

that would be moving north from Yonkers. He tipped off the American forces, and when the mercenaries passed near the Edgars farm in Hastings they were ambushed by a cavalry troop. (4 and 24) Post was severely beaten by the British for his role in what's been called The Battle of Edgars Lane, but after the war he became a major village landowner. A less successful land speculator was the author Washington Irving, who owned most of downtown Hastings between 1814 and 1817 but lost money on the deal.

Water—first the power generated by a stream rushing towards the river and later the Hudson River itself—brought manufacturing to Hastings. And after the railroad arrived in 1849 industrialization continued: axel and cable mills, sugar refineries, an asphalt paving block works, a chemical plant. Underground, a hidden water course runs the length of Hastings. The Croton Aqueduct was built in the 1840s to bring fresh water to Manhattan. Today, its route is one of many public paths running through the village.

Quarrying was probably the village's first industry. Beginning in the 1830s, small marble and granite quarries provided stone for building all along the eastern seaboard. The remains of one of the most picturesque quarries can be seen along the Aqueduct (15) near the former sculpture studio of Jacques Lipchitz.

Lipchitz settled in Hastings in the 1950s, and one of his works stands in front of Village Hall (18). Over the years, the village has attracted a wide range of residents. Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, spent part of the summer of 1850 living on what is now Whitman Street. David Farragut—America's first admiral—chose Hastings as a refuge for his wife during the Civil War (11). In the 19th century, three painters settled here: Carl Brandt from Germany (28), George Harvey from England (19) and—best known—Jasper Cropsey from Staten Island. John William Draper brought his family of scientists here in

the 1840s, and one of his sons built two observatories that dramatically advanced the use of photography in astronomy. (11 to 14)

Another photographer was Lewis Hine, who documented the beauty and ugliness of the Industrial Age. His neighbor, architect Richmond Shreve, is remembered for the Empire State Building though he also designed public buildings in his village. (8 and 18) Other familiar Hastings names include impresario Florenz Ziegfeld and his wife Billie Burke (the good witch in *The Wizard of Oz*) (33), Frank Morgan (the Wizard himself), cellist Leonard Rose, comedian Jonathan Winters, civil rights theorist and sociologist Kenneth Clark, and at least four winners of Nobel Prizes.

In 1930, 66% of Hastings' 7,097 residents were foreign born, almost all in Eastern Europe or the British Isles. Seventy-five years later, the population number remains almost the same, but now 22 different foreign languages are spoken in homes of students in the school system. Spanish is the largest percentage, while others include Japanese, Korean, Hindi, and Mandarin.

The details may change, but the diversity of Hastings continues.



**THE MUSEUM IN THE STREETS®** installation was created and organized by The Hastings Historical Society. For further information write to [hhscottage@hastingshistorical.org](mailto:hhscottage@hastingshistorical.org) or to 407 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York 10706.

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**THE MUSEUM IN THE STREETS®** is designed as a bilingual history walking tour, created by the Hastings Historical Society. The Society has chosen Spanish as the second language in recognition of the substantial population of native Spanish speaking residents in the village and our region. Spanish is taught in the Hastings School System from kindergarten on. The text of all the panels is in both English and Spanish.

**THE MUSEUM IN THE STREETS®** ha sido designado como un recorrido bilingüe de la historia del pueblo de Hastings-on-Hudson, creado por la Sociedad Histórica de Hastings. La Sociedad ha elegido el idioma español como segundo idioma en reconocimiento al considerable número de pobladores de habla castellana que residen en el pueblo y en nuestra región. El idioma español se enseña en el sistema educativo de Hastings desde el jardín de infantes. El contenido en todos los paneles está escrito tanto en inglés como en español.

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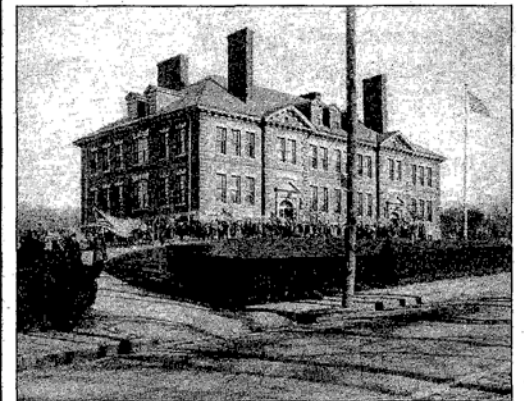
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## THE MUSEUM IN THE STREETS®

*A history walking tour of the Village of  
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.*

*Un recorrido de la historia del pueblo de  
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.*



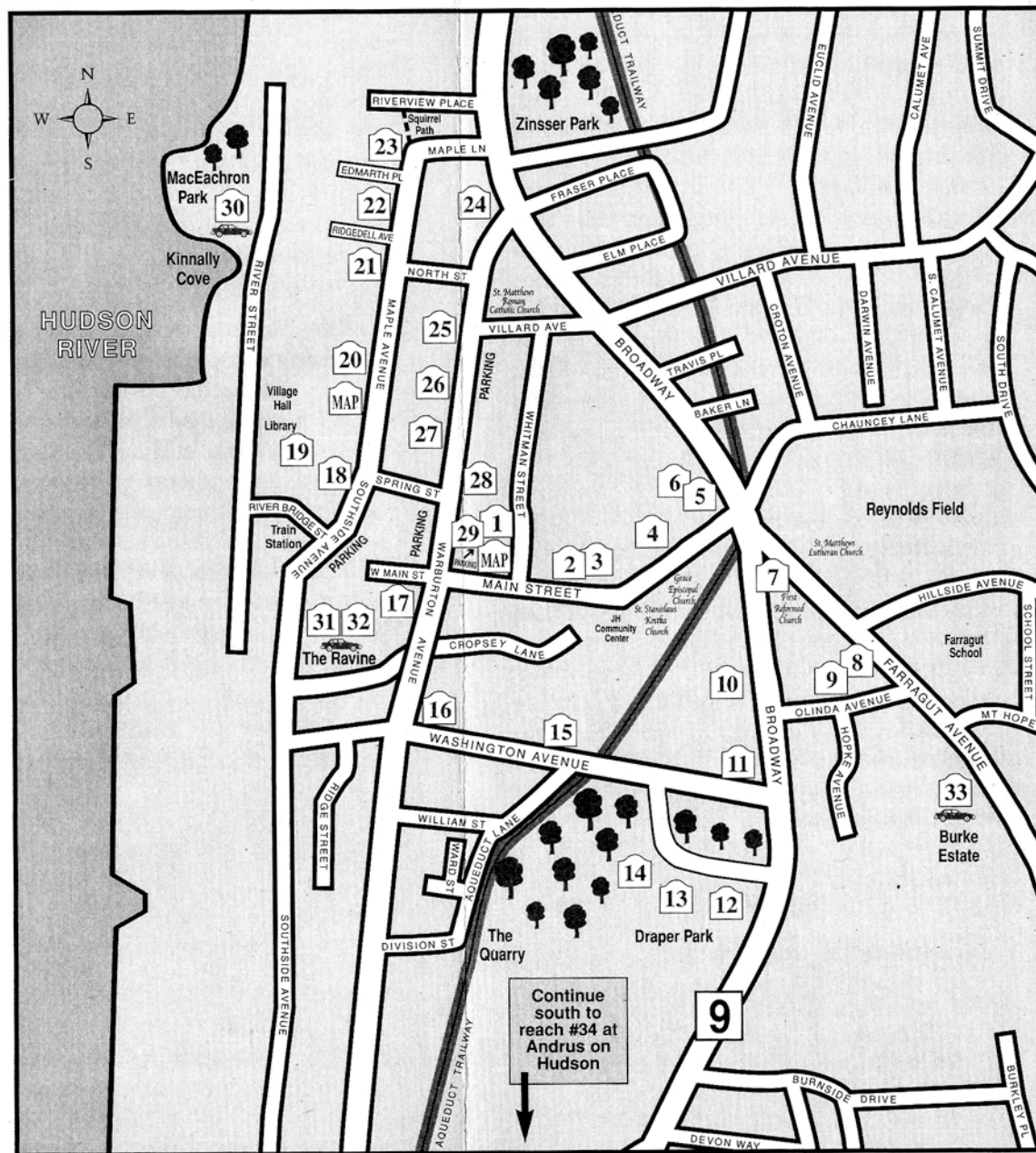
Welcome to  
**HASTINGS**



Bienvenidos a  
**HASTINGS**



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|----|---|----|--|
| 1  | BOULANGER PLAZA   | 16 | THE WAY TO WORK<br>EL TRAYECTO AL TRABAJO  |
| 2  | SCHOOL, BLACKSMITH'S<br>SHOP AND FIREHOUSE<br>LA ESCUELA, LA<br>HERRERIA Y LA ESTACION<br>DE BOMBEROS | 17 | THE LOCAL SODA<br>FOUNTAIN<br>LA FUENTE DE SODA<br>LOCAL                                     |
| 3  | A CHURCH IN A CHANGING<br>VILLAGE<br>UNA IGLESIA EN UN<br>PUEBLO QUE CAMBIA                           | 18 | MUNICIPAL BUILDING<br>EL EDIFICIO MUNICIPAL  |
| 4  | A LAVISH PRIVATE<br>GARDEN<br>UN Suntuoso JARDIN<br>PRIVADO   | 19 | INDUSTRIAL HASTINGS<br>EL HASTINGS<br>INDUSTRIAL   |
| 5  | OLD BROADWAY<br>LA ANTIGUA BROADWAY   | 20 | A SALOON AND<br>A MANSION<br>UN BAR Y UNA MANSION  |
| 6  | WATERING THE HORSES<br>DANDO DE BEBER AGUA<br>A LOS CABALLOS  | 21 | THE KATTENHORN<br>HOUSES<br>LAS CASA KATTENHORN  |
| 7  | THE OLDEST CHURCH<br>LA IGLESIA MAS ANTIGUA   | 22 | THE TOWER RIDGE<br>NEIGHBORHOOD<br>EL VECINDARIO DE LA<br>TORRE RIDGE                        |
| 8  | SCHOOL DAYS<br>LOS DIAS DE CLASE  | 23 | SQUIRREL ALLEY AND<br>RIVERVIEW PLACE<br>EL CALLEJON<br>SQUIRREL Y<br>RIVERVIEW PLACE        |
| 9  | OLINDA  | 24 | COMMUNITY GARDENS<br>IN ZINSSER PARK<br>LOS JARDINES<br>COMUNITARIOS EN EL<br>PARQUE ZINSSER |
| 10 | HASTINGS' FIRST HIGH<br>RISE<br>EL PRIMER EDIFICIO DE<br>PISOS MULTIPLES EN<br>HASTINGS               | 25 | ST. MATTHEW'S,<br>OLD AND NEW<br>SAN MATEO NUEVO<br>Y ANTIGUO                                |
| 11 | DRAPER TERRACE<br>DRAPER TERRACE<br>(el callejón DRAPER)  | 26 | A MOVIE THEATER AND<br>A DINER<br>UN CINEMA Y UN<br>RESTAURANTE                              |
| 12 | FORGE COTTAGE<br>LA FRAGUA  | 27 | PROTECTION ENGINE<br>COMPANY NO. 1<br>LA PRIMERA ESTACION<br>DE BOMBEROS                     |
| 13 | HENRY DRAPER AND HIS<br>OBSERVATORIES<br>HENRY DRAPER Y SUS<br>OBSERVATORIOS                          |    |  |
| 14 | DRAPER PARK   |    |  |
| 15 | THE OLD CROTON<br>AQUEDUCT<br>EL ANTIGUO ACUEDUCTO<br>DE CROTON                                       |    |  |



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|----|--|----|--|----|---|
| 28 | CARL BRANDT, PORTRAIT<br>PAINTER<br>CARL BRANDT, PINTOR DE<br>RETRATOS | 30 | SHIPS AND SHAD<br>BARCOS Y SABALOS                                   | 32 | THE RAVINE,<br>LOOKING WEST<br>EL BARRANCO, MIRANDO<br>HACIA EL OESTE |
| 29 | WARBURTON AVENUE<br>AVENIDA WARBURTON                                  | 31 | THE RAVINE,<br>LOOKING EAST<br>EL BARRANCO, MIRANDO<br>HACIA EL ESTE | 33 | BILLIE AND FLO  |
|    |  |    |  | 34 | LONGUE VUE  |

## WELCOME TO HASTINGS

Hastings did not officially become a village until 1879. Compared to its Westchester neighbors that was very late. Even the local volunteer fire company is older. But with a population of 1,228, the community was hardly "new". It was already both a factory town and a country village. This diversity gave Hastings a personality all its own.

Along the river, where every one told time by the factory whistles, were mills, modest homes, boarding houses and what some boasted was the highest percentage of bars per capita in the country. On the three treeless hills above the business district, were working farms, grand estates, summer houses, and a growing number of homes for people who would become known as commuters.

No one is sure how Hastings got its name. Perhaps it was the name of an early settler. Perhaps former residents of a lost 18th-century Hastings on Long Island Sound brought the name here. The most popular explanation is that William Saunders, owner of the village's first factory and a British immigrant, named the town because the Palisades reminded him of the cliffs at Hastings on England's south coast. The name stuck, but until the early 20th century it was called Hastings-Upon-Hudson.

Arrowheads and ancient trails suggest that Native Americans, probably Algonquins, camped and hunted here. With the coming of the Dutch in the 17th century, the area became part of the Philipse family holdings that stretched from the Bronx to Croton. The Philipses, however, sided with the British during the American Revolution. Afterwards their land was divided up, and auctioned off to speculators and local farmers, such as the Lefurgys in Hastings.

During the Revolution, two local institutions served both sides: a blacksmith's shop (12) and Peter Post's tavern (4). In September 1778, Post overheard a barroom conversation about a raiding party of British-hired Hessians