

earning a livelihood, and in one instance at least the means of acquiring the beginnings of a fortune.

“The Colonel had three sisters probably with him at the Shoals, which had a population at one time of six hundred, supported an able minister, and sent two delegates to the General Court of Massachusetts.

“After the Colonel married and settled at Kittery, about 1680, a garrison house was erected and maintained at the Point, to which families might resort when threatened by sudden assaults from Indians, and as early as 1700 a fort was erected which went by his name. Colonel Church, in 1704, had orders to send his sick and wounded to Pepperrell’s Fort. In 1714 the province of Massachusetts made Kittery Point a port of entry, and erected a fort, with six guns. Pepperrell had command of this fort, also a company of militia, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.”

MARGERIE BRAY.

Kittery obtained a charter in 1647, and about 1660 John Bray, ship-builder from Plymouth, County of Devon, England, arrived at the Piscataqua, bringing with him his wife, Joanna, and his daughter, Margery, a year old.

King Philip’s war broke out in 1675, and on the return of peace John Bray was able to extend his business upon a large and lucrative scale. Ship-building, which he followed during a long life, was an early and an extensive branch of industry on the Piscataqua. It was rendered particularly profitable by the policy of the home government which favored ship-building more than any other trade, insomuch that the ship carpenters on the