

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED	APR 10 1980

**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

Kossuth Street School

AND/OR COMMON

Formerly: Manchester Township School #5, Manchester School #2

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

47 Kossuth Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Haledon

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8th

STATE

New Jersey

__ VICINITY OF

CODE

034

COUNTY

Passaic

CODE

031

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Haledon Board of Education

JACK MCENTEE

1/25/80

STREET & NUMBER

120 Barbour Street

31 AVENUE B

HALEDON, NJ 07508

CITY, TOWN

Haledon

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Passaic County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Paterson

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Kossuth Street School is a strong statement of the Romanesque Revival tradition in American public architecture, with an array of eclectic details. From foundations of rusticated brownstone (now buttressed with concrete) the school rises 2 stories to a hipped roof of gray slate and is topped by a unique belltower: a steep domical vault (of gray slate, sporting an elaborate finial) is raised by a circle of 8 metal-sheathed columns over a square base. The facade of the 1894 section is symmetrical and organized into three bays. The end bays are capped by Flemish-style corbie-stepped gables, while the central bay, slightly recessed, terminates in a simple wood cornice, white fascia, dentils. The imposing entry is below: semi-elliptical steps (now concrete) rise to an open porch recessed behind the facade. The opening is a broad sandstone arch which springs from lintels supported by pairs of Richardsonian Romanesque columns. Curved walls of painted metal project from the side walls of the porch, directing eyes to the central pair of doors.

The facade of the 1900 addition is identical to the 1894 (minus belltower and entry) with three windows per bay (double sash with transom). The sides and rear suggest simple tripartite divisions, with slightly different fenestration. The rear of the 1894 sections takes a contrasting triangular form, with pitched roof reaching the first story. The 1894 and 1900 sections are joined by a central corridor which leaves narrow courtyards in front and rear. Exterior walls are pressed brick, mostly red in color, bonded in one course of headers to five of stretchers. The mortar is a careful pink. Trim is of brick and various sandstones (including brownstone). Of particular interest are the quoins which define the bays of the front facade: rock-faced and irregular in shape, they are honed to a continuous sharp edge an inch from the corners. Other details of note include two massive chimneys relieved by decorative brickwork and attic vent dormers crafted in iron with chess-piece finials. Exterior alterations are minimal: brick sheds encase side and rear entries (date uncertain) and glass block fills stairway windows (1959?). Painting and pointing are needed in places.

On the interior, classrooms are arranged on either side of a spacious corridor, stairways at both ends and in center. Wood stair balustrades are in fine condition. Most important is the pressed sheet metal which covers every wall and ceiling in classrooms, halls and stairwells. More than a dozen elaborate patterns are used, making this interior a showplace for this decorative art.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input 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 1894, 1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kossuth Street School merits recognition as a superlative expression of public architecture, a monument to the history of education in its community and a symbol of the development of Haledon within the pattern of American urbanization.

The school exhibits a soundness of construction and sophisticated attention to detail rarely found in the small towns of New Jersey (and elsewhere). Its use of Flemish detail celebrates the area as one of the two prime centers of Dutch/Belgian immigration to America. The extraordinary collection of industrial metalwork within shows an admirably unified thinking toward utility and beauty. The finest attributes of public architecture are here: a noble scale, a sense of quality in materials and workmanship, plus an overall exuberance and warmth which is pleasantly inviting.

The school served as the only educational facility in Haledon 1895-1932. Its sole predecessor (1873) stood on the site of the 1900 addition and upon demolition (1895) ceremoniously gave up its bell to the new tower, where it remains. The nearby Grundy School (1932) was constructed to house the upper grades, but anyone who attended elementary level in Haledon 1895-1979 used the Kossuth Street School. Dropping enrollment, construction of a regional high school and an architectural report biased toward costly modernization caused all facilities to be consolidated in the Grundy School, closing Kossuth Street School.

The school is the only extant reminder of the forces which transformed Haledon from farms to a modern suburb. Paterson industrial interests acquired and subdivided Haledon, built streetcar service to Paterson and the first school 1872-74. The success of their venture in creating a Paterson suburb was confirmed by the dedication of the "permanent" school on 30 January 1895. The school has since served as center for the community. Oddly, Haledon (incorporated as a borough 1908) has no other public structures of note, other than the Grundy School; all other facilities are housed in makeshift buildings and blockhouses. When a Memorial Tablet to World War I veterans was created (by prominent Paterson sculptor Gaetano Federici, 1921), it was placed in the only logical location: the entry to the Kossuth Street School.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kossuth Street School
Passaic County, New Jersey

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RECEIVED	JAN 14 1980
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CONTINUATION SHEET

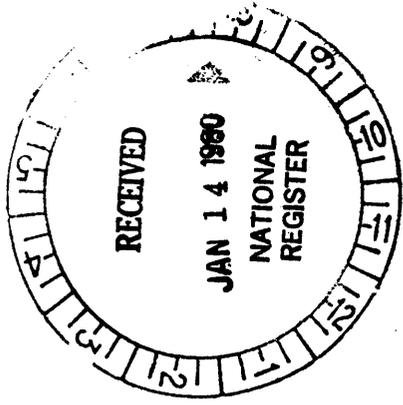
ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

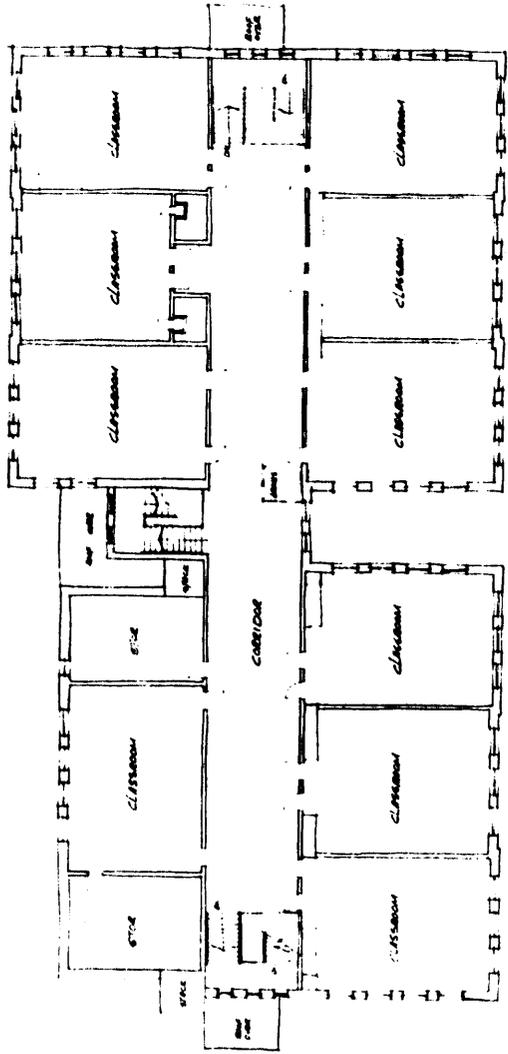
Description (continued)

Only one classroom has the formica treatment. A roof leak has damaged some metalwork. Other alterations are: replaced light fixtures, divided rooms, wired glass partitions for stairwells and a restroom placed in the second floor hall.

The (roughly) one-third of the site not physically occupied by the school is asphalted for playground use. The playground faces the low-density commercial strip of Haledon Avenue. The other 3 sides of the site face small suburban homes of the early 20th century.

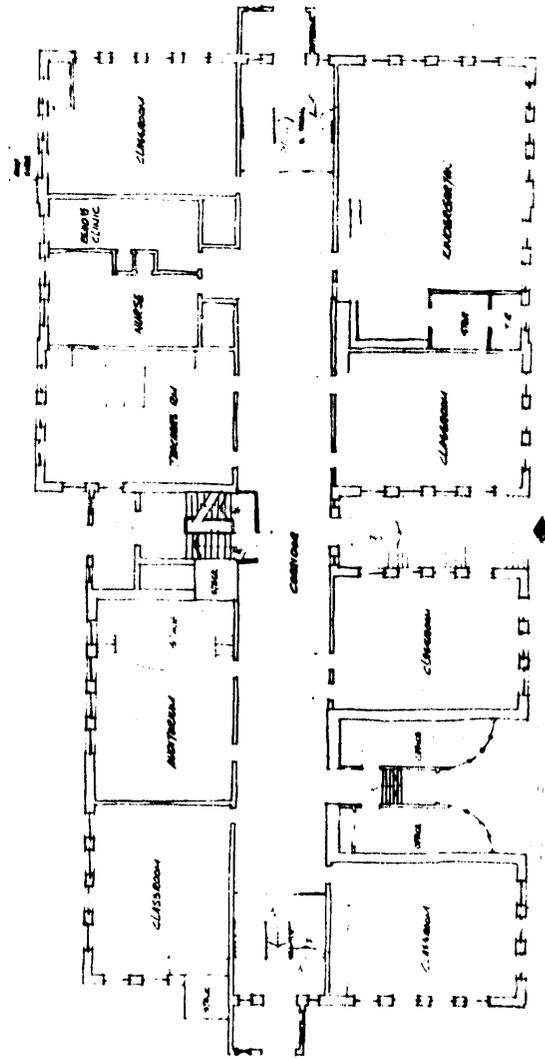


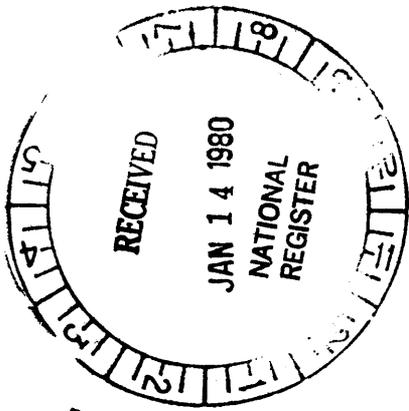
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Kossuth Street School
Haledon, Passaic County, New Jersey

FIRST FLOOR PLAN





BOROUGH OF NORTH HALEDON

MANCHESTER REGIONAL H.S.

KOSSUTH ST. SCHOOL SITE

PROSPECT PARK

ABSALOM GRUNDY MARJORIE STANSFIELD SCHOOL SITE

BOROUGH OF HALEDON SCHOOL LOCATION MAP



CITY OF PATERSON

1 MILE RADIUS

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

1/2 MILE RADIUS

