
THE VILLAGES **OF** **STATEN ISLAND**

*The Unofficial Guide
To
Township Boundaries*

*15 May 2007
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OUR HISTORY

The bedrock of the island is a diabase sill formed during the volcanic eruptions that created much of the bedrock of northern New Jersey, including The Palisades, approximately 200 million years ago. As an island, Staten Island was formed in the wake of the last ice age. In the late Pleistocene between 20,000 and 14,000 years ago, the ice sheet that covered northeastern North America reached to as far south as present day New York City, to a depth of approximately the same height as the Empire State Building. At one point, during its maximum reach, the ice sheet precisely ended at the center of present day Staten Island, forming a terminal moraine on the existing diabase sill. The central moraine of the island is sometimes called the Serpentine ridge because it contains large amounts of that particular mineral.

At the retreat of the ice sheet, Staten Island and Long Island were not yet separated by the Narrows, which had not yet formed. Geologists reckoning of the course of the Hudson River have placed it alternatively through the present course of the Raritan River, south of the island, as well through present-day Flushing Bay and Jamaica Bay.

As in much of North America, human habitation appeared in the island fairly rapidly after the retreat of the ice sheet. Archaeologists have recovered tool evidence of Clovis culture activity dating from approximately 14,000 years ago. The island was probably abandoned later, possibly because of the extinction of large mammals on the island. Evidence of the first permanent Native American settlements and agriculture date from about 5,000 years ago (Jackson, 1995).

In the Sixteenth Century, the island was part of a larger area known as Lenapehoking that was inhabited by the Lenape, an Algonquin people also called the "Delaware". The band that occupied the southern part of the island was called the Raritans. To the Lenape, the island was called "Aquehonga Manacknong" and "Eghquaons" (Jackson, 1995). The island was laced with foot trails, one which followed the south side of the ridge near the course of present day Richmond Road and Amboy Road. The Lenape did not live in fixed encampments, but moved seasonally, using slash and burn agriculture. The staples of their diet included shellfish, including the oysters that are native to both Upper New York Bay and Lower New York Bay.

STAATEN EYLANDT

The first recorded European contact with the island was in 1524 by Giovanni da Verrazano who sailed through the Narrows. In 1609, Henry Hudson established Dutch

trade in the area and named the island *Staten Eylandt* after the *Staten-Generaal*, the Dutch parliament (more precisely: Staten Generaal = House of representatives + Senate).

Although the first Dutch settlement of the New Netherlands colony was made on Manhattan in 1620, *Staten Eylandt* remained uncolonized by the Dutch for many decades. From 1639 to 1655, the Dutch made three separate attempts to establish a permanent settlement on the island, but each time the settlement was destroyed in the conflicts between the Dutch and the local tribes.

In 1661, the first permanent Dutch settlement was established at **Oude Dorp** (Dutch for "Old Village"), just south of the Narrows near **South Beach**, by a small group of Dutch Walloon and Huguenot families.

RICHMOND COUNTY

At the end of the Second Anglo-Dutch War in 1667, the New Netherlands colony was ceded to England in the Treaty of Breda, and what was now anglicized as *Staten Island* became part of the new English colony of New York.

In 1670, the Native Americans ceded all claims to Staten Island to the English in a deed to Gov. Francis Lovelace. In 1671, in order to encourage an expansion of the Dutch settlements, the English resurveyed Oude Dorp (which became known as **Old Town**) and expanded the lots along the shore to the south. These lots were settled primarily by Dutch and became known as **Nieuwe Dorp** (meaning "New Village"), which later became anglicized as New Dorp.

In 1683, the colony of New York was divided into ten counties. As part of this process, Staten Island, as well as several minor neighboring islands, were designated as **Richmond County**. The name derives from the title of the illegitimate son of King Charles II.

In 1687-1688, the English divided the island into four administrative divisions based on natural features, called the North, South, and West divisions, as well as the 5100 acre (21 km²) manorial estate of colonial governor Thomas Dongan in the central hills known as the "Lordship or Manner of Cassiltown." These divisions would later evolve into the four townships **Northfield**, **Southfield**, **Westfield**, and **Castleton**.

Land patents in rectangular blocks of eighty acres (320,000 m²) were granted, with the most desirable lands being along the coastline and inland waterways. By 1708, the entire island had been divided up through this fashion into 166 small farms and two large manorial estates, the Dongan estate as well as a 1600 acre (6.5 km²) parcel on the southwestern tip of the island belonging to Christopher Billop (Jackson, 1995).

In 1729, a county seat was established at the village of Richmond Town, located at the headwaters of the Fresh Kills near the center of the island.

The island played a significant role in the American Revolution. In the summer of 1776, the British forces under William Howe evacuated Boston and prepared to attack New York City. Howe used the strategic location of Staten Island as a staging ground for the attack. Howe established his headquarters in New Dorp at the *Rose and Crown* tavern near the junction of present **New Dorp Lane** and **Amboy Road**. It is here that the representatives of the British government reportedly received their first notification of the Declaration of Independence.

The following month, in August 1776, the British forces crossed the Narrows to Brooklyn and routed the American forces under George Washington at the Battle of Long Island, resulting in the British capture of New York.

Three weeks later, on September 11, 1776, the British received a delegation of Americans consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Edward Rutledge, and John Adams at the Conference House on the southwestern tip of the island (known today as Tottenville) on the former estate of Christopher Billop. The Americans refused the peace offer from the British in exchange for the withdrawal of the Declaration of Independence, however, and the conference ended without an agreement.

British forces remained on Staten Island throughout the war. Although local sentiment was predominately Loyalist, the islanders found the demands of supporting the troops to be onerous.

Many buildings and churches were destroyed, and the military demand for resources resulted in an extensive deforestation of the island by the end of the war. The British again used the island as a staging ground for their final evacuation of New York City on December 5, 1783. After the war, the largest Loyalist landowners fled to Canada and their estates were subdivided and sold.

On July 4, 1827, the end of slavery in New York state was celebrated at Swan Hotel, West Brighton. Rooms at the hotel were reserved months in advance as local abolitionists and prominent free blacks prepared for the festivities. Speeches, pageants, picnics, and fireworks marked the celebration, which lasted for two days.

In 1860, parts of Castleton and Southfield were made into a new town, **Middletown**. The **Village of New Brighton** in the town of Castleton was incorporated in 1866, and in 1872 the Village of New Brighton annexed all the remainder of the Town of Castleton and became coterminous with the town.

IN NEW YORK CITY

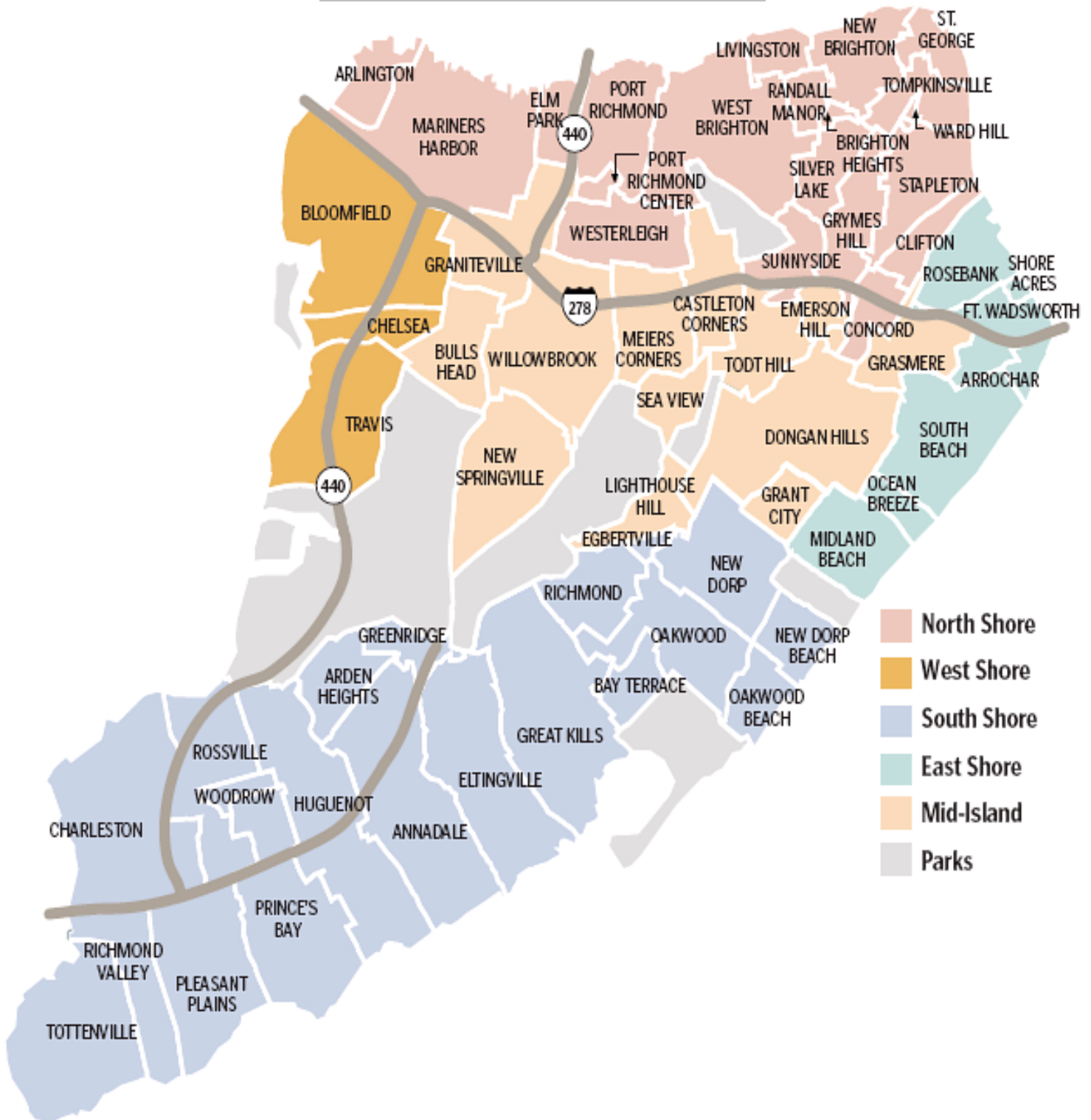
The Verrazano Narrows Bridge connected the island to Brooklyn and accelerated a new era of development. All these towns and the villages within them were abolished in 1898 when the City of Greater New York was consolidated, with Richmond as one of its five boroughs.

Except for the areas along the harbor, however, the borough remained relatively underdeveloped until the building of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in 1964, which is considered the watershed event in the history of the borough, since it opened up the island to explosive suburban development by giving it direct road access to Brooklyn. The Verrazano, along with the other three major Staten Island bridges, created a new way for commuters and travelers to reach Brooklyn, Long Island, and Manhattan by car from New Jersey, and the network of highways running between the bridges has effectively carved up many of the borough's old neighborhoods. This road expansion was planned initially by Robert Moses.

For the last half of the 20th Century, Staten Island was arguably best known as the site of the Fresh Kills Landfill, the primary destination for garbage from the five boroughs of New York City and the largest single source of methane pollution in the world. The landfill was closed in early 2001 but was temporarily reopened later that year to receive the ruins of the World Trade Center after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

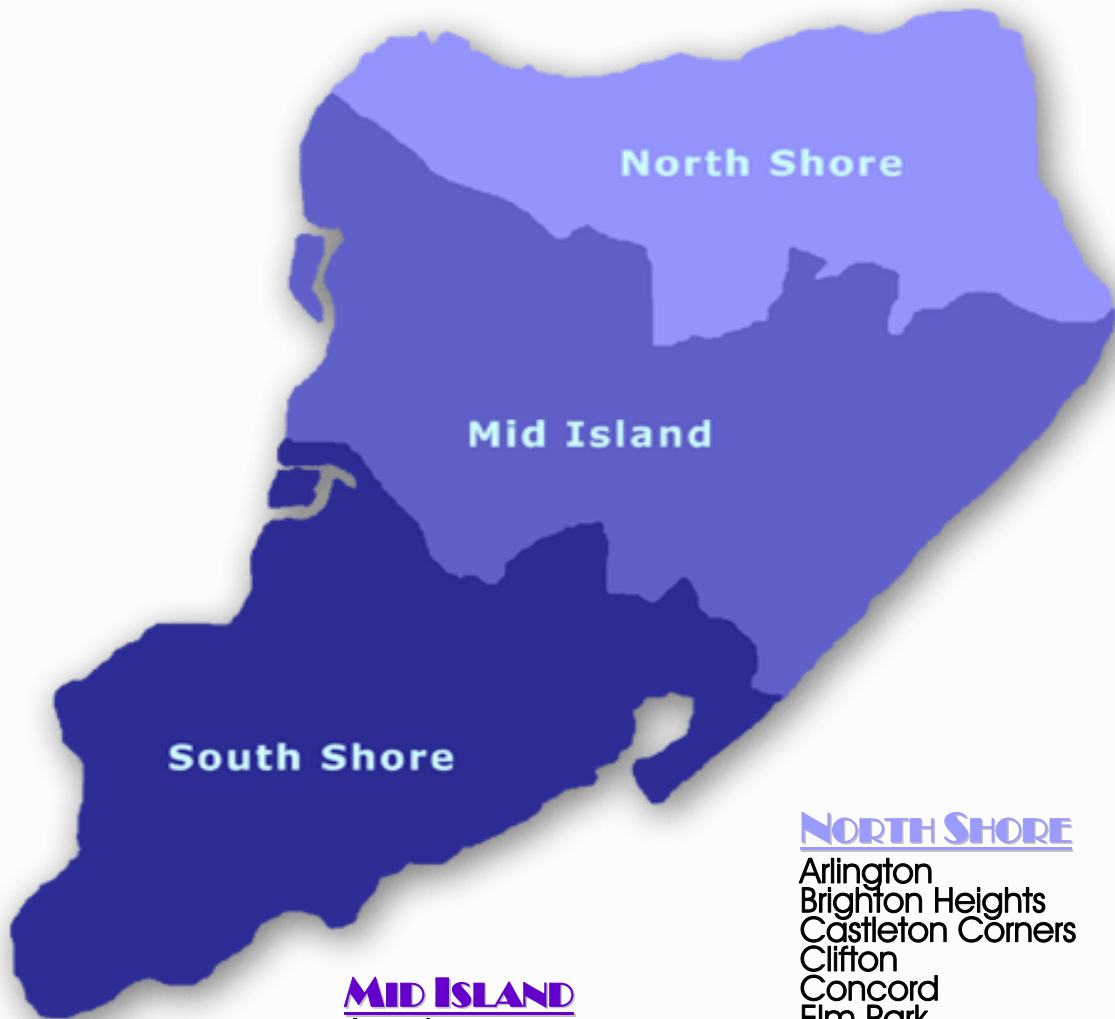
Throughout the 1980s, a movement which had as its goal the secession of Staten Island from the city steadily grew in popularity, reaching its peak during the mayoral term of David Dinkins. The movement largely evaporated with Rudolph Giuliani's election as mayor in 1993, although some pro-secession sentiment remains.

TOWNSHIP MAP



*Map Courtesy of The Staten Island Sunday Advance Guide
Special Section – 29 April 2007*

STATEN ISLAND SHORE MAP



SOUTH SHORE

Annadale
Arden Heights
Bay Terrace
Charleston
Eltingville
Great Kills
Greenridge
Huguenot
Pleasant Plains
Prince's Bay
Richmond
Richmond Valley
Rossville
Tottenville
Woodrow

MID ISLAND

Arrochar
Bloomfield
Bulls Head
Chelsea
Dongan Hills
Egbertville
Emerson Hill
Grant City
Grasmere
Heartland Village
Lighthouse Hill
Midland Beach
New Dorp
New Dorp Beach
New Springville
Oakwood
Oakwood Beach
Ocean Breeze
Richmond
South Beach
Todt Hill
Travis
Willowbrook

NORTH SHORE

Arlington
Brighton Heights
Castleton Corners
Clifton
Concord
Elm Park
Fort Wadsworth
Graniteville
Grymes Hill
Livingston
Mariners Harbor
Meiers Corners
New Brighton
Port Richmond
Randall Manor
Rosebank
Shore Acres
Silver Lake
Stapleton
St. George
Sunnyside
Tompkinsville
Ward Hill
West Brighton
Westerleigh

VILLAGES OF STATEN ISLAND

The Unofficial Guide to Boundaries

- NORTH SHORE -

ARLINGTON

Arlington is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, Mariner's Harbor to the West, South Avenue to the East, and the Staten Island Expressway to the South.

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Silver Lake borders Brighton Heights on the South; however the name "**SILVER LAKE**" is applied to the community on the other side of the lake, which is actually a reservoir created in 1917. The word "Heights" denotes the steep hill that rises from Tompkinsville to the East. Victory Boulevard climbs this hill, and as a result the hill itself is often called Victory Hill. Stapleton Heights is on the other side of Victory Hill from Brighton Heights, and North of Brighton Heights is St. George, the island's "downtown" section.

CASTLETON CORNERS / MEIERS CORNERS

Castleton Corners is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Westcott Boulevard to the West, Royal Oak Road to the East, Victory Boulevard to the South and Goodwin and Rice Avenues to the North.

CLIFTON

Clifton is considered to have the following boundaries; Greenfield Avenue to the South, The campus of Bayley Seton Hospital to the North, Upper New York Bay to the East and Tompkins Avenue to the West.

CONCORD

The neighborhood of Concord is considered to have the following boundaries; Mary Street and Palma Drive to the North, Mosel Avenue and Targee Street to the East, Richmond Road to the West, and Columbus and Rome Avenues to the South.

ELM PARK

The neighborhood of Elm Park is considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, The Martin Luther King Expressway to the East, Simonson Avenue to the West and Forest Avenue to the South.

FORT WADSWORTH

The neighborhood of Fort Wadsworth is home to Fort Wadsworth, which was named for General James Wadsworth. It is the oldest military fort in the United States, and was first used during the Revolutionary War. Opposite the Fort is Yon Breisen Park, which offers a wonderful view of the Verrazano - Narrows Bridge and the Harbor. Fort Wadsworth is generally considered to have the following boundaries: Fort Wadsworth and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge to the Southeast, the Staten Island Expressway to the Southwest, Fingerboard Road to the Northwest, and Bay Street to the Northeast.

GRANITEVILLE

The neighborhood of Graniteville is considered to have the following boundaries; Forest Avenue to the North, the Martin Luther King Expressway to the East, Van Name Avenue and Baron De Hirsch Cemetery to the West, and Staten Island Expressway to the South.

GRYMES HILL

Grymes Hill is considered to have the following boundaries; Louis Street to the North, Van Duzer Street to the East, Victory Boulevard to the West and Highland Avenue to Campus Road to the South.

LIVINGSTON / SNUG HARBOR

Livingston and Snug Harbor and is sandwiched between New Brighton and West Brighton. Snug Harbor is considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, Clinton Avenue to the East, Henderson Avenue to the South, and Bard Avenue to the West.

MANOR HEIGHTS

The neighborhood of Manor Heights is considered to have the following boundaries; The Staten Island Expressway to the North, Brielle Avenue to the South, Manor Road to the East, and Bradley Avenue to the West.

MARINERS HARBOR - revised - 9/3/2003

Mariners Harbor is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Granite Avenue to the East, South Avenue to the West, Forest Avenue to the South and The Kill Van Kull to the North.

NEW BRIGHTON

New Brighton is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Tysen Street and Snug Harbor Cultural Center to the West, Westervelt Avenue to the East, Castleton Avenue and Victory Boulevard to the South and The Kill Van Kull waterway to the North.

OLD TOWN - revised - 4/1/2005

The Old Town area is generally considered to have the following boundaries: Newberry and Evergreen Avenues to the South, Richmond Road to the West, Tacoma Street to the North, and Hylan Boulevard to the East.

PARK HILL / FOX HILLS

Home to The Park Hill and Fox Hills Apartments, a privately-owned but federally-subsidized low-income housing complex on Vanderbilt Avenue and is considered to have the following street boundaries; Vanderbilt Avenue to the North, Mosel Avenue to the South, Osgood Avenue to the East and Palma Drive to the West.

PORT IVORY

Port Ivory is a locality situated in the Northwestern corner of Staten Island. The area bore the name of Milliken originally, and became known as Port Ivory after Ivory soap, one of the best-known products from Procter & Gamble, which operated a factory at the site from 1907 until 1991. Located nearby is the **HOWLAND HOOK MARINE TERMINAL**. The Staten Island Expressway is generally cited as Port Ivory's Southern boundary. The island's lone mobile home park is on Goethals Road North, a service road of the expressway; the only other residents of the heavily industrial neighborhood live in a few older single-family homes a short distance to the East, along Forest Avenue.

PORT RICHMOND

Port Richmond is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Martin Luther King and Willow Brook Expressway to the West, Jewett Avenue to the East, Forest Avenue to the South and The Kill Van Kull to the North.

RANDALL MANOR

Randall Manor is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Henderson Avenue to the North, Forest Avenue to the South, Randall and North Randall Avenue to the East and Kissel Avenue to the West.

ROSEBANK - revised - 9/02/05

The home of Alice Austin, a pioneer in photography, is located here. Rosebank is generally considered to have the following boundaries; the Staten Island Railway to the West, the Staten Island Expressway to the South, Fingerboard Road to the East, and Upper New York Bay to the North.

SHORE ACRES

Shore Acres is situated between Fort Wadsworth and Rosebank.

SILVER LAKE

The first city park to be established on Staten Island - Silver Lake was created in 1917 when water was brought there from the Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster County, New York. The reservoir became the largest body of fresh water on Staten Island. The name "Silver Lake" is sometimes also applied to the neighborhood that abuts it on the East and South, which features several large, privately-owned apartment buildings and three cemeteries, all along Victory Boulevard. To the West of this neighborhood is Sunnyside, where the Mid-Island region is said to begin, the Silver Lake section being reckoned as part of the North Shore.

STAPLETON

Stapleton is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Saint Paul's Avenue and Van Duzer Street to the West, Clinton Street to the North, Vanderbilt and Osgood Avenues to the South, and Front Street and Bay Street to the East.

STAPLETON HEIGHTS

Stapleton Heights (or **STAPLETON HILL**), stands on the second of a series of hills that form a "backbone" which runs diagonally across the island from Northeast to Southwest, between Ward Hill (the first of the hills as they rise from Tompkinsville) and Grymes Hill; to the East is Stapleton, which is along the waterfront.

SAINT GEORGE

The Saint George area generally considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, Westervelt Avenue to the East, Victory Boulevard to the South, and Richmond Terrace and Bay Street to the West.

SUNNYSIDE

Sunnyside is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Little Clove Road to the West, Grand Avenue to the East, Staten Island Expressway to the South and Clove Lakes Park to the North.

SUNSET HILL

Sunset Hill is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Bement Avenue to the West, Bard Avenue to the East and South, and Forest Avenue to the North.

TOMPKINSVILLE

Tompkinsville is sandwiched between St. George and Stapleton. Tompkinsville is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Victory Boulevard to the West, Saint Pauls Avenue to the East, Cebra Avenue to the South and Upper New York Bay to the North.

WARD HILL

Ward Hill is the Northernmost of a chain of hills that stretch approximately halfway across Staten Island, which at one point (on **TODT HILL**, toward the Southern end of the chain) rises to 410 feet (125m), the highest elevation found that close to the coastline South of Maine in the Eastern United States. Named for Caleb T. Ward, who purchased property at the top of the hill in 1826, Ward Hill has long been home to the island's local political elite. Part of its Western slope consists of a sharp cliff overlooking Victory Boulevard in Tompkinsville. Found on Ward Hill is the former Caleb T. Ward residence, which has recently been made into apartments. It once sat on a 250-acre estate, but the land was later sold by the original owners. Today, it still reflects the wealth of the original owner, and offers beautiful panoramic views.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

The neighborhood of West New Brighton is considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, Benedict Avenue and Forest Avenue and Clove Road to the South, Hart Boulevard to the East, and Jewett Avenue to the West.

WESTERLEIGH

Westerleigh is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Expressway to the West, Manor Road to the East, the Staten Island Expressway to the South and Forest Avenue to the North.

- MID ISLAND -

ARROCHAR - revised - 8/12/2003

The Arrochar boundaries are generally considered to be Father Capadanno Boulevard and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Boardwalk to the South, Sand Lane to the West, Fingerboard Road to the North and Fort Wadsworth and Gateway National Recreation Area to the East.

BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield is considered to have the following boundaries; Victory Boulevard to the North, Industry Road to the South, Prall's River to the West, and the Staten Island Expressway to the North.

BULLS HEAD

Bulls Head is generally considered to have the following boundaries; the Staten Island Expressway to the North and East, Signs Road and Eton Place and Victory Boulevard to the South, and Felton Street and Graham Avenue to the West.

CHELSEA

The boundaries of Chelsea are considered to be the following; Chelsea Road to the North, Victory Boulevard to the South, the West Shore Expressway to the East, and the Arthur Kill to the West.

DONGAN HILLS

The Dongan Hills area is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Jefferson Avenue to the West, Richmond Road to the North, Mason Avenue to the South, and Old Town Road and Reid Avenue to the East. The smaller neighborhood of **DONGAN HILLS COLONY** which is contained within Dongan Hills, is said to have these boundaries; Wilson Terrace to the North, Richmond Road to the East, Forest Road to the South and Ridge Avenue and Dalemere Road to the West.

EGBERTVILLE

The boundaries of Egbertville are considered to be; Manor Road to the North, Rockland Avenue to the West, and Nevada Avenue to the South and East. Egbertville is at the center of the Staten Island Greenbelt, with the park system's administrative offices being located there. Richmond Creek flows through a ravine, named the Egbertville Ravine after the neighborhood, as it skims the eastern base of Lighthouse Hill. The community's main thoroughfare is Rockland Avenue, which provides a shortcut between New Dorp on the East Shore and the busy New Springville section of Mid-Island.

EMERSON HILL

Emerson Hill is considered to have the following boundaries; Clove Road to the North, Richmond Road to the East, Wilson Terrace to the South, and the Hewitt Avenue to the West.

FRESH KILLS

The infamous Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, New York, was formerly the largest landfill in the world and the principal landfill of New York City in the later 20th century. The name "Fresh Kills" refers to its location along the banks of the **FRESH KILLS ESTUARY** in Western Staten Island, and Richmond Avenue on the East. Fresh Kills Landfill is located along the Arthur Kill on Staten Island's Western shore. It encompasses the Fresh Kills Estuary and the Isle of Meadows. It is bounded on the North by Victory Boulevard and Travis Avenue, to the East by Richmond Avenue, and in the South by Arthur Kill Road. The West Shore Expressway (Rte. 440) bisects the entire site in a North / South direction.

GRANT CITY

The Grant City area is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Jefferson Avenue to the East, Richmond Road to the North, Hylan Boulevard to the South, and Greeley Avenue to the West.

GRASMERE

The neighborhood of Grasmere is considered to have the following boundaries; the Staten Island Expressway to the North, Fingerboard Road and Hylan Boulevard to the East, Hylan Boulevard and Tacoma Street to the South, and West Fingerboard Road and Stanwich Street to the West.

HEARTLAND VILLAGE

Heartland Village's close proximity to the Staten Island Mall and many other smaller shopping centers nearby has made it one of the island's most attractive residential communities. Heartland Village is located within the **NEW SPRINGVILLE** neighborhood of Staten Island. The development itself occupies a triangle-shaped area bounded by Richmond Avenue, Richmond Hill Road, and Forest Hill Road, exclusive of the various shopping centers also located therein, most notably the Staten Island Mall.

LIGHTHOUSE HILL

Lighthouse Hill is considered to have the following boundaries; London Road to the North, Rockland Avenue to the East, Richmond Road to the South, and Richmond Hill Road to the West.

MIDLAND BEACH

The Midland Beach boundaries are generally considered to be Father Capadanno Boulevard and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Boardwalk to the South East, Miller Field, which is part of the Gateway National Seashore Park, to the South West, Hylan Boulevard to the North West and Jefferson and Rowan Avenues to the North East.

NEW DORP

The neighborhood of New Dorp is considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Road to the North, Hylan Boulevard to the South, Bancroft Avenue to the East, and Tysens Lane to the West. Within the area, **NEW DORP HEIGHTS** is considered to be bounded by; Richmond Road to the North, Amboy Road to the East and South, and Reidel Avenue to the West.

NEW DORP BEACH

East of New Dorp facing the Raritan Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

NEW SPRINGVILLE

New Springville is considered to have the following boundaries; Victory Boulevard and Willowbrook Park to the North, Independence Avenue to the South, Latourette Park to the East and the Fresh Kills Park to the West.

OAKWOOD

The Oakwood area is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Amboy Road to the North, Emmet Avenue to the West, Tysens Lane to the East and Oakwood Beach to the South. **OAKWOOD BEACH** is a small subset of Oakwood. The smaller neighborhood of Oakwood Beach is considered to be bounded by; Hylan Boulevard to the North, Lower NY Bay to the South, Tysens Lane to the East, and Oakwood Beach to the South.

OCEAN BREEZE

This area is wedged between South Beach and Midland Beach, and often considered to be part of either area.

RICHMOND TOWN - revised - 8/19/2003

Historic Richmond Town, 441 Clarke Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10306, (718) 351-1611, is New York City's oldest living historic village and museum. Established in 1958, it is a joint project of the Staten Island Historical Society and the Department of Cultural Affairs. Richmond Town area is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Road to the North, Maplewood and Combs Avenue to the East, Clarke Avenue to the South, and Arthur Kill Road to the West.

SOUTH BEACH

The South Beach boundaries are generally considered to be Father Capadanno Boulevard and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Boardwalk on the East, Seaview Avenue to the South, Hylan Boulevard to the West and Sand Lane to the South.

TODT HILL

Todt Hill is considered to have the following boundaries: Milford Drive to the North, Dongan Hills Colony to the East, Richmond Road to the South, and the Richmond County Country Club to the West.

TRAVIS

The Travis area is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Kill Van Kill to the West, Travis Avenue to the North, Fresh Kills to the South, and Richmond Avenue to the East.

WILLOWBROOK

Willowbrook is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; the Staten Island Expressway to the North. Bradley Avenue to the East, Walcott Avenue to the South and Willowbrook Park to the West.

- SOUTH SHORE -

ANNADALE

Is considered to have the following boundaries; Arthur Kill Road and Woodrow Road to the North, Annadale Road and Arden Avenue to the East, Amboy Road to the South, and Albee Avenue and Heenan Avenue to the South.

ARDEN HEIGHTS

Arden Heights is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; the West Shore Expressway to the North, the Western most part of Carlyle Green to the West, Woodrow Road to the South and Arden Avenue to the East.

BAY TERRACE

Bay Terrace is considered to have the following boundaries; Buffalo Street to the North, Hylan Boulevard to the East, Oceanview Cemetery to the West, and Fieldway Avenue to the South.

BUTLER MANOR

Butler Manor is defined by the Mill Creek watershed to the north, Page Avenue to the west, Mt. Loretto properties to the east and Raritan Bay to the south.

CHARLESTON

Charleston is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; The Arthur Kill waterway to the North and West, Bloomingdale Road to the East, and Woodrow Road and Sharrotts Road to the South.

ELTINGVILLE

The neighborhood of Eltingville is considered to have the following boundaries; Arthur Kill Road to the North, The Atlantic Ocean to the South, Armstrong Avenue to the East, and Annadale Road and Korean War Veteran Parkway to the West.

GREAT KILLS

The neighborhood of Great Kills is considered to have the following boundaries; Arthur Kill Road to the North, Cortelyou and Robinson Avenues to the West, Great Kills Harbor to the South, and Bartow Street and Tanglewood Drive to the East.

GREENRIDGE

Greenridge is considered to have the following boundaries; Woodland Avenue to the South, Richmond Road to the North, Armstrong Avenue to the East, and Richmond Avenue to the West.

HOWLAND HOOK

Howland Hook is considered to have the following boundaries; Richmond Terrace to the North, the Staten Island Expressway to the South, Arthur Kill Road to the West, and the Staten Island Railroad to the East.

HUGUENOT

Huguenot is considered to have the following boundaries; Arthur Kill Road to the North, the South Shore Golf Course, Marcy Avenue and Wolfe's Pond Park to the West, the Atlantic Ocean - Lower New York Bay to the South, and Poillon, Albee and Heenan Avenues to the East.

HUGUENOT BEACH

East of Huguenot facing the Raritan Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

PLEASANT PLAINS

Pleasant Plains generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; The West Shore Expressway and Page Avenue to the West, Maguire Avenue and Woodvale Avenue to the East, Raritan Bay to the South and The Korean War Veterans Parkway (formerly known as The Richmond Parkway) to the North.

PORT MOBIL

Port Mobil stores about 70% gasoline and 30% other fuels with a storage capacity of 125 million gallons and an annual handling of 1.5 billion gallons of oil per year, and covers approximately 200 acres, of which 120 acres are used for site operations. Port Mobil Terminal is located at 4101 Arthur Kill Road. The facility is bounded to the North and West by the Arthur Kill River, residential and industrial areas (**CHARLESTON** section) in the South, and the Clay Pit Pond State Park Preserve to the East. The facility Port Mobil Terminal began operations as a bulk storage facility in 1934 and this continues today.

PRINCE'S BAY - revised - 3/29/2005

Prince's Bay is generally considered to be the area with the following boundaries; Korean War Veterans Parkway to the North, Wolfe's Pond Park to the East, the Atlantic Ocean – Raritan Bay to the South, and Maguire Avenue to the West.

PRINCESS POINT

A new Luxury Waterfront Gated Community with ocean views and a 2000 foot beach front, with surrounding areas of Lemon Creek and Wolf's Pond Park with Yacht Club and Marina Facilities. Princess Point is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Purdy Place to the North, Seguire Ave to the West, Holten Avenue to the East, and Raritan Bay Peninsula to the Southeast.

RICHMOND VALLEY

Richmond Valley is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Boscombe Avenue to the North, Mount Lorette to the East, Raritan Bay to the South, and Page Avenue to the West.

ROSSVILLE - revised - 11/12/2005

Rossville is also the home of the Sandy Ground Historical Society, which is a museum and library that explores the history of the freed African Americans who settled in Staten Island and nearby after the Civil War. Rossville is considered to have the following boundaries: the Arthur Kill (a waterway dividing S.I. and New Jersey) to the North, the West Shore Expressway (Rte. 440) to the West, Woodrow Road to the South, and Alverson Avenue and the South Shore Golf Course to East.

SOUTHEAST ANNADALE

South East Annadale is considered to have the following boundaries; Woods of Arden to the East, Poillon Avenue to the West, Amboy Road to the North and the Atlantic Ocean and Lower NY Bay to the South.

TOTTENVILLE - revised - 7/2003

Tottenville is generally considered to have the following boundaries; Page Avenue to the East, The Arthur Kill to the North and West, Raritan Bay to the South.

TOTTENVILLE BEACH

Southeast of Tottenville facing the Raritan Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

WOODROW

Woodrow is located on the South Western portion of Staten Island and is surrounded by the neighborhoods of Princess Bay and Pleasant Plains to the South, Nassau and Richmond Valley to the South West, Charleston and Port Mobil to the West, Rossville to the North and Arden Heights and Huguenot to the East. Woodrow is generally considered to be that area which is bounded by the West Shore Expressway on the West, Woodrow Road on the North, the Korean Veterans Memorial Parkway (formerly known as the Richmond Parkway) to the South and Marcy Avenue to the East.

- OTHER AREA NAMES -

EMERSON VALLEY

HIGH ROCK

LA TOURETTE

LaTourette Park, like much of the surrounding area, was once the farm property of David (1786-1864) and Ann (1794-1862) LaTourette. The LaTourettes first established their farm in 1830. Over time the farm became one of the top producing family-run farms on Staten Island, renowned for its superb produce. In 1928, the LaTourette family sold their farm to the City of New York. The site was transferred to Parks in 1955 and was designated a New York City Landmark in 1973. Although the original farmhouse was demolished, the LaTourette's 1870 mansion is now used as a club house for the park's golf course. In 1982, the mansion was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Near the foot of LaTourette Park, at the intersection of Richmond Hill Road and Arthur Kill Road, lies the Richmondtown Restoration, a reconstructed village that embodies four centuries of Staten Island history and culture. Parks ceded several parcels of land for this purpose in 1956, and the tract of land was incorporated as Richmondtown in 1960.

LOWER TODT HILL

- THE OFF SHORE ISLANDS -

HOFFMAN ISLAND

Hoffman Island is one of two small islands in the Lower New York Bay, off of South Beach, Staten Island. A smaller island, known as Swinburne Island, lies immediately to the south. Created out of landfill in 1872 and named for former New York City mayor (and then-current New York State Governor) John T. Hoffman, Hoffman Island covers approximately 10 acres, while Swinburne Island's area is about 4 acres. The latter island, also of artificial origin, was originally called Dix Island, but was renamed in honor of Dr. John Swinburne, a noted military surgeon during the Civil War.

ISLE OF MEADOW

The Isle of Meadow is a small uninhabited island in Staten Island, New York in the United States. It is located along the western side of Staten Island, where the Fresh Kills empties into the Arthur Kill. The island is owned by the city of New York. In the 1990s, the island escaped becoming part of the Fresh Kills Landfill. It is now a nature preserve.

PRALL'S ISLANDS

Prall's Islands is an uninhabited island in the Arthur Kill between Staten Island, New York, and Linden, New Jersey, in the United States. It is one of the minor islands that are part of the borough of Staten Island in New York City. The island has an area of 88 acres. The island is named for descendants of early Staten Island settler Arent Jansen Van Naerden Prall (1698-?), [in Dutch, Praal] who purchased the island after arriving from Amsterdam in the mid-1700s or Abraham Prall (1706-1775) a local farmer. It was originally known as Dongan's Island, after New York Governor Thomas Dongan (1634-1715), who took the office in 1688. The name was later corrupted to Duncan's Island. Prall's Island did not take hold until the late 19th century. The island is now owned by the City of New York and is maintained by New York City Department of Parks and Recreation as a bird sanctuary.

SHOOTERS ISLAND

Shooters Island (40.643° N 74.16° W) is a small uninhabited island at the southern end of Newark Bay, along the north shore of Staten Island. The boundary between the states of New York and New Jersey runs through the island, with a small portion on the north end of the island belonging to the state of New Jersey and the rest being part of the borough of Staten Island in New York City.

SWINBURNE ISLAND

Swinburne Island is the smaller of two artificial islands located in the Lower New York Bay west of South Beach, Staten Island. Along with Hoffman Island, they were used to quarantine immigrants to the United States that were found to have been carrying contagious diseases upon arrival at Ellis Island. The island is of artificial origin, and was originally called Dix Island, but was renamed in honor of Dr. John Swinburne, a noted military surgeon during the American Civil War.