

Landmarks Preservation Commission  
May 16, 1995; Designation List 264  
LP-1876

**WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 7/later Public School No. 4,**  
4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston.  
Built 1896, architect undetermined; enlarged 1906-07, New York Board of Education, C.B.J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Landmark Site: Borough of Staten Island Tax Map Block 7315, Lot 7 in part consisting of the property bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of the lot, extending easterly approximately 225 feet along the southern lot line, then extending northerly 125 feet to the northern lot line, then extending westerly approximately 260 feet to the western lot line, then southerly along the western lot line to the point of beginning.

On October 1, 1991, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School 4), 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island, and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 13). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Three speakers testified in favor of designation, including a representative of the Charleston Civic Association. Several speakers – including Charles Sachs, Barnett Shepherd of the Staten Island Historical Society, representatives of the Municipal Art Society, the Society for the Architecture of the City, and the Preservation League of Staten Island, and other individuals – testified in favor of designating District School No. 7 and the other calendared items located in Charleston.

## DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

### Summary

The Westfield Township District School No. 7, one of the oldest surviving school structures on Staten Island, was erected in 1896 during a school construction boom related to the population growth on the island. The building project, undertaken by the school district Board of Trustees at the time when the village of Kreischerville approached a peak of development and during the time when the schools on Staten Island were under the jurisdiction of Richmond County and the State of New York, was both an exercise in local government and an architectural achievement. The use of two tones of ironspot glazed face brick on the street-facing walls establishes a civic presence for the school and reflects the close association of the community with its brick works. The design of District School No. 7 incorporates an often-used T-shaped plan that presents a gable-framed central portion to the street bearing the date and name of the structure, and elements of classical architecture, such as quoined corners and denticulated banding. An addition to the rear of Public School No. 4 (as the school was renumbered after the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898), was constructed in 1906-07 to the designs of the New York City Board of Education's Superintendent of School Buildings, C.B.J. Snyder. The building served for nearly ninety years as the village school and a center of Charleston community life until Public School No. 4 was relocated in 1984; it remains in use as Public School 25, Annex D under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education's Division of Special Education.

### The Development of Kreischerville<sup>1</sup>

During the early and mid-nineteenth century, the township of Westfield on the southwestern side of Staten Island was a rural area with scattered small settlements; the hamlet near the juncture of Arthur Kill Road and Sharrotts Road was known as Androvetville because of the extensive land holdings of the Androvette family. The area changed dramatically in the mid-1850s with the discovery of refractory fire clay deposits and the subsequent development of a fire brick manufacturing works by Balthazar Kreischer. As the brick works established by Kreischer in 1855 at the edge of the Arthur Kill (Staten Island Sound) and clay mining began to dominate Androvetville, the area became known as Kreischerville.

The main impetus for the growth of the village of Kreischerville was the provision of housing within walking distance of the brick works. Rental housing — predominantly semi-detached cottages — was developed by the Kreischer firm and Captain Peter Androvette, who owned the double houses at 71-73, 75-77, 81-83, and 85-87 Kreischer Street (designated New York City Landmarks). The relative geographic isolation of Kreischerville prompted the development of an entire village with its own institutions as well as a company town culture. The West Baptist Church, erected in 1847 (adjacent to the community cemetery that remains) was the one institution that preceded the establishment of the Kreischer works. In 1856, Westfield School District No. 7 was carved out of the district centered around Rossville to the north, and in 1863 a Kreischerville post office was opened. Among the first businesses in the village was the store Kreischer helped Nicholas Kilmeyer to establish in the building that stands at 4321 Arthur Kill Road (at the corner of Winant Place). In 1883, Balthazar Kreischer erected a church building on Winant Place for St. Peter's German Evangelical Reformed Church of Kreischerville (now the Free Magyar Reformed Church, a designated New York City Landmark).

Kreischerville, one of several villages that grew up near manufacturing enterprises on Staten Island, was a quasi-company town since it was not developed and owned entirely by the manufacturer. In Kreischerville the presence of older development and members of families who long resided in the area, such as Peter Androvette, tempered the control of the industrialist, and private enterprise flourished. According to reminiscences of residents, Kreischer considered the town named after himself to be a family community, and in a paternalistic manner he advanced

money to purchase homes and assisted employees through sickness and trouble. As was common in industrial towns, the Kreischer family maintained conspicuous residences, one of which still stands, the Charles Kreischer House at 4500 Arthur Kill Road (a designated New York City Landmark attributed to Palliser & Palliser). In addition to his role as employer and landlord, Balthazar Kreischer influenced the religious and educational aspects of village life. He provided the site for District School No. 7 at a nominal rent and in 1883 he supplied some additional facilities (see below). Charles Kreischer and Edward Kreischer served the local school district as officers and trustees.

During the 1880s and 1890s, the village of Kreischerville grew steadily to a peak of development with the addition of more residences and several businesses. Most of the residents worked at the brick works and clay pits in Kreischerville and nearby industries, including the International Ultramarine Works (between Kreischerville and Rossville) and the S.S. White Dental Manufacturing Company at Prince's Bay. The growing population gave rise to the need for a larger school building.

### Common Schools on Staten Island<sup>2</sup>

Prior to the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898, the schools on Staten Island were under the jurisdiction of the Richmond County Superintendent of Schools and the State of New York. Though thought of today as public schools — as opposed to private or parochial institutions — they were known as "common schools" throughout the nineteenth century. In 1854, local school districts, organized and numbered by township, were given the power to select sites for schools and raise the money to construct and maintain schoolhouses, in addition to other school supervisory powers. Common school districts received financial support from state sources and school district taxes; some continued to use the rate bill system and assessed parents according to the number of children they sent to school. The Township of Westfield had seven school districts, which were centered on small villages and numbered in order of establishment.<sup>3</sup>

During the last half of the nineteenth century, presumably all of the school districts on Staten Island erected schoolhouses, which varied widely since each school district was responsible for its own facilities. The increase in the population on the island throughout that period, however, taxed the adequacy of even the best-planned and largest facilities. During the 1870s, the village of Tottenville in Westfield Township and

the Townships of Castleton and Southfield responded to the problem with the construction of substantial brick schoolhouses. During the late 1880s, the inadequate and overcrowded conditions of many of the schools on Staten Island prompted the County Superintendent to report that the public was generally taking a greater interest in schools and education, in contrast to the "good enough" attitude that had prevailed.<sup>4</sup>

During the 1890s over twenty district schoolhouses were erected on Staten Island. The growing population and the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act, adopted in 1894, prompted the school construction boom. Richmond County Superintendent of Schools Julia K. West, who held the position from 1894 to 1898, oversaw most of this construction. West noted in her first annual report that the schools in the county were overcrowded and some were unfit for use.<sup>5</sup> The work on Staten Island occurred at the same time as the extensive construction of schoolhouses throughout New York State during the 1890s. According to a Department of Public Instruction annual report, schoolhouse construction emphasized "aesthetics, convenience, and hygienic provisions" and involved such a spirit of rivalry between districts to erect the most attractive school buildings that even the most parsimonious districts and stolid trustees were unable to oppose the progressive aspect of the times.<sup>6</sup> The *Staten Island Independent* articulated the effect of the school building campaign, noting that the large brick school built in Tompkinsville was "an ornament to the neighborhood and will reflect great credit on the trustees of the district."<sup>7</sup>

The construction of a school on Staten Island prior to the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898 was an exercise in local government that was directed by the School District Board of Trustees, but included all voting residents of the district.<sup>8</sup> The trustees of a school district board would call a special meeting to entertain the question of constructing a new building. If the vote was favorable, the trustees then appointed a committee to consider sites and make a recommendation to the voters. Once a site was acquired, a small building committee – usually the trustees and two or three additional members of the community – was appointed; sometimes the trustees commissioned an architect to provide plans and specifications, while in other situations, particularly for larger building projects, the trustees acquired plans through a competition advertised in local newspapers. Once plans were adopted, the district usually issued revenue bonds to finance construction. Both the Kreischerville and Tottenville school buildings were

erected by local contractors and furnished with materials acquired from Staten Island merchants.

#### Westfield Township School District No. 7<sup>9</sup>

The first meeting of Westfield School District No. 7, was held on August 4, 1856, in the store of John W. Storer. The school district appointed a committee to select a site for a schoolhouse. However, Balthazar Kreischer leased to the district a lot on Arthur Kill Road which was north of the most densely-settled portion of the village of Kreischerville (and on the north side of the present-day Clay Pit Road). A schoolhouse, about which little is known, was constructed under the supervision of the building committee. During the early 1870s, the residents of Kreischerville contemplated the purchase of another site for the school, but moving the school at that time was forestalled by Kreischer's extension of the lease on the lot. In 1883, the issue arose again, and the district residents considered relocating the school or dividing the district. Kreischer offered to provide two furnished school rooms and to supply janitorial service and heat. This offer may clarify the provision in Kreischer's will that ensured that St. Peter's German Evangelical Church building, which he had erected for the community in 1883, could be used as a school.<sup>10</sup>

During the summer of 1895 the residents of the school district decided to erect a new schoolhouse on a different site because the old site did not belong to the district and the existing facilities were inadequate. This action was prompted by the already increased enrollment due to the growth of the village, and the expected further rise due to the Compulsory Attendance Act passed in 1894. Indeed, by May 1897 a fourth teacher was hired. By the 1890s, Captain Peter Androvette, who had managed the water-borne transportation for the Kreischer brick works and later operated several businesses of his own, had assumed a leadership role in the community, and it was Androvette who appears to have guided the school construction project. Reporting to the board for the site selection committee, Androvette recommended the lot on Arthur Kill Road, opposite the Methodist Church and cemetery. The district then purchased the property for the school. As a school district trustee, Androvette appears to have overseen the acquisition of materials for the school as well as participating in other decisions about the new building.<sup>11</sup>

At the time of the consolidation of the Greater New York, the school was renumbered as Public School No. 4, Borough of Richmond. The school building boom on Staten Island continued under the direction of the New York City Board of Education and Superintendent of School Buildings C.B.J. Snyder,

the architect responsible for many New York City school buildings (several of which are designated New York City Landmarks). Plans were initiated in 1905 to expand the site of the Kreischerville school and to build an addition, which was ready for use in September 1907. In 1916, when all the public schools in the city were given names, P.S. No. 4, which had twelve classrooms and served grades kindergarten through eighth grade, was named "The Kreischer School."<sup>12</sup> (See Figure 1 for an early twentieth-century view of the school.)

#### Village Schoolhouse Architecture<sup>13</sup>

Several nineteenth-century pattern book authors articulated the intent of schoolhouse architecture at that time. Henry Barnard, writing in 1842, asserted that schoolhouses should compare favorably in attractiveness, convenience, and durability to other public edifices, and that the exterior of the building should exhibit good architectural proportions and inspire children and the community with respect for education. The small brick schools erected in Kreischerville and Tottenville were similar in size to designs recommended for schools in villages or towns that had two classrooms (for as many as fifty-six pupils) on each floor and often an assembly room in the attic; the buildings usually had separate entrances for boys and girls. In towns throughout the state, schoolhouses were much more likely to be wood-framed structures than brick structures, and many of the schools erected in the small villages on Staten Island during the 1890s were picturesque wood-framed buildings. Brick schoolhouses erected just before the turn of the century, usually considerably larger than their frame counterparts, were likely to bear the imprint of the Renaissance Revival. School planners had long acknowledged the importance of lighting, ventilation, and adequate classroom size.

The T-shaped form of District School No. 7, which allowed for well-lighted classrooms, is similar in plan to the frame schoolhouses built in Castleton Corners (1889, later P.S. 29), Great Kills (1892, later P.S. 8), and New Dorp (1894, later P.S. 9), all of which present a gable-framed central portion to the street. Among the smaller schools on Staten Island built or enlarged during the 1890s, the schools in Kreischerville and Tottenville appear to have been the only brick structures, although several of the larger schools in north shore communities were brick.<sup>14</sup> The district trustees doubtless chose that material because of its fire-resistant qualities and its strong association with civic buildings. Though a common burnt red brick was purchased from a prominent local manufacturer, the Sayre & Fisher Company (located in

Sayreville, New Jersey) for the Kreischerville school, the desire to create an "ornament for the neighborhood" must have prompted the use of glazed face brick, like that used on many civic and commercial buildings of the era, on the portions of the building seen from the street.<sup>15</sup> The architect effectively used two shades of the brick to emphasize the elements of classical architecture incorporated into the unpretentious design. The 1906-07 addition to the rear of the building is characteristic of the work overseen by C.B.J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, in plan and architectural detailing; it reflects the more standardized approach to school design, particularly for additions, associated with the consolidated New York City system.

#### Description

Westfield Township District School No. 7 is set back on a slight rise on the east side of Arthur Kill Road. The school building, sited near the south property line with a landscaped yard area extending to the north, consists of the original 1896 structure and the 1906-07 addition (and small extension) to the rear. The central section of the T-shaped, two-and-one-half-story original portion of the brick building extends toward the street and bears in the gable face the identification "Public School 4" and the year of construction, 1896, in light-colored brick lettering.

The original portion of the brick building has exterior walls of face brick on the front-facing central portion and flanking sections; tan glazed ironspot brick walls are articulated by an orange-brown ironspot brick which defines the corners of the building with quoins and marks the floor levels with denticulated bands. The raised basement, with small window openings, is also of the darker brick. The side and rear walls of the building are of a common red brick. The intersecting gable roof has slightly-projecting eaves; triangular windows in each gable face are now blocked. The main entrance to the building has a stoop with brick cheek walls; the single-leaf door (a replacement) is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by angled brackets. The window openings, set off with sandstone sills and lintels, have nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash (to which security screens have been added). The windows at the second story of the south side of the front portion are blocked with face brick. In 1991 the current fire escape was placed adjacent to the north side of the structure; openings providing access to the stairs have solid doors.<sup>16</sup>

The 1907 addition is separated from the original portion of the school by a one-bay-wide connector with entrances on the north and south sides. The two-story addition on a raised basement has walls of a dark red

brick that is a close match for the rear portion of the original structure; its flat roof is edged by a parapet. Limestone lintels emphasize the window openings, most of which are grouped into banks of three; there are also single openings and smaller highly-set windows. A one-story brick toilet structure, built in 1933, extends to the rear of the addition and has a mural painted on its east wall.

A concrete drive adjacent to the fence at the south property line leads to a rear parking area and concrete walks extend from the drive to entrances to the building; the drive has been extended along the north side of the building as well. A chain-link fence and gate encloses most of the yard area in front of the school where a flagpole stands northwest of the building. Three unused one-story, modular classroom

buildings, located at the rear of the site, are not contributing features.

#### Subsequent History

For nearly ninety years — until 1984 — Public School No. 4 was the village school, a center of community life, and the major public building in Kreischerville, since the 1910s known as Charleston. The building remains in use as Public School 25, Annex D, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education's Division of Special Education.

Report prepared by  
Betsy Bradley,  
Research Department

#### NOTES

1. The history of Balthazar Kreischer, his business, and the village of Kreischerville is related in Landmarks Preservation Commission, *St. Peter's German Evangelical Church at Kreischerville (new Free Magyar Reformed Church), Parish Hall and Rectory*, report prepared by Betsy Bradley (LP-1875, New York, 1994), and the *Kreischerville Workers' Houses*, 71-73, 75-77, 81-83, and 85-87 Kreischer Street, reports prepared by Betsy Bradley (LP-1870, LP-1871, LP-1872, and LP-1873, New York, 1994) which drew on many sources, including standard maps and histories of Staten Island, and more specifically Mabel Abbott, "Kreischerville: A Forgotten Chapter in Staten Island History," *Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences* 11 (Jan. 1949), 31-43; the Kreischer Papers, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; Asher & Adams, *Pictorial Guide to American Industry* (1876, rpt. New York, Routledge Books, 1876), 82; and Moses King, *King's Handbook of New York* (Boston, 1892), 880, 881, 886, 887; Shirley Zavin and Elsa Gilbertson, "Kreischerville/Charleston Walking Tour" in *Staten Island Walking Tours* (Preservation League of Staten Island, 1986); and Charles L. Sachs, *Made on Staten Island: Agriculture, Industry, and Suburban Living in the City* (New York: Staten Island Historical Society, 1988).
2. This section is based on the New York State Department of Public Instruction, *Annual Report*, (Albany) 1876-1878, 1893-1898 (hereafter *Annual Report*), which includes a statement from the Richmond County Superintendent of Schools; S.S. Randall, "Report of the Commission for Embodying in a Single Act a Common School Code for the State of New York; pursuant to a Resolution of the Assembly of 10 July 1851 and transmitted to the Legislature January 7, 1852"; New York State Department of Public Instruction, "The Schools of New York - A Glance at the Common School System of the Empire State" (Albany, 1893); and Board of Education of City of New York, *Staten Island - A Resource Manual for School and Community* (1964).
3. According to *Staten Island - A Resource Manual for School and Community*, 72-73, the school districts in Westfield Township were No. 1, Richmond Valley; No. 2, Bloomingview (Huguenot); No. 3 Fresh Kills (Greenridge); 4, Rossville; No. 5, Tottenville; No. 6, Lemon Creek (Pleasant Plains); No. 7, Kreischerville.
4. Maurice Denzil Hodgen, "A High School in Perspective: The Character of High School Life on Staten Island. 1881-1926," (Ph. D. diss., Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1959), 25; *Annual Report*, 1876, 1878.
5. West was an active member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the State Prison Association, the Richmond County branch of the State Charities Aid Society, the S.R. Smith Infirmary, and the Public Education Association, according to the *Staten Island Independent*, Nov. 4, 1893; *Annual Report*, 1894.
6. *Annual Report*, 1894, p. 11.
7. November 20, 1894.
8. The description of this process is based on the record and account books of Westfield Township School Districts Nos. 5 and 7 in the collection of the New York City Municipal Archives and notices in the *Staten Island Independent*, 1893-1894, the *Richmond County Standard*, Mar. 24, 1894, and *The Real Estate Record & Guide* 57 (Mar. 7, 1896), 387. The Board of Trustees considered matters of insurance, maintenance, and repairs at Annual Meetings.

9. The actions of the Annual and Special Meetings of the School District Board of Trustees are documented in the "Record of School District No. 7, Westfield, 1856-1898," kept by E.B. Kreisler. Balthazar Kreisler's twenty-year lease brought him \$.25 per year. The building committee was composed of long-time local residents (rather than employees of the brick works): Isaac B. Dubois, Joseph Androvette, William Pearsall, and Abraham Ellis. Little is known about the building erected in 1856, except that it was budgeted at \$400.
10. There was another school in District No. 7 during the 1870s about which little is recorded in the Record of School District No. 7. At the October 8, 1867, meeting Moses K. Harris presented a petition on behalf of the fifty-three "colored" (African-American) children of the district, requesting that they be educated in a separate school. Beginning in 1871, the minutes report the receipt of an annual payment from the Rossville school district (No. 4) for the education of "colored" children by District No. 7. ("Sandy Ground" near Rossville was a large African-American community with many residents involved in oystering.) The Record notes that District No. 7 closed the "colored" school on Dec. 14, 1878, because District No. 4 refused to continue with the payments, but it does not relate how African-American children were educated after that time, nor does it indicate the location of, or much other information about, the "colored" school.
11. The records of the School District do not indicate who provided the plans and specifications for the schoolhouse; in January 1896, two local craftsmen, carpenter Gabriel Disosway and mason George Slight, successfully bid on the school construction project. Record of School District No. 7, Westfield, 122-123. The Account Book of the school district, 44-45, records the payment of \$150 for "drawing plans" in March and April 1896.
12. The construction of the addition is documented in *Annual Financial and Statistical Report of the Transactions of the Board of Education of the City of New York* (1906-08), part 3, 221; *Directory of the Board of Education of the City of New York* (1910); *Board of Education Journal* (1906), 469, 1024-25, 1671, 2011, 2099. See the *Board of Education Journal* (1916), Vol. 1, Mar. 22, 1916, meeting for the naming of all schools. Plans were filed with the Staten Island Department of Buildings as Alteration 256-1906 for the addition which was begun in October 1906 and officially completed in November 1907.
13. This section is based on Henry Barnard, *School-house Architecture* (Hartford: printed by Case, Tiffany & Burnham, 1842), 2-5; Samuel F. Eveleth, *Schoolhouse Architecture* (New York: Geo. E. Woodward, c.1870); and James Johnnot, *Country School-houses* (New York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co. and Chicago S.D. Griggs & Co., 1866) and *School-houses; ... Architectural Designs by S.E. Hewes* (New York: J.W. Schermerhorn & Co., 1871), 36, 58. These volumes are included in Henry-Russell Hitchcock, *American Architectural Books* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1946, 1962).
14. Several larger school buildings were erected during this period on Staten Island. These were brick buildings designed by architects (including E.A. Sargent and Lord & Hewlett), that were comparable to the schoolhouses built in large towns and cities in New York State.
15. At the Jan. 23, 1896, meeting, the board acted on Peter Androvette's motion to purchase common and face brick, lime, cement, and sand. The Account Book, School District No. 7, Westfield documents the payment of \$615.75 to the Sayre & Fisher Co. for brick but does not explain why it was chosen. Although the school district records do not record the source of the glazed iron-spot brick (used as face brick), it is possible that it was manufactured at the Kreisler works; an 1895 inventory of face brick (in the Kreisler Papers) includes several types and colors of speckled face brick. The source of the brick will be documented if work is done on the building and the maker's stamp on a brick is revealed.
16. Alterations to the structure which are documented in the Staten Island Department of Buildings records include the replacement of the slate roof on the original portion of the building, and the slag roof on the addition, in 1938; an extensive interior remodeling that took place in 1951 and perhaps included replacement of the original four-over-four double-hung sash set below a two-light transom; the installation of new paving and concrete retaining wall in 1961; the addition of three "portable" classroom buildings to the east, one in 1972 and two in 1979 (none of these are on the landmark site); and the replacement of the parapet on the north side of the addition, and other repair work, in 1986.

## FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Westfield Township District School No. 7/later Public School No. 4, has a special character, special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the Westfield Township District School No. 7, one of the oldest surviving school structures on Staten Island, was erected in 1896 during a school construction boom related to the population growth on the island; that the building project, undertaken by the school district Board of Trustees at the time when the village of Kreischerville approached a peak of development and during the time when the schools on Staten Island were under the jurisdiction of Richmond County and the State of New York, was both an exercise in local government and an architectural achievement; that the use of two tones of ironspot glazed face brick on the street-facing walls establishes a civic presence for the school and reflects the close association of the community with its brick works; that the design of District School No. 7 incorporates an often-used T-shaped plan that presents a gable-framed central portion to the street bearing the date and name of the structure, and elements of classical architecture, such as quoined corners and denticulated banding; that an addition to the rear of Public School No. 4 (as the school was renumbered after the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898) was constructed in 1906-07 to the designs of the New York City Board of Education's Superintendent of Schools, C.B.J. Snyder; that the building served for nearly ninety years as the village school and a center of Charleston community life until Public School No. 4 was relocated in 1984; and that the building remains in use by the Board of Education, as Public School 25, Annex D under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education's Division of Special Education.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark the Westfield Township District School No. 7/later Public School No. 4, 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, and designates Borough of Staten Island Tax Map Block 7315, Lot 7 in part consisting of the property bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of the lot, extending easterly approximately 225 feet along the southern lot line, then extending northerly 125 feet to the northern lot line, then extending westerly approximately 260 feet to the western lot line, then southerly along the western lot line to the point of beginning, as its Landmark Site.

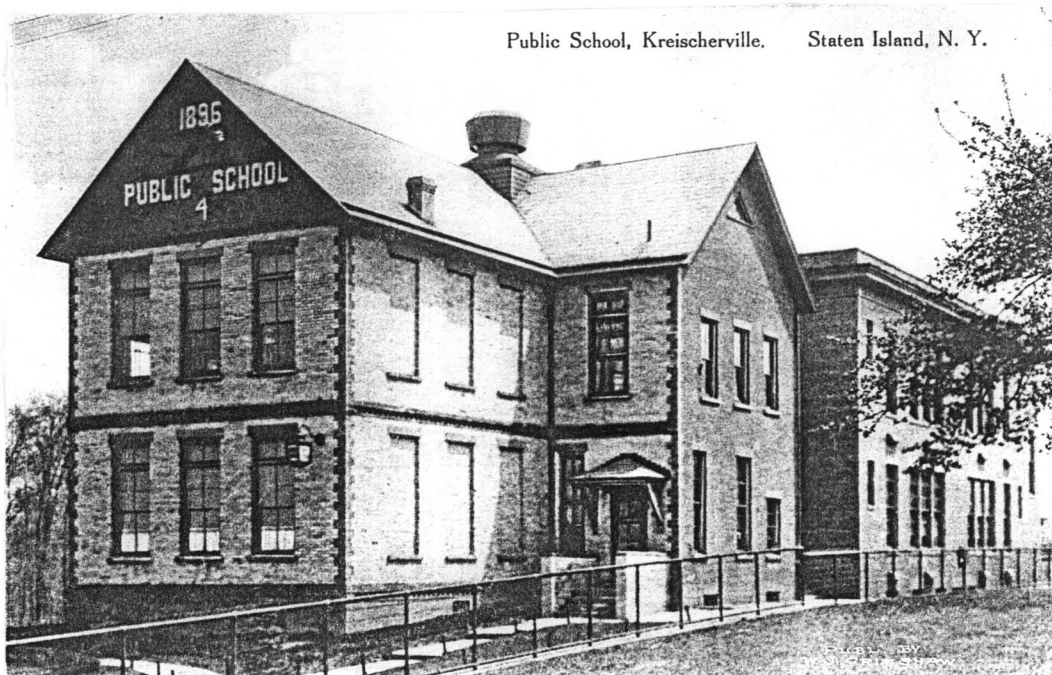
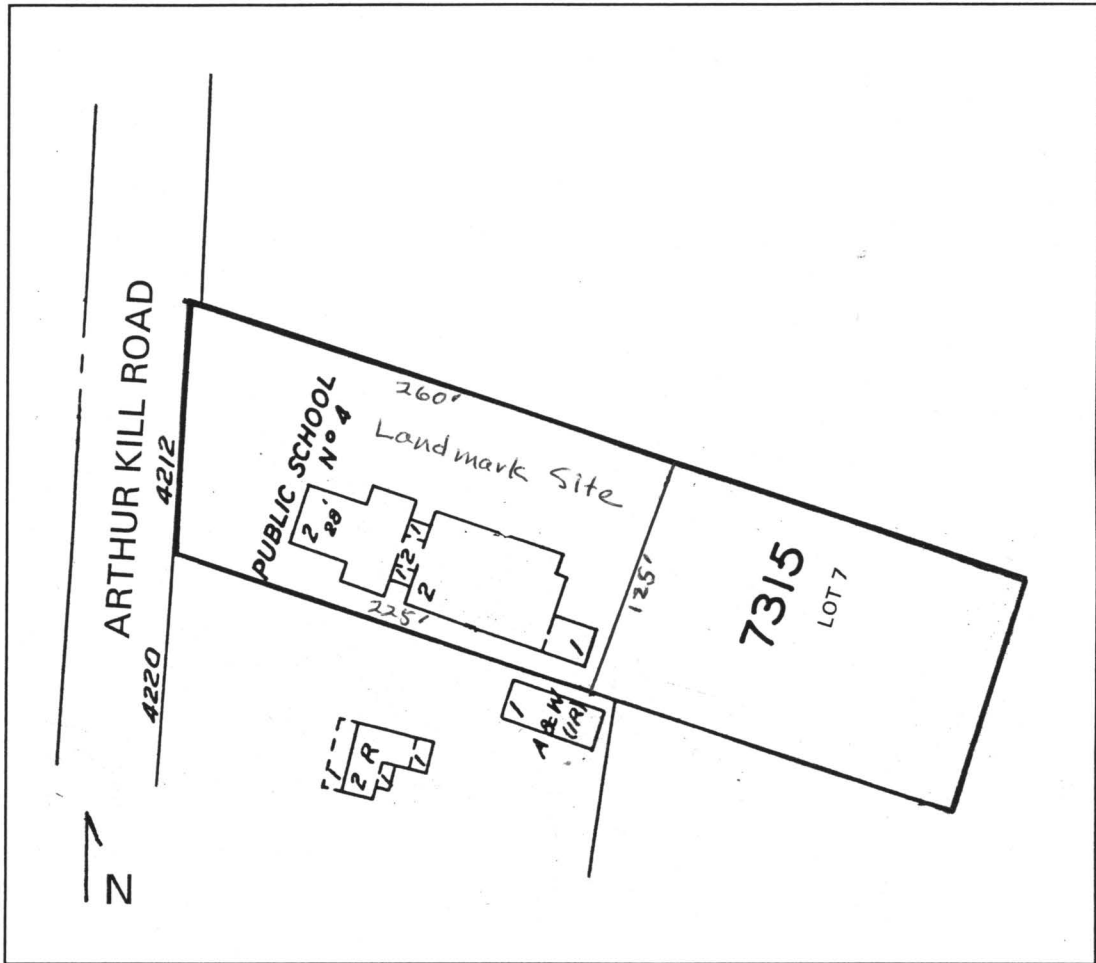


Figure 1. Early twentieth-century view of District School No. 7 (later P.S. No. 4), Kreischerville (now Charleston), Staten Island.

Source: Postcard, SIAS

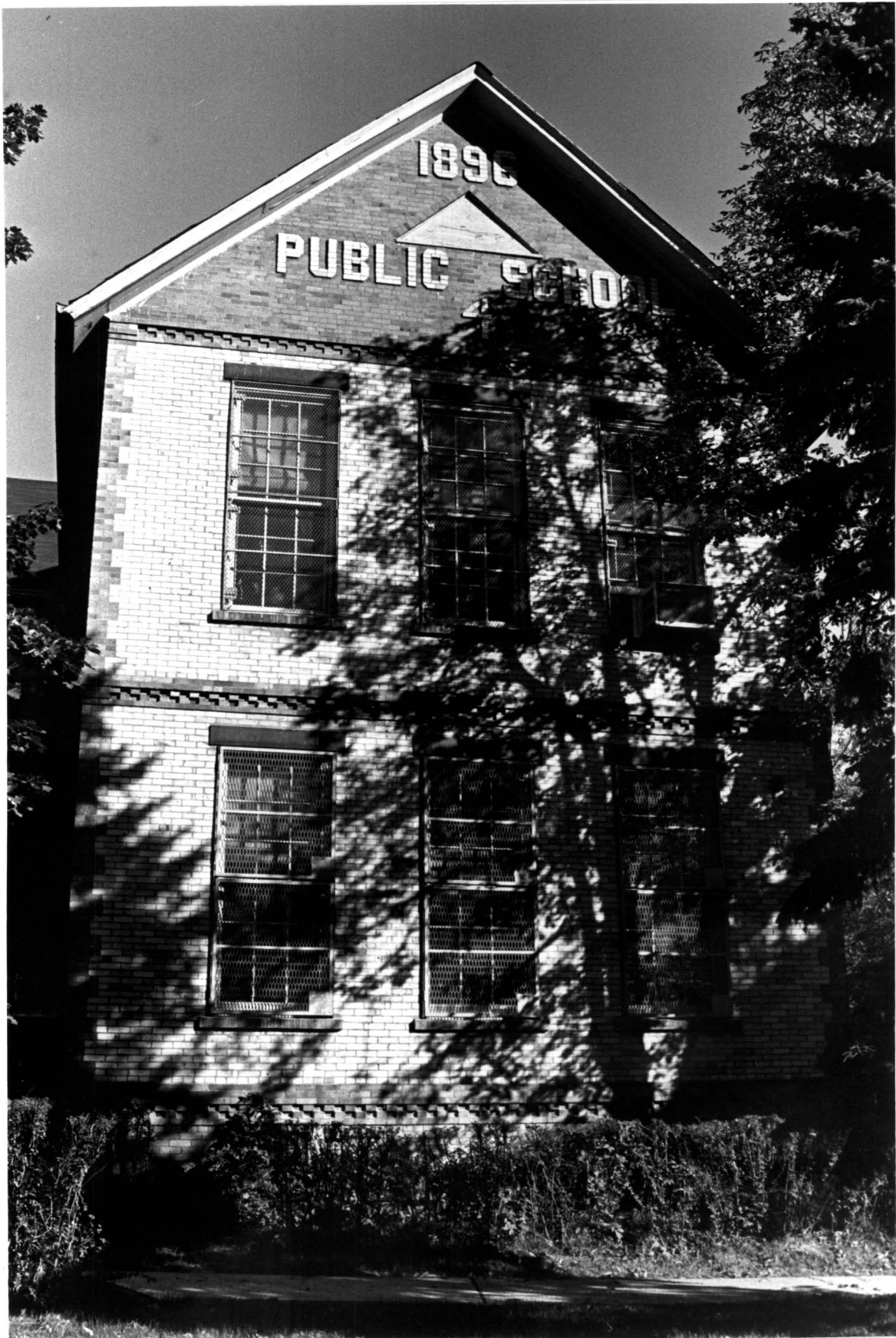




Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School No. 4),  
4210 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island.

Landmark Site: Borough of Staten Island Tax Map Block 7315, Lot 7  
in part.

Map Source: *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Richmond, New York  
City, Staten Island, New York*. Sanborn Map Company, 1937 (updated).  
Vol. 5, plate 557



Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School No. 4), 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island. Arthur Kill Road facade.

Photo: Carl Foster



Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School No. 4), 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island.  
North facade, original wing on the right, addition on the left.

Photo: Carl Forster



Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School No. 4), 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island. Main entrance.

Photo: Carl Forster



Westfield Township District School No. 7 (later Public School No. 4), 4210-4212 Arthur Kill Road, Charleston, Staten Island. Original wing, north side.

Photo: Carl Forster