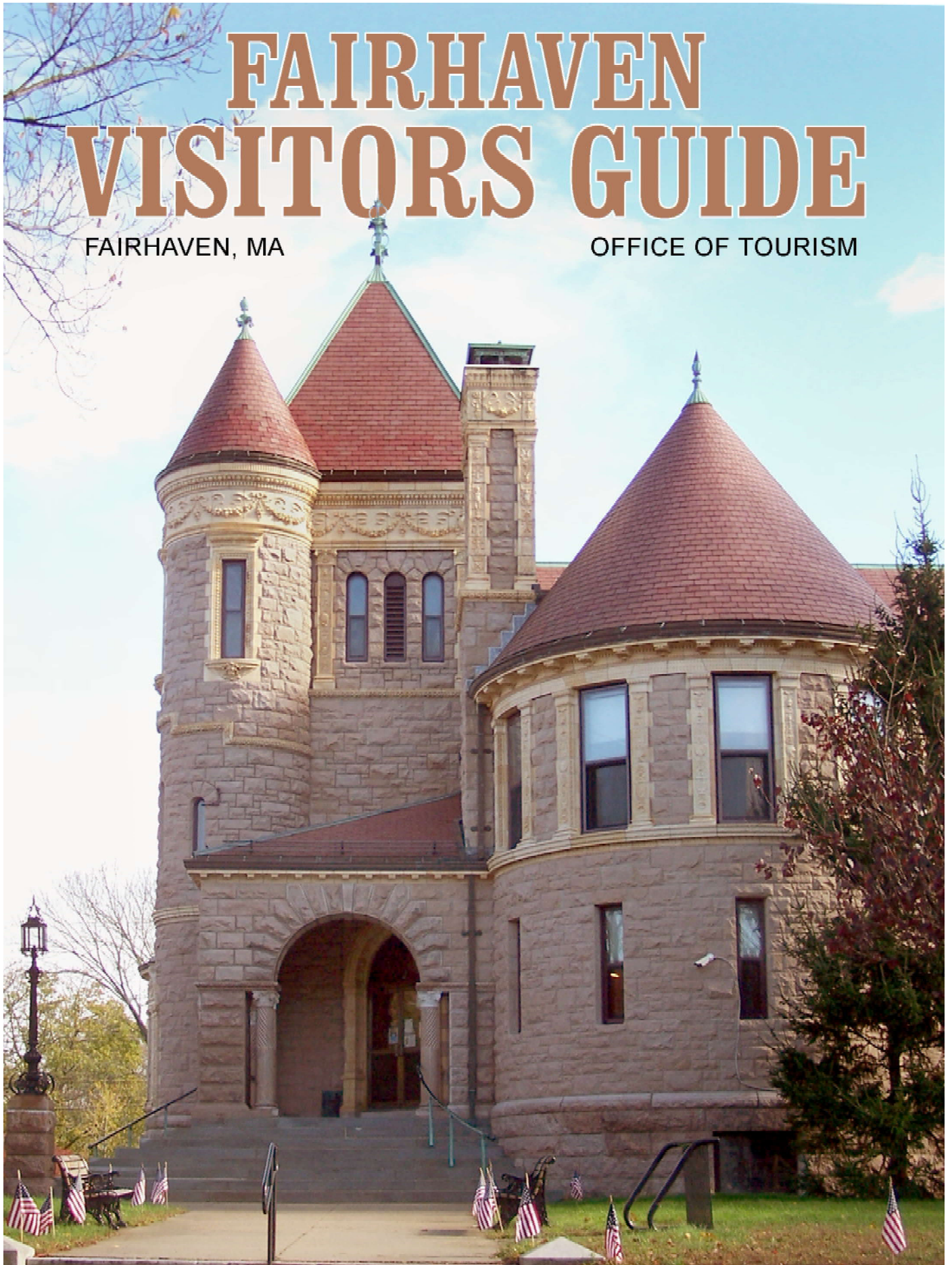


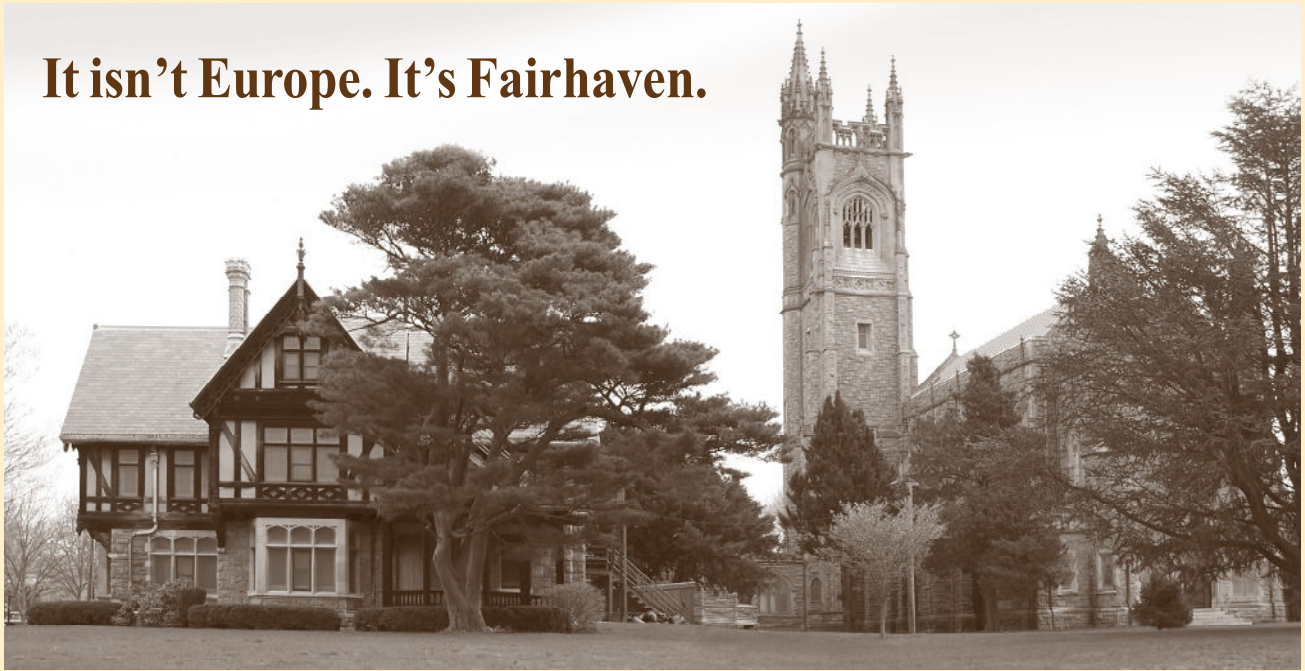
FAIRHAVEN VISITORS GUIDE

FAIRHAVEN, MA

OFFICE OF TOURISM



It isn't Europe. It's Fairhaven.



**“I never had a delightfuler
holiday in my life, and
I did hate to leave Fairhaven.”**

—Mark Twain to daughter Clara, July 27, 1906



Fairhaven today is still every bit as delightful today as it was when Mark Twain used to visit.

Maybe even delightfuler.

There's the state beach on Buzzard's Bay. There's the 3.5 mile Phoenix Bike Trail. There's the rich history spanning the time from the Pilgrims, through the American Revolution, and the Nineteenth Century heyday of whaling and adventure. There's a real fort, which was attacked by the British in 1778. There are the magnificent public buildings donated by Standard Oil Company millionaire Henry H. Rogers. There are unique shops, restaurants, marinas, fairs, concerts, historical tours and more for the whole family to enjoy.

See for yourself why Mark Twain hated to leave Fairhaven.



TOWN OF FAIRHAVEN, MA

Office of Tourism & Visitors Center

141 Main Street Street, Fairhaven, MA 02719

508-979-4085 • FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov

Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. 8:00 a.m. to Noon and 12:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Huttleston Marketplace, Sat., 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. mid-May thru September

<https://FairhavenTours.com>

[Facebook.com/FairhavenTours](https://www.facebook.com/FairhavenTours)

[Instagram.com/huttlestonmarket](https://www.instagram.com/huttlestonmarket)

Welcome to Fairhaven, MA

A LOVELY COASTAL TOWN

on the shore of Buzzards Bay, Fairhaven has for more than two hundred years shared its harbor with the famed seaport New Bedford and is within sight of Cape Cod and the Elizabeth Islands off shore.

The town is easily accessible from Interstate 195, at Exit 29 (old exit 18), about halfway between Providence, RI and Cape Cod. There is also commuter bus service to Fairhaven from South Station in Boston via Dattco buses.

The town was first settled by Plymouth colonists in the late 1650s. *Mayflower* passenger John Cooke was among the earliest settlers, as was his cousin Lt. Jonathan Delano

Historically, the town has been linked with the sea. Early ship building began here in the 1700s. The first naval battle of the Revolutionary War was fought off the Fairhaven shore. Revolutionary War era Fort Phoenix still guards our harbor entrance. Our present waterfront was developed during the height of the whaling days. Today it serves both commercial fishing and recreational boaters. In the early 1890s, Captain Joshua Slocum rebuilt the sloop *Spray* in town before setting out to become the first man to sail alone around the world.

Besides its nautical heritage, Fairhaven also boasts some of the most beautiful public buildings in New England, gifts from Standard Oil millionaire Henry Huttleston Rogers, who grew up in town. Our Italian Renaissance-style library, French Gothic town hall, English Perpendicular Gothic Unitarian Memorial Church and the Elizabethan-influence high school are architectural gems, designed by noted New England architect Charles Brigham.

Fairhaven has many connections to the world. It's the childhood home of Joseph Bates Jr., founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and it is where fourteen year old Manjiro Nakahama stayed as the first Japanese ever to live in America after he was rescued at sea in 1841 by Captain William H. Whitfield. World renowned marine painter and photographer William Bradford lived and worked here. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's grandparents lived in town, and young F.D.R. visited often in his youth. The homes of these notable figures may still be seen today.

One may also see where author and humorist Mark Twain stayed on his frequent visits to his friend Henry Huttleston Rogers.

If you attend one of our free walking tours, you'll learn about all of the above, and more. Tours are given three mornings a week during June, July, August and September.



Fairhaven's restaurants, featuring fresh seafood, New England specialties and ethnic cuisine are too numerous to list. There are two larger motels in town, a lovely bed and breakfast and a few other accommodations.

For those arriving by sea, a number of marinas are located along our shore.

All over town you'll find unique shops selling home decor, gifts, fine art and crafts, locally manufactured handbags and chocolates, and more. From late May into September, the Huttleston Marketplace, an arts/crafts/antiques/farmers marketplace, is held outdoors on Saturdays on the lawn of the Visitors Center and Fairhaven High School.

Fairs and festivals, an authentic Portuguese *feira*, outdoor concerts, walking tours, swimming at Fort Phoenix State Beach, boating, fishing, and bicycling are only some of the many activities you can enjoy when you visit us. Your stay is sure to be a pleasant one!

You'll find lots of information about Fairhaven in this booklet. Up-to-date listings of coming events are available online at <https://FairhavenTours.com>.

On the web

Fairhaven Office of Tourism website

<https://FairhavenTours.com>

Official Town of Fairhaven website

<https://Fairhaven-MA.gov>

Millicent Library

<https://MillicentLibrary.org>

Follow us on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/FairhavenTours>

Follow us on Instagram

<https://www.instagram.com/HuttlestonMarket>



Lodging

Listed in alphabetical order and is based on survey filled out by individual accommodations.

Delano Homestead Bed & Breakfast

39 Walnut Street
Phone: 508-992-5552
Email: info@delanohomestead.com
<https://www.delanohomestead.com>

B&B, 3 rooms, non-smoking rooms only, cable TV, WiFi, private baths, continental breakfast, no pets, off-street parking. The house, built in 1832, was once owned by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's mother's family. The "homestead" was frequently visited by President Roosevelt throughout his life. Dining room available for meetings and small functions.



w/fridge, microwave & coffeemaker, laundry/same-day valet service, air conditioning, cable TV, outdoor pool, health/exercise facilities, voice mail, AV equipment, meeting rooms, no pets.

Seaport Resort and Marina

110 Middle Street
Phone: 508-997-1281
Email: info@seaportresortandmarina.com
<https://seaportresortandmarina.com>

86 rooms, AmEx, Visa, MC, Diners, Discover. Continental breakfast, handicap accessible rooms, air conditioning, coffee makers, complimentary newspaper, on-site health center, on-site business center, cable/satellite TV, high speed internet, wi-fi in lobby, meeting/conference room, banquet facilities, pets welcome w/add'l fee, deep water marina slip rentals, restaurant.

Hampton Inn

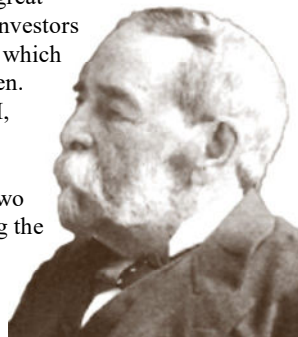
1 Hampton Way
Phone: 508-990-8500
<https://www.hilton.com/en/hotels/ewbfhxx-hampton-new-bedford-fairhaven/>

107 rooms, AmEx, Visa, MC, Diners
Continental breakfast, handicap accessible rooms, two-room suites

FDR descended from early Fairhaven family

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt descended from the Delano family of Fairhaven, which began with the 1660s homestead of Lt. Jonathan Delano (1647-1720) in what is now the Nasketucket area of East Fairhaven. Jonathan was the son of Philippe De La Noye, who arrived in Plymouth aboard the *Fortune* in 1621.

Ephriam Delano, F.D.R.'s great-great grandfather, was one of the original investors in the 1760 "Twenty-Acre Purchase," which developed into the Village of Fairhaven. Ephriam's son, Capt. Warren Delano I, was active in whaling pursuits, trade and banking. Originally a sea captain, Warren I "retired" to land following two separate captures by the British during the War of 1812. The home he built at 39 Walnut Street remained in the Delano family until the 1940s and young FDR often visited the homestead in his youth.



WARREN DELANO II

Warren Delano II, father of the President's outspoken mother Sara, was a prominent China Trader in the 1830s to 1860s. He created the beautiful Riverside Cemetery in Fairhaven in the year 1850. Many of the descendants of Warren Delano I are interred in and around the Delano tomb at Riverside Cemetery. (Lt. Jonathan Delano, who died in 1720, is buried in Acushnet Cemetery in neighboring Acushnet.)

Warren Delano II also saved the five large seacoast defense cannons at Fort Phoenix by buying them and donating them to the town. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was first brought to Fairhaven in the

summer of 1882 when he was about six months old. It was, in fact, at the Delano homestead in Fairhaven on Thanksgiving, 1903, where F.D.R. gave his mother the "shocking news" that he was engaged to Eleanor. The President's last visit to Fairhaven was October 21, 1936. His uncle Frederic A. Delano sold the house in 1942.

Famous Fairhaven residents

- **John Cooke**, the last surviving male passenger of the *Mayflower*, Cooke and his family settled in the northern part of Fairhaven about 1662.
- **Joseph Bates Jr.**, one of the three founders of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, grew up in the family home off Main Street.
- **William Bradford**, marine artist and photographer, commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint *The 'Panther' in Melville Bay*, lived on Fort Street.
- **Capt. Joshua Slocum**, first man to sail alone around the world, rebuilt the sloop *Spray* here before the historic voyage.
- **Theodore Thomas**, conductor of the New York Philharmonic and founder of the Chicago Symphony, summered on Adams Street.
- **Frances Ford Seymour**, mother of actors Jane and Peter Fonda, lived on Green Street and graduated from Fairhaven High School in the Class of 1925.
- **William LeBaron Jenney**, architect of the world's first "skyscraper," was born and grew up here.
- **Everett S. Allen**, author of *This Quiet Place*, *Children of the Light*, *A Wind to Shake the World*, and *The Black Ships*, lived on Oxford St.



Playgrounds

There are several playgrounds in Fairhaven in public parks and on school grounds. Playgrounds located in public parks may be used during daylight hours year round. Playgrounds on school grounds may only be used by the general public at times when school is not in session—after school hours or during school vacations.

Cushman Park

bounded by Green, Spring, Main and Bridge streets
Also nearby: tennis courts, track, baseball diamonds.

East Fairhaven School Playground

2 New Boston Road
Not available to the public during school hours.

“Everybody’s Playground” at Leroy Wood School

60 Sconticut Neck Road
A handicap accessible playground, including wheelchair ramps. Not available to the public during school hours.

Fairhaven Recreation Center (Rear)

227 Huttlesstone Avenue
Playground located behind building near Phoenix Bike Trail

Fort Phoenix State Beach and Reservation

South end of Green Street
Also nearby tennis courts, basketball court, public beach.

Livesey Park

Glenhaven Avenue & Livesey Parkway
Also nearby tennis courts, basketball court, Livesey Skate Park, baseball diamonds.

Rogers Family Park & Playground

South and Chestnut streets
Also nearby baseball diamond, basketball court.



Churches

BAPTIST

Victory Baptist Church

7 Park Avenue
508-997-4388 dnbarrett@juno.com
<http://vbc1976.com>

CATHOLIC

St. Joseph’s of Fairhaven

76 Spring Street
508-994-9714 stjosephparish@comcast.net
<http://stjosephparishfairhaven.weebly.com>

St. Mary’s Catholic Church

440 Main Street
508-992-7300 stmarysfairhaven@comcast.net
<https://stmarysfairhaven.org>

LUTHERAN

Trinity Lutheran Church

16 Temple Place
508-993-6351
<http://www.trinityfairhaven.org/index.html>

NON-DENOMINATIONAL

Faith Living Fellowship

60 Cedar Street
508-997-6503 info@faithlivingfellowship.org
<https://www.faithlivingfellowship.org/>

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST

Unitarian Memorial Church

102 Green Street
508-992-7081 office@uufairhaven.org
<https://uufairhaven.org>

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

First Congregational Church

34 Center Street
508-993-3368 firstcongfairhaven@gmail.com
<http://www.firstcongfairhaven.com>





Marinas

Listed in alphabetical order.

Acushnet River Safe Boating Club/ USCG Auxiliary

80 Middle Street 508-991-2126
<http://flotilla65.com/>

Breakwater Marinas

2 River Avenue 508-994-1133
<https://www.bwmarinas.com/>

Fairhaven Shipyard & Marina, Inc.

South yard, 50 Fort Street, North yard, 32 Water Street
 508-999-1600
<https://www.fairhavenshipyard.com>

Northeast Maritime Institute's

Marina at Slocum Cove

2 Elm Avenue 508-997-1267
<https://www.slocumcovemarina.com>

Seaport Resort and Marina

110 Middle Street 508-997-1281
<https://seaportresortandmarina.com/marina>

West Island Marina

56 Goulart Memorial Drive 508-993-0008
<https://www.westislandmarina.com>

Shellfishing

All shellfishing requires a valid license, which may be purchased at the Selectmen's office at Town Hall, 40 Center Street, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fairhaven has resident, non-resident, senior, commercial and dredge boat licenses available.

List of fees and a map of open shellfishing areas are available at the same office. Eating shellfish taken from closed areas can result in illness.

For further information, contact the Shellfish Warden by calling 508-962-1416.

Public Boat Landings

Parking fees at the town's public boat landings are collected at a pay box at each lot. Seasonal passes are also available at Town Hall.

Hoppy's Landing

Goulart Memorial Dr., east side of Long Island

Jim Holmes Boat Ramp at Pease Park

Middle Street, inner harbor

Seaview Avenue Boat Landing

Seaview Avenue, east side of Sconticut Neck

Harbor Master

Fairhaven Harbor Master

Town Hall office: 508-979-4025 ext. 103 Cell: 508-962-1416
 Monitors VHF Marine Channel 9



Boat Pump Out

Fairhaven offers all boaters within the New Bedford/Fairhaven harbor area the service of waste pump-out via the Harbor Master's patrol boat. You may flag down the boat operating near your dock area or make arrangements by VHF marine radio Channel 9.

There is also pump-out equipment at West Island Marina and at the Pope's Island Marina.

Help keep our waters clean by using these services.

Waterway Users Fee

Fairhaven has a Waterway Users Fee imposed on all vessels over 16 ft. in length that stay in Fairhaven waters for more than 14 days in during the year. This applies to both recreational and commercial vessels. Exceptions are Government vessels, vessels in Fairhaven for repairs, and vessels on trailers launched each time they are used. Check with the Harbormaster for current rates.

This is a mandatory fee and citations and fines will be issued for non-payment.



The Beach

Fort Phoenix State Beach & Reservation

Old Fort Rd., south end of Green or Fort streets
508-992-4524 (Mass. Dept. of Recreation)

<https://www.mass.gov/locations/fort-phoenix-state-reservation>

Swimming, picnicking, tennis courts, basketball court, restrooms, outdoor showers, charcoal grills, playground.

Free Parking

A popular bathing beach since the 1880s, when trolleys brought thousands of beachgoers from New Bedford, the beach at Fort Phoenix has been operated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation as a state beach since the early 1960s.

To the west of the state beach is Revolutionary War era Fort Phoenix (1775), which is property of the Town of Fairhaven. An article about the historical fort appears elsewhere in this publication.

Pope Beach

Foot of Manhattan Ave.

Swimming, very limited free parking.

A small, rather rocky public beach at Priests Cove.

West Island Town Beach

Fir Street, West Island

Swimming, lifeguards, toilet facilities (seasonally)

Hours: late June through Labor Day, 8:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.

The beach is accessible for walking during the off season.

Public beach operated by the Town of Fairhaven. The sandy beach offers good opportunities for swimming and walking, with views of Buzzards Bay. It's a favorite spot for residents and visitors alike. Passes are available at the DPW Office, 5 Arsene Street.

There are both day passes and seasonal passes for beach parking, with residential and non-residential rates. Discounts are available for senior citizens, age 60 and over.

For further information and up-to-date parking rates, call the Department of Public Works at 508-979-4030 or visit the department's web page: <https://www.fairhaven-ma.gov/public-works-department/pages/beach-permits>.

Fishing Charters

Private charter boats are available in Fairhaven and neighboring communities for sport fishing. Look for brochures or cards from these businesses at marinas and the Visitors Center.

Jet Skis

Jet skis are allowed in Fairhaven waters if you use care and follow all applicable Commonwealth of Massachusetts laws. Massachusetts has specific age restrictions and requirements for PWCs. Fairhaven enforces safe boating rules and regulations aggressively for the protection of all people using our waters.

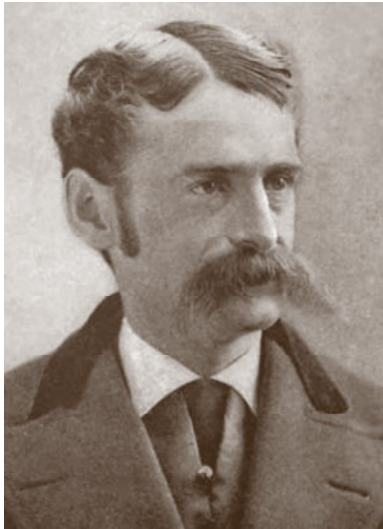
Moorings/Storm Shelter

The Town of Fairhaven does not control any public moorings for rent or lease. It does not allow overnight anchorage for transient boaters within Fairhaven waters. If a mooring is required, Fairhaven suggests you call the New Bedford Harbor Development Commission as they may have some available. Or vessels may seek accommodations at any of the privately operated local marinas and shipyards.

The exception is for emergencies—with notification of such to the Harbormaster. Boats being allowed to anchor must have someone onboard and have an operating VHF radio on channel 9. Storm anchorage is allowed only with Harbormaster approval north of the Fairhaven Bridge. This is only applicable when the Coast Guard issues Port Storm Status ratings. Vessels anchoring will be required to notify the Police and or the Harbormaster and provide a contact number. Vessels are required to anchor with appropriate lines for storm conditions.

Weather & Tides

For up-to-date weather and tide information, visit the website of the West Island Weather Station, <https://westislandweather.com>.



The Gifts of Henry H. Rogers

HENRY HUTTLESTON ROGERS was born in Fairhaven in 1840, the second of three children of Rowland and Mary (Huttleston) Rogers. As a boy he delivered newspapers, worked as a grocery clerk and was baggage master for the Fairhaven Branch Railroad. At the age of twenty-one, he left Fairhaven for the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he and a partner, Charles Ellis, started their own oil refinery. Later Rogers became manager of the Charles Pratt Oil Co., which merged in 1872 with the Standard Oil Company. Rogers eventually became president of six and vice-president of thirteen of the Standard Oil Trust companies. He was also part of U.S. Steel, Amalgamated Copper, and several gas companies and railroads.

Rogers married his high school sweetheart, Abbie Gifford, and summered in Fairhaven with his five children. In 1895 he built an 85-room mansion near Fort Phoenix in the southern part of town overlooking the bay.

In 1885, with the building of a grammar school, Rogers began a series of benefactions to his hometown, giving Fairhaven some of the most beautiful public buildings in the country. Besides the spectacular architecture gracing the town, Fairhaven has Rogers to thank for its public water system, roads, and Cushman Park, which was a boggy pond before Rogers had it filled and landscaped.

Rogers was a close friend of author Mark Twain, who often visited the Rogers family in town, often arriving on Rogers' 225 foot steam yacht *Kanawha*. At Twain's suggestion, Rogers gave financial assistance to Helen Keller, who dedicated one of her books to him. Rogers also provided Booker T. Washington with funds for the establishment of schools for southern blacks.

At the time of his death in May of 1909, Henry Huttleston Rogers was worth between 100 and 150 million dollars, making him one of the wealthiest people in U.S. history.

A monument, which now stands on the west lawn of Fairhaven High School, was dedicated to Rogers in 1912.

Following is a list of buildings donated to the people of Fairhaven by Rogers, with a map to help locate them.

1. Rogers School (1885)

100 Pleasant St. at corner of Center St.

The first gift of Henry H. Rogers, this elementary school is the town's oldest public school still in use. Built at a time when greater interest in education was sweeping the country, the school incorporated the best features in schoolhouse design, including a spacious auditorium on the third floor. Originally the building had living quarters for the custodian, assuring security and the uninterrupted operation of the furnace on cold winter nights.



When the building's exterior brick began to discolor just five years after the school's construction, Rogers had all the brick removed and replaced. Fairhaven did not have electric service when the school was built. It was wired for lights in 1890. With an addition and two portable classrooms added to the rear, the building was used as an elementary school for 128 years, until June 2013.

2. The Millicent Library (1893)

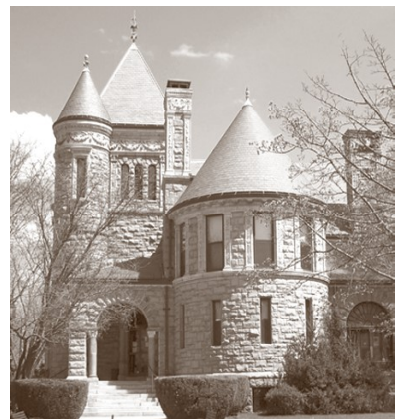
45 Center Street

Fairhaven's Italian Renaissance-style library is named for Rogers' daughter Millicent, who died in 1890 at the age of 17. Designed by noted architect Charles Brigham, the library is ornamented with molded terracotta reliefs, red slate roof and a large stained glass window by Clayton and Bell of London, depicting Millicent as the Muse of Poetry.

After giving a speech dedicating the Town Hall across the street,

Rogers' friend Mark Twain visited the library. "I'm glad to have seen it," Twain wrote to the trustees. "It is the ideal library, I think." Twain sent the library an autographed set of his books with a note commenting, "They are not instructive, but I feel sure you will like the bindings."

The Millicent Library, open Monday through Saturday, houses a collection of memorabilia relating to Captain William Whitfield's 1841 rescue of Manjiro Nakahama. The guest book has been signed by former Emperor Akihito of Japan, who visited in 1987.



3. Town Hall (1894)

40 Center Street

Financed by Rogers as a gift to the town from his first wife, Abbie, this French Gothic building was the second of Rogers' buildings to be designed by Charles Brigham. Originally, it housed all of the town government offices, as well as the Post Office and the police station with three iron-barred jail cells. It is still home to several municipal offices.

The interior features quartered

oak paneling, solid brass fixtures and leaded, stained glass windows. The tower houses a four-faced clock. The magnificent auditorium on the second floor, restored in the 1990s, has been the sight of many town meetings, dances, concerts, plays and theatrical performances. Humorist Mark Twain, a close friend of Rogers, appeared on stage here on February 22, 1894, as the keynote speaker at the building's dedication ceremony.

Town Hall is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



4. Masonic Building (1901) 20 Center Street

Rogers' effort to boost business in the center of town resulted in the construction of the Masonic Building, the third floor of which contains the ornate meeting place of the George H. Taber Lodge, A.F. & A.M., named for Fairhaven and Massachusetts' oldest living freemason, who was related by marriage to Rogers. Originally named Concordia Lodge, the group was given the building under the condition the lodge be renamed to honor "Uncle George."

Rental of the first floor for business use helps the lodge maintain the building.

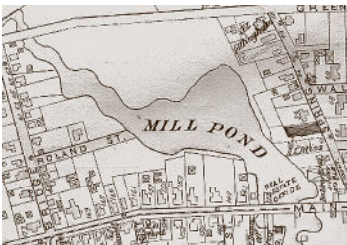
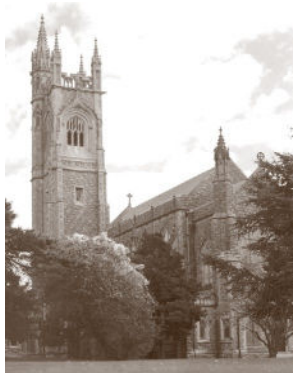
5. Unitarian Memorial Church (dedicated 1904) 102 Green Street

The bell tower of this English perpendicular Gothic "cathedral" reaches 165 feet above its manicured green, a particularly inspiring sight from near or far. Dedicated in memory of Rogers' mother, Mary Eldredge (Huttleston) Rogers, the church was designed by Charles Brigham and built of local granite quarried near Fort Phoenix. European stone

cutters and craftsmen fashioned a multitude of limestone gargoyles and other figures inside and outside the building. The breathtaking stained glass windows were designed by painter Robert Reid of New York.

The lovely Tudor style manse, now used as a Sunday school, also graces the church grounds, bringing a touch of Old England to New England.

In July and August the church sanctuary is open for tours on some weekday afternoons. Check for up to date listings at the Visitors Center.

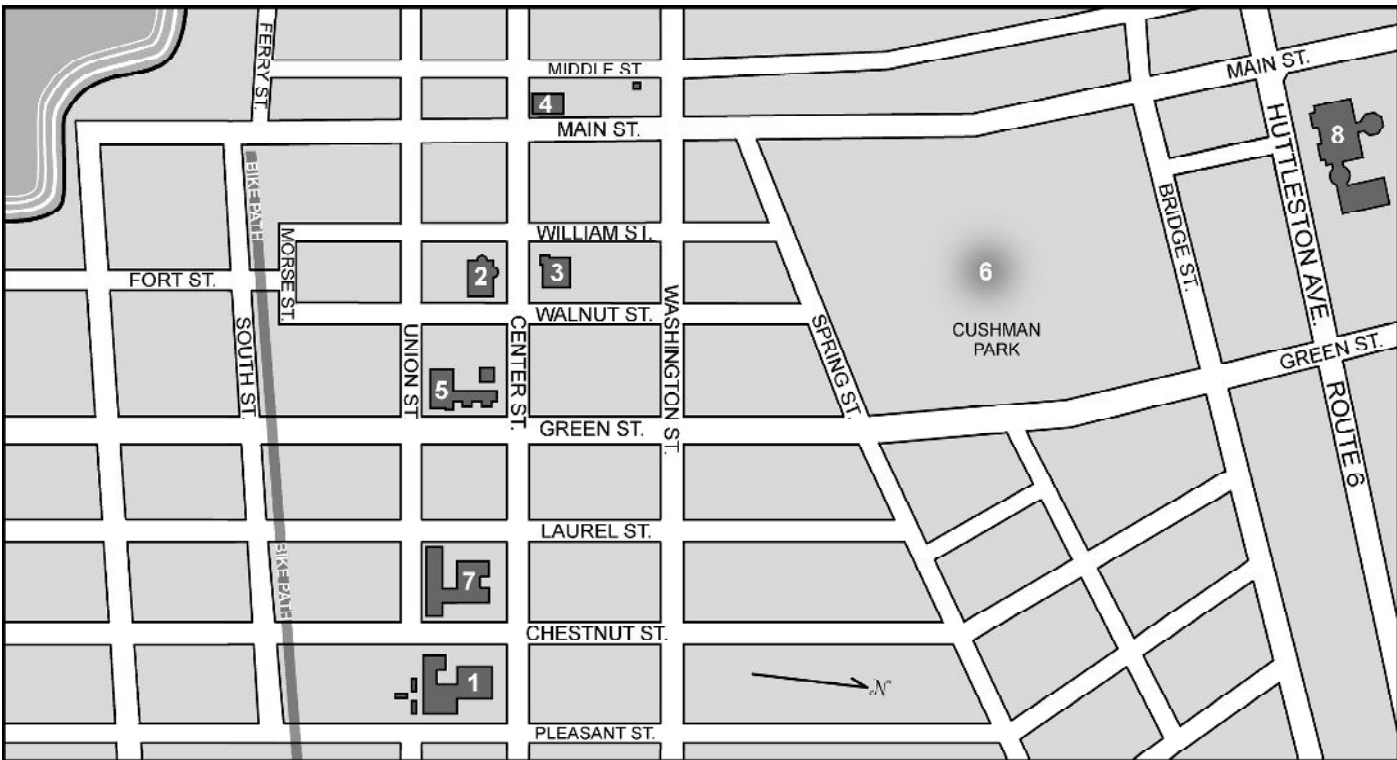


6. Cushman Park (1903)

The stagnant Mill Pond, which had connected to the harbor at one time, was considered to be an eyesore and a health hazard at the turn of the 20th Century. With financing by Henry H. Rogers, the five-acre pond was

filled with earth moved by a small steam train from an area north of Bridge Street. This major engineering project, overseen by Joseph K. Nye, also diverted the Herring River underground and raised the level of parts of Bridge Street. The original landscaping included many trees, flowering shrubs and flower beds. This public park, which now includes some of the high school's athletic facilities, is named for Rogers' ancestor Robert Cushman, one of the planners of the Pilgrim's voyage to America.

Officially given to the town in 1908, this was Rogers' last gift to Fairhaven before his death in May 1909.





7. Tabitha Inn (*Our Lady's Haven*) (1905)
71 Center Street

Built to accommodate an increase in visitors to Fairhaven, this well-appointed Elizabethan style hotel was named after Rogers' maternal great-grandmother, Tabitha (Crowell) Huttleston. At the time it was built, the Tabitha Inn was considered one of the finest small accommodations outside of Boston or New York. Mark Twain and other notable friends of the Rogers family stayed here. During WWII, the building housed Coast Guard cadets and was later purchased by the Fall River Diocese of the Catholic Church for use as a nursing home, Our Lady's Haven. The large brick addition to the rear was added in the early 1950s.



8. Fairhaven High School 1906)
12 Huttleston Avenue (Route 6)

A member of the first graduating class of the town's original wooden high school (demolished in the 1920s), Henry H. Rogers chose to build an educational palace to instill in Fairhaven students a sense of the glories associated with learning. He consulted with the top educators of the day while planning the new school.

It overlooks Huttleston Avenue, a road Rogers created when the new New Bedford-Fairhaven bridge was built in the late 1890s.

The Elizabethan-influence design is by Charles Brigham and includes marble floors, oak paneling, stained glass windows and a lovely auditorium with a beamed ceiling and carved wooden gargoyles. The library/media center was once an octagonal gymnasium that contained the first indoor basketball court in an American high school.

The school was built with its own electric generating plant, operated by a custodian who lived in an apartment located on the third floor. The basement level once housed industrial arts rooms and a home economics kitchen and facilities for agricultural studies.

The new wing, completed in the year 2000, added updated teaching and lab facilities and improved the high school handicap accessibility, continuing Rogers' aim to provide for the town's future.

Other Rogers-related sites

Henry H. Rogers' Boyhood home
(ca. 1769)
39 Middle Street (*private home*)

After the marriage of Rowland and Mary Eldredge (Huttleston) Rogers in 1833, they lived in this Middle Street house, which had been the home of Mary's grandparents, Ruby and Stephen Merrihew. Ruby, who had married Jethro Allen Jr. after the death of her first husband, lived until 1835 and the Rogers may have been her caretakers during her last two years. The home was deeded in trust to Mary Rogers through the will of her mother Rhoda Huttleston in 1841. Henry H. Rogers, along with his siblings Eliza and Rufus, were raised here. In 1888, a two-story addition was added to the home where Mary E. Rogers continued to live until shortly before her death in 1899.



Rogers Mausoleum (1893)
Riverside Cemetery, Main St.

Designed by Charles Brigham and installed in Riverside Cemetery in 1893, the mausoleum, modeled after the Temple of Minerva in Athens, is the final resting place of H.H. Rogers, his first wife Abbie, three of their children, Rogers' parents, sister, daughter-in-law Mary and grandson H.H. Rogers III.



Atlas Tack Factory (1902)
Only Office Building remains, South and Pleasant Streets

Little remains today of the Atlas Tack Company factory, built by Rogers in 1902 to house one of the nation's largest manufacturers of tacks, nails, bottlecaps and other small hardware. Originally the American Tack Co., located on the present-day wharf of Fairhaven Shipyard on Fort Street, Atlas Tack was formed by consolidating several tack manufacturing firms into one large firm.

It was the town's largest employer during much of the 20th century. The factory was closed in 1985 and most of its structures were subsequently razed.

Fairhaven Water Co. (*Fairhaven Water Dept.*) (1893)
Mill Road

Henry H. Rogers started the Fairhaven Water Company and had the town's first public water system installed in 1893. The design and operation of the water system was supervised by Joseph K. Nye, the son of Nye Oil Works founder William F. Nye. All of the company's stock was given to the trustees of the Millicent Library, who used the revenue for operation of the library until 1968. Since then, the town has run the water system under the Department of Public Works.

Joshua Slocum

First man to sail alone around the world

On July 3, 1898, a few days after Capt. Joshua Slocum completed his three-year solo circumnavigation of the world in his small sloop *Spray*, he sailed the 36-foot craft up the Acushnet River to a place on the shore of the "Poverty Point" neighborhood of Fairhaven. There he tied up to a cedar post that had held the *Spray* when Slocum had first launched her several years earlier. "I could bring her no nearer home," the captain wrote. For close to that spot, Slocum had resurrected the old vessel which ultimately became the first craft to be sailed around the world single-handedly.

Joshua Slocum, born in Nova Scotia in 1844, was a "celebrated sailor and adventurer" whose fame came first following the publication of a book *Voyage of the Liberdade*. The book told of the shipwreck of Slocum's ship *Aquidneck* and his building of the 35-foot *Liberdade*, in which he and his family sailed from Brazil back to America. Following the publication of the book, Slocum toured with the *Liberdade*, visiting Harris' boat stage near the foot of Washington Street in Fairhaven in August of 1890. It was at this time that Slocum met Capt. Eben Pierce, a retired seaman who resided at Poverty Point. Capt. Pierce was an uncle of Slocum's friend Capt. John Drew, a marine writer who may have inspired Slocum to publish the stories of his own voyages.

During the next winter, in Boston and out of work, Slocum again ran into Eben Pierce who suggested Slocum might find work in a Fairhaven shipyard. Hence, in February of 1891, the New Bedford Republican Standard noted, "Capt. Slocum, whose adventures in a small boat which he built in South America are well known to our readers, is visiting friends in the vicinity." Slocum stayed at the home of Capt. Pierce.

In a field on the waterfront near the captain's home, Pierce kept his old sloop *Spray*, which had fallen into disrepair after a long life. His intention of repairing the vessel for use as a fishing smack had never been carried out. Slocum, bored with monotonous shipyard work, decided to rebuild the *Spray* and live aboard her.

In November 1891, headlines in the New Bedford Republican Standard read:

"A FLOATING HOME

Builder of La Liberdade at Work
On the *Spray*.

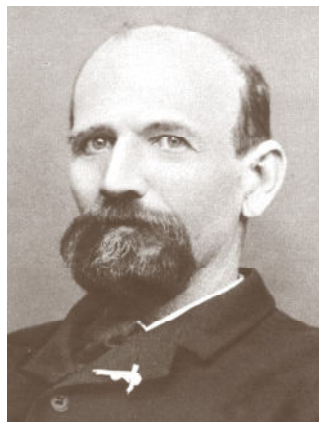
To Be Made a Cruiser and Pleasure
Boat for Southern Waters.

Stories of Adventure from the Life of
Capt. Joshua Slocum"

Writing later in *Century Magazine* and *Sailing Alone Around the World*, Slocum would spin this tale of his coming to Fairhaven somewhat differently for dramatic effect.

The *Spray*, while Slocum rebuilt it, was located on a lot of land owned by Eben Pierce which ran between Lafayette Street and what's now Pilgrim Avenue. It was just east of the park where a Slocum monument now stands. Capt. Pierce's boathouse stood toward the north end of the narrow lot.

Slocum spent several months completely rebuilding the *Spray* board by board. In the *Republican Standard* article by Grace Parker, cited



CAPT. JOSHUA SLOCUM

previously, he related how he planned to sail in southern waters to collect specimens of foreign sea life in an aquarium he would install on the deck of the *Spray*. He had not yet decided whether he would rig the vessel as a sloop or a schooner. There was nothing in the story to indicate that Slocum had any intention at that time of sailing the *Spray* around the world.

Slocum later wrote that it took him 13 months to rebuild the *Spray*. White "pasture oak" timber for the vessel came from the

Howard farm in East Fairhaven. Georgia pine was used for planking and the mast was New Hampshire spruce.

On June 22, 1892, the New Bedford Evening Journal announced, "Sloop yacht *Spray*, built by Capt. Slocum of La Liberdade fame, was launched yesterday afternoon from the shore at Oxford village, Fairhaven." The *Spray*'s first voyage took place July 16, with Slocum taking a party to Onset. The following week the *Spray* served as the judges' boat for the New Bedford Canoe Club's regatta on the Acushnet River. After its launch, Slocum started living aboard the *Spray*, and his "floating home" was used to entertain guests during that summer.

The next year Slocum spent fishing. His invention of the "Spray spring net" for catching mackerel was described in a newspaper story published in the fall. Shortly afterward, the captain, in need of money, agreed to transport the warship *Destroyer* from New York to Brazil. That occupied his time from December 1893 until March 1894, when he returned to his home aboard the *Spray* to write a small booklet about that most recent voyage.

In 1894, Slocum moved the *Spray* to Boston where he continued to fish until winter.

Then, on April 24, 1895, Capt. Slocum set out on what would become a three-year, 46,000 mile journey around the globe. This feat is legendary in sailing lore. The classic sea tale has inspired many others to duplicate his journey. It would be more than 25 years before another, Harry Pidgeon, sailed a solo circumnavigation, but Pidgeon used the Panama Canal, while Slocum sailed the treacherous Straits of Magellan. The first solo circumnavigation to follow Slocum's exact route was completed in 1938 by Louis Bernicott of France.

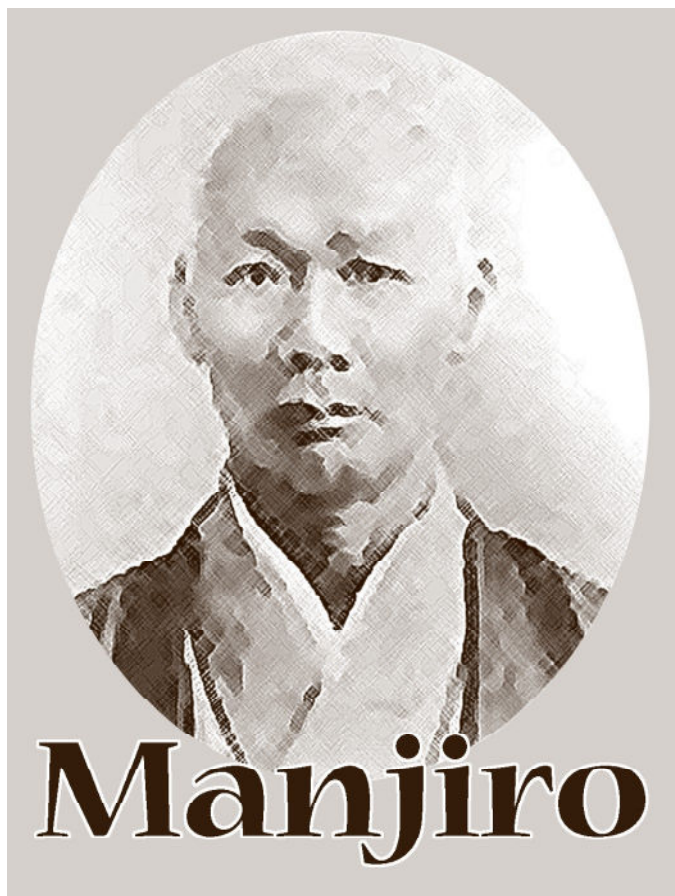
Slocum's solo voyage ended on June 27, 1898, at Newport, RI. Less than a week after the journey's end, the captain returned to Poverty Point where he had first launched the little vessel.

Following Slocum's history-making journey and the publication of his book, the captain toured with the *Spray* and lectured about his adventures. He eventually bought a small farm on Martha's Vineyard. He continued sailing the *Spray*, often going south in the winter.

Capt. Joshua Slocum and the *Spray* were lost at sea after the captain set sail on November 14, 1909.

In 1958, the town of Fairhaven installed a commemorative bronze plaque on a boulder in a park on Pilgrim Avenue close to where Slocum had launched the *Spray*. In 1995 and 1998, Fairhaven held centennial celebrations honoring the beginning and the end of Slocum's around-the-world voyage.





The first Japanese person to live in America

In 1843, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, became the home of the first Japanese person to live in America. The ties of friendship, first formed when a Fairhaven whaling captain rescued fourteen year old Manjiro Nakahama from a small island in the Pacific Ocean, have endured to this day and make Fairhaven a popular spot for visitors from Japan.

Manjiro Nakahama was born in a fishing village in what is now Tosashimizu, Japan, in 1827. From a poor family, he became a fisherman at the age of 13. In early 1841, he and four companions were caught in a storm at sea and shipwrecked on the uninhabited island of Tori Shima (Hurricane Island) in the Pacific. Nearly six months after they had been stranded, the young men were rescued by Fairhaven Captain William H. Whitfield aboard the whaleship *John Howland*. Manjiro's four shipmates were set ashore at the Sandwich Islands (later known as



WILLIAM H. WHITFIELD

Hawaii), but the fourteen-year-old, known to the captain and crew as "John Mung," chose to return with Whitfield to America.

Manjiro arrived in Fairhaven with Whitfield in May, 1843. He most likely spent his first nights in America at Whitfield's home on Cherry Street in the Oxford Village neighborhood of town. Because Whitfield was a widower at the time, he sent Manjiro to live for a

short time with the Akin family who lived just down the road at 14 Oxford Street. Manjiro was tutored by a neighbor, Miss Jane Allen, and he attended classes at the one room Stone Schoolhouse on North Street.

Whitfield remarried and purchased a farm on Sconticut Neck. Manjiro helped build the Whitfield farmhouse, now located on Cres-



SCONTICUT NECK SCHOOLHOUSE

cent Drive. He continued his schooling at the Sconticut Neck Schoolhouse, which is now a private home.

Though most of Manjiro's schoolmates accepted him, some of their parents were not as welcoming to the young man from a foreign land. When Capt. Whitfield took Manjiro with him to the Congregational Church, he was told the boy would have to sit in the "negro pew." Whitfield left the church and took his family to the original Unitarian Church at 32 Washington St., where Manjiro was allowed to sit with the Whitfields.

As he got older, Manjiro took classes in mathematics and navigation with Lewis Bartlett in the school he ran at 42 Spring Street. Here the boy became familiar with Bowditch's *American Practical Navigator* which he later translated into Japanese.

In 1846, Manjiro took to the sea again, aboard the whaleship *Franklin*. He spent some time in San Francisco during the Gold Rush before joining another ship and eventually returning to Japan.

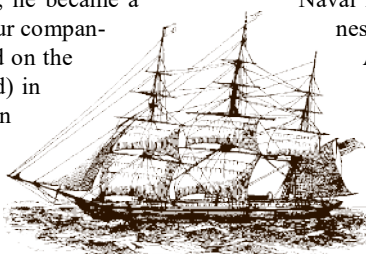
Upon returning to Japan, Manjiro was at first imprisoned because Japan forbade its people from leaving. However, his familiarity with American customs and the English language became important when Commodore Matthew C. Perry first arrived to "open Japan" to trade relations with the western world. Manjiro rose to prominence in Japanese governmental circles and was made a samurai. He promoted the acceptance of American ideas and technology. (He has also been credited with introducing the necktie to Japan.)

Manjiro compiled *A Short Cut To English Conversation*, which became the standard book on practical English at that time. He also became an instructor teaching navigation and ship engineering at the Naval Training School in Yedo (now Tokyo). Twice the Japanese government sent Manjiro on diplomatic missions to America. On the second trip, in 1870, he revisited Fairhaven, staying once again, though this time just overnight, with the Whitfields.

Manjiro Nakahama died on November 12, 1898, in his son's house in Tokyo.

On July 4, 1918, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, the Japanese ambassador to Washington, presented to Fairhaven, on behalf of Manjiro's eldest son Dr. Toichiro Nakahama, a samurai sword as a token of gratitude for the kindness shown to his father by the town. The sword was displayed in a glass case in the Millicent Library, even during WWII. The original sword was stolen from the library in 1977 and has never been recovered. Hearing of the theft, Dr. Tadashi Kikuoka of Seton Hall University located another sword of similar origin and presented it to the town as a replacement.

The Millicent Library, 45 Center Street, has a collection of Manjiro memorabilia on permanent display.



An interesting sidebar to the Manjiro story is that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's grandfather owned a share of the whaleship *John Howland*, which rescued the boy. In 1933, in a letter to Toichiro Nakahama, the president wrote, "You may not know that I am the grandson of Mr. Warren Delano of Fairhaven, who was part owner of the ship. . . that brought your father to Fairhaven. . . . when I was a boy, I well remember my grandfather telling me all about the little Japanese boy who went to school in Fairhaven and who went to church from time to time with the Delano family." Warren Delano also purchased and donated the land for Riverside Cemetery where the Whitfield family rests. It's no wonder Fairhaven felt somewhat torn when the United States and Japan were at war only a few years after that letter was written.

Though the wounds of war took many years to recover from, neither Fairhaven residents nor the Japanese forgot Manjiro's stay in town in the 1840s. In the fall of 1987, the Fairhaven/New Bedford—Tosashimizu Sister City Committee was formed to further promote international cooperation, friendship and peace between those communities. Crown Prince Akihito, later Emperor of Japan, visited Fairhaven at that time. The group's name has since been changed to the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society, Inc. The society maintains a museum at Capt. Whitfield's house at 11 Cherry Street. The house itself is owned by the Town of Fairhaven.

A Manjiro Festival, sponsored by the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society, is held in Fairhaven in early October of odd numbered years. The festival, featuring Japanese and American foods, arts and crafts booths and entertainment, celebrates the sister city relationship and the bond that has survived for more than a century and a half.

Capt. William H. Whitfield (1804-1886)

William H. Whitfield was born in Fairhaven, was raised by his grandmother, and was influenced by his uncle George Whitfield, also a sea captain. Later in life, Capt. Whitfield served as a Selectman in 1871, 1872 and 1873 and was a State Representative in 1872 and 1873. He was married twice, first to Ruth Irish and second to Albertina Keith. The captain's gravesite in Riverside Cemetery has been visited by many Japanese dignitaries over the years, including the current Emperor of Japan. His grandson Thomas Whitfield (1882-1944) was the second-longest serving Selectman in Fairhaven's history.

Fairhaven sites associated with Manjiro Nakahama

**asterisk denotes private homes, not open to the public.*

POVERTY POINT AREA

The Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship House, 11 Cherry Street. Manjiro lived in this neighborhood with the Whitfields in 1843 before the family moved to a farm on Sconticut Neck. This house, later owned by Marcellus Whitfield, remained in the family until 1951. Call for hours on weekends from June through Labor Day, and other times during the year by appointment. Phone: 508-858-5303 or 508-995-1219 (The house next door at 13 Cherry Street* was also owned by the Whitfield family and is a private home.)

Ebenezer Akin House*, 14 Oxford St. Manjiro stayed with the Akins while attending the Oxford Village School.

Allen House*, 10 Oxford St. Miss Jane Allen, who lived here with her sister Charity, tutored Manjiro in English.

The Oxford Village or Stone Schoolhouse, 40 North St. Manjiro went to this one room schoolhouse that was built in 1828. It was the first public school in Fairhaven. The building is owned by the Town of Fairhaven with the North Fairhaven Improvement Association acting as curator. Open to the public by appointment, through the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship House or the Office of Tourism.

Riverside Cemetery, Main St. Not far along the right side of the second left hand road off the main entrance road is the



PHOTO BY ANN RICHARD

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO (LATER THE IMPERIAL EMPEROR) IN FAIRHAVEN, 1987

Whitfield family burial plot. It is often visited by dignitaries from Japan. Open during daylight hours.

FAIRHAVEN CENTER

Bartlett School of Navigation*, 42-44 Spring St. Now a private home, this was the school where Manjiro studied mathematics and navigation with Mr. Lewis Bartlett.

Northeast Maritime Institute (Old Unitarian Church), 32 Washington St. Manjiro was allowed to worship with the Whitfields here after other churches turned him away or asked that he be seated in the "negroes pew."

Millicent Library, 45 Center St. Books and historical items related to Manjiro are housed here. Japan's Emperor Akihito toured the library during his 1987 visit while Crown Prince. Hours: Mon. & Wed., 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tues., Thur., Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sat., 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society

<https://www.whitfield-manjiro.org>

Millicent Library

<https://www.millicentlibrary.org>

Fort Phoenix

Guardian of our whaling port from the Revolutionary War through the Civil War

LESS THAN A MONTH after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, the first naval battle of the Revolutionary War took place in the waters off of Fairhaven's Sconticut Neck on May 13-14, 1775.

Captains Nathaniel Pope and Daniel Egery, with 25 volunteers aboard the sloop *Success*, captured two vessels which the British had stolen from the Elizabeth Islands.

Shortly after this battle, the town petitioned the Provincial Government in Watertown to build a small fortress on Nolscot Point for the protection of the harbor.

The project, begun in 1775 by Capt. Benjamin Dillingham and Eleazer Hathaway, was finished in 1777. Cannon were procured from Castle Island in Boston Harbor and from a captured supply stored in New London, Connecticut. The New London cannon had been acquired in the Bahamas by the ship *Alfred* and officer John Paul Jones. The smaller gun at the fort, resting in the low carriage, is one of the original cannon captured by Jones at New Providence. It was cast in 1690 and bears the imprint of the King's Cypher, the lion's head with a crown.



On September 5, 1778, New Bedford was attacked by sea. Four thousand British troops, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, landed in New Bedford Village across the harbor and marched through town leaving a trail of destruction. When a second assault was directed at the fort, commander Timothy Ingraham tried to maintain his position, but being greatly outnumbered soon chose to abandon the fort. The British forced the Americans into hiding, then blew up the fort's powder magazine. The British also destroyed the fort's eleven cannon, though the one remaining gun was retrieved from the fort and remounted later near Union Wharf.

Major Israel Fearing, with a militia from Wareham, soon arrived to help drive the British away. The fort then came to be known as Fort Fearing. In 1784, following the rebuilding of the fort, its name was officially changed to Fort Phoenix, after the mythical bird which rose from its own ashes.

THE WAR OF 1812 was the next time Fort Phoenix saw action, warding off an early morning attack by *HMS Nimrod* on June 13, 1814. One hundred men were stationed at the fort during this time. The alert troops quickly discouraged the barges associated with this warship and its proposed landing party. It was because of disagreement between Fairhaven and New Bedford over the necessity of this war that Fairhaven was incorporated as a separate town in 1812.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR, troops of the Home and Seacoast Defense were stationed at the reactivated Fort Phoenix. The group was later reorganized as the 3rd Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The five large cannon at the fort today were brought to Fairhaven in 1861 to repel any attacks by the Confederate raiders *Shenandoah*, *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*. With the new Fort Taber installed in New Bedford, the Confederates were discouraged from bothering the area's whaling fleet. Four companies of men rotated duty between the two forts. At Fort Phoenix a barracks was built to house forty men. The powder magazine, which could hold fifty thousand pounds of gun



powder, was also built during this time. Well protected, the harbor saw no conflict during the war. In 1876 the fort was abandoned of all military presence.

The fort was then put up for sale by the Federal Government. Neither the Commonwealth of Massachusetts nor Bristol County took up the offer to buy it. The Town of Fairhaven lacked the funds to do so. Finally, in 1926 the property was purchased for \$5,000 by Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, daughter of Standard Oil Company millionaire Henry Huttleston Rogers, a Fairhaven native. Mrs. Broughton then presented Fort Phoenix to the Town of Fairhaven as a public park.

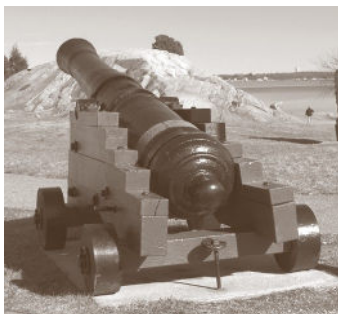
In the 1970s, coinciding with the US Bicentennial reenacting groups organized by Donald R. Bernard staged battle reenactments at the fort.

Today Fort Phoenix is maintained by the Department of Public Works and the Fairhaven Historical Commission. In 1973 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. A disabled accessible walkway allows access to the historical fort area.

The fort's five large cannons are usually fired each July 4th during a program held on the morning of Independence Day. They are also fired during the weekend Revolutionary War encampments held by the Fairhaven Village Militia. Check for details in the online list of upcoming events: <https://fairhaventours.com/category/upcoming-events/>.

Fairhaven Office of Tourism programs, "Pirates & Privateers" and "Dreadful Medicine" are free, fun and informative presentations given at Fort Phoenix during the summer months. Other historical presentations and weekend historical encampments may also go on at other times.

Visit <https://fairhaventours.com/fort-phoenix-fairhaven-ma/> for more information about Fort Phoenix history and special attractions.



Other Fort Attractions

FORT PHOENIX STATE BEACH AND RESERVATION lies just to the east of the historic fort. Operated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the beach has restroom facilities, outdoor showers, a playground, tennis courts and grassy areas for picnicking with charcoal grills. The beach is open daytime hours from late spring to early fall. There is plenty of free parking.

THE HURRICANE BARRIER was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1962 and 1966 to protect the New Bedford inner harbor from the tidal surges associated with large storms, such as the Great New England Hurricane of 1938 and hurricane Carol in 1954, which caused millions of dollars of damage to the port. The hurricane barrier is the largest manmade stone structure on the east coast of the U.S. The 150 foot wide opening allows for boat traffic. During a storm, the gates are shut to hold back the flood waters. On the flat, paved surface of the barrier, one may walk, jog or roller skate to nearly the middle of New Bedford Harbor.

Ferry Service

New Bedford to Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket

New England Fast Ferry Company LLC

State Pier, New Bedford, Toll free: 866-683-3779

<https://seastreak.com>

Seasonal (May to October), 1-hour passenger service to Martha's Vineyard and 2-hour service to Nantucket aboard a state-of-the-art high speed catamaran. Daily round trips.



New Bedford to Cuttyhunk Island

M/V Cuttyhunk, Cuttyhunk Ferry Co., Inc.

State Pier, New Bedford

508-992-0200 <https://www.cuttyhunkferryco.com>

One-hundred, forty-nine passenger ferry providing service to Cuttyhunk Island.

Ferry Park & Ride

The Whale's Tooth Park & Ride facility in New Bedford provides 24-hour parking for ferry customers and shuttle bus service direct to the ferry terminal. Directions: I-195 to Exit 15 (Route 18 South, Downtown). Take Purchase St. off-ramp, and follow signs.

Bus Service



Local Bus Routes

Southeastern Regional Transit Authority SRTA

700 Pleasant Street, New Bedford

508-999-5211 <https://www.srtabus.com/>

New Bedford — Providence & New York

Peter Pan Bus Lines

1-800-343-9999 <https://peterpanbus.com>

From SRTA terminal, downtown New Bedford

Huttleston Marketplace

The Huttleston Marketplace is an outdoor bazaar held on Saturdays from mid-May through the end of September on the lawns of the Visitors Center and Fairhaven High School at the intersection of Route 6 and Main Street. Sponsored by the Fairhaven Office of Tourism, the market features about 70 booths with local vendors selling select hand made arts and crafts, quality antiques and vintage collectibles, upcycled items, fresh farm produce, and locally prepared foods. It is held from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. rain or shine.

Begun in 2018, the marketplace has already grown to be a favorite shopping place for area residents and visitors. You'll find locally grown vegetables, plants, honey, sauces, salsas and jams, baked goods, ice cream and candy and other tasty treats. Artists and artisans display pottery, weaving, jewelry, paintings, hand made bags, clothing, accessories, photographs, woodworking, soaps and salves, candles, hats, tie dyed items, and upcycled décor. There's also a selection of antiques, collectables, used books and more. There's something for everyone!

The Fairhaven Historical Society's museum in the Academy Building is open to the public during the marketplace hours.

Shoppers and vendors can find more information by visiting <https://FairhavenTours.com/huttleston-marketplace> or by visiting the Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/HuttlestonMarketplace>.



Huttleston Marketplace at the Visitors Center
141 Main Street, Fairhaven, MA 02719
508-979-4085, FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov

Fairhaven Annual Events

The following is a list of some of the popular annual events held in Fairhaven. For a more complete and up-to-date list, visit <https://FairhavenTours.com>. In addition, a description of regularly scheduled walking tours appears elsewhere in this publication.

Fort Phoenix Polar Plunge

New Year's Day, January 1
Fort Phoenix State Beach and Reservation, Green Street

West Island 5k Run/Walk

Sunday in mid to late April
41 Causeway Rd., West Island, Fairhaven

Fairhaven Village Militia's Spring Rev. War Encampment

Saturday and Sunday in the spring or early summer.
Fort Phoenix, Fort Street

Memorial Day Parade

Memorial Day
Main Street, from Center Street to Riverside Cemetery.

Father's Day 10K and 5K Road Races

Father's Day, third Sunday in June
Begins at Hastings Middle School, 30 School Street

Huttleston Marketplace—arts & crafts, fresh produce, food

Saturdays, late May to 3rd Saturday in September
Fairhaven Visitors Center lawn, 141 Main St.

Homecoming Day Fair

Last Saturday in June
Center Street, from William to Green streets

Fairhaven Farmer's Market—fresh produce, meats, baked goods
Sundays, June through October
151 Alden Rd.

Fourth of July Car Cruise & Parade

July 4
Cruise starts at Fairhaven High School
Parade follows, Green Street south to Fort Phoenix

Fort Phoenix Independence Day Ceremony and Cannon Salute

July 4
Fort Phoenix, Fort Street

Feast of Our Lady of Angels

Labor Day Weekend
Lady of Angels Feast Grounds, 7 Jesse Street

Fairhaven Village Militia's Fall Rev. War Encampment

Saturday and Sunday in September or October
Fort Phoenix, Fort Street

Manjiro Festival

Odd numbered years only, First Saturday in October
Center and Walnut streets

Fairhaven Kids Fest

Second Saturday in October
Lawn of Visitors Center & High School, 141 Main St.

Old-Time Holiday Weekend

Second weekend in December, Various times and locations

John Cooke: Fairhaven's own Pilgrim

John Cooke, the oldest child of Francis and Hester (Mahieu) Cooke, was baptized in Leyden, Holland, between January 1 and March 31, 1607. In July, 1620, John Cooke and his father sailed from Leyden on the *Speedwell*, the smaller of two ships bound for America. When the *Speedwell* sprung a leak and was deemed unseaworthy, the Cookes were transferred to the larger ship, *Mayflower*. John Cooke's mother Hester and the other children arrived in Plymouth in 1623 on the *Anne*.

Also arriving on the *Anne* were Elizabeth Warren, the wife of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren, and her children, including Sarah. On March 28, 1634, John Cooke married Sarah Warren.

At Plymouth, Cooke represented the town to the Colony Court and was a deacon in the church, though he was later excommunicated, most likely for supporting Quaker and Baptist causes. Cooke's break with the established church probably influenced his decision to leave Plymouth.

Cooke was one of the 36 people who purchased the Old Dartmouth territory in 1652. He move here about ten years later, following his son-in-law Arthur Hathaway and others. Also settling here about that time was Cooke's cousin Lt. Jonathan Delano.

Cooke's homestead was located in the northern part of present-day Fairhaven, between Riverside Cemetery and Woodside Cemetery, with his house overlooking the Acushnet River from the crest of the hill near the intersection of Adams Street and Howland Road. Between his home and the river, he built a garrison, as a defense when relations with the Native people deteriorated in the 1670s. The site of Cooke's garrison is marked with a plaque in a small lot on the north side of Howland Road between Main and Sycamore streets.

Cooke was one of the most prominent men during the early days of Dartmouth, which was incorporated in June, 1664. In 1667, he was authorized to perform legal duties, such as solemnizing marriages, issuing warrants and administering oaths. He was appointed twelve times as Representative to the Court at Plymouth between 1666 and 1686 and also served as a selectman nine times between 1670 and 1683, with consecutive years broken only by the destruction of town during the King Philip War.

Cooke's already large land holdings (he owned 3 of the 34 shares) were added to by purchase or grant. In 1666, he bought "Howard's Neck" in Acushnet from Joseph Russell. In 1668, he and son-in-law Daniel Wilcox obtained a license to operate a ferry across the Sakonnet River between Portsmouth and Tiverton and Cooke purchased land there. Cooke owned West Island, which he bought from Wampanoag leader "King Philip" for £10. In 1672, the town gave Cooke Popes Island, then known as Ram Island, as payment for services. He also owned property called "Freemans Meadows" in Rochester.

Cooke, having become affiliated with Baptist preacher Obadiah Holmes, is said to have been the first Baptist minister in Dartmouth.



He is credited with organizing a Baptist society in what's now Tiverton, RI, about 1680.

The first bequest in John Cooke's will, dated November 9, 1694, is to daughter Sarah and son-in-law Arthur Hathaway—Acushnet land that Cooke had bought from John Russell "in the point at or near the Burying place in Dartmouth." This land remained in the Hathaway family until the 1830s.

John Cooke died November 23, 1695, at the age of 88, the last male *Mayflower* passenger. Cooke was survived by four of his five daughters and by his wife Sarah, who was alive until at least December 7, 1696, when she presented the inventory of her husband's estate.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN COOKE

Since John Cooke had no sons to carry on his family name, his descendants bear the married names of his five daughters:

- **Sarah Cooke** married Arthur Hathaway on November 20, 1652, in Plymouth. Their children were John, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, Mary, Thomas and Jonathan.

- **Elizabeth Cooke** became the second wife of Daniel Wilcox on November 28, 1661, in Plymouth. Wilcox's first two children, Daniel Jr. and Samuel, are attributed to his first wife, whose name is unknown. Children attributed to Elizabeth Cooke and Daniel Wilcox are Mary, Sarah, Stephen, John, Edward, Thomas, Lydia and Susanna.

- **Hester Cooke** married Capt. Thomas Taber ca. 1667. Their children were Thomas Jr. and Esther. Shortly after the birth of Esther, Hester died. Taber then married Mary Tomson, a daughter of John Cooke's sister Mary, ca. 1673. Remains of the chimney wall of Thomas Taber's house, built ca. 1678, still stand in Fairhaven.

- **Mary Cooke** married Philip Taber, brother of Capt. Thomas Taber, ca. 1668. Their children were Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Philip, Abigail, Esther, John and Bethia. Following the death of her husband ca. 1692/3, Mary married _____ Davis.

- **Mercy Cooke** married Stephen West ca. 1683. Their children were Katharine, Sarah, Ann, Bartholomew, Amy (or Almy), Steven (or Stephen), John, Eunice and Lois. Bartholomew West lived on the old Cooke homestead during the Revolution and his house was burned by the British in September 1778. At that time the family Bible was stolen and today it is on display in England.

DEATH DATES & BURIAL PLACES

The death date of John Cooke, November 23, 1695, and that of his daughter Mercy (Cooke) West, November 22, 1733, are the only ones of the immediate family that are documented. There are no known burial records of any immediate members of the family.

The John Cooke Memorial in a public park on Pilgrim Avenue in Fairhaven was installed by the Fairhaven Improvement Association in 1903. There is no primary-source historical evidence to support a traditional claim that John Cooke was buried in that location. There is a strong possibility that Cooke's former son-in-law Thomas Taber was buried in that vicinity.

Captain Joseph Bates, Jr.

Founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church



JOSEPH BATES JR.

JOSEPH BATES JR. was about a year old in 1793 when his parents, Col. Joseph and Deborah (Nye) Bates, moved with their family into the house in Oxford Village that they purchased from Zerviah Wood. Built in 1742, the house, now numbered 191 Main Street, was one of the oldest in the area. Here young Joseph grew up in a well educated and devout household, his father being both a Deacon of the Congregational Church and a founder of the New Bedford Academy, which became the Fairhaven Academy when the town was incorporated.

Living in a busy seaside community, young Joseph dreamed of sailing on the world's oceans. With his parents' permission, he became a cabin boy on the ship *Fanny* at the age of fifteen and went to sea. Not long afterward, though, he was impressed into service by the British navy and locked up Dartmoor Prison during the War of 1812. Finally released in 1815, he returned to Fairhaven after a lengthy absence, but soon shipped out as a second mate on a merchant ship. Bates rose through the ranks to become a captain by the age of 28.

During the time his career was advancing, Joseph Bates Jr. married Miss Prudence Nye and joined the Christian Church that his wife had become involved in. This liberal group promoted individual freedom of thought and adult Baptism. Members met in the upstairs hall of the Fairhaven Academy. By 1824, Bates had signed a personal covenant to serve God. He also gave up all alcoholic drinks as well as coffee and tea and adopted a more healthy lifestyle.

In 1827, Bates helped found the Fairhaven Temperance Society, said to be the first of its kind in America. Also in 1827, he commanded the *Empress*, the first "dry" ship to sail from the port of New Bedford. After the ship was at sea, Captain Bates announced there was no liquor onboard except for two bottles of spirits in the medicine chest.

At the age of 35, Joseph Bates Jr. retired from the sea with a fortune of about \$11,000. In 1831, he transferred ownership of his childhood home to his brother Franklin and set up a small farm on Mulberry Street. The following year, he, Warren Delano I and Jabez Delano raised funds for the construction of the Washington Street Christian Meeting-house.

In 1839, Bates attended a lecture in New Bedford on the subject of

the Second Coming of Christ. It was then that he learned of William Miller's prediction that Christ would reappear on earth between March 21, 1843 and October, 1844. Miller had based his prediction on precise scientific calculations, which seemed particularly convincing. Natural events such as meteor showers and the appearance of a bright comet were viewed as additional signs from the heavens. Bates became a dedicated promoter of the Adventist message and helped organize a General Conference on the coming of the Lord in Boston in 1840.

The following year, Bates invited William Miller to Fairhaven. Beginning on March 15, 1841, Miller delivered a series of fifteen lectures at the Washington Street Christian Meeting-house. The lectures caused a sensation both in Fairhaven and in New Bedford where Miller lectured a week later.

For the next three years Joseph Bates Jr. spent a great deal of time and energy traveling and spreading the word. Then came the distressing realization that three separate dates predicted for the Second Coming in 1843 and 1844 had passed uneventfully. Known as the "Great Disappointment," this was a time when many Adventists lost faith in the message.

Sometime in 1844 Bates "sold my place of residence, including the greater portion of my real estate, paid up all my debts, so that I could say once more that I owed 'no man anything.'"

Bates, however, did not give up in his search for an answer. After learning about "Sabbathkeepers," who believed in the idea that the Sabbath should be kept on Saturday—the seventh day of the week—rather than on Sunday, Bates traveled to New Hampshire to learn more. He soon accepted this belief himself. Upon returning to Fairhaven he was greeted on the Fairhaven-New Bedford Bridge by a friend who asked, "What's the news, Captain Bates?" Bates answered, "The news is that the seventh day is the Sabbath!"

In August of 1846, Bates wrote a 48-page booklet titled "The Seventh-day Sabbath, A Perpetual Sign," and had it printed by Benjamin Lindsey of New Bedford. A copy of Bates' tract was sent to James and Ellen White, prominent Adventist preachers. When Ellen White claimed that a vision from God confirmed the Joseph Bates' theory, the Seventh-day Adventist message quickly spread.

In 1858, Bates settled his accounts in Fairhaven and moved with his wife Prudence to the vicinity of Battle Creek, Michigan, which was a center for the growing Seventh-day Adventist movement. There, on May 21, 1863, the Seventh-day Adventist Church was officially organized. Nine years later Joseph Bates Jr. died, on May 7, 1872.

"It is my earnest desire," Bates wrote in his autobiography, "to spend the remainder of my days in the service of God . . . that I may have a place in his soon-coming kingdom."

The boyhood home of Joseph Bates Jr. at 191 Main Street was purchased in 2006 by the Adventist Heritage Ministry and is in the process of being restored. The public may visit the property and some limited access to the house may be available by appointment.

The autobiography of Joseph Bates Jr. is available online at <http://www.earlysda.com/bates/joseph-bates1.html>.



191 MAIN STREET, THE BOYHOOD HOME OF JOSEPH BATES JR.

Fairhaven sites associated with Joseph Bates Jr.

**asterisk denotes private homes, not open to the public.*

Joseph Bates Jr. Boyhood Home

Owned by Adventist Heritage Ministry
191 Main Street

774-328-6247, website: adventistheritage.org

Built in 1742 by William Wood, the house was bought by Joseph Bates Sr. in 1793. Joseph Bates Jr. and his siblings grew up here.

The Bates family owned the home until 1835, when Franklin Bates sold it to Mrs. Ann Hathaway, who bought it for her daughter Ann Burgess. The home then stayed in the same family for 170 years, passed down through six generations. It was purchased in 2005 by the Adventist Heritage Ministry.

The home is being restored as a museum and a welcome center has been built on the property. Visitors are welcome on the property. There is off-street parking.

Fairhaven Academy,

141 Main Street

508-979-4085, email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov

Open: Mon., Tues., Thurs, Fri., Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Originally called the New Bedford Academy, this was a private school built in 1798 by a group of proprietors including Joseph Bates Sr. It was also used for religious meetings before the Washington Street Christian Meeting-house was built. Owned today by the Town of Fairhaven, the building is home to the town's Visitors Center and is used as a museum by the Fairhaven Historical Society.

Joseph Bates Jr. House*

19 Mulberry Street

From about 1831 until 1844 lived at 19 Mulberry Street, where he set up a small farm and planted Mulberry trees in the hope of raising silk worms. After 1844, Bates no longer owned property in Fairhaven, but continued to live in town.

Capt. John Bunker House*

209 Main Street

In an 1845 letter to his daughter Rebecca, Capt. Bunker reported that "Mr. Bates family is well and in the house with us," an indication that Joseph Bates Jr. was living here after having sold his own Fairhaven property. The Bates family appears in census records with the Bunkers. According to the stories of a later owner of the house, it was here where Bates penned the religious treatise suggesting the Sabbath should be celebrated on the Seventh Day.

Fairhaven-New Bedford Bridge

Huttleston Avenue/Route 6

Joseph Bates Jr. was crossing the bridge when he was greeted by a Captain Hall who asked, "What's the news, Captain Bates." Bates replied, "The news is that the seventh day is the Sabbath!" That original bridge, built in 1796, was replaced with the current bridge a century later.

Northeast Maritime Institute

(Washington Street Christian Meeting-house)

32 Washinton Street, Fairhaven

Built in 1832 by Joseph Bates Jr., Warren Delano I and Jabez Delano, it was here where William Miller gave a week-long series of lectures beginning on March 15, 1841. Thirty-three church members, including Bates, left to form a Second Advent Society of Fairhaven.

Nature Walks



Carvalho Farm

201 Shaw Road

Sunrise to sunset

Street parking on the south side of Shaw Rd. Free.

<https://www.savebuzzardsbay.org/places-to-go/carvalho-farm/>

Visit Carvalho Farm in Fairhaven to explore a variety of natural beauty fit into a small, easy-to-explore package. Walk, run the trail, search for birds, or enjoy a relaxing picnic among the fields, forest, and wetlands of this Buzzards Bay Coalition-owned property.

Little Bay Conservation Area

East end of Little Bay Road

Sunrise to sunset

Parking lot at end of Little Bay Rd. Free.

The 70-acre Little Bay Conservation Area is adjacent to the town's Public Works Department property and is on the route of the 1.7 mile Little Bay Extension of the Phoenix Bike Trail. This paved path offers a multi-use trail through the Little Bay area, making this an enjoyable recreation destination for walkers and cyclists. A pier extends into the bay, proving a fishing spot and offering views of the saltmarsh. The property is owned and maintained by the Town of Fairhaven.

Shaw Farm Trail

97 Shaw Road

Sunrise to sunset

Street parking on Shaw Rd. Free.

<https://www.savebuzzardsbay.org/places-to-go/shaw-farm-trail/>

Explore beautiful coastal farmland and forests on Shaw Farm Trail, which connects Nasketucket Bay State Reservation with the popular bike path through Fairhaven and Mattapoisett. Stretching for nearly a mile, this Buzzards Bay Coalition trail offers local hikers, runners, birders, and families a place to discover Nasketucket Bay.

Shipyard Farm Trails

721 Sconticut Neck Road

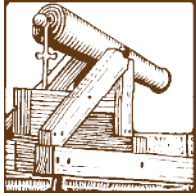
Sunrise to sunset

Parking area on main road near entrance sign. Free.

<https://www.savebuzzardsbay.org/places-to-go/shipyard-farm/>

Shipyard Farm packs a lot of scenic beauty in its trail across working farmland to the shores of Nasketucket Bay. Protected by a conservation restriction held by the Buzzards Bay Coalition, it's a great destination for people who want to explore coastal farmland. The trails at Shipyard Farm offer stunning views in return for an easy walk. With clearly marked trails and coastal scenery, it's a great place for active hikers to introduce new explorers, including children, to the outdoors.





Places of interest

1 Visitors Center/Tourism Office/Museum

141 Main Street, 508-979-4085

Hours: Mon., Tue., Thu., Fri., Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Visitors Center has brochures and maps describing local attractions. The museum operated by the Fairhaven Historical Society, displaying art, furniture, artifact, and photos is open whenever the Visitors Center is. On Saturdays from late May through September, the Huttleston Marketplace is set up on the lawn.



FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY BUILDING & VISITORS CENTER

2 Fairhaven High School & FHS Memorial Brick Park

12 Huttleston Avenue

3 Cooke Memorial Park

& Capt. Joshua Slocum Monument

Pilgrim Avenue



4 Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship House

11 Cherry Street

Hours: Sat. & Sun. from June through Labor Day, noon to 4:00 p.m. and by appointment

Phone: 508-858-5303 or 508-995-1219

Home of the whaling captain William Whitfield who rescued Majiro Nakahama from a Pacific Island and brought him to America. A museum here is operated by the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society.

5 Joseph Bates Boyhood Home

191 Main Street

Hours: by appointment

Phone: 774-328-6247 Website: adventistheritage.org

Boyhood home of the founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, this property is now owned by the Adventist Heritage Ministry.



DELANO TOMB AT RIVERSIDE CEMETERY

6 Riverside Cemetery

274 Main Street. Daylight hours. 508-999-7551

Created in 1850 on land donated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's grandfather, Warren Delano II, this fine rural style cemetery is like an arboretum—beautiful for walks, bicycling and studying local history.

7 Benoit Square

Adams and Main streets

8 Thomas Livesey Memorial Park

Glenhaven Avenue

Playground, walking path, tennis courts, skate board park, hockey rink, ball fields.

9 North Fairhaven Improvement Association building

267 Adams Street

Former Fairhaven Fire Station Number 3

10 Old Stone Schoolhouse

40 North Street

Hours by appointment, 508-979-4085

Fairhaven's first district school, built in 1828. Manjiro Nakahama first went to school here in 1843.

11 Elizabeth I. Hastings Middle School

34 School Street

12 Victory Baptist Church

7 Park Avenue

13 Trinity Lutheran Church

16 Temple Place



FAIRHAVEN POLICE/FIRE STATION

14 Fairhaven Police and Fire Departments

146 Washington Street

15 St. Joseph School

100 Spring Street

16 St. Joseph's Church

76 Spring Street

17 Cushman Park

Parking lot on Main St. near Spring St.

Playground, tennis courts, track, ball fields, band shell.



NORTHEAST MARITIME INSTITUTE

18 Northeast Maritime Institute

32 Washington Street

The former Washington Street Christian Meetinghouse, built in 1832, the building is connected with the histories of Joseph Bates Jr., Maniro Nakahama, and the Unitarian Church.

19 George H. Taber Masonic Lodge

20 Center Street

20 First Congregational Church

34 Center Street

21 Town Hall

40 Center Street

Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

22 Millicent Library

45 Center Street

Hours: Mon. & Wed., 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tues., Thur., Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sat., 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

23 U.S. Post Office

13 William Street

24 Unitarian Memorial Church

102 Green Street

Tour Hours: Tuesdays & Thursdays in July and August, 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. or by appointment.

Donations accepted, Handicap accessible.

Phone: 508-992-7081

25 Our Lady's Haven

75 Center Street

26 Rogers School Building

100 Pleasant Street

**27 Leonard E. Pierce Memorial Park
& Phoenix Bike Trail**

The main route of the Phoenix Bike Trail follows the former route of the Fairhaven Branch of the Old Colony Railroad from the town center, east past the commercial district, into rural East Fairhaven. A spur runs south from Arsene St. into the Little Bay Conservation Area.

88 Fort Phoenix

South end of Fort Street, Daylight Hours.

The fort protected the harbor from 1775 to 1876. The Office of Tourism offers a free presentation on Friday mornings from June through September. Other tours may also be scheduled.



NEW BEDFORD-FAIRHAVEN-ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER

29 Hurricane Barrier

South end of Fort Street

Built in 1962-1965 this huge stone structure is an engineering marvel that protects the inner harbor from storms. It is a fine place to walk for views of the working harbor and its boat traffic.

30 Leroy Wood School

Everybody's Playground

60 Sconticut Neck Road

Handicap accessible playground.

31 Little Bay Conservation Land

Little Bay Road

Walking/biking trail

**32 "Hawk" Medeiros Rec Center/
Fairhaven Senior Center**

227 & 229 Huttleston Avenue

33/34 Fairhaven Wind turbines

Installed, spring 2012



Riverside Cemetery

IN THE 1830S AND 1840S New Bedford and Fairhaven were at the height of their prosperity due to the whaling industry. The local population was growing, Fairhaven's old burial grounds soon would not be able to accommodate the town's needs and the plan for the Fairhaven Branch Railroad would require the closure of part of the old burial ground at the south end of William Street in the town center. About this same time, there was a movement to create rural or garden-style cemeteries, a style pioneered by Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, which was opened in 1831. The idea was that the burial place be landscaped more naturally as a place to be enjoyed by the living.

Riverside began in the winter of 1846-47, when Warren Delano II, a Fairhaven native, a China trader and the grandfather of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, purchased a parcel of land lying between Main Street and the Acushnet River that had once been part of the farm of Jonathan Nye. (The rest of the Nye property, from Main Street east to Alden Road later became the Dana farm.) The cemetery was laid out and a corporation was formed in March 1850, with Delano's father, Warren I, serving as its first president.

The cemetery was consecrated on Sunday, July 7, 1850. The first burial, that of Miss Mary E. Delano, took place in August. In 1881, the sexton's home was built at a cost of \$1,800 and Delano added more land in 1889. The trustees have since acquired additional property and the cemetery now totals about 44 acres.

Over the years, people who had been interred originally in older burial grounds were relocated to new plots at Riverside. Virtually all the bodies from the burial ground in the center of town were moved. As a result, one can find here many ornate slate gravestones from the 1700s that predate the creation of Riverside.

In 1867 a Civil War monument was erected by the town as a memorial to its fallen soldiers. On May 30, 1868, the very first Memorial Day, the town held a parade to the Civil War monument where a ceremony is held. The tradition has been followed on every Memorial Day since then.

Riverside Cemetery has been cared for since 1931 by three generations of the Reid family. Peter Reid is currently the superintendent. His grandfather, Hay Reid, came to Fairhaven from Algonac, the Delano estate on the Hudson River, in 1931. Following Hay Reid's death in 1948, Peter's father Norman H. Reid took over and cared for the cemetery for about 47 years, retiring at the age of 87.



Norman Reid died in 2005 at the age of 96.

Riverside Cemetery is located at 274 Main Street. It is open to the public during daylight hours. It is a favorite place for taking walks.

The Office of Tourism offers a number of free, guided tours of the cemetery from spring into fall. A schedule of tour dates and times can be found at the website <http://FairhavenTours.com>. An eight-page guide with a map is available as a PDF file to download from the website as well.

Among the notable things to see in Riverside Cemetery are the tombs of Henry H. Rogers and the Delano family, and gravesites of prominent people from Fairhaven's past including Nathaniel Pope, who fought the first naval battle of the Revolution, whale oil merchant William F. Nye, journalist and author Everett S. Allen, druggist Eli Bence who testified against Lizzie Borden at her inquest and noted artists Lemuel D. Eldred, Elizabeth T. Delano, Charles Gifford and William Bradford.

You will also see fine examples of early tombstone art and monuments as you stroll the quiet, winding paths.



Explore one of the Town of Fairhaven's oldest neighborhoods

Walking at Poverty Point



Seventh Day Adventist founder Joseph Bates, Jr., grew up. Children walked to the schoolhouse that was built on North Street in 1828.

With more than a dozen houses dating to the 1700s, and most of the rest built in the early 1800s, Poverty Point is an interesting neighborhood to explore on foot or by bicycle.

Following are descriptions of some of the things you'll see as you stroll the area. *Most are private homes and are generally not open to the public.*

1. Joseph Bates Boyhood Home (c. 1742) & Thomas Taber Ruins (c. 1680)

191 Main Street

The front part of this house was built about 1742 by William Wood, who had purchased the entire Oxford area from Philip Taber a year or two earlier. The house was purchased in 1793 by Joseph Bates, Sr. a prominent businessman who helped found the New Bedford (later Fairhaven) Academy in 1798.

Bates' son, Joseph Jr., grew up here before going to sea at the age of fifteen. After retiring as a sea captain, Bates began the local temperance movement and was one of the builders of the Washington Street Meeting house. He became a follower of William Miller who was predicting the Second Advent of Christ. Following the "Great Disappointment" when the predicted event did not occur, Bates wrote a treatise proposing that in order for the Biblical prophecies to come to pass, the Sabbath should be celebrated on Saturdays, the seventh day of the week. Thus Bates founded the Seventh-day Adventist Church, which was established in 1863.



JOSEPH BATES JR.

The house, visited by thousands of Seventh-day Adventists over the years, was purchased in 2006 by the Adventist Heritage Ministry, which is undertaking a restoration. It is open to the public during the spring, summer and early fall.

See a longer feature story elsewhere in this guide book about Joseph Bates Jr. and sites connected with him that you can see.

Next to the Bates house stand the remains of the Thomas Taber house, c. 1680. Taber, a son-in-law of the Pilgrim John Cooke, built after his first house was burned during the King Philip War. The stone wall was part of a huge fireplace and chimney that made up the entire south wall of the house. The small 16 foot by 20 foot house was occupied until 1851. The wooden parts of the house did not survive long after that, but the entire chimney remained intact into the 1890s. In

HISTORY ABOUNDS on the narrow streets in the Poverty Point area of Fairhaven. Originally known as Oxford Village, this land made up the earliest community settlement in town during colonial times. John Cooke, who arrived in Plymouth on the *Mayflower* at the age of fourteen, moved to the vicinity about 1662, building a home and a garrison a short distance to the north of the Oxford area. Shipbuilding started on the Acushnet River as early as 1710 and by the time of the Revolutionary War, Oxford Village was a bustling center of waterfront commerce.

After the first Fairhaven-New Bedford bridge was built in the 1790s, cutting Oxford Village off from the open sea, most commercial interests (and the associated wealth) moved south of the bridge to the growing Fair-Haven Village. It was at about this time we find the earliest reference to the nickname "Poverty Point," which survives to this day.

In the 1820s to 1840s Poverty Point became a more residential neighborhood. It was the home of sea captains, such as William H. Whitfield, who rescued Manjiro Nakahama in 1841, and Eben Pierce, who gave his friend Joshua Slocum the *Spray* in 1891. Artists such as Lemuel D. Eldred and Charles H. Gifford lived and worked here and in a home hidden just off Main Street,

1926, Miss Clara Bennett deeded the the land upon which the home had stood to the Old Dartmouth Historical Society. The small plot was later turned over to the town of Fairhaven. The chimney wall is cared for by the town's Historical Commission.



CHIMNEY OF THE THOMAS TABER HOUSE AS IT STOOD IN THE LATE 1800s

2. Capt. Joshua Slocum Memorial Cooke Memorial Park, Pilgrim Avenue

This boulder marks the place near which Captain Joshua Slocum painstakingly rebuilt an antiquated oyster boat, *Spray*. The small vessel (36 feet, 9 inches) had been given to Slocum by Poverty Point resident Capt. Eben Pierce. Slocum began his rebuilding of the *Spray* in 1891 and launched his fully overhauled vessel on June 21, 1892.

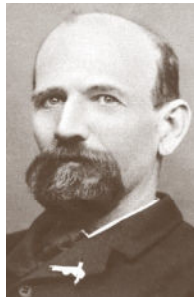
Slocum began living aboard the *Spray*. He remained in Fairhaven for a short time afterward and tried fishing for a season, but without much luck.

In April of 1895, Slocum set sail from Boston on a three-year

voyage around the globe. When landed at Newport, RI in June of 1898, Slocum became the first man to have sailed around the world alone. On July 3 of that year, he sailed the *Spray* back to her birthplace in Fairhaven.

Slocum's book *Sailing Alone Around the World*, first published in 1900, is still in print and has been translated into many languages.

See the story of Joshua Slocum elsewhere in this Visitors Guide.



CAPT. JOSHUA SLOCUM

3. John Cooke Memorial

Cooke Memorial Park, Pilgrim Avenue

John Cooke arrived in America at the age of 14 in the year 1620 with his father Francis aboard the *Mayflower*. In 1652 Cooke was among the 36 Plymouth colonists who purchased Dartmouth Township from Wampanoag leader Massasoit and his son Wamsutta. Cooke was the



only one of the original Pilgrims to actually move to the town, building a home and a garrison near Howland Road.

A Baptist preacher, Cooke represented the area at Plymouth Court and performed a number of legal duties, making him an important figure of his day. He was one of the town's Selectmen in 1675 when Massasoit's son Philip attacked and burned much of old Dartmouth.

Cooke had five daughters whose families—Hathaway, Taber, West and Wilcox—were among the most prominent in the region. At the time of Cooke's death in 1695, he was the last surviving male passenger of the *Mayflower*.

Taber family tradition once said Cooke was buried here. While this park was referred to as a burial ground in the 1760s, more evidence suggests Cooke may have been buried on Hathaway property in what is now Acushnet. His actual burial place is unknown.

4. Coggeshall Memorial House (1908)

6 Cherry Street

The large Colonial Revival house was built in 1908 by John and Martha (Jenny) Coggeshall on land originally owned by Benjamin Jenney, Martha's uncle. Upon Martha's death in 1916, the home was left in trust to the Fairhaven Colonial Club for use as a meeting place and to house the club's collection of antiques and paintings by local artists. After the Martha Coggeshall Turst was dissolved due to lack of funds, the house was sold and became a private home in 2020.

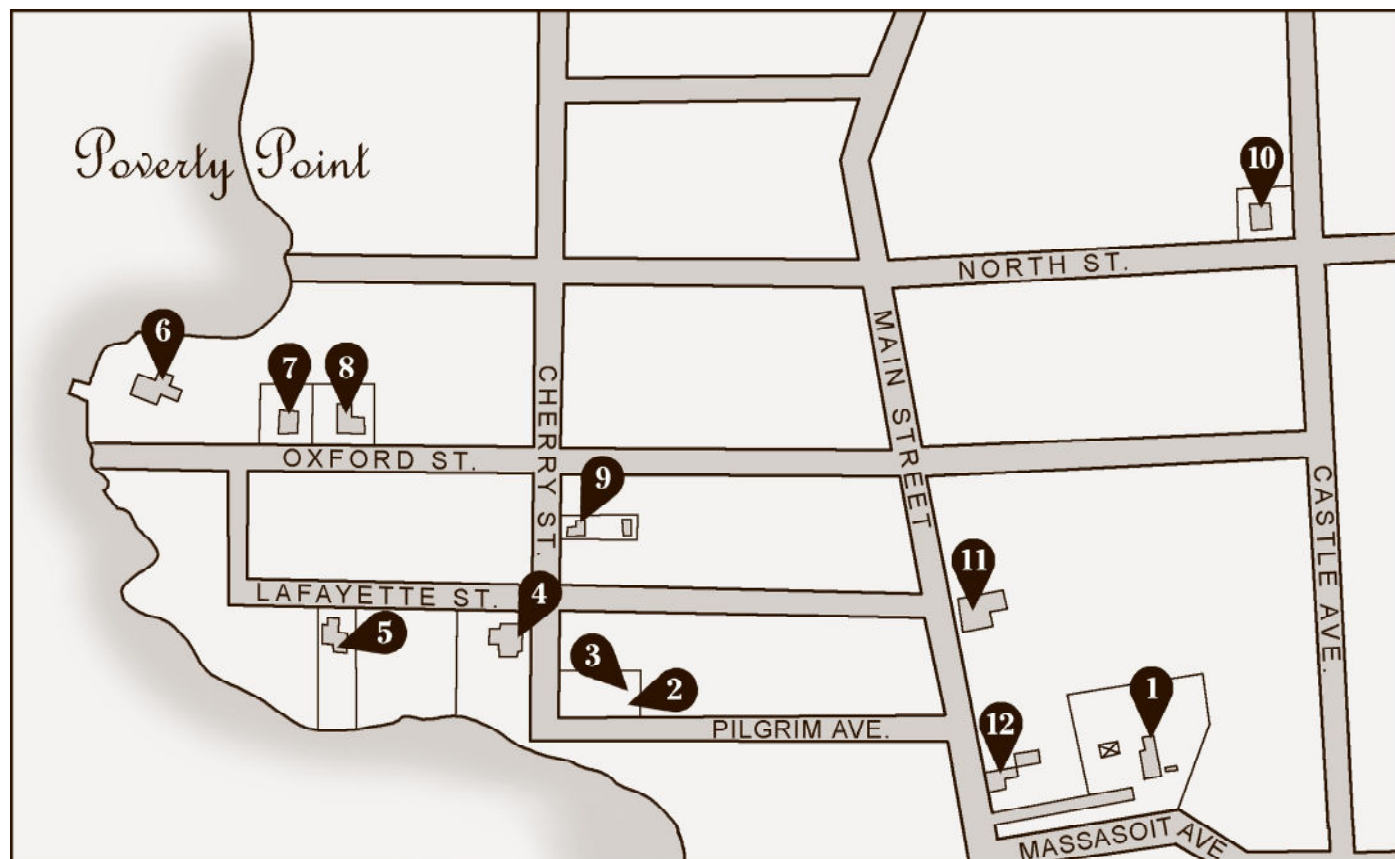
5. Charles H. Gifford House (1875)

7 Lafayette Street

Marine artist Charles H. Gifford (1839 - 1904) built this shingle-style house in 1875. Gifford was a "Luminist" painter, influenced by the renowned Fairhaven native William Bradford and the Dutch painter Albert Van Beest. He sold his first painting in 1865 for \$10. In the 1870s, Gifford displayed his work in his studio in New York City.

In about 1895, he added the large tower to the waterfront side of his Fairhaven home and officially opened it as his painting studio in 1897. Of the Poverty Point area, Gifford once wrote, "There is no other place on the New England coast that would give me the material for study such as sunsets, moonlights, storms. . ."

Several of Charles H. Gifford's works are owned by the New Bedford Whaling Museum, the New Bedford Free Public Library, the New Bedford Art Museum, and a number of private collections.



6. Elnathan Eldredge Store/Edgewater

(c. 1768, enlarged 1880s)

2 Oxford St.

The lower, easternmost part of this structure was built c. 1768 by Elnathan Eldredge, whose purchase of six acres of William Wood's farm in 1760 began the village settlement of Oxford. It was the site of Eldredge's store, dealing in West Indies goods. A wharf once extended into the harbor from this property.

The home was greatly expanded in the 1870s, and since then has been known as "Edgewater."

From 1983 until 2006 this was Edgewater Bed and Breakfast. It is now a private home.

7. Allen House (prior to 1790)

10 Oxford Street

This is a typical one and a half story, center chimney Cape Cod style house that dates to before 1790. It was once the home of Bartlett Allen, one of four generations of Allen family boat builders at Poverty Point between the Revolutionary War and 1915—Eleazer Allen, Bartlett Allen, James Allen and James Allen Jr.

In 1843, Manjiro Nakahama was tutored here by Miss Jane Allen after his rescue by Capt. William Whitfield.

8. Eben Akin House (c. 1765)

14 Oxford St.

This house was built c. 1765 by mariner James Sellers and was purchased in the early 1800s by Bartholomew Akin, who was the town assessor in 1813 and in 1818. Eben Akin inherited the house. Akin was a teacher, store keeper, town clerk and treasurer (1842-1855 and 1875-1877) as well as being appointed post master in 1887.

Young Manjiro Nakahama boarded for a brief time with the Akins while attending the Oxford Village School on North Street in 1843.

Fairhaven painter Lemuel D. Eldred once had an art studio in a building that was located behind the Akin house.



WHITFIELD-MANJIRO FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

9. Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship House (c. 1830)

11 Cherry Street

This house and the one next door to the north (13 Cherry St.) were owned by the Whitfield family.

In 1841 Captain William H. Whitfield rescued a young Japanese

fisherman from an island in the Pacific. Coming to Fairhaven aboard the whaleship *John Howland*, Manjiro Nakahama is said to have been the first Japanese person to live in America and Manjiro spent his first nights in Fairhaven in this neighborhood. The Whitfield house at 11 Cherry Street is now owned by the Town of Fairhaven and operated as a museum by the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society.

Because Capt. Whitfield was a widower at the time of this voyage, his young Japanese guest was lodged with the Akins on Oxford Street until Whitfield's remarriage.

After ten years in America, Manjiro returned to Japan where he became influential during the "opening of Japan" to American trade. Manjiro is still a folk hero in Japan and the story of his time in Fairhaven is well known.

On February 14, 1886, Captain Whitfield died at home on Cherry Street. The captain's daughter Sybil Omey lived at 13 Cherry St. and inherited that home, which remained in the family until 1959. The captain's son Marcellas P. Whitfield, a carpenter, lived at 11 Cherry St., which was later owned by Marcellas' son Joseph. The Whitfield family's ownership of that property ended in 1951.

In 1987, the town had the great honor of welcoming Japan's Emperor Akihito—then the crown prince—and his wife when they visited this house to honor the memory Captain Whitfield.

In 2007 the house was purchased by a group of prominent Japanese people, led by Dr. Shigeaki Hinohara, who presented the house to the Town of Fairhaven. The museum, operated by the Whitfield-Manjiro Friendship Society, was dedicated on May 7, 2009. It is open on Saturday and Sunday afternoons from June to September and by appointment other times.

10. Oxford Village or "Point" School (1828)

40 North Street, corner of Castle Avenue

This stone structure, built in 1828, was the first public schoolhouse in town. School was held here until severe overcrowding resulted in the building of Oxford School on Main Street in 1896. During 1843, Manjiro Nakahama attended classes here, learning to speak English, which after his return to Japan, gave him great prominence as trade opened up his homeland to the West.

The building is still owned by the town. It is open on some Saturdays. Check <https://FairhavenTours.com> for dates and times. Goup visits may be arranged through the Fairhaven Office of Tourism.

11. Bennett Mansion (c. 1815)

199 Main Street

This three-story, hipped roof, Federal style mansion, once called the "most pretentious dwelling in the village" was built either by Robert Bennett or his son Capt. Thomas Bennett, who sailed as captain of the *New York* of the Liverpool line of packet ships and who owned much property in Oxford Village. Much of the family fortune was lost during an economic depression around the time of the War of 1812, but later Thomas Bennett Jr. established the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford during the mid-1800s and became known as the "Father of the New Bedford Textile Industry."

At one time, this property was owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, but its upkeep was higher than the group's budget allowed, so it was sold to a real estate holding company. It now houses several apartments.

12. Franklin Bates/Eben Pierce House (c. 1815)

193 Main Street

This Federal style home was built about 1815 for Franklin Bates, brother of Joseph Bates. It was later the home of retired sea captain Ebenezer Pierce, who gave his old sloop *Spray* to Captain Joshua Slocum. Neighbor Alice Charry once wrote that Slocum roomed upstairs over the kitchen in this house during some of his stay in Fairhaven.



Tours & Historical Presentations

Tour schedules may change do to unforeseen circumstances. Check website or social media for latests updates.



CALEB & ABBY AT FORT PHOENIX.

Pirates & Privateers Presentation

Fridays at 10:00 a.m.

**June through September, and by appointment
Fort Phoenix, near the cannons, south end of Fort Street**

Listen to authentically dressed colonial privateers Greybeard, Abby, and Caleb tell stories of the history of Fort Phoenix with an emphasis on pirates and privateers. Learn how real pirates differ from the ones we know from fiction. Find out if Capt. Kidd really buried treasure on Sconticut Neck. Watch the firing of a muzzle loading, black powder swivel cannon just like the ones found on pirate ships. This fun, interactive presentation is interesting to children as well as adults. It lasts about 75 minutes. Weather permitting. Free. For more information call 508-979-4085 or email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov

Dreadful Medicine Demonstrations

Thursdays at 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

June through September

Fort Phoenix, near the cannons, south end of Fort Street

Visit with a village barber/dentist/surgeon from the 1770s to learn about tooth pulling, amputation, blood letting, and other scary medical practices in the days before anesthesia and clean tools were the norm. Find out where the expression "bite the bullet" comes from. No people will be harmed (we hope) during these entertaining demonstrations. Weather permitting. Free. For more info, call 508-979-4085 or email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov

Tales of an Old Seaport Village

**Tuesdays 10:00 a.m., June, July, August
and by appointment when possible**

Tour begins outside the Millicent Library, 45 Center Street

Stroll through the historical center of Fairhaven, which developed between the 1760s and the 1890s as a bustling town where Yankee sea captains, business people, and hardworking farming families lived side by side as the village evolved from being an early colonial settlement to

a vibrant part of a growing country. Hear some of the most interesting stories, legends, and the truth behind a few whispered rumors in this "Small Town with a Big History." Weather permitting. Free. For details: 508-979-4085 or email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov.

Riverside Cemetery Tour

Monthly in the summer

Check FairhavenTours.com for dates and times

Riverside Cemetery, 274 Main St., Fairhaven

Created in 1850 by Warren Delano II, the grandfather of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, this is one of the most beautiful rural-style cemeteries in Massachusetts. The tour visits the final resting places of some of the town's most prominent people. You'll also see lovely examples of early tombstone art as you walk along the beautifully landscaped paths. Tour includes walking on uneven ground. Wear comfortable shoes. Weather permitting. Free. For more information call 508-979-4085 or email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov.

A brochure with a map is also available at the Visitors Center.

Fairhaven High School Tour

Last Saturday in June and other dates in early July

Check FairhavenTours.com for dates and times

Fairhaven High School, 12 Huttleston Avenue

Take a guided tour of Fairhaven High School, the "Castle on the Hill," which was built by millionaire Henry H. Rogers and donated to the town in 1906. The tour, guided by Bob Foster, is sponsored by the FHS Alumni Association and lasts about 90 minutes. The tour starts inside the main entrance on the east side of the building. Donations to the Alumni Association are appreciated. For more information, email info@fairhavenalumni.org.

Unitarian Memorial Church Tour

Unitarian Memorial Church, 102 Green Street

Check <https://uufairhaven.org/> for tour schedule

Tour this magnificent English Perpendicular Gothic "cathedral," designed by noted architect Charles Brigham and built in 1901-1904 by Standard Oil Co. millionaire Henry H. Rogers in memory of his mother Mary. Handicap accessible. Donations suggested. For more information, call 508-992-7081.

Custom Tours for Groups, Schools, Clubs

The Fairhaven Office of Tourism offers any of its regular walking to groups of 12 or more at no charge. Tours at different locations, ranging in time from 30 minutes to an hour, can also be custom designed for school classes of different grade levels, scout troops, group tour operators, etc. It is suggested that tours be arranged well in advance, especially for school groups planning field trips near the end of the school year. Availability of dates is limited and bookings are made on a first come first served basis. For information on scheduling a tour for your group, call 508-979-4085 or email FairhavenTours@fairhaven-ma.gov.





Stop for a visit and learn more about us

TOWN OF FAIRHAVEN, MA

Visitors Center & Museum

141 Main Street Street, Fairhaven, MA 02719 508-979-4085

Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. 8:00 a.m. to Noon and 12:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Huttleston Marketplace on lawn, Saturdays, Late May through September

