half for ambulatory patients and 10 conjoined cottages in the east, near the hospital, for non-ambulatory patients. Dominating the overall design motif was the hexagon which constituted the footprint of every building except the hospital and provided a unifying element to the campus. The hexagonal shape also provided a highly efficient building plan for the cottages, which created an arrangement of six triangular segments radiating from the compact, central core (Busselle 1965; *Architectural Record* 1967). Each cottage accommodated 50 patients and included playrooms, a dining room, pantry, sanitation facilities, and dormitories, with utilities housed in the center of the building (Soda 1964). The exhaust fans and ductwork were elevated in a small housing over the center of the main roof, which gave each cottage a unique pagoda-like appearance that softened the overall institutional appearance (Soda 1964). Stairs were excluded from the design so as not to hinder patients, and no rooms were entirely closed off which would otherwise obscure staff views (Oates 1964). Adjacent to each cottage was an outdoor recreation area with hexagonal-shaped sun sheds. The sun sheds were supported by a single, central column with benches attached at the base. A review of historic aerial photographs and available imagery through Google Maps indicated that the Woodbridge State School appeared to retain its original design over the years, experiencing little change.

The construction of the Woodbridge facility took two years. Groundbreaking occurred in November 1962 (*Asbury Park Press*, 3 November 1964:4). The construction team included Severud Associates (structural engineers), Vogelbach and Baumann (mechanical-electrical engineers), and Frank Briscoe Company (contractor) (*Architectural Record* 1967). The 1963 historic aerial photograph demonstrates that the road system was in place and that the foundation for the hospital was under construction (NETR 1963). The first patients arrived on January 4, 1965, and the campus was dedicated on May 8, 1965 (NJDIA 1967b:16).

The design of the Woodbridge State School was heralded by contemporary publications. The *Architectural Record* described the facility's design as "imaginatively and sympathetically handled" and provided a meaningful environment for its patients that may require a lifetime of care (*Architectural Record* 1967: 150). At the International Working Conference on Architectural Planning in Mental Deficiency, held in Copenhagen in 1966, the general principles guiding the design at Woodbridge were recommended for architects worldwide (Vanstone 1967). In the spring of 1967, the Architectural Institute held a conference in Denver on the topic of the design of institutions for the developmentally disabled. One speaker was David Rosen, the first superintendent of the Woodbridge State School, describing the challenges of designing the facility. The conference topics emphasized how a close collaboration

by the architect and the program staff could create an optimal physical environment in the total habilitation process (Architectural Institute 1967).

During the half century Woodbridge served the needs of the developmentally disabled community (1965 to 2015), public policy shifted dramatically. At the time of its opening, the NJDIA initiated a study of those admitted, indicating the needs of each person. The progress of each resident was then monitored to ascertain how residents with various needs responded to the services, with new admissions to be drawn from people on the waiting list with similar characteristics to those with the best results (NJDIA 1970:10). Plans for another innovative facility to be named the Somerset State School to further address the growing waiting list fell through due to lack of funding. Also at this time, parents were taking children with less pronounced challenges out of state institutions, which gradually changed the training needed for staff. Another impetus for the shift away from institutions to local services was the Equal Education Movement, which pursued lawsuits and legislation to enhance community options (NJDIA 1975). In *Robinson v. Cahill*, 62 N.J. 473 (1973) (Robinson I), New Jersey's Supreme Court ruled that the system of financing public education did not provide a "Thorough and Efficient Education" for children with disabilities as required by the state constitution. Then, the 1975 Federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act (the Individuals with Disabilities Act) shifted federal funding towards community services rather than institutions (NJDIA 1978, 1984). In 1983, the Woodbridge State School was renamed the Woodbridge Development Center (WDC). The shift to daycare centers had become so pronounced that in 1991, the Johnstone Training School closed, followed by the North Jersey Development Center at Totowa in 2013.

In 2015, the NJDIA declared WDC a surplus property and closed the campus. At that time, the campus was largely unchanged with limited alterations to the plan of the early 1960s. Woodbridge Township acquired the property through the State House Commission with no historical reservations and designated the subject property as part of a "non-condemnation area in need of redevelopment" (Woodbridge Township Department of Planning & Development 2019). Redevelopment of the project location had not commenced by 2019. To help facilitate redevelopment, Woodbridge Township amended its redevelopment plan of the project location to include additional permitted uses, including industrial and distribution facilities. The subject property is presently owned by Morris Avenel Associates Urban Renewal, LLC.

#### IV. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Woodbridge Developmental Center (called the Woodbridge State School from 1965 to 1983) was demolished in 2021. It was a campus of a number of buildings designed with hexagonal plans to serve the developmentally disabled community in New Jersey. The following information discusses the campus prior to its demolition, which experienced little change in its appearance during its half century in service (1965 to 2015).

##### Woodbridge Developmental Center Complex

The Woodbridge Developmental Center (WDC) complex was located in Avenel, an unincorporated, census-designated place in the northern part of Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The center's address was 1289 Rahway Avenue. The WDC was located between the New Jersey Turnpike (I-95) and U.S. Route 9, two arterial roads that run roughly parallel through Woodbridge. The East Jersey State Prison stands immediately north of the WDC property, with the boundary demarked by a dense forest along a tributary of Woodbridge Creek. Much of the remaining perimeter of the WDC property was also lined by mature trees. NJ TRANSIT's North Jersey Coast Line, a commuter train, runs north/south along the western border of the WDC property. Commercial properties and a former school building line the eastern boundary, facing east onto Rahway Avenue. South of the WDC property is a dense residential development of one-story and two-story buildings mostly constructed during the 1940s. The WDC property was primarily landlocked, with the only road access at its northeastern point where the property drive was a boulevard that led west off Rahway Avenue.

The property's circulation system was based on a road encircling most of the buildings in the WDC complex. The boulevard entrance ran west approximately 350 feet to a fork. From there, a road named Taylor Way ran to the north to the service buildings, including the Food Service Building, the Power Plant, and the Maintenance Shop. The other road at the fork ran southwest, passing a service area below a canopy before reaching the Administration Building, which initiated the set of hexagonal buildings in the complex. A large parking area was located behind the Administration Building for employees. From this point forward, many buildings had been demolished at the time of documentation. Continuing to the southwest, the road ran around the residences and the hospital building. Some of the trees lining the property boundary were located inside the perimeter loop road near parking areas. Two interior roads were located inside the perimeter loop road. One road ran roughly north/south, and the other curved south from the Administration Building, then ran west through the heart of the residential buildings to a cul-de-sac near the western end of the complex. Landscaping elements included low masonry walls that created enclosed outside play areas and additional recreational areas defined by chain-link fences.

The campus had three general types of historic resources. The first and most common type was the residence building or cottage. Each cottage was hexagonal in plan, with the non-ambulatory cottages designed with two attached hexagons. The support buildings varied in plan; two were hexagonal-shaped, the hospital was an open triangle, and the support buildings near the entrance were rectangular. The third resource type was the steel sun sheds. Each residence had a sun shed nearby that provided an exterior amenity for the residents. The sun sheds were also designed with a hexagonal plan.

### Cottages

Nineteen cottages were arranged in the southern and western parts of the campus, inside the perimeter road. The cottages had a consistent appearance described below. The set of 10 non-ambulatory cottages were located in a mostly semi-circular arrangement around the hospital; these cottages were paired, with two cottages sharing one of the six exterior walls. They were numbered one through five beginning with the paired cottage near the Administration Building and proceeding clockwise to the double cottage near the Multi-Purpose Building. The remaining nine cottages further west were set aside for the ambulatory residents. These cottages were arranged around the cul-de-sac and numbered six through 14, again proceeding in a clockwise pattern.

Cottages had a standard appearance. They were one-story buildings designed with a hexagonal roof with a low hexagonal monitor roof that provided natural light to the central core. The buildings had the overall width of 150 feet between opposite corners. The roof of each cottage, clad with brown asphalt shingles with copper trimming at the eaves, was a dominant feature of the exterior appearance of each cottage. The walls were block with an exterior brick veneer and were designed with slight chamfers at the corners that were often the location of entrances. Bands of windows were placed immediately below the eaves, with occasional pilaster-like vertical bands that indicated the steel skeleton. Exterior doors were placed within recesses that created shaded exterior areas that were protected from the elements. Each cottage stood on a concrete pad. The primary difference among the cottages was the presence of the paired cottages for non-ambulatory residents in the eastern portion of the campus.

Cottage interiors were divided into six triangular wedges plus a central core for hygiene (Figures 15 and 16). The walls were built of glazed structural tile attached to brick cavity walls. The exposed metal rafters framing the roof were visible above, and the floors were maintenance-free terrazzo. Each cottage included two bedrooms that accommodated 25 residents each, lit by the window bands on the exterior walls. Two other wedges housed the “day rooms,” where the residents engaged in group activities; one day room doubled as the dining area for the residents of that cottage. Two wedges were set aside for ancillary purposes, including small classrooms, an infirmary room, and service/storage areas. A service corridor ran around the central core, where the wash room and toilet facilities were located. The central core and the corridor were lit by the monitor windows. The paired non-ambulatory cottages placed an ancillary wedge towards the center, with a corridor bisecting the small service/storage rooms.

### Hospital

The hospital was a triangular-shaped building with clipped corners and was located near the center of the campus, generally between the non-ambulatory and ambulatory cottages. It was the only two-story building on the campus. From the air, it had the general appearance of three hexagonal cottages with an interior courtyard, but from the ground the building had little resemblance to other buildings on the campus. The hospital provided 100 beds and was equipped to accommodate most medical needs.

The hospital’s roof had a complicated design due to the shape of the building, sloping both outward and inward to the courtyard. It was clad with asphalt shingles and featured widely overhanging eaves. In the corners of the courtyard, towers extended upwards. The tower to the north was an elevator shaft that included roof access. The other two towers accommodated the building’s utilities. The two

primary floors had six sides; the three long sides measured 185 feet long, and the three short sides (the clipped corners) measured 80 feet long. The second floor extended past the exterior walls of the first floor around the entire perimeter, creating a shaded outdoor porch area. Concrete-clad posts supported the ends of the second floor. Entrances were located in recessed areas along the longer sides, with two-leaf metal doors flanked by oversized sidelights. Ancillary entrances were centered on the shorter exterior walls.

The interior of the hospital had a similar floorplan on the two floor levels. The primary materials were the glazed structural tile walls and the terrazzo floors. The layout was designed with a central corridor on each floor and rooms providing dedicated services on either side. The primary entrances on the long sides led into a reception area with stairs ahead leading to the second floor. Polished granite slabs encased the stairs, and stylized brass hooks supported the wood handrails. On the first floor, the three sides served slightly different functions. The south side was primarily offices but also included a large waiting area at the southwest corner and a conference room near the southeast corner that was used by psychologists who offered visual and auditory sensory therapy. The northeast side was mostly dedicated to classrooms, with storage rooms of varying sizes at the ends. The northwest side was used for different types of professionals. A pharmacy occupied both sides of the corridor. Laboratories were located north of the pharmacy, with maintenance and laundry located at the north vertex, and offices were located south of the pharmacy. The second floor was similarly arranged around the interior corridor. The stairs in the center of the southern corridor led up to a waiting area, with the library immediately to the east and offices occupying the remainder of the southern side. The northeast side was dedicated to hospital wards along the outside walls, treatment rooms along the courtyard side, and solariums at the corners. The northwest side of the second floor was primarily set aside for professional offices, with the dining area near the northern vertex.

### Support Buildings

The support buildings had distinctive designs. The two hexagonal buildings (the administration building and the auditorium building) were similar in appearance to the cottages. Three support buildings form a service cluster; these buildings near the property entrance are rectangular in plan and survived the demolition campaign.

Two support buildings were hexagonal in plan. The administration building stood between the main body of the campus and the rectangular support buildings to the northeast, and it was the first hexagonal building seen by visitors. The distinctive design element of the building was its open courtyard in the center, which was replicated by the hospital only. The auditorium building stood immediately west of the hospital; it was a multipurpose activity building housing a chapel, a school, and social and indoor recreational areas. It had the appearance of a cottage, but its central raised hexagonal monitor was far larger, providing a greater degree of natural light to the interior. Both buildings had a steel frame and stood on concrete pads. The exterior walls were built of concrete panels with large, single-light plate glass windows. The interior of the auditorium building consisted on a central theater space or auditorium with support rooms. The theater space occupied the bulk of the building, and the exposed ceiling framing included three concentric steel hexagons. A large hexagonal chandelier suspended from the center of the roof framing enhanced the light, supplemented by hexagonal sconces attached to steel posts that supported the roof framing. The building also housed an entrance lobby, a cafeteria, and auxiliary storage rooms.

### Maintenance Shop

The maintenance shop is the building at the north end of the service cluster. The one-story building measures 65 feet by 150 feet. It has a flat roof with an upper level service area in the center. The walls are block with a brick veneer. Seven vertical pilaster-like elements divide the main (south) elevation into eight wide bays, and a window band just below the eaves extends along the top of the center six bays. The entrance in the second bay consists of glass doors flanked by oversized sidelights.

### Food Service Building

The food service building (also known as the Elbert Chavis Memorial Building) is the largest of the three service buildings in the northeast part of the campus. It stands southeast of the maintenance shop and the power plant; a metal building formerly stood to the northeast. The food service building has a generally rectangular shape with overall measurements of 120 feet by 215 feet. It has a flat roof, with a rooftop utility area that sits just north of center. A metal frieze extends along the tops of the walls and is composed of metal panels with vertical seams along the sides of each panel. The walls are block, with inset bays near the center of each elevation. As with the other buildings in the northeast part of the campus, the elevations are divided into large bays by narrow, vertical, pilaster-like elements. The main (south) elevation has its inset area near the southwest corner; this area has a band of transom windows extending over exterior doors and first-floor windows. Two oversized metal doors east of this inset area are the only other wall openings on this elevation.

The east elevation faces a parking area along Taylor Way. This elevation is also mostly a blank, brick veneer wall. Two oversized metal doors at each end of the parking area provide access, and a small, paired window near the southeast corner provides natural light.

The rear (north) elevation is the location of a loading dock. The recessed area on this elevation extends along most of the elevation and is elevated approximately four feet above the grade of the pavement. A mixture of doors of varying sizes along the wall facilitated the delivery of food products. The west elevation had a similar but smaller loading dock between wide expanses of brick walls, but its dock was smaller and accessed by human-scaled metal doors.

### Power Plant

The power plant is located southwest of the maintenance shop and northwest of the food service building. The rectangular building has the overall measurements of 60 feet by 150 feet and faces east. It has a flat roof with four utility chimneys aligned in a linear pattern in the middle of the roof. The walls are block with a brick veneer, along with a metal frieze at the eaves. Seven vertical, pilaster-like elements divide the primary (east) and rear (west) elevations into eight bays. Window bands extend along the two primary elevations in four central bays. On the east elevation, the second and seventh bays are distinctive; each has a two-leaf metal entrance and a window unit below a large louvered area that rises to the frieze. The end walls to the north and south are blank, with no windows or doors. The rear (west) elevation mostly repeats the elements found on the main elevation. A major difference with the west elevation is a metal lattice system that extends to the west over the rear drive and then back to the ground. This lattice carries a pipe that delivered power generated in the power plant to other buildings on the campus.

Sun Sheds

The sun sheds were located near each cottage, and the paired cottage for non-ambulatory residents had two sun sheds. These structures had the appearance of large umbrellas and, in most instances, were located near a southern corner of the cottage. The sun sheds were built atop a small plaza area, with a grass lawn available for supervised recreation nearby. A central steel column measuring 10.75 inches in diameter was filled with concrete and had attached benches at its base. The columns rose to a height of 14 feet. The sun shed roofs were hexagonal in shape, with a canopy 36 feet wide supported by structural steel tubing. The sheds weighed three tons each. They were assembled on site upside down, and a truck crane lifted them and placed them in their concrete base.

## V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

### General Sources

Published sources, maps, miscellaneous documents, and cultural resource survey reports were consulted at the following repositories: the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, the New Jersey State Library and Archives, all located in Trenton, New Jersey; the Athenaeum of Philadelphia located in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Architecture Magazine Library available on the US Modernist website.

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**VI. ATTACHMENTS**

**ATTACHMENT A: FIGURES**

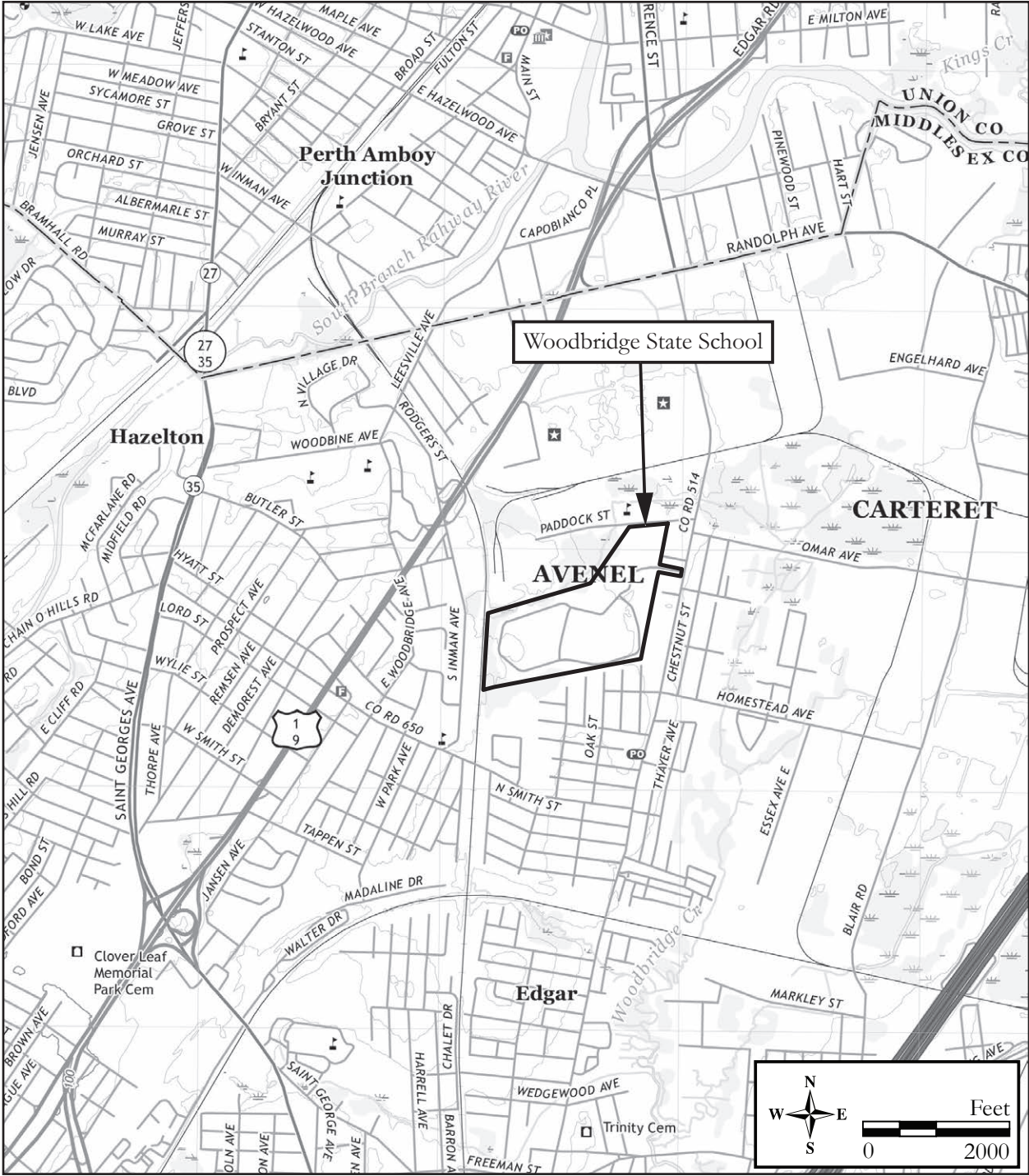


Figure 1: U.S.G.S. Map (2019 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Arthur Kill, NY).



Figure 2: Photograph of Vincent Kling's 1961 model for the Woodbridge State School (Williams 1961: Negative 72687).

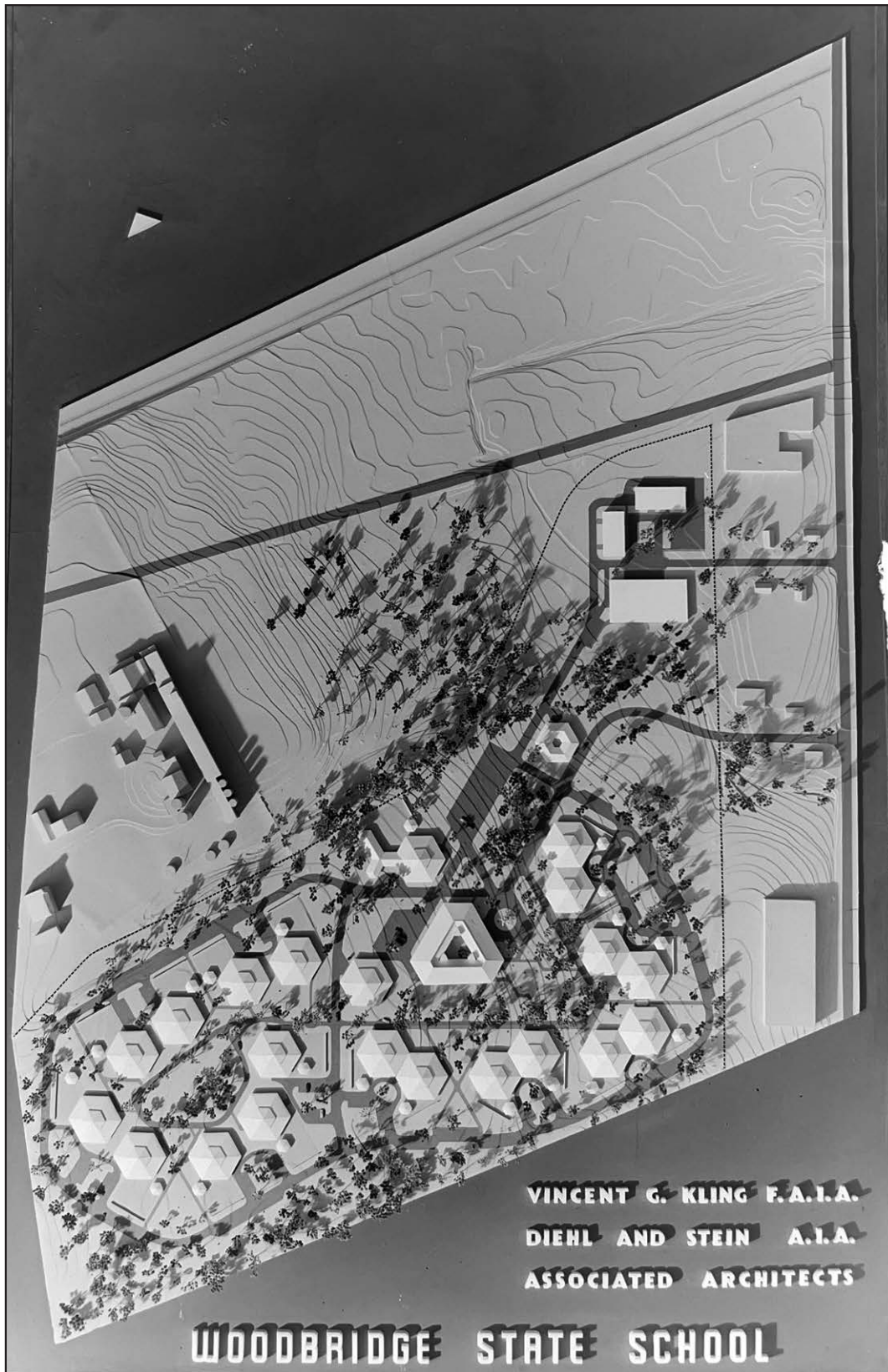


Figure 3: Photograph of Vincent Kling's 1961 model for the Woodbridge State School (Williams 1961: Negative 75630).

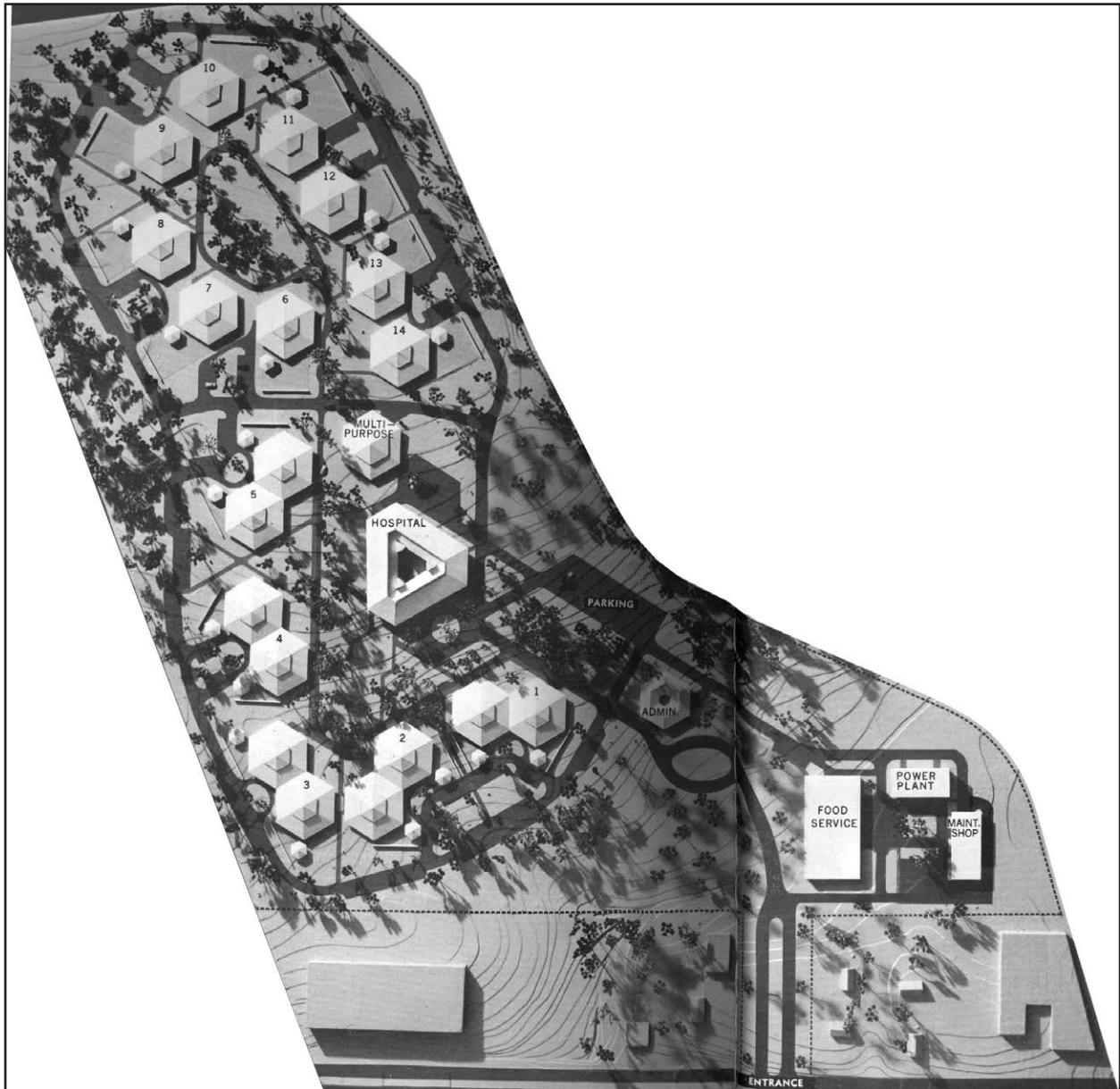


Figure 4: Vincent Kling's final plan for the Woodbridge State School (NJ DIA 1965: 2-3).

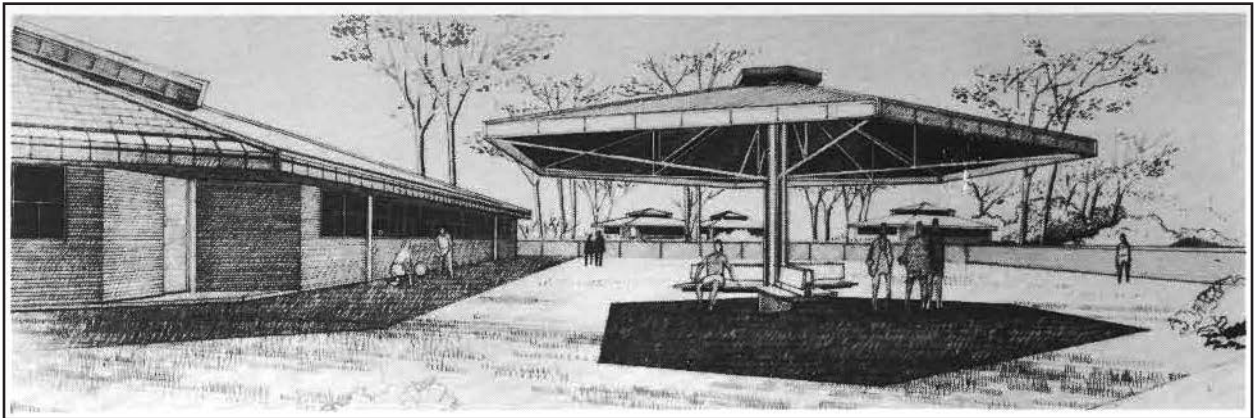


Figure 5: Vincent Kling sketch of the Woodbridge State School, showing a sun shed (NJDIA 1965: 3).

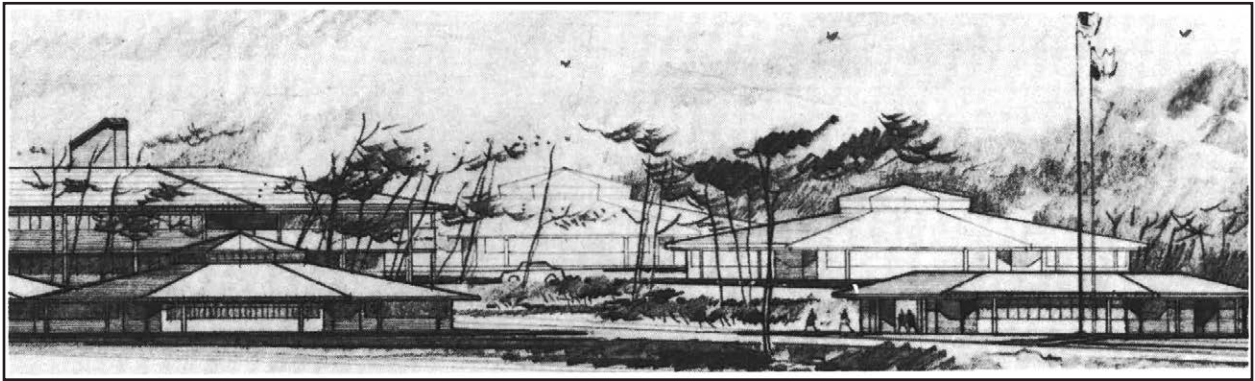


Figure 6: Vincent Kling sketch of the Woodbridge State School, showing the hospital on the left with surrounding cottages (NJDIA 1965: 5).

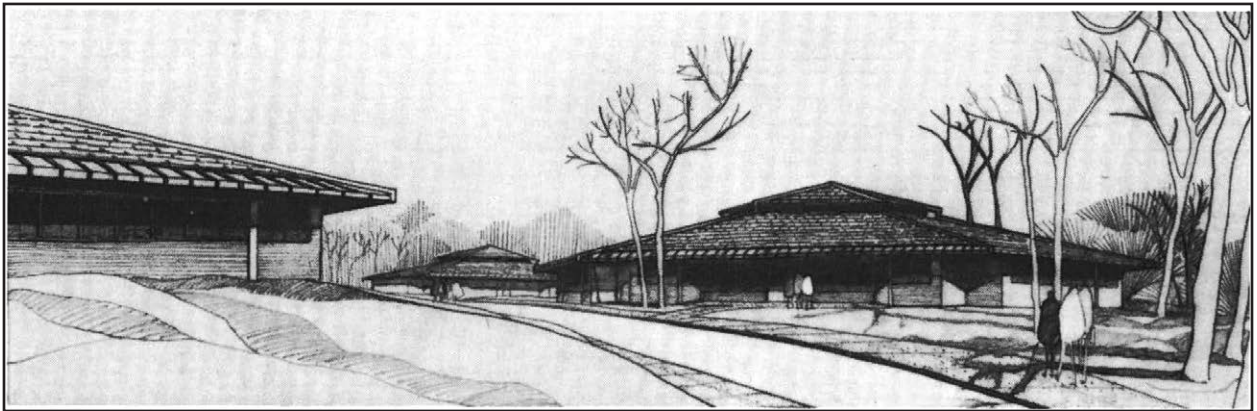


Figure 7: Vincent Kling sketch of the Woodbridge State School, showing some residential cottages (NJDIA 1965: 5).



Figure 8: Bird's eye view of the Woodbridge State School (Architectural Record 1967:150).



Figure 9: Lawrence S. Williams aerial photograph of the Woodbridge State School (Williams 1967: Negative 98343).



Figure 10: Perspective view of the campus in 1967 (Architectural Record 1967:150).



Figure 11: View of the campus with a sun shed in the foreground (Williams 1965: Negative 96577).



Figure 12: Interior of the auditorium (Williams 1965: Negative 96585).



Figure 13: Dining area in a residential cottage (Williams 1965: Negative 96586).



Figure 14: Bedroom area in a residential cottage (Williams 1965: Negative 96587).

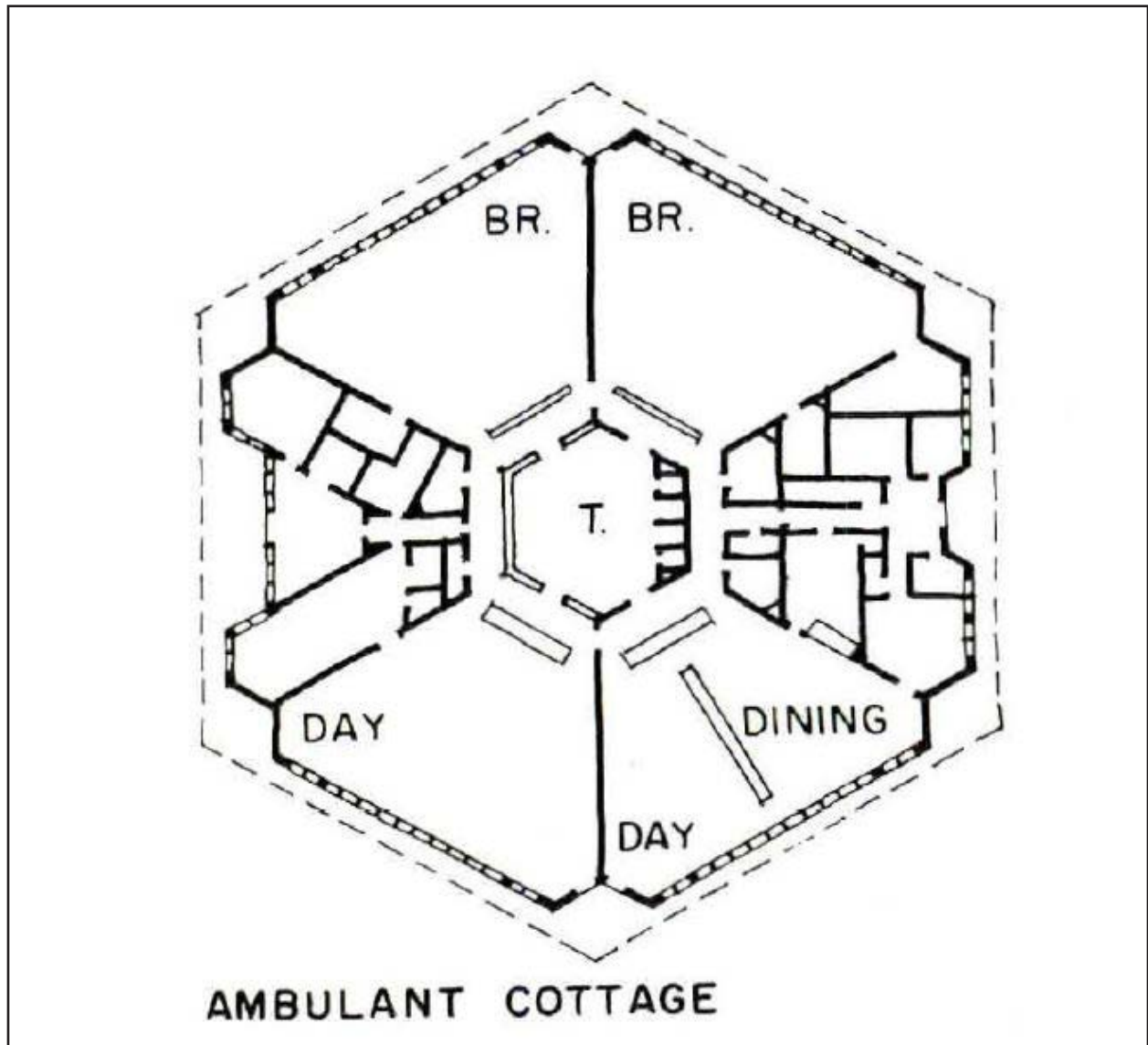


Figure 15: Floorplan of an ambulant cottage (Architectural Record 1967:150).

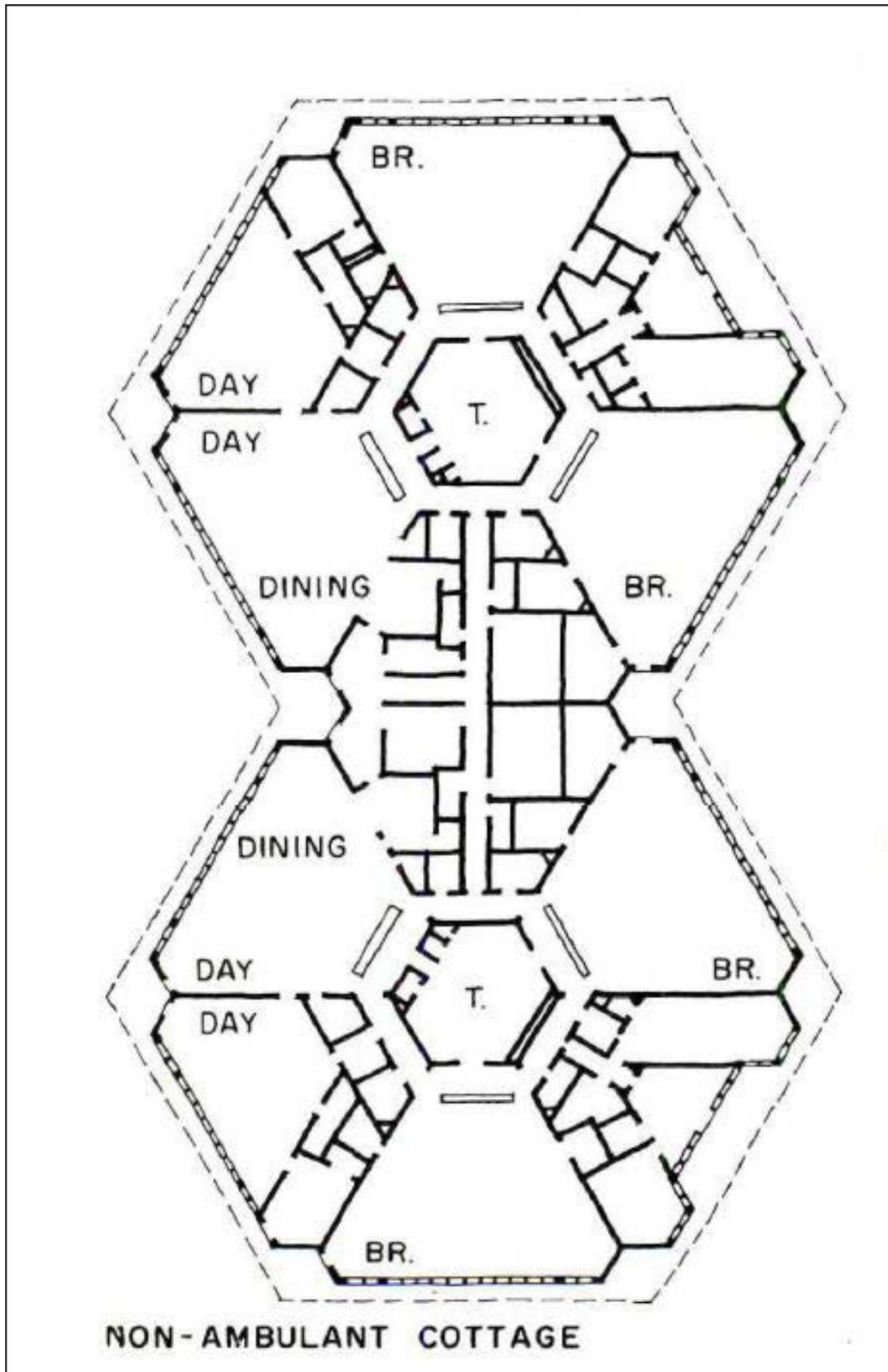


Figure 16: Floorplan of a non-ambulant cottage (Architectural Record 1967:150).

**ATTACHMENT B: PHOTO RECORDATION**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Woodbridge State School  
(Woodbridge Developmental Center)  
1289 Rahway Avenue  
Woodbridge Township  
Middlesex County  
New Jersey

Photographer: Allee Davis, January 19, 2021

1. General view of the entrance to the Woodbridge State School on Rahway Avenue, facing northwest.
2. View of the south elevation of the food service building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
3. Perspective view of the food service building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
4. Perspective view of the power plant of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
5. Overview of the maintenance shop of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
6. Perspective view of the power plant of the Woodbridge State School, facing west.
7. Perspective view of the rear of the food service building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
8. View looking towards the main entrance to the Woodbridge State School, with a view of the maintenance area, facing northeast. The administration building formerly stood in the middle ground of the view.
9. View along the inner roadway system of the Woodbridge State School, proximate to the hospital building, facing southwest. The administration building formerly stood to the right (west).
10. General view within the Woodbridge State School, looking towards the hospital building, facing southwest.
11. General view of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
12. General view towards the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing west. Four conjoined cottages for non-ambulatory patients formerly stood in this area of the campus.
13. Overview along the southern perimeter of the Woodbridge State School, facing west. Non-ambulatory cottages formerly stood to the right (north).

14. Overview of the Woodbridge State School, where non-ambulatory cottages formerly occupied the site, facing northeast.
15. View of non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School undergoing demolition, with a view of the hospital building in the background, facing north.
16. View of non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School undergoing demolition, facing southeast.
17. View towards a partially demolished non-ambulatory cottage of the Woodbridge State School, facing northwest.
18. General view of a recreation area of the Woodbridge State School, which includes a basketball net and court, facing southwest.
19. View towards non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, which have been partially demolished, facing north.
20. View towards non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, which have been partially demolished, facing northeast.
21. View towards non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, which have been partially demolished, facing northeast.
22. View along the inner roadway of the Woodbridge State School that divided the ambulatory cottages to the west (left) from the non-ambulatory cottages to the east (right), facing northeast.
23. View looking towards the west half of the Woodbridge State School campus, where ambulatory cottages formerly stood, facing west.
24. View of the structural remnants of two non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, with a view of the auditorium building in the background, facing northwest.
25. View of the structural remnants of two non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
26. View of the structural remnants of two non-ambulatory cottages of the Woodbridge State School, facing northwest.
27. View of the structural remains of a non-ambulatory cottage of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
28. Detail view of the central core of a non-ambulatory cottage of the Woodbridge State School, showing some of the glazed structural tile walls, facing northeast.
29. View of a masonry party wall connecting two non-ambulatory cottages, facing northwest.
30. Typical corridor in a non-ambulatory cottage, facing west.

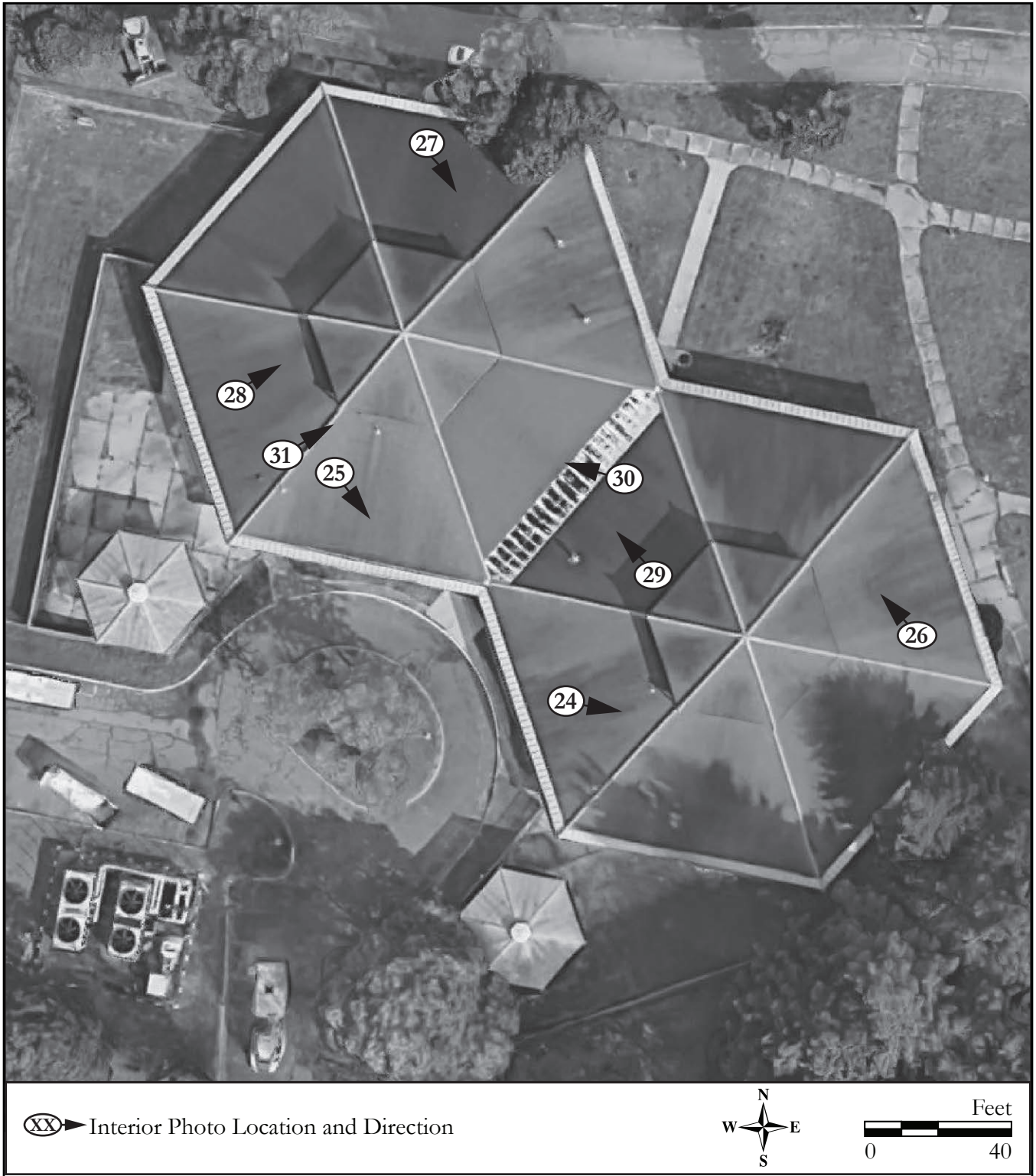
31. Central core in a non-ambulatory cottage during demolition, as viewed from a large room in the cottage, facing northeast.
32. View along the southern perimeter of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest. Ambulatory cottages formerly stood to the right (north).
33. View along the western perimeter of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
34. General view of the pool area of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
35. View of the pool and associated structures of the Woodbridge State School, facing south.
36. General view of the west half of the Woodbridge State School, where ambulatory cottages formerly stood, facing east.
37. General view of the west half of the Woodbridge State School, where ambulatory cottages formerly stood, facing southeast.
38. View along the northern perimeter of the Woodbridge State School, looking towards the hospital building which would have otherwise been obstructed by ambulatory cottages, facing east.
39. General view of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, with views of the hospital building and partially demolished non-ambulatory buildings, facing southeast.
40. View of the northwest elevation of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
41. General view of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, along the inner roadway system, facing southeast.
42. View of the north elevation of the hospital of the Woodbridge State School, facing south.
43. General view of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, with a view of non-ambulatory cottages in the background, facing south.
44. Detail of the recessed two-leaf entrance to the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School on the north elevation, facing southwest.
45. Interior view, first floor, corridor of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest. Note the glazed structural tile walls that are original to the design.
46. Interior view, first floor, one of a number of laboratory rooms of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
47. Interior view, first floor, one of a number of laboratory rooms of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing south.
48. Interior view, first floor, view from an office of one of a number of laboratory rooms of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, looking towards non-ambulatory cottages, facing north.

49. Interior view, first floor, one of several entrances of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing west. Note the terrazzo floors.
50. Interior view, first floor, pharmacy of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
51. Interior view, first floor, pharmacy of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
52. Interior view, first floor, pharmacy of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing east.
53. Interior view, first floor, pharmacy and storage space of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
54. Interior view, first floor, one of several waiting areas of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
55. Interior view, first floor, one of several entrances of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
56. Interior view, first floor, physical therapy room of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
57. Interior view, first floor, main stair of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast. Note the polished granite formed slabs encasing the stairs, with stylized brass hook-supported wood railings.
58. View of the central courtyard of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
59. View of the central courtyard of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
60. Interior view, first floor, psychology room of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast. This room was used for visual and audio sensory therapy.
61. Interior view, first floor, detail view of the textured wall of the psychology room of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
62. Interior view, first floor, general classroom of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northwest.
63. Interior view, second floor, general view of the corridor of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast. One of several wards is to the left (east).
64. Interior view, second floor, one of several wards of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.

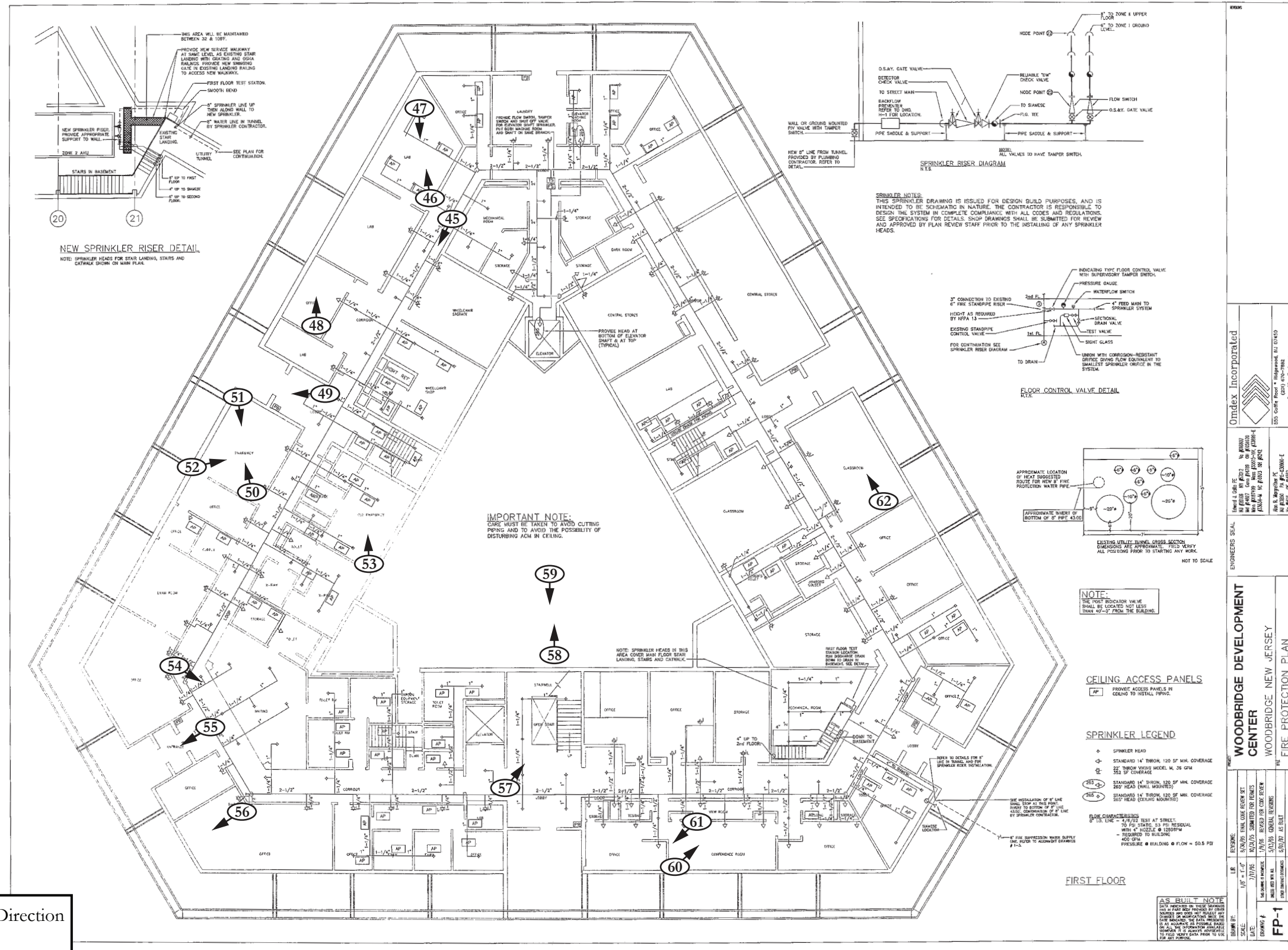
65. Interior view, second floor, one of several wards used for severely ill patients of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southwest.
66. Interior view, second floor, one of several solariums with an enclosed porch of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
67. Interior view, second floor, one of several solariums with an enclosed porch of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
68. Interior view, second floor, one of several enclosed porches of the solariums of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north. The auditorium building is visible from this enclosed porch.
69. Interior view, second floor, the male ward area of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
70. Interior view, second floor, one of several offices of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
71. Interior view, second floor, one of several waiting areas of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing north.
72. Interior view, second floor, storage room with wood cabinets of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northwest.
73. Interior view, second floor, general view of several interconnected offices of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing west.
74. Interior view, second floor, view of a solarium with an enclosed porch of the hospital building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
75. Interior view, general cafeteria space of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
76. Interior view, theater space of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing east. Note the chandelier and wall sconces which feature hexagonal-shaped elements.
77. Interior view, theater space of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing west. Note the chandelier and wall sconces which feature hexagonal-shaped elements.
78. Interior view, entrance lobby of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing northeast.
79. Interior view, auxiliary room of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.
80. Interior view, auxiliary room of the auditorium building of the Woodbridge State School, facing southeast.



Site Map A exterior photos



Site Map B interior photos



XX Photo Location and Direction  
\*Not to Scale

First floor plan with photo locations

<p><b>WOODBRIDGE DEVELOPMENT CENTER</b> WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY</p>	
<p><b>FIRE PROTECTION PLAN</b></p>	
<p>DATE: 1/17/18</p>	<p>SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"</p>
<p>DESIGNED BY: J. J. ...</p>	<p>CHECKED BY: ...</p>
<p>DRAWN BY: ...</p>	<p>PROJECT NO.: ...</p>
<p>DATE: 1/17/18</p>	<p>SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"</p>
<p>DESIGNED BY: J. J. ...</p>	<p>CHECKED BY: ...</p>
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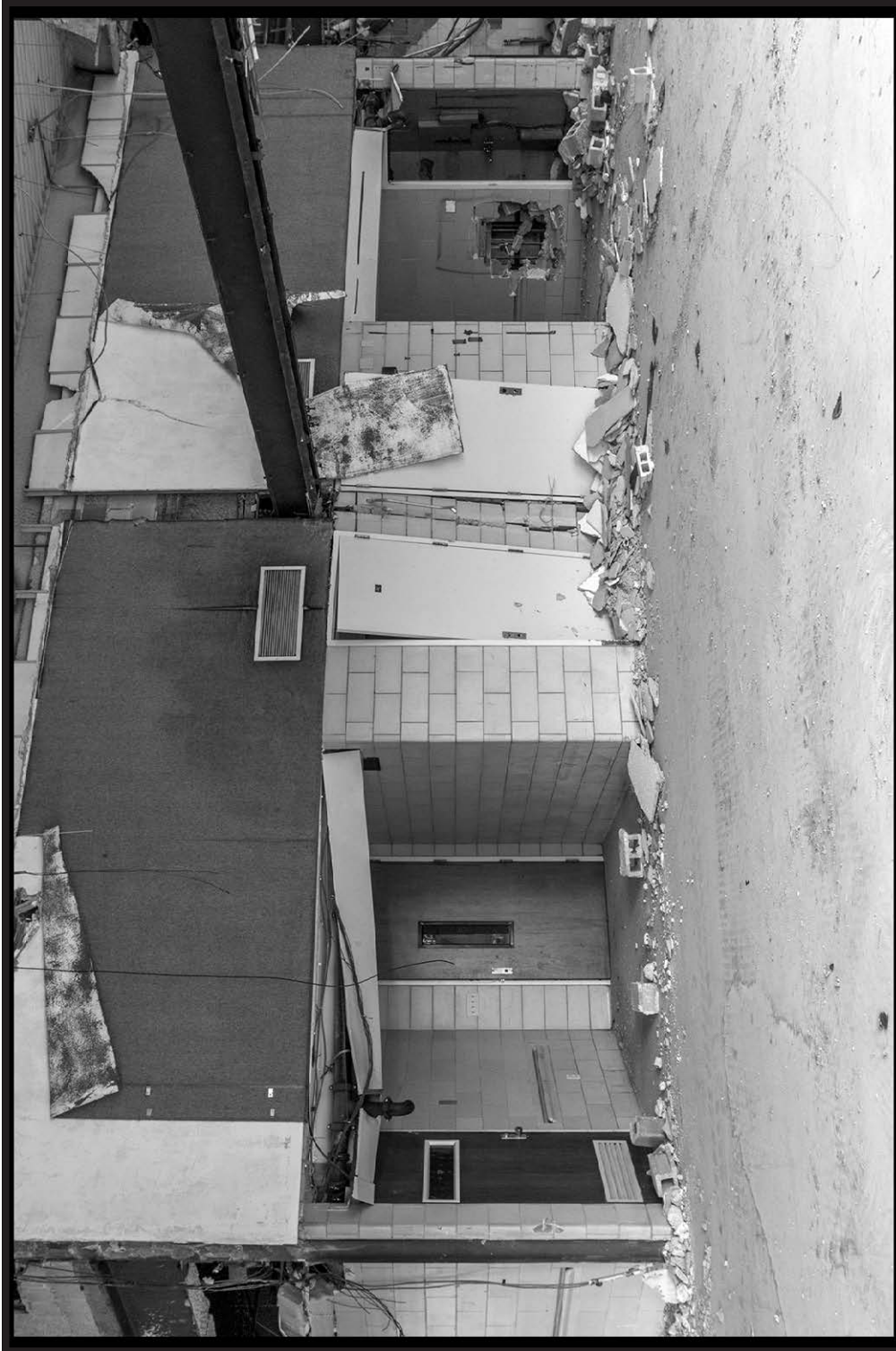














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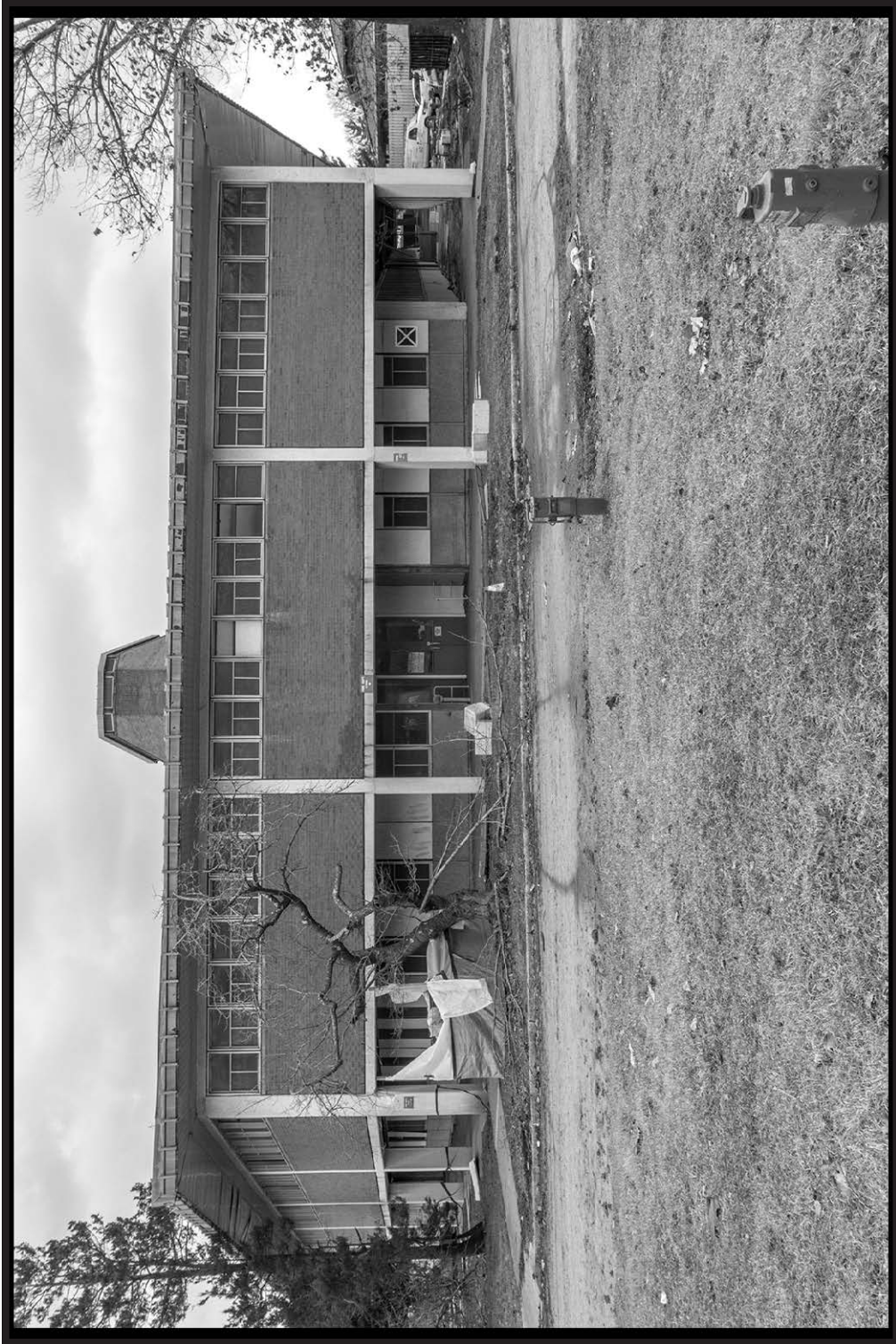






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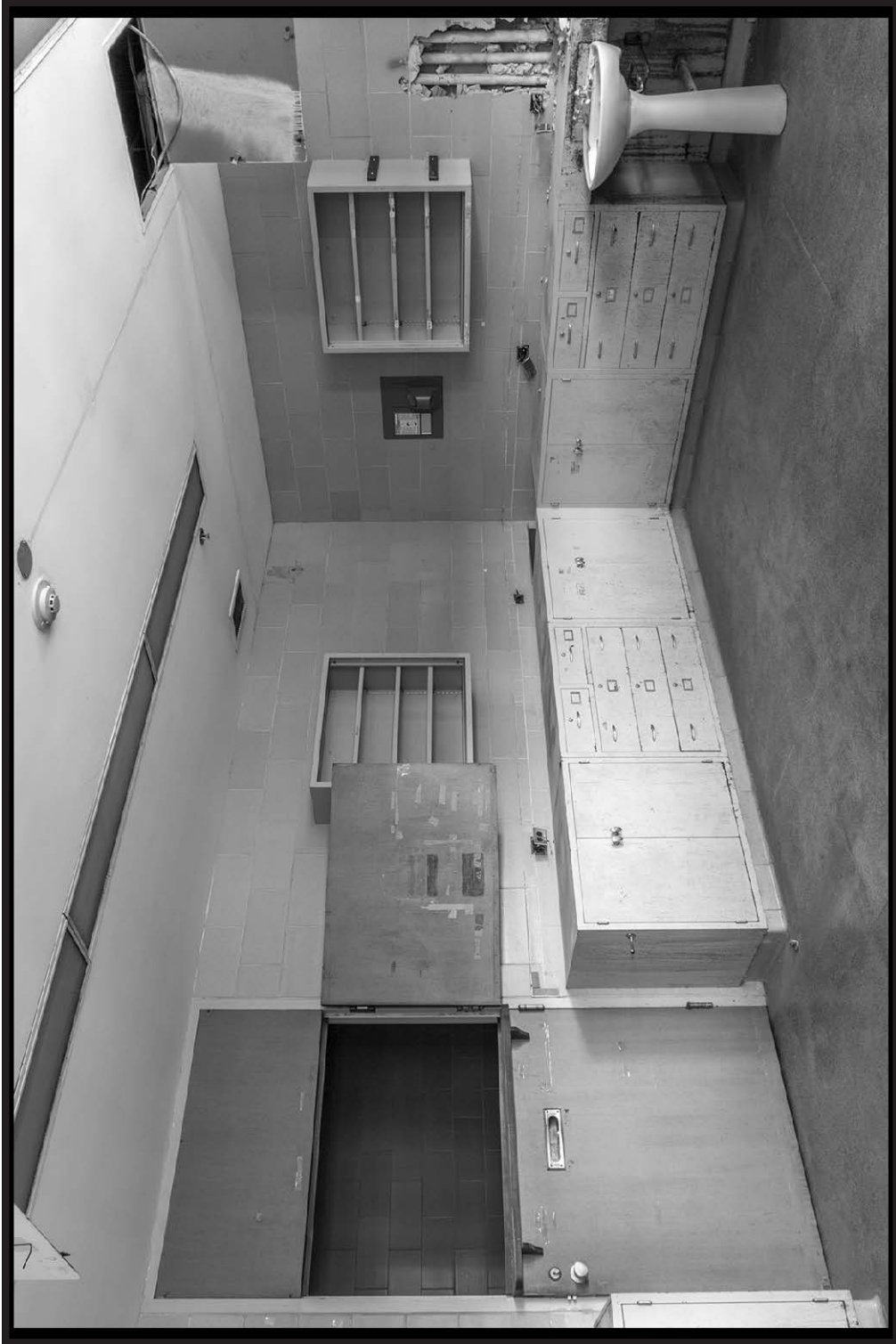




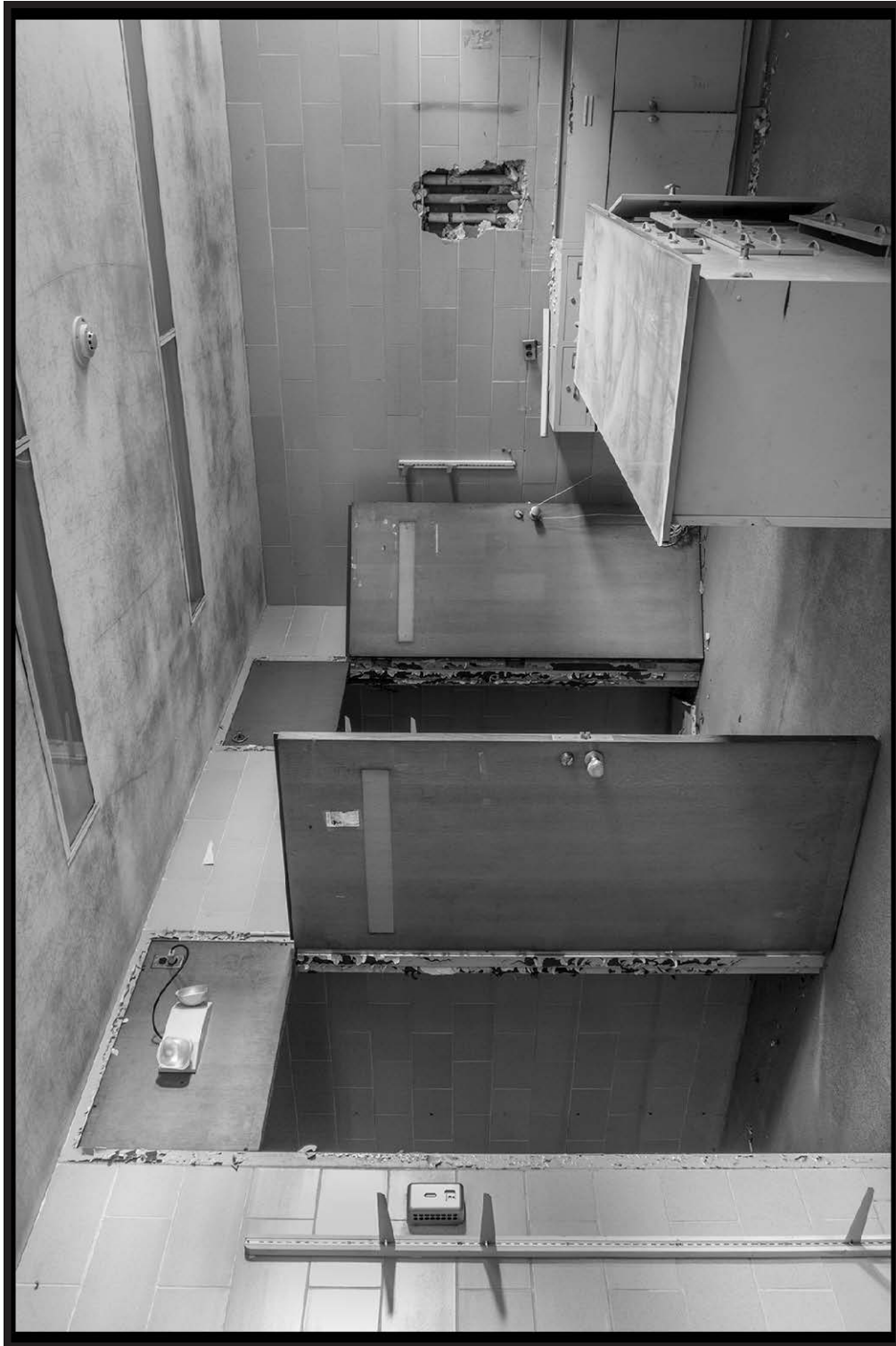




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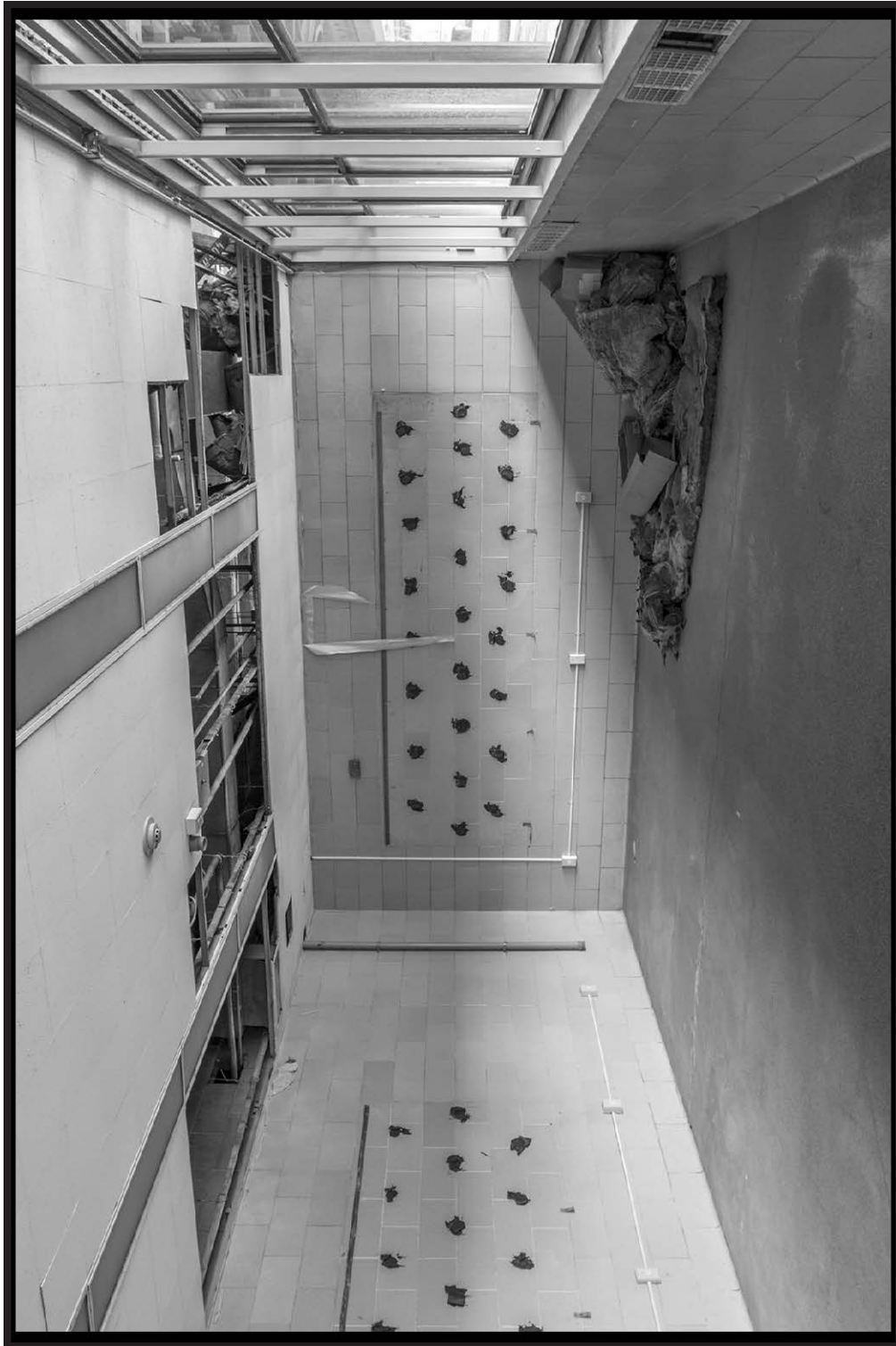












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