

ALLENS IN MAINE

by Charley Bowe



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	Page 3
CHAPTER ONE - FAMILY TREE	Page 5
CHAPTER TWO - HISTORICAL MILESTONES	Page 19
CHAPTER THREE - WAHWA AND CAPE PORPOISE	Page 29
PROLOGUE	Page 39
APPENDIX I - CEMETARIES	Page 41
APPENDIX II - BIBLIOGRAPHY	Page 43

Dedicated to
Alice & Julia

INTRODUCTION

Kathie Bowe loved to talk about family history. The old slides, movies and photographs always brought back memories. Summer vacations with my mother always included wonderful stories. I regret not writing them down and I know she felt the same. This work is a history of the Allen family and significant events. The Wahwa Cottages were built in Cape Porpoise by the Allens at the end of the 19th Century. Outsiders referred to them as the Allen Cottages. Wahwa brought the family together, keeps it together today and is the motive for this book.

“What we do all live in the presence of is the place itself: the islands and the tides; the granite and the oaks; the Maine air, the shore birds wheeling in the wind; the sunrises, the moon on the water. All this: health and happiness, moments of real blessedness.” Sterling Dow II

The story starts with the Pargellis’ and follows ancestors back to the Mayflower. The Family Tree is followed by milestones, landmarks and what the future may bring. This project began with photographs found after Kathie’s death. Looking at the photographs, the question of “who is that?” kept coming up. I try to answer the question of who, adding stories as they were passed down. Photos led to genealogy; genealogy led to locations; locations led to events. For more detail, visit publications and online source material. You will find source details in the bibliography. Thanks to Andy and Greg Pargellis for genealogy of the Mayflower descendants.

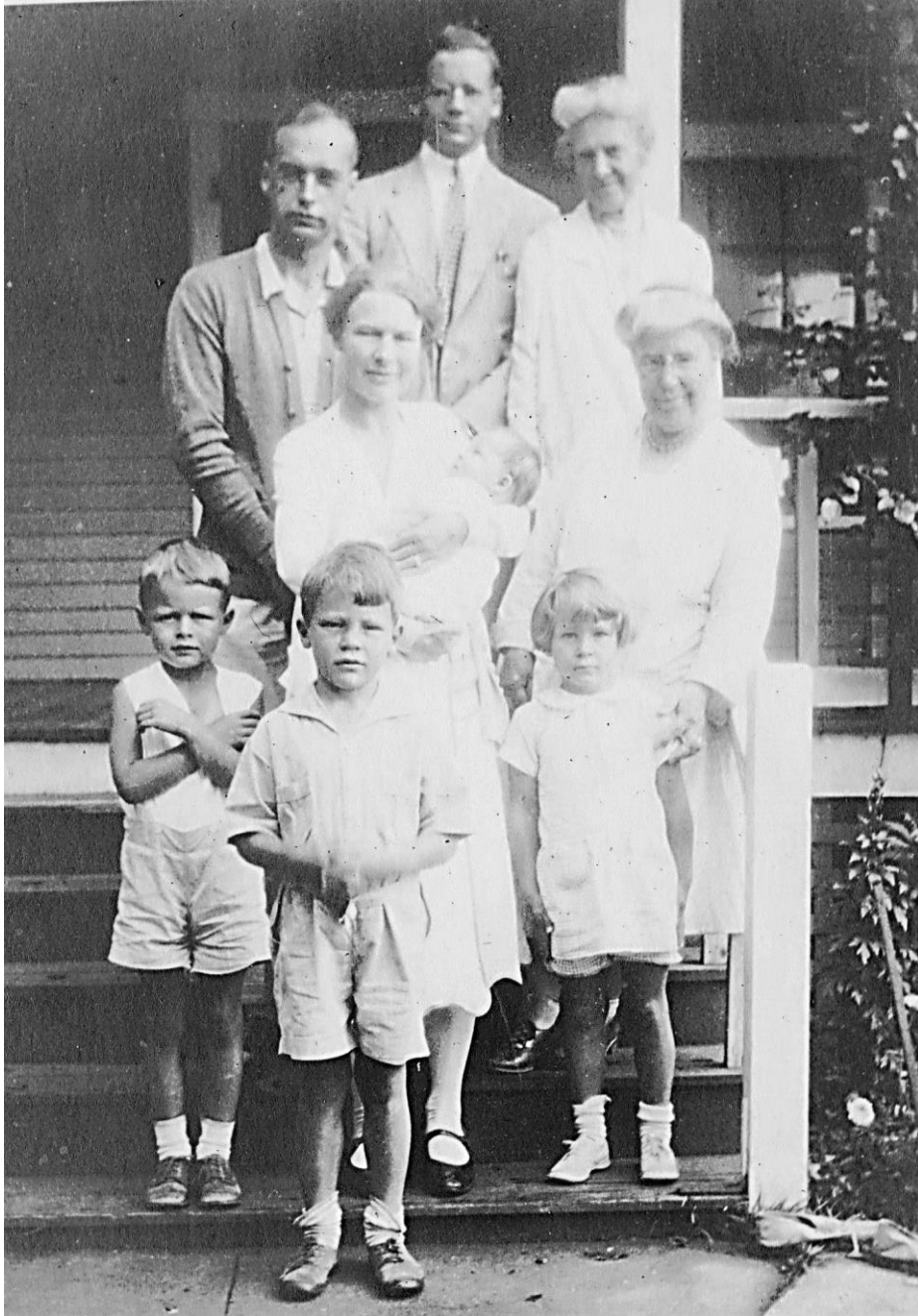
Thank you to Ann McMullen at the Smithsonian Institution. Ann is the Curator and Head of Collections Research & Documentation at the National Museum of the American Indian. I inquired if they would provide the etymology of the name “Wahwa”. Ann came up with source material on “Chief Wahwa”, his tribe and language. We concluded Herbert Allen may have read the “History of Kennebunk Port” by Charles Bradbury (page 114) and chose the name Wahwa for the houses.

In researching Stillman Allen, I found his law firm, Hemenway and Barnes still in existence. I contacted the lead partner and asked for any pictures they had in the boardroom. They shared his portrait and biography from their annals.

The value of family history is in the magnitude of the legend. As in any family, certain characters provide the glue. Frank and Herbert Allen stand out as key players pushing and uniting the family for generations to come. The Allen Family history includes stories of devotion, ingenuity and adventure. It is a story of a strong family, sharing skills, wealth and knowledge with the world. The focus here is to move beyond names and dates to discover the essence of our family and its role in history.

1915 - Herbert McLennan Allen





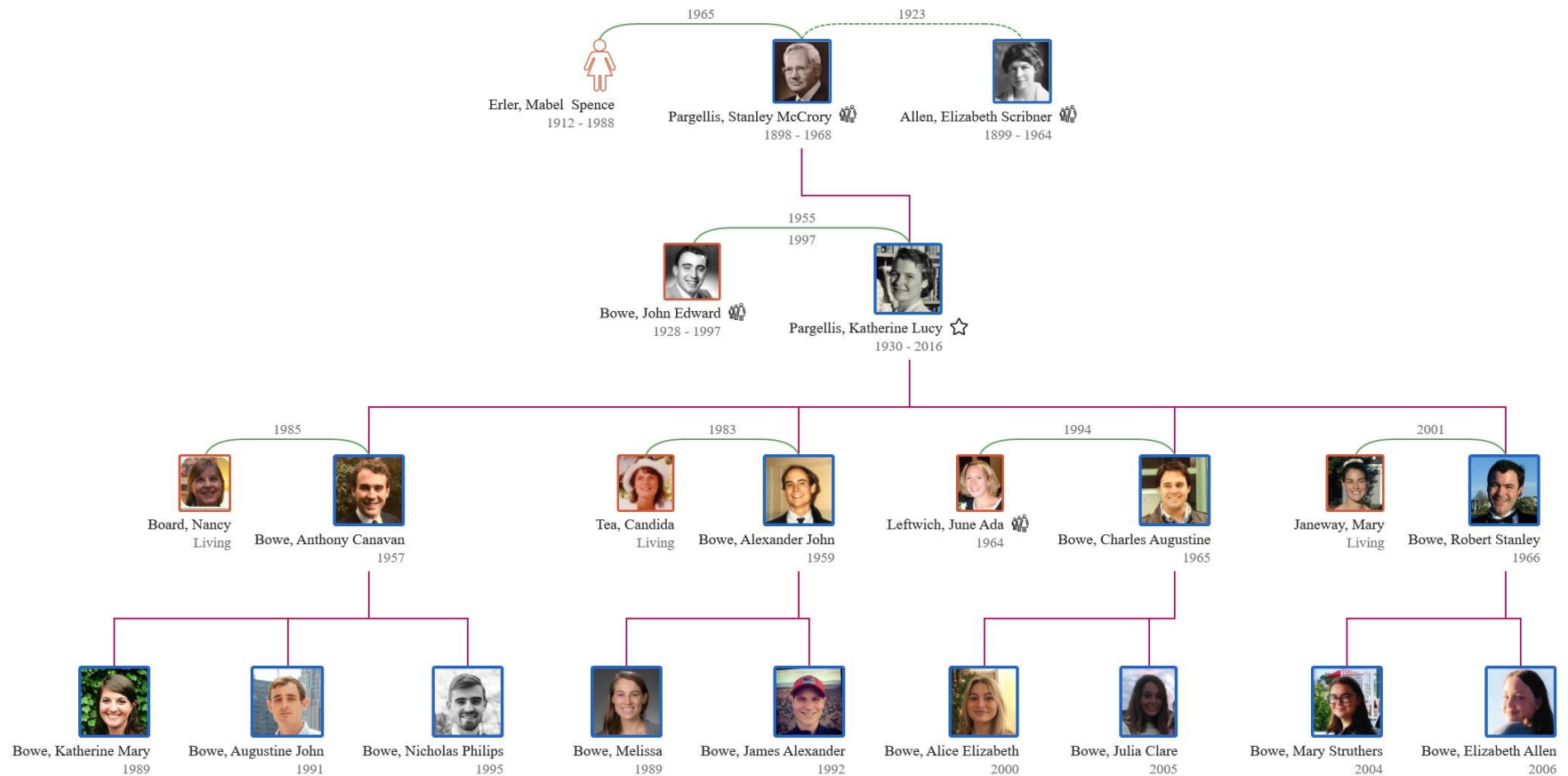
Chapter One

Family Tree

1930-Stanley, Annie, Hubert, Betty, Nanky, Kathie, Frank, Allen, Peggy

KATHERINE (LUCY) PARGELLIS BOWE

She attended Francis Parker and graduated from Wellesley College in 1952. She married JOHN BOWE, whose father knew Stanley Pargellis through his work with Poetry Magazine. They raised their family in Chicago and Winnetka. Kathie served as President of the League of Women Voters, Librarian and volunteered at Citizens Information Service. A native of Chicago, John received his law degree from Kent College of Law. He began practicing in 1955 and served as Circuit Court Judge from 1972 to 1992. He saw the dark side of the city during a time of violence and corruption. Kathie consumed Wahwa. She took in everything it had to offer. She loved walking the flats, sailing in a strong wind and swimming across the channel. She made picking berries and making jam a social event. She played tennis into her eighties and never declined a boat ride. She adopted the name “Nonky” when she became a grandmother. John was a tinkerer around the house, fixing clocks, running the old slides and movies. He loved to play “Cape Porpoise” charades. They enjoyed cocktails on the porch watching the sunset before family dinner.

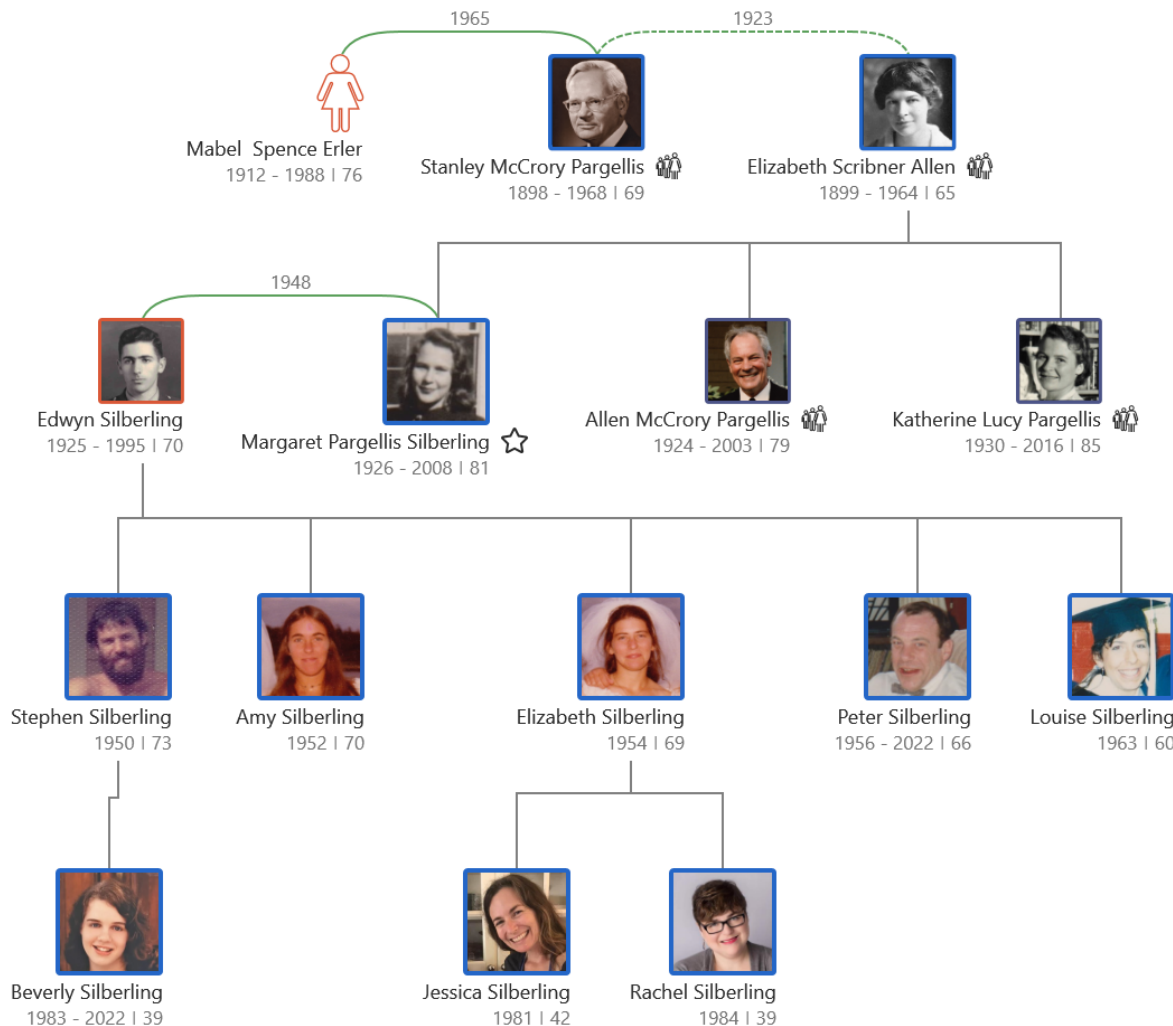


MARGARET (PEGGY) PARGELLIS SILBERLING

She was born in Cambridge and moved to Chicago in 1942. She attended Francis Parker before going to Radcliffe College. She met Edwyn Silberling while he attended Harvard and they married before he got his Law Degree in 1949. They raised a family of five in Halesite, Long Island where she resided all her remaining life. She was a schoolteacher and volunteer at Head Start. At Wahwa, Peggy loved to find a secret spot on the flats to enjoy the sun and breeze. In the evenings she would play the piano and lead the singing. Peggy selflessly spent the last 20 years of her life caring for her husband and son. Ed was a New York prosecutor in the 1950's who became a top organized-crime fighter in the Kennedy

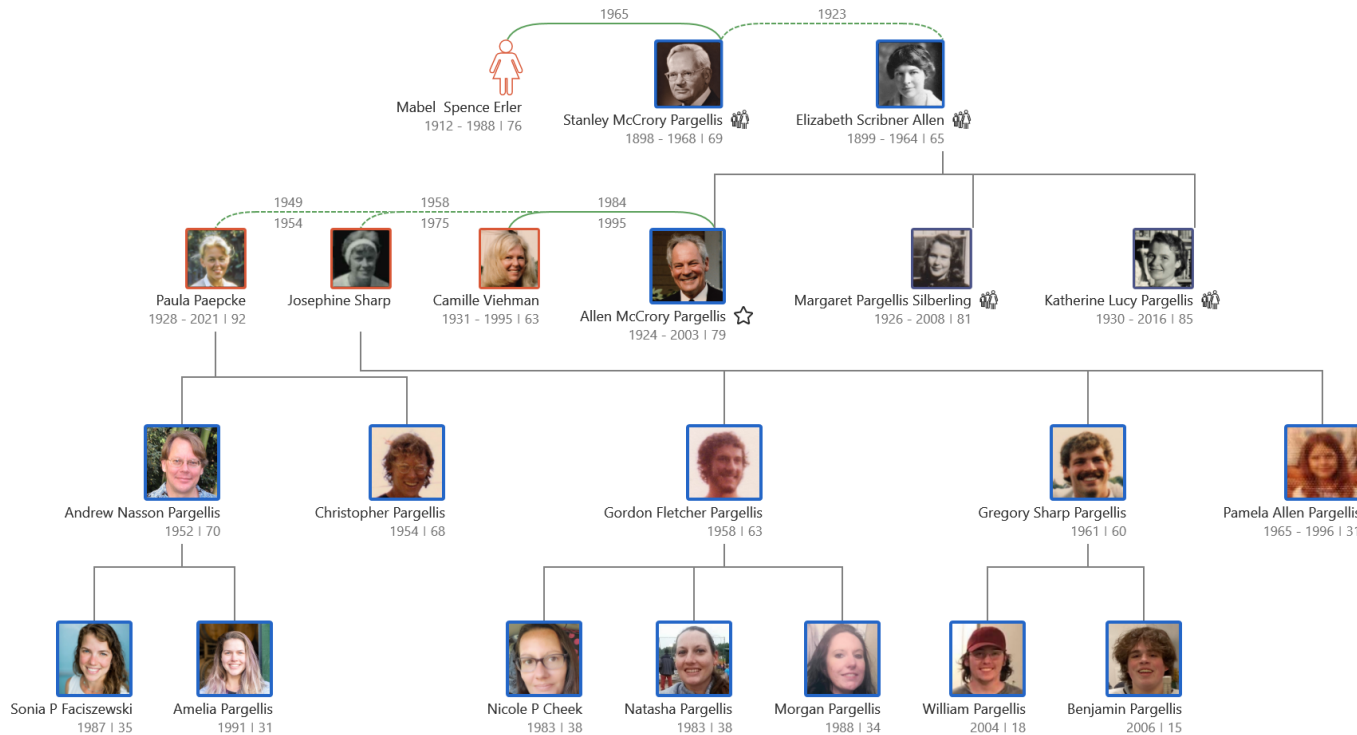
Administration. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller picked Mr. Silberling, a Democrat, in 1957 as a special assistant attorney general in charge of an investigation of governmental corruption in Suffolk County. He was credited by friends and critics alike for bringing down the county's Republican administration in the 1959 election. In 1960, Mr. Silberling's work caught the attention of AG Robert Kennedy, who enlisted him as chief of the organized crime section in the Department of Justice.

Ed was an exceptional tennis player. He was a great doubles partner as he often won his matches. Ed loved word games and puzzles. He did the NYT Crossword puzzle every day. He dominated at Scrabble and Trivia. Ed liked to tell stories about colleagues and clients he worked with over the years. He prosecuted and defended politicians, celebrities and organized crime. These memorable tales live on in the legacy of a jurist, sportsman and father. Ed suffered from Multiple Sclerosis in later years.



ALLEN MCCRORY PARGELLIS

He was born in Pasadena, attended Milton Academy and graduated from Yale University in 1947. He did graduate work at the Institute of Advanced International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, and the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington D.C. As a Captain, served in the Pacific Theater with the Marine Corps during World War II and was recalled to active duty during the Korean Conflict. Allen began his career as a foreign service officer with the Department of State. He worked in the European Recovery Program in Paris, France, and on the East-West Contracts Staff of the Department in Washington, where he promoted cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union. He worked for the Central Intelligence Agency in Vietnam, where he helped create the strategic hamlet program. Returning to Washington, he served as deputy chief of the Vietnam Affairs Branch, then assigned to Laos, where he assisted the resistance of mountain guerrilla forces against the Communist insurgency. He closed his CIA career as Chief of the Japan Branch. After retiring from Government service in 1971, Mr. Pargellis joined the management consulting firm of Data Solutions Corp. in McLean, Va. He became director of the firms largest operating division, directing contracts with the Navy Department, Department of Labor and Postal Services and others.



His only daughter, Pam, was born with chronic kidney disease and spent much of her childhood on dialysis. Allen gave her one of his kidneys when hers had failed.

He loved Wahwa and spent the last 25 years of his life in the Kennebunks. He was always up for cementing the pier. He'd organize the troops, assign roles and mix every load. He loved tossing a football on the incoming tide. He ran the pattern, leap for the ball and come down with a splash. He was a stalwart friend, leader and uncle.

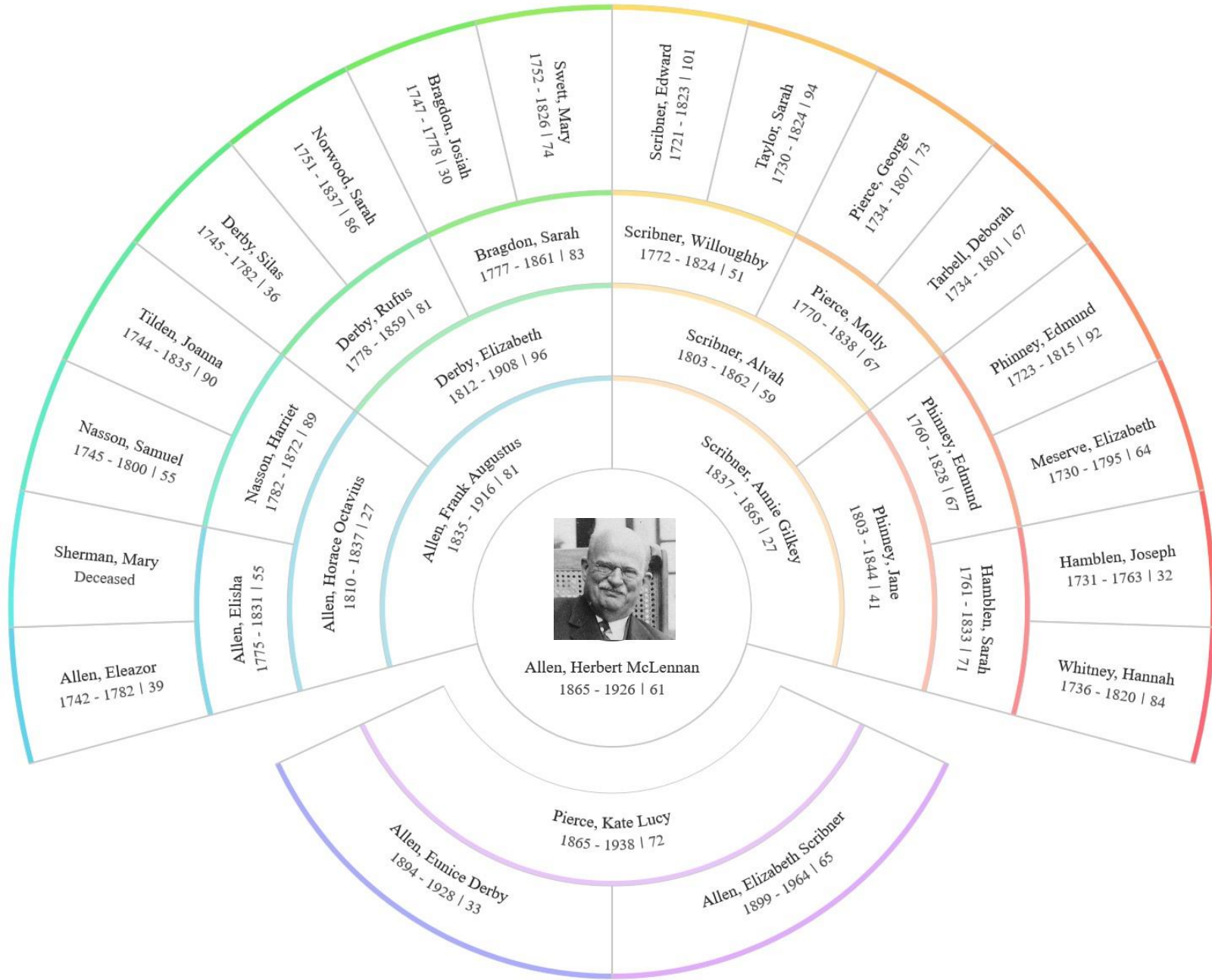


ELIZABETH ALLEN was born and raised in Cambridge. She spent summers in Cape Porpoise with family and friends. She studied theater at Radcliffe and went on to the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia. In 1918, she took a Baptist Missionary Trip to Japan and in 1919 worked as a journalist in Peking. Betty was a pretty woman and had many suitors. Her life transformed when she met her husband while studying Theology at Oxford. STANLEY PARGELLIS - Librarian, Historian, Grandfather was born in Toledo, Ohio, on June 25, 1898, the son of Mortimer and Bertha McCrory Pargellis. His father died and he was adopted by his Aunt Margaret and Uncle Frederick Pargellis. Frederick was a traveling Y.M.C.A. Secretary, and young Pargellis went along, attending

schools in Iowa, Idaho, Texas, and other western states on his father's circuit. He left this nomadic way of life and settled down for four years at the University of Nevada, taking his degree in 1918. After graduation he did his bit for the war effort, serving briefly in the coast artillery as a private. After the Armistice and his discharge, he returned to Toledo and worked for a few months as an automobile mechanic and salesman for the Willys-Overland Company. Intending a career with this company, he entered the Harvard Law School, but left after a semester. He received a Rhodes Scholarship and settled at Exeter College, he found his future, and, taking to the study of history with great enthusiasm, took a bachelor's degree from Oxford in 1922. Stanley went to Pasadena for a couple of years to teach history and English at the California Institute of Technology. His son, Allen was born there in 1924. He then went to Yale to work on his doctorate, to teach, and to settle for a few years. In 1929 he received his Ph.D. from Yale, and soon was raised to assistant professor. In 1942 Pargellis left Yale to become Librarian of the Newberry Library. He found in Chicago a solid library devoted to the humanities. With twenty years of tireless work he made the collection stronger by a quarter-million volumes and instituted a program of fellowships, publications, exhibitions, and public lectures. A year after Betty died, Stanley married his longtime Newberry co-worker, Mabel Erler. Stanley had passions, many of which he shared with his children and grandchildren.



“Cape Porpoise was created, I am sure, for every one of us, but most of all for Stanley. He loved not just sailing and tennis in the daytime and evenings of song (he played the piano and sang with gusto), but the long scrambles over the rocks of Trotts and Cape Islands to plunge into the breakers from the outermost ledges of Cape. He mixed cement and rebuilt the Allen pier. He found out how to trap crabs and trapped so many hundreds that the clams began to reappear.” Sterling Dow II





HERBERT ALLEN grew up in Cambridge and worked for his father's business, the Oriental Tea Company. He was stricken with Polio early in life and sought refuge away from the hot summers in Cambridge. He married Kate Lucy Pierce in 1893 and built North House in Cape Porpoise in 1898. Herbert and Kate (Nanky) raised two daughters, Eunice and Betty.

Herbert hired his cousin Charles Bodwell of Sanford to build North House with all the modern amenities of the day. The architecture was

innovative for the time. Every bedroom has a sink with hot and cold running water. The walls, ceilings and floors are all varnished yellow pine. The Living/Dining Room has two mighty beams supporting the second floor. Covered porches surround the house built on a rock foundation. The first floor suite was Herbert's and accommodated his disability. It has a large bath and shower with marble wainscoting. The servants quarters were on the second floor above the kitchen pantry.

Herbert designed North House fireplace using rocks from the beach. Bodwell built it into the living room, but it was taller than the ceiling. When Herbert learned of the design flaw, he famously said "Raise the Roof!" A curved ceiling was constructed, and the fireplace was squeezed in.

In 1900, Herbert sailed around Cape Cod with Captain Jack Sparrow as his navigator. On the way, they came upon a large beached whale.

Herbert dispatched a team to load the carcass on a train and deliver it to Cape Porpoise. Today the whalebones are spread around the property as decor. Gardens and paths are adorned with vertebrae, ribs and the skull of the whale.

Despite his disability, Herbert was an outdoorsman. Island picnics were common and Pebbly Beach was a frequent destination. He led camping and fishing trips to Moosehead and Long Lake. Herbert fished for Cod off the islands around Cape Porpoise

1906 at Derby Farm, Lyman, Maine, Back row: Roy & Ralph Beard, Ed King, Kate & Herbert Allen, Hubert & Rueben Beard

Middle: Harry Ormsby, Lizzie & Frank Allen, Eunice Allen, Mary Beard

Front Row: Mrs Ormsby, Carol, Marion & Annie Allen



Nanky and Lizzie Allen





1906 Back: Eunice, G. Perkins, Lizzie, Frank
Front Row: Willis Allen, Betty, Marion Allen

was largely responsible for mending the town's finances. When elected mayor, he said "I shall come to the office under no pledge or obligation to any individual or party, but under the most solemn obligations to my fellow citizens to do all in my power to promote their welfare."

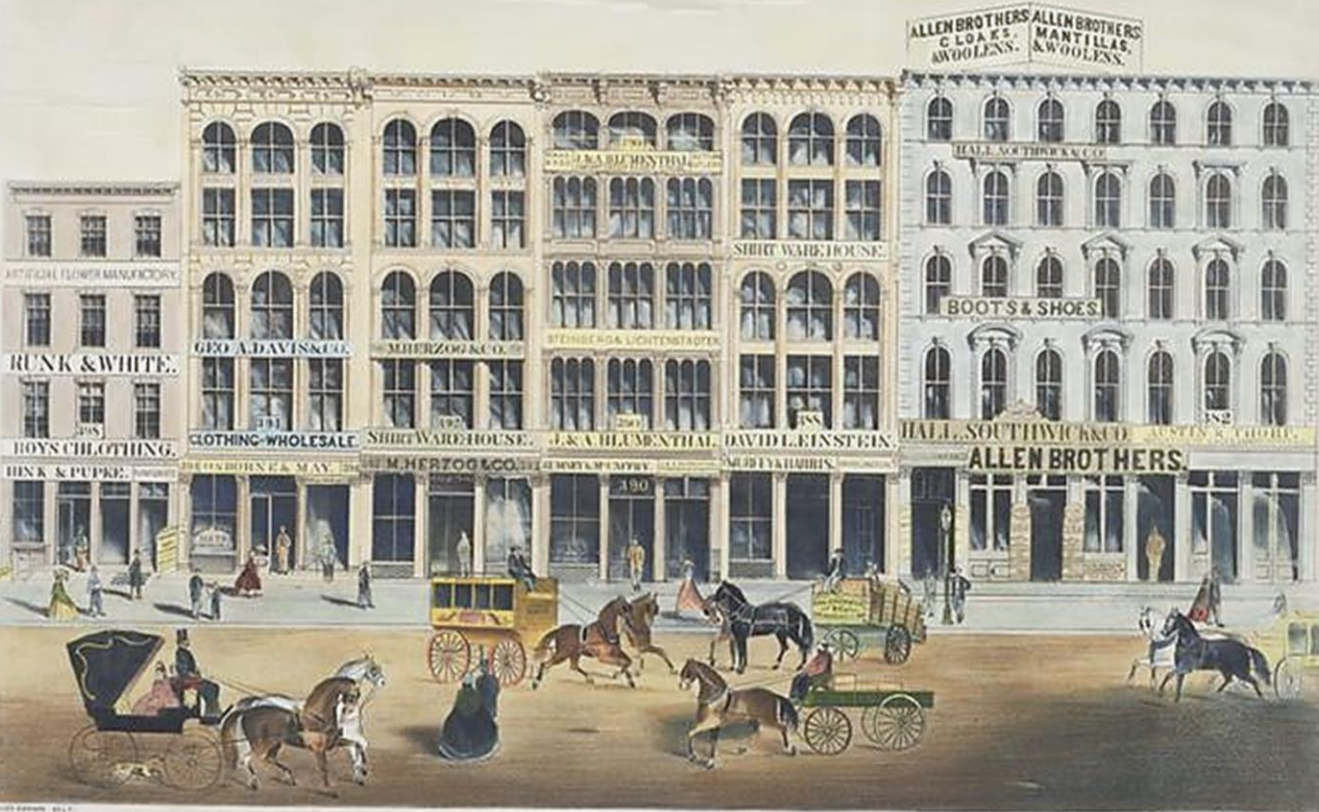
Frank bought the lot next to his son in Cape Porpoise and hired Bodwell to build South House in 1899. Of similar size, it has a different layout and room arrangement. South has more windows but not the prairie style of North House. Frank donated the bell to the Church on the Cape in 1902 and attended services when in town. A plaque commemorating the gift can be found in the church. He retired from the Oriental Tea Co. in 1910 and passed it on to a partnership including his son Herbert.

FRANK AUGUSTUS ALLEN - Born in Sanford, ME his father died when he was two years old. He worked as a bobbin boy in mills at Sanford and Biddeford and clerked at a Portland dry goods store for several years. Familiar with production and sales, he started his own company in Saccarappa. Business was successful and he took on a partner expanding to Portsmouth, Boston and New York City. The New York Headquarters was located at 384 & 386 Broadway. At one time the firm employed six hundred people running a hundred sewing machines. His brother Rufus managed the New York division of *Allen Brothers, Woolens, Cloakings* until his death in 1867.

Frank married Annie Scribner of Harrison, ME in 1856. They had two children, Annie and Herbert. His wife died in 1865 and he married her sister, Lizzie, the following year. In 1867, they moved to Boston, and opened the Oriental Tea Company. In 1871, he moved from Boston to Cambridge, where in 1875 and 1876 he was a member and president of the Common Council and in 1877, the Mayor of Cambridge. During his short administration, he introduced reforms affecting the Cambridge Cemetery and the poorhouse. He



1915-Back: Gusty Perkins, Mollie Dearing, Marion Allen
Front Left: Frank, Billie & Bobbie North, Marg. Beard



BROADWAY.
FROM WHITE TO WALKER ST.
NEW YORK 1864.
PUBLISHED BY WILSON, BAKER & COMPANY, N.Y.

STILLMAN BOYD ALLEN - Born in Sanford, Maine in 1830. Stillman kept a diary of his early life that was translated by John Bowe. He first pursued a career in the merchant marine. After coming close to drowning when his ship was wrecked on the outer banks of Cape Cod, Stillman decided to abandon seafaring and took up the study of law in a Portsmouth law office. He was admitted to the Maine Bar in 1853 and opened his own practice in Kittery. In search of greater professional opportunity, He moved to Boston in 1861 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. His energy and ability attracted a broad range of legal business to his office. He was particularly successful defending personal injury claims against Railways. His first partner, John D. Long went on to become Governor of Massachusetts. Stillman represented the City of Boston in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876/1877.



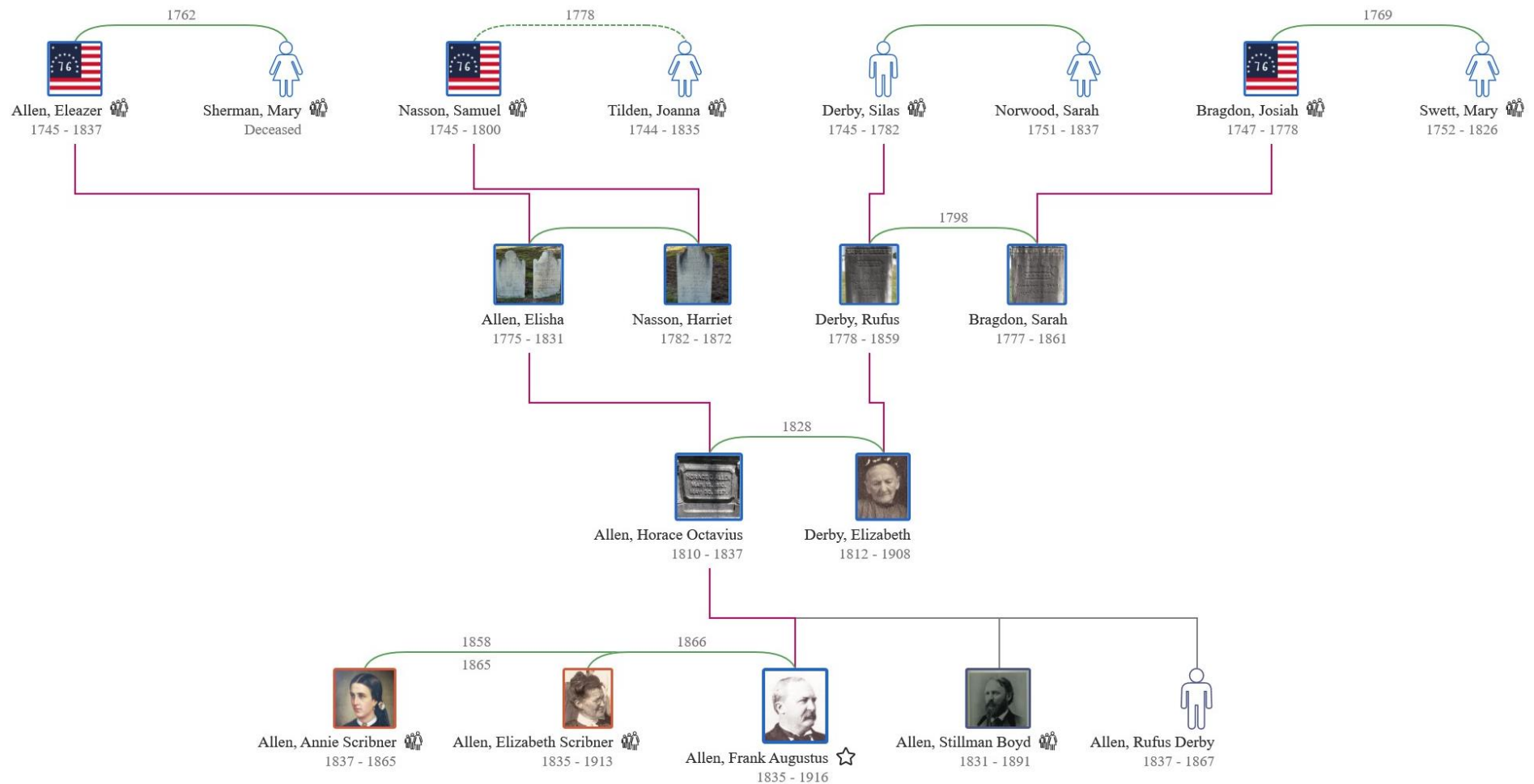
In 1854, he married Harriet Seaward, of Kittery, by whom he had two children, Willis Boyd, born 1855 and Marion Boyd, born 1862. Willis is well known as a successful writer, author of “The Pine Cone Stories”, “The Lion City of Africa” and many others. Marion was a successful portrait/landscape artist. Stillman had a financial interest in Oriental Tea Company, but was an inactive partner.



*Left to Right: Frank, Elizabeth Derby, Eunice & Herbert Allen
Four Generations 1896*

*1906 at Square Pond - Left to Right Back Row: Herbert Allen, Will Bodwell,
Annie Allen, Planta, Marguerite Beard, Eunice Allen, Mary, Hubert &
Ralph Beard, Frank Allen
Front Row: Kate Allen, Betty Allen, Donald, Carol, Mrs & Mr Ormsby*





HORACE OCTAVIUS ALLEN – Grew up in Sanford, prepared for college at Gorham Seminary and entered Bowdoin in 1823, when thirteen years old. His schoolmates included Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Franklin Pierce. He married **ELIZABETH DERBY**, lived in the Nason House and practiced law in Sanford. Elizabeth lived in Boston to age of 96 and spent summers at Wahwa. She was a teetotaler and may have admonished her successful sons. In an 1866 wedding invitation to his mother, Frank begged her to attend promising it would be a “dry affair”.

ELISHA ALLEN - Born in Rochester, MA, his father died when he was seven years old. His mother sent him away and he worked various jobs in Dorchester, Boston and Readfield. In 1802, he ended up in Sanford running a merchant store. He married Harriet, the daughter of Major Samuel Nason raising a family of six. He was very active in local and state government, most notably as Town Clerk for 21 years.

ELEAZER ALLEN - He married Mary Sherman, settled in Rochester, MA and had seven children. An “impressed seaman”, he was on board the British battleship “Royal George” when she capsized in Spithead Harbor, England and sank with nearly 800 passengers on board in 1782.

RUFUS DERBY - Owned and operated a farm in Lyman where he raised a family of nine. His daughter, Elizabeth married Horace Allen, grandfather of the Herbert Allen. His daughter Eunice married George Pierce and was the grandmother of Kate Lucy Pierce, who married Herbert Allen. The Derby Farm in Lyman was fondly remembered and visited often for birthdays and family reunions. It remains part of the family today.

JOSIAH BRAGDON - Father-In-Law of Rufus Derby served in the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the York Regiment and served at Dorchester Heights. He died of wounds inflicted in the battle at Fort Ticonderoga. Descended from Arthur Bragdon of York.

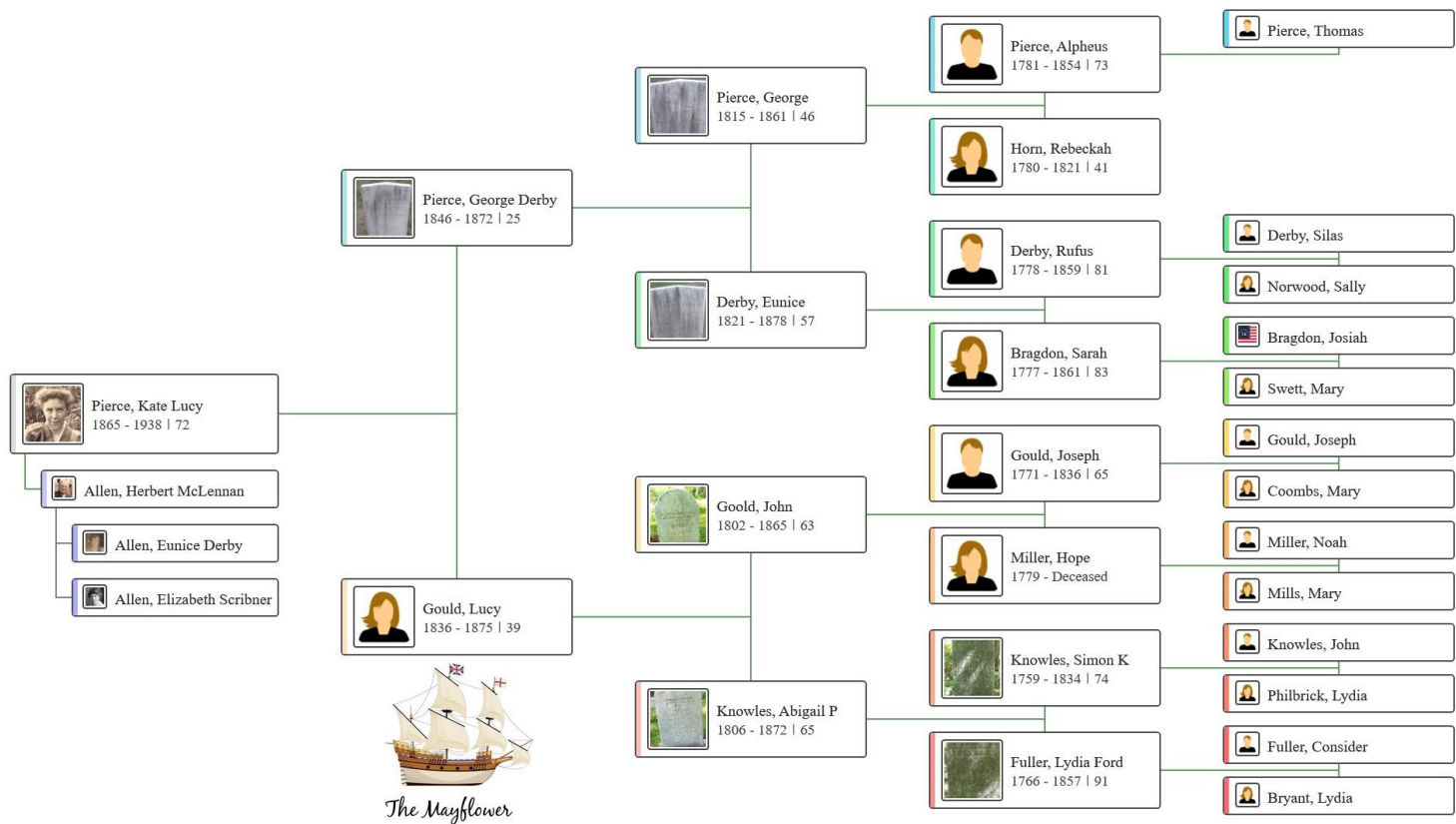
SAMUEL NASSON - Father-In-Law of Elisha Allen served as a Major in the Continental Army. He was born in Portsmouth and lived in York before the war. Married Joanna Tilden and settled in Sanford, ME. In addition to many roles as a town leader, he was a Massachusetts delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He inspired great debate as an Anti-Federalist and ultimately voted against ratification of the Constitution.

JOANNA TILDEN - Her first husband, Brigadier Jotham Moulton died during the war, and she married Samuel Nason. Her Great-Great Grandmother was Anne Warren, daughter of Mayflower passenger, **Richard Warren**. Anne married Thomas Little in 1633 and had nine children, raised near Marshfield, MA.

ANNIE & LIZZIE SCRIBNER – Two of the three daughters of Alvah Scribner and Jane Phinney. Jane was the daughter of Colonel Edmund Phinney who was known for leading a Maine Regiment into Cambridge in 1776 to defeat the British. Edmund was the grandson of Captain John Phinney Jr, first settler of Gorham, Maine. In 1734, Phinney Jr. left Barnstable for Gorham to start a new life away from Quakers and Wars with Native Americans. In 1664, John Phinney Sr. wed Mary Rogers, daughter of Mayflower passenger, **Joseph Rogers** (1603-1678), **son of Thomas Rogers** (1571-1621). Phinney Sr. lived in Barnstable, fighting for the Plymouth Colony in the 1675 King Phillip War against the Wampanoag nation. The Plymouth Colony awarded him property in Gorham for his service. Soldiers were given land, thereby strategically planting soldiers to defend new territories. Gorham was one of the more peaceful Maine settlements.



The Mayflower



KATE LUCY PIERCE – Her father served in the Civil War, but both parents were dead before she was 10yrs old. Her Maternal Grandparents were Rufus and Sarah Derby. She married Herbert and had two children, Eunice and Betty.

EUNICE ALLEN - Attended Radcliffe, married Hubert Beard in 1924 and had one son, Frank Beard, born 1925. Eunice died three years later. Hubert lived in Cape Porpoise until his death in 1980. Aunt

Annie Allen had inherited South House from her father, Frank Allen, and passed it on to her nephew Frank Beard when she died in 1941. Frank eventually sold South House to Betty Pargellis in late 1950's. Frank Beard had twin sons, Douglas and Ronald. Doug was Senior Associate Athletic Director of the University of Wisconsin until his death in 2007.

JOHN GOOLD - 6th generation descendent of Mayflower passengers **Elder William Brewster** (1566-1644) and his wife **Mary** (1569-1627). As well, John was a 6th gen descendent of **Constance Hopkins** (1605-1677) daughter of **Stephen Hopkins** (1582-1644).

LYDIA FULLER KNOWLES - 6th generation descendant of Mayflower passengers **Dr. Samuel Fuller** (1580-1633), **Stephen Hopkins** and his wife **Elizabeth** (1585-1649), **Francis Eaton** (1596-1633) and his son **Samuel Eaton** (1620-1684). Lydia is a 7th generation descendent of **William Brewster** (1566-1644), **John Billington** (1580-1630) and his son, **Francis Billington** (1606-1684).



Chapter Two

Historical Milestones



EARLY HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND

Since Columbus' discovery of the New World in 1492, England, France and Spain explored the Northeastern Seaboard. Expeditions were searching for a Northwest passage to Cathay and India. The first documented explorers of Maine were English in 1602. Captain Bartholomew Gosnold set sail from Bristol and went up the Maine coast. He began at Cape Anne and ended off Cape Cod. On his way, he met the Native Americans in York, Maine. Gosnold was surprised by their knowledge of European languages and dress. It was obvious traders had visited throughout the 16th century in search of gold, silver, furs and spice. Sassafras was especially in demand at the time. The "Gosnold Arms" still exists in Bristol, Maine today. The French Navigator, Samuel Champlain, explored the Maine coast around 1605. In studying Champlain's written accounts, John Bowe discovered the description of a layover at Cape Porpus. His records describe Stage Harbor near the current site of the Wahwa Cottages.

The following years led to rapid exploration and settlements in the New World. In 1607, the Virginia Company financed the Jamestown Colony in Virginia. Lord John Popham and Sir Ferdinando Georges financed the Sagadahock Colony in what is Phippsburg today. Both ventures struggled with starvation, disease and Native American attacks. The Europeans brought much to the New World including disease. Plague, Smallpox and Yellow Fever wiped out most of the local population from Maine to Connecticut around 1618. This opened the door for European settlements.

In 1620, the Mayflower sailed to Cape Cod and eventually settled in Plymouth. Their ships were delayed leaving England due to financing and repairs. Arriving late in the fall, they faced a brutal first winter. They occupied a village and harbor abandoned by the Pokonoket tribe. Mayflower passengers were a mix of Separatists and Strangers. The Separatists were Puritans seeking religious freedom from England. Strangers were merchants and skilled artisans seeking opportunity. Colonists eventually made friends with locals and managed to survive the first winter, but still losing half of the original crew to disease and starvation. Survivors remarried and procreated as new settlers from England came in 1621. The Plymouth Colony was not the first, but it was the most successful. It established strong relations with locals and acquired land quickly. Like the Roman Empire, the Plymouth Colony awarded land to soldiers who fought their wars. This policy placed fighters on holdings across Southwestern Maine.



The years following led to growth in industry and population. Common roles including farming, fishing, textiles, forestry, milling and hospitality. Settlers flooded in from England, demanding shelter, food and land. The Plymouth Colony managed the expansion, becoming the local authority. As Native Americans continued to sell land and get pushed back, relations suffered leading to the King Phillip War of 1675; one of many to come. Pilgrims looked Down East for opportunity and escape. The Allens of Maine settled in Kittery, Berwick, York, Sanford, Lyman, Gorham, Otisfield and Harrison.

STEPHEN HOPKINS - The story of the Mayflower is legendary. All the characters unique, but one stands out for special mention. Two branches of the Allen family descend from Stephen Hopkins. Both John Gould and Abigail Knowles descend from Stephen through his daughters.

In early 1609, Stephen Hopkins began employment as a minister's clerk, reading religious works to a congregation including members of the Virginia Company. By June 1609, Hopkins left his wife and family, and departed for Jamestown. The *Sea Venture* was carrying the new Jamestown governor, Sir Thomas Gates, to his post, as well as resupplying the colony with goods and new settlers.

After almost two months into the voyage, a severe storm separated the ships of the flotilla in July 1609, and by evening the storm began raging worse and lasted for five days. Just when the *Sea Venture* was about to sink from storm damage, "land" was called out, with that being the island of Bermuda. The ship was forced to run itself aground about a mile offshore to keep from sinking. The castaways soon found that Bermuda was a Paradise, with plentiful water and food.

In September 1609, a month after the shipwreck, they had built up their ship's longboat for an ocean voyage. They sent eight men out to try to reach Jamestown to get help, but they never returned. In late November 1609, they commenced construction of boats enough to take everyone off the island. By January 1610, even though Stephen Hopkins had remained with Governor Gates's group, he started voicing dissatisfaction with the his leadership and questioning his authority. Hopkins was arrested and charged with mutiny and was found guilty, for which the sentence was death. Many persons begged mercy for him, and he obtained a pardon. Hopkins ceased voicing controversial issues. They made it to Jamestown and found what remained of the floundering colony.

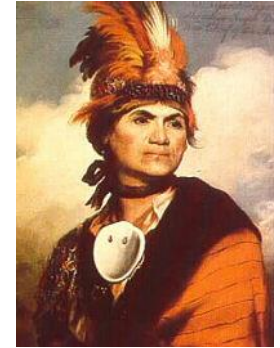
A report of the wreck of the *Sea Venture* and later events reached England. Most scholars believe that William Shakespeare based his play *The Tempest* on the report. It was first performed in November 1611. The play depicts the experiences of a group of passengers being shipwrecked by a mighty storm. A subplot involves a comic character called Stephano, who tries to take over as leader on the island. It is likely that Stephano is based on Stephen Hopkins.

While he was away, Stephen's wife died in May 1613, leaving her three young children all alone. By 1614, a letter arrived for a "Hopkins" in Jamestown, and it is presumed that this is how he learned of her death, as he did return to England soon afterward to care for his children.

He then took up residence in London, and there married his second wife Elizabeth Fisher. Although he had been through all manner of hardships and trials in the New World, when he learned of the planned *Mayflower* voyage to Northern Virginia to establish a colony, he signed on to go to America along with his family. Hopkins was an essential member of the Plymouth Colony and played major role in its survival.

WAHWA

English settlers had an emotional relationship with Native Americans in Maine. Settlers purchased land and settled among the Native camps. The settlers brought tools, clothes and liquor to trade for food, furs and land. Native Americans frequently made bad trades and ended up slowly losing their homeland. This led to violent wars with Settlers and British soldiers. The name, Wahwa, came from an Abenaki Chief who attacked settlers in Cape Porpoise in 1726. Chief Wahwa was likely a Pequawket or Pennacook and his name translates to “sunrises”. Wahwa was brought up in an English family but became a Chief/King during Lovewell’s War (1724-1726). During times of peace, he and his family mixed freely with the English, and a cone shaped pile of stones stood in front of the chief’s wigwam. The stones were knocked down and scattered when Wahwa intended to go to war with his neighbors. Wahwa captured and killed women and children while allied with French forces in Canada. One famous altercation included Chief Wahwa kidnapping the wife and children of Philip Durrell while he was away at work. A posse tracked the kidnappers, following a trail of abandoned items stolen from the Durrell home. One famous item was the Baxter Bible that dated back to 1638. They killed the family but took the youngest boy to Canada to be held for ransom. During the event, Wahwa continued to live in the area while everyone knew he did it.



ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY



Frank Allen opened the Oriental Tea Company in 1868. The first site was 87 & 89 Court Street in Scollay Square, Boston. He sourced tea, coffee and chocolate from all over the world. Frank was an innovative merchant. He developed unique packaging and came up with the idea of condensed coffee. Frank hired a coppersmith, Hicks & Badger to build a giant brass kettle to serve as trademark and marquee. In 1875, he ran a contest asking the public to guess how much liquid the copper pot could hold. The city’s Sealer of Weights and Measures officially checked each measure as it was poured in. A crowd of 10,000 people filled Scollay Square to watch and submitted 13,000 guesses. A judge observed the process to ensure fairness and a large blackboard was updated after each measure



for the hour it took to fill the kettle. The crowd cheered when, at 1:05 pm, the official announced the total and eight of the closest guesses were declared winners. The steaming kettle’s holds: **226 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint, and 3 gills**. The winners received one-eighth of a chest of tea or about five pounds of tea each. The total volume is now painted on the side of the kettle. The steaming kettle now hangs above a Starbucks at 63 Court Street. The OTC made Frank and his son wealthy men and financed the summer home in Maine.

GOODALL BROTHERS OF SANFORD



Sanford was famous for its woolen mills, producing products made of flannel, mohair, alpaca and more. At the beginning of the 19th Century, Sanford was a rustic farming village and a thriving industrial center by the end. The Mousam River was ideal for the mills but required a large amount of coal to power the boilers. The Goodall Brothers owned several mills and led the development of power and transport. They formed the *Sanford Power Company* and the *Sanford and Cape Porpoise Railway Company* in 1897. It was cheaper to transport coal by sea than rail. The first trolley had been invented in 1888 and the Goodalls saw the opportunity to build a new line running 25 miles from

Sanford to Cape Porpoise. The Cape Porpoise Harbor was dredged in 1899, allowing large schooners to deliver coal and other supplies. The new trolley cars were loaded with coal for the run up to Sanford. Passenger cars were added to the trolley for the Mill workers. Sanford was very hot in the summer and workers flocked to the cooler ocean breezes. Cape Porpoise was quickly popular with a dancehall, casino and hotel. By 1927, the Mills shifted away from coal power and the Trolley shut down.



R to Left: Betty, Annie and Eunice Allen

In 1897, the Goodalls formed the *Cape Porpoise Land Company*, a syndicate funded by thirteen men from five states. They bought Stone Haven Hill, Bickford Island, Fort and Trotts Island. They drew up plans to build an oceanside community and started with a Casino on Bickford Island for dancing and dining. They converted the lodge on Stone Haven Hill into a hotel. Plans included roads and a cottage colony with 49 lots Northeast of Stone Haven Hill. Similar cottage plans were created for Trotts and Fort Island. One the first houses



1905 Cape Porpoise Casino-Burned down 1915

Tecumseh Rd. to the shore at the North end of Herbert Allen's lot

Plan of Property
 SITUATED AT
 CAPE PORPOISE, MAINE.
 BELONGING TO
 THE CAPE PORPOISE LAND CO.

SURVEYED FROM PROJECT OF
 E. TAYLOR, E. SOMERVILLE, MASS.

BY
Percy Richardson & Co.
 2 1-2 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND, MAINE.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET.
 NOV. 1ST 1897.



WORLD WAR I & II

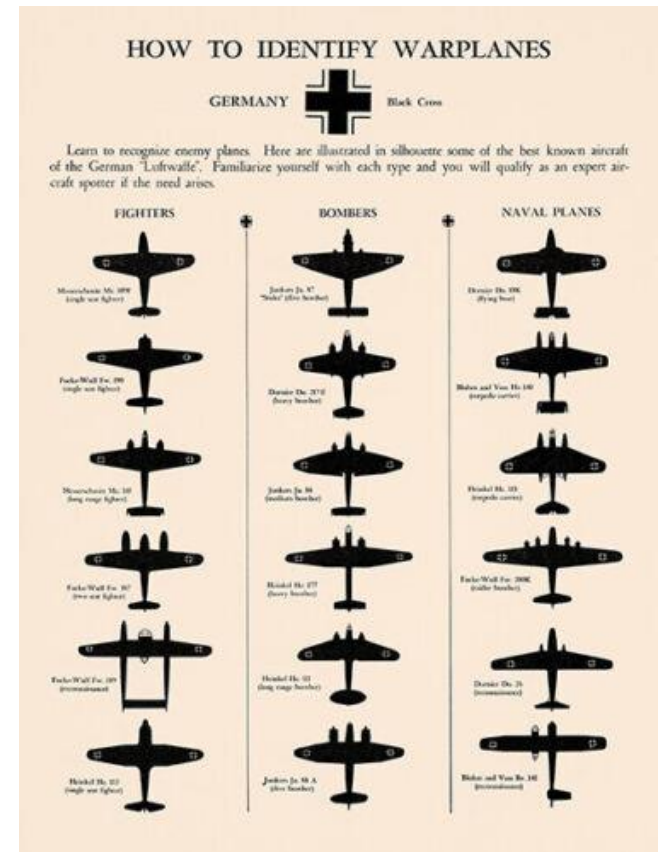


During World War I, German U-boats patrolled the Maine coastline. Over the duration of the War, hundreds of merchant ships and fishing vessels were sunk. In July 1918, a Gloucester schooner, *Robert and Richard*, was returning home when it was attacked by a U-boat. The crew abandoned ship and rowed ashore. Three of the crew rowed into Cape Porpoise harbor the following day. Search crews found the remaining crew still alive.

In the Spring of 1940, Germany attacked Holland, Belgium and France. By June 1st, the British Army in Europe had been either evacuated via Dunkirk or been captured. German invasion of England seemed extremely likely. The United States Isolationist Policy focused on North American defense. It was believed Germany would move against the United States once Britain fell. The New England defense strategy affected all residences on the coast of Maine. As German Naval activity focused on Trans-Atlantic shipping, U-Boats sank hundreds of Allied merchant vessels. Black out screens were mandatory for all homes and businesses within three miles of the coast. This would prevent German vessels and planes from seeing the coastline at night. The Fort on Stage Island was used as a lookout watching for German activity.

Watchtowers were erected on high ground near Walker's Point and Fisher Lane. The town had problems staffing the observation posts as local men and women were committed to war efforts working at Navy yards in Portland and Portsmouth. They turned to summer residents to volunteer. Kathie Bowe often told the story of spending hours in the watchtower. She lamented her time was uneventful staring at the sky and waiting for airplanes.

British families were concerned for the safety of their children. Some decided to take precautions and send their children away for the duration of the war. The United States established the "Committee for the Care of European Children." In New Haven, Professors and staff formed "The Yale Faculty Committee for Receiving Oxford and Cambridge University Children." Many of the organizers were Rhodes Scholars who had lived in England. The Yale effort effectively relocated 125 children and 25 mothers to the USA. Bobby Franklin and her mother were assigned to stay with the Pargellis' in New Haven. She quickly fit in with her adopted family. Her mother stayed for the first year and Bobby joined the Pargellis' when Stanley moved the family to Chicago. Kathie would later spend a semester in an English Boarding School as repayment. Kathie kept in touch with Bobby and visited her in England in 1992.



1947 MAINE FOREST FIRE – Althea and Frank Beard lived in Cambridge where Frank was studying at Harvard. Their summer home was at Cape Porpoise. They had heard that afternoon about the fire and decided to drive to Maine to see if their cottage and the neighboring cottages of friends and relatives were safe. In the gathering dusk they could see the rosy glow of the fire ahead of them on the horizon. They were heading right for the fire; but surely, if they could get to their cottage, on the water’s edge, they would be safe. Firefighters informed them the cottage was gone. They returned later in the evening to view the ruins. They approached over Stone Haven Hill. It was dark and smoky, and then suddenly ahead of them they saw a flare-up of flames-bushes on fire-and a man whacking away at them. They raced to help him. It was George Gifford, a summertime neighbor. “The houses are standing! The houses are standing!” he cried. The Beards and Giffords worked until dawn, beating out smoldering hummocks of grass at the edge of the marsh, battling flare-ups in bushes, watching for sparks that might land on the roofs of the cottages. The only water they had, came from the ocean---faucets were dry all over Cape Porpoise. By the end of the fire on October 26, almost 22,000 acres burned in Kennebunkport and Biddeford. The old Derby Farm in Lyman burned to the ground along with all the neighbors.

(Excerpt from “Wildfire Loose” by Joyce Butler)

KENNEBUNKPORT CONSERVATION TRUST(KCT) - In 1970, Redins Island was donated by Kathie, Peggy, Allen, Dows and Giffords to the Nature Conservancy, which became the Trust in 1973. The families had purchased the island to protect it from developers. Sterling Dow II reflected, “Never have so few, paid so much for so little”. Starting a trend, the following years saw multiple KCT donations to what is now over 2,800 acres and 27 miles of trails. Holdings include seven islands including the Goat Island Lighthouse which has been fully restored to its early 1950’s condition.



THE DERBY FARM-LYMAN

Around 1980, Allen Pargellis was contacted about ownership of the family property in Lyman. Herbert Allen had inherited the Derby Farm where the old homestead and barn stood. As mentioned earlier, the buildings were destroyed in the 1947 fire. Ownership passed to Betty and Eunice and then to Kathie, Peggy, Allen and Frank Beard. They diligently paid the property taxes every year. Allen had been contacted by Charlie Bassett of Kennebunk who had purchased Lyman property for forestry purposes. Charlie discovered an error in the Alfred property records and it appeared there were now three owners of the same property. Allen engaged John Bowe to investigate and defend the Derby family provenance. Allen, John and Charlie shared a lot in common and quickly became good friends. They agreed to settle on a split of the original Derby plot and combined forces to fight the third claimant. After several years of hearings, ownership was decided. The family retained the portion where the old homestead stood. Part of the deal with Charlie Bassett was the construction of a new dam and bridge for the road. This created a beautiful wetland and pond along the Derby property.



Later, as the years went on it became apparent one owner was missing. Frank Beard had disappeared. This presented a liability, as Frank's share was in question and could be awarded to an unknown party. In 2015, Tony Bowe hired an investigator to track down Frank in Florida. He was living in a retirement home in poor health. Tony met with him to find out the fate of his share in his will. Frank agreed to compensation and signed a Quit Claim Deed to forgo his portion. The remaining Lyman property was incorporated into the WFLP in 2019.

WAHWA FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP(WFLP) - Wahwa management was becoming complicated for Kathie, Peggy and Allen. They needed a long-term plan of action for future generations. The Lyman property was difficult and a precursor of what was to become of Wahwa. The property ownership disputes required time and money. After much discussion and legal advice, in 1996, the Partnership was formed. "The purpose of the Partnership is to acquire, hold, improve, manage, operate, preserve, lease, dispose of, and otherwise deal with the family property." The agreement designated four partners from each family with one of the four to represent as a Managing General Partner. Kathie, Peggy and Allen were the original Managing General Partners and passed this task onto Alex Bowe, Libby Silberling and Greg Pargellis. The WFLP has performed exceptionally well over the past 25 years. The physical plant is in excellent condition, rentals are steady, and time is shared fairly among active partners. Capital improvements include the new pier, sea wall, barn and tennis court. South House has been updated with modern accommodations driving strong rentals and family interest.



Chapter Three

Wahwa Cottages & Cape Porpoise





WAHWA COTTAGES - 22 and 24 Agamenticus Avenue in Cape Porpoise are twin yellow houses. The first is North House built in 1898 by Herbert Allen. The second is South House built in 1899 by Frank Allen. The foundations sit on a granite ledge that was filled in and surrounded by a sea wall. The beach is all rock and seaweed. The channel is used by fisherman and boaters when the tide is in to avoid the trip around the islands.



WAHWA PIER



Herbert had a wooden pier built in front of North House. He arranged for sand to be transported by horse and wagon across the flats and formed a beach in front of the houses. The original wooden pier had a ramp and float, which was replaced with a diving board later. The pier took a beating every year and the repairs grew tedious. Stanley decided to cement the pier in 1947. A thick layer of cement encased the old structure. However, after severe winter storms, the first repairs to the new cement pier were required in 1948. This annual tradition continued for 70 years. Those able participated in the heavy work of mixing cement and packing the endless holes. The main problem was that cement never had a chance to properly set in a six-hour tidal window. Over the years, the recipe of cement, sand and stone was modified to last longer. However, it became evident there were very few cement piers on the coast of Maine. Not many man-made independently standing structures endure the strength of the ocean. In 2017, the WFLP got Village approval and financing to destroy and rebuild the pier. Prock and Co. brought in a massive barge and crane. The original plan was to raise the pier four feet. Upon viewing the tidal action in winter, Prock decided to raise the pier two feet to accommodate high tides. The new Pier is made of IPE Wood, Stainless steel, and aluminum. The base is 40 feet shorter than the original, but the ramp extends 30 feet to a float. It was the largest construction project on the Cape since the Fish Pier was rebuilt 20 years prior.



The KIOSK was built in 1909 on the hill at the Northwest end of the property. Nanky and Lizzie used it for afternoon tea and a place to get away. The name kiosk has Persian, Turkish and French derivation meaning open summerhouse. The hill was beautifully groomed with flower gardens, winding paths and a goldfish pond. The kiosk sat at the top of the hill with a view of the ocean and islands. In 1993, the family decided to sell the hill and

relocate the kiosk 200 feet down by the road. The kiosk remains a place to get away and recently used for cocktails and dinners.



The BARN is located at the South end of the property and backs up to the Marsh. It was originally a horse stable with sleeping quarters upstairs for staff. It became a garage and living quarters for the chauffeur and Herbert's minder. Over the years the supports rotted out in the wet marsh and the building began to sink. In 1992, Allen and John hired builders to raise the structure and pour a floating concrete foundation. This secured the barn and it serves as winter storage for boats. In the winter of 2017,

raccoons took over the structure and ripped through the walls leaving scat everywhere. The walls were sealed and the debris was cleaned up. Tony Bowe made it into a Wahwa museum. The barn now displays tools and toys from the past 120 years.



The TENNIS COURT lies between the Barn and Kiosk and is made of local clay. The banks of nearby rivers and tidal marsh are lined with a thick grey sediment. This soil was excavated and transported to Wahwa for



use as the perfect tennis surface. Over the years, players have come and gone but the court today is in the best condition ever. Divots in the surface may lead to an occasional odd bounce players have become accustomed to. As well, a mishit ball over the fence is a goner, lost to the marsh forever. The netposts were replaced in 2023 by digging out 4 foot deep holes. A foot below the grass is mudflats with clamshells used to fill in the marsh when the court was originally built.

AGAMENTICUS AVENUE is the name of the private road down to Wahwa. The Kelley's driveway was relocated when the Kiosk Hill was sold in 1993. The village does not own the road but it has become a public right of way. Local clamdiggers still park along the

Lown House driveway when they cross the flats. Upkeep of the road has fallen on the homeowners. The WFLP has been an active member of the association maintaining the road and arranging snow plowing in the winter.



1924-Allen Pargellis



1930-Kiosk, Kelley and LeBailly House



1956-Kathie, Allen and Peggy

FLATS, ISLANDS, MARINE LIFE

Cape Porpoise is a diverse aquatic ecosystem. The ocean tides vary six hours from low to high tide. The high tide reaches eight to twelve feet depending on the moon phase and weather conditions. Low tide reveals mud flats spreading from Cape Porpoise Pier to Skipper Joe's and out to Stage Harbor. The flats host a wide variety of life including shellfish, crabs and gastropods. Over the years, the steamers come and go, mussels became scarce but the oysters are making a comeback. High tide invites fish, harbor seals and lobster. Fishing has suffered as the local stock has been decimated by large offshore trawlers. Harbor Seals and Lobster are well protected and have thrived. The islands support flora ranging from deciduous and coniferous trees, rosa-rogosa, wild berries, poison ivy and seaweed. Fauna includes moose, deer, turtles and recently Bald Eagles. The KCT actively protects the islands from pollution and development. The ocean side tidal pools were home to anemones, starfish and sea urchins. This sea life has mostly disappeared in the past 20 years. Wahwa residents have always taken advantage of this coastal playground. Activities range from sailing, water-skiing, skin-diving, camping, flats baseball, anti-pools and on and on. Wahwa folklore includes tales of stranded seals, giant sea turtles, jellyfish invasions, basking Sunfish, breaching Minke whales and Atlantic Dolphins. Fishing is a favored pastime and has yielded Pollock, Mackerel, Cod, Bluefish, Striper, Cunner, Dogfish and Sculpin.



1957 Left to Right: Allen Pargellis, Frank Beard, ?, John Bowe, Bob Lown

NORTH HOUSE PORCH FAMILY PHOTOS (1909-1986)



NEIGHBORS



Giffords 1932

Left to Right: Hal, Geno, George, Shelley (Kathie) and Fredericka



Giffords 1985

Back Row-John, George, Anissia, Geno

Front Row-Ani, Joyce, Lauren, Alan



Dows & Lowns 1958

Back Row Left to Right: Sterling Dow II and Lib Dow

Front Row: Bob Lown, Pixie Lown, Brad Lown, Tad Dow, Ann Lown, Dog: Chloe

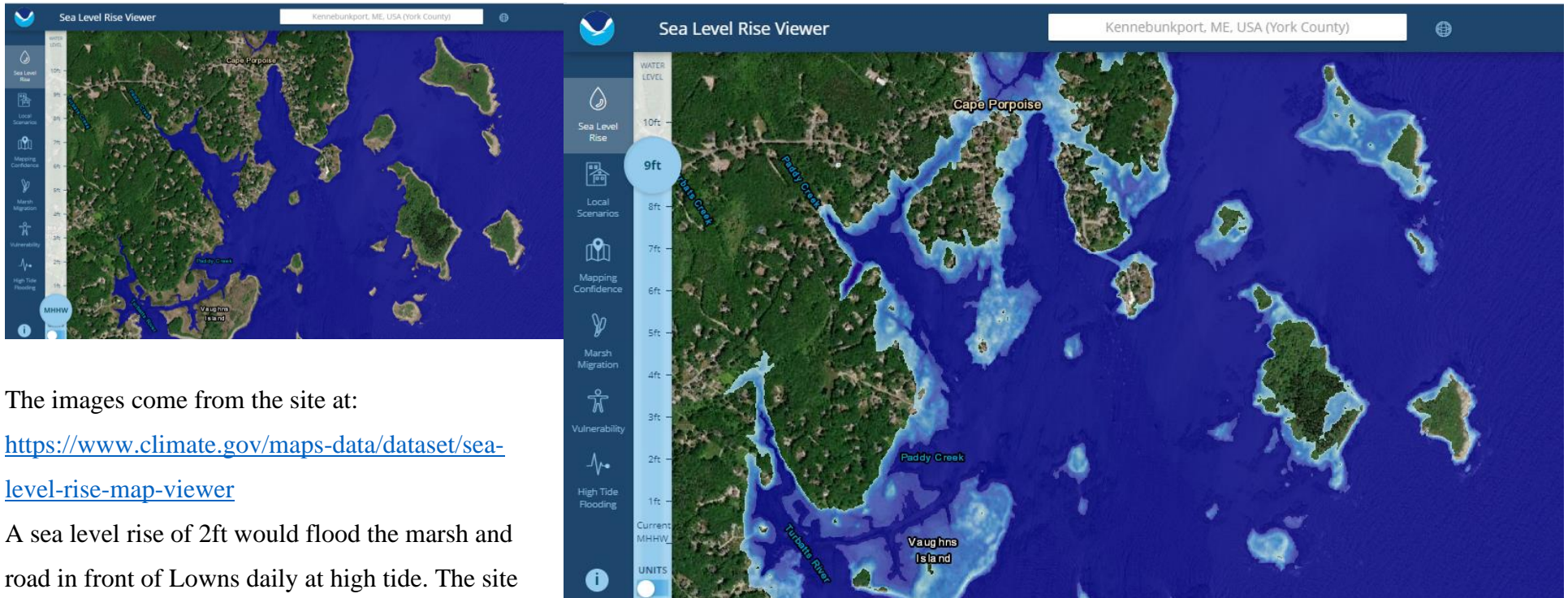


Lowns 1972

L to R: Brad, Pixie, Sarah, Bob & Ann

FUTURE OF CAPE PORPOISE & CLIMATE CHANGE

Sea level rise is among the top concerns when it comes to climate change. As the warming climate melts polar ice, the oceans are filling and expanding, causing the sea to rise around the world. In December 2022, storms combined with high tide caused coastal damage down the entire Gulf of Maine. Agamenticus Avenue was fully flooded and severe damage was inflicted on the Wahwa seawall. This event set a new high-water mark changing the length of the entire Maine coastline. In 2021, Maine Governor Janet Mills signed LD 1572, A Resolve to Analyze the Impact of Sea Level Rise. According to LD 1572, we are preparing to manage for a potential sea level rise of 8.8 feet by the year 2100.



The images come from the site at:

<https://www.climate.gov/maps-data/dataset/sea-level-rise-map-viewer>

A sea level rise of 2ft would flood the marsh and road in front of Lowns daily at high tide. The site

projects a Local Scenario whereby the Mean Higher High Water mark will rise 2ft around the year 2065. In 2023, WFLP decided to hire Prock again to rebuild and extend the seawall on the North side of the property. Extending the seawall hopes to diminish damage from winter Nor'Easters. Waves roll in through Skipper Joe's and hit the beach with full force. Rocks, water and debris flood the lawns and tennis court every storm. However, high tide flooding from the marsh may prove the real danger in years to come.



PROLOGUE

In compiling this family history, recurring themes evolved. Allens fought in almost every war for the past 500 years ranging from Edmund Phinney, George Pierce and Josiah Bragdon to Stanley, Allen and Gordon Pargellis. A common theme, spiritual faith as practiced by Mayflower Puritans, Frank Allen's patronage, to Betty's Missionary work in Japan. Ancestors with legal careers include Horace and Stillman Allen, to John Bowe, Stephen and Ed Silberling. Librarians have included Stanley Pargellis, Althea Beard, Kathie and June Bowe. The family includes a long list of strong independent women. Annie Elizabeth Allen was one of the first female grads of Smith College. Marion Boyd Allen was a respected portrait/landscape artist painting the likes of John Muir and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Willis Boyd Allen and Stanley Pargellis were both widely published authors. Overall, the common theme would be the dedication to family and persistent drive for achievement.

Wahwa weddings are a family tradition starting with Eunice and Frank Beard in 1924. They invited 275 guests who arrived at high noon, served two meals and entertained by various musicians throughout the day. Kathie(1955), Alex(1983), Charley(1994) and Rob Bowe(2001) along with Libby Silberling(1978), Allen(1984) and Greg Pargellis(1987) had their wedding at Wahwa.



The family photo albums from 1905 to 1950 capture activities enjoyed by everyone. Boating was a daily adventure. There are many photos of canoes, rowboats, sailboats, and steam ships. Today, boating and water sports are a daily part of summer activities. There are many photos of island picnics, especially at Pebbly Beach on Trotts Island. Clambakes were popular over the years. One was held on the Pier in 1909 with about 50 guests. They moved tables and chairs down to the pier for the feast. Today, dinners on the pier are becoming an annual tradition.

Many birthdays were celebrated at the Lyman Farm. There are several photos of Allen Pargellis' annual baseball games. The family enjoyed theatrics. They entertained themselves with vaudeville style performances requiring elaborate costumes. We may assume this morphed into our unique version of charades. It was a team endeavor to act out each syllable and then the word. Charades was a tradition and dressing up was part of the fun.

Wahwa survives today due to the hard work and united efforts of family members. The Managing Partners of the WFLP have had a monumental task of maintaining a landmark. The Partnership has faced difficult decisions regarding finances, repairs and improvements. The underlying motivation combines the time to enjoy with the preservation of a legacy. Every guest has the choice to spend time with family, see old friends or just escape in vacationland. Future challenges have been predicted, but preservation will guide our response. Wahwa will live on as a shrine to hard work and its rewards.



1909-The Chieftain



APPENDIX I: ANCESTRAL BURIAL GROUNDS

Arundel Cemetery, Kennebunkport, Maine-John and Kathie Bowe, Allen and Camille Pargellis

Cambridge Cemetery, Middlesex County, Massachusetts-Peggy Silberling, Stanley and Betty Pargellis, Herbert and Kate Allen, Frank, Annie Scribner, Annie Elizabeth and Lizzie Allen, Horace and Elizabeth Allen, Rufus Allen and his son Stillman F Allen, Stillman Boyd Allen

Oakdale Cemetery, Sanford, Maine-Elisha and Harriet Allen, Samuel and Joanna Nasson

Evergreen Cemetery, Alfred, Maine-Rufus and Sarah Derby, Peter Silberling

Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Quincy, Norfolk County, Massachusetts-George D Pierce, George and Eunice Pierce

Pitcher Cemetery, Belfast, Waldo County, Maine-Simon and Lydia Knowles

Hills Cemetery, Lincolnville, Waldo County, Maine-John Goold and Abigail P Knowles

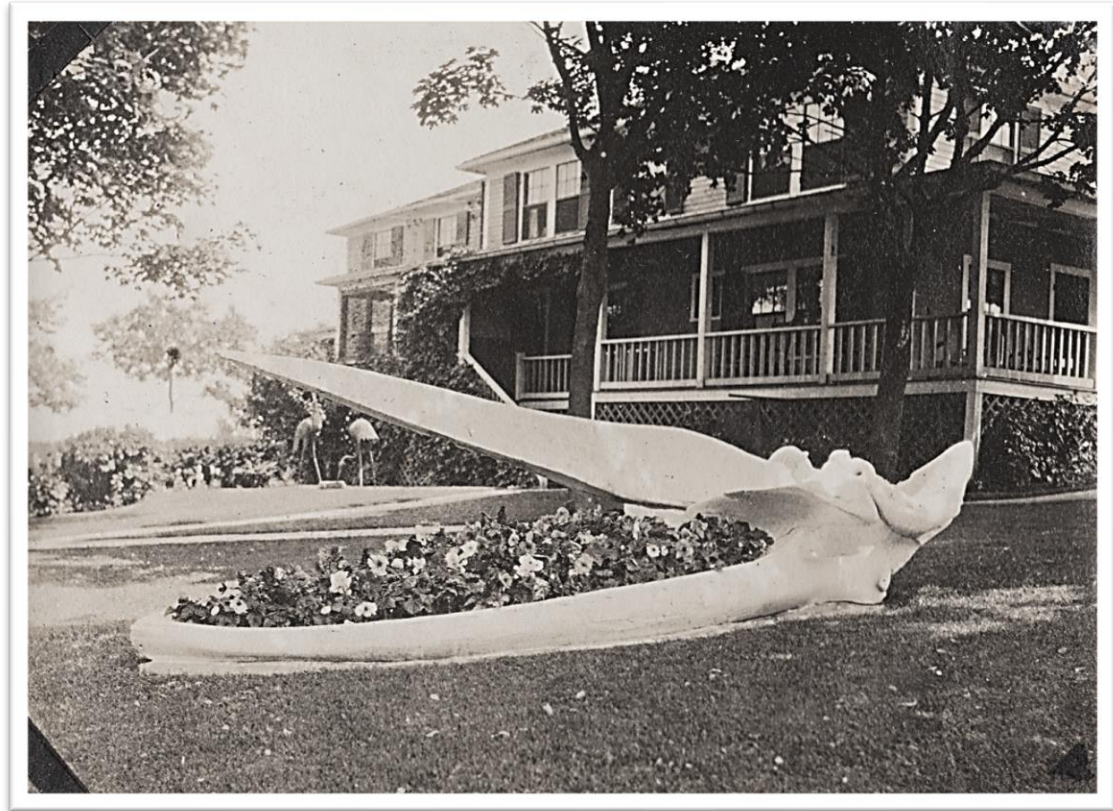
Maple Ridge Cemetery, Harrison Maine-Edmund & Sarah Phinney

Buck Cemetery, South Harrison, Maine-Alvah & Jane Scribner, Willoughby & Molly Scribner

South Street Cemetery, Gorham, Maine-Colonel Edmund and Elizabeth Phinney, Captain John and Martha Phinney

Centerville Ancient Cemetery, Barnstable, Massachusetts-Deacon John and Sarah Phinney, John Sr and Christian Phinney

Mount Ararat Cemetery, Lindenhurst, New York-Edwyn and Beverly Silberling



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The Sea, the Book and the Good Long Smoke



(Photo by Lewis E. Storie)

Alex Pargellis, Graduate of Oxford and Now Studying at Yale for a Ph.D., Takes a Few Minutes' Relaxation at Kennebunkport, Aided by the Masterpiece of One of Maine's Old Salts—Which Really Works

ALLENS IN MAINE

|

Charley Bowe