

Mary Salter." Her executors were Richard Salter and Richard Baldwin. The latter, when he died, in will dated February 18, 1632, left his sister, Mary Salter, ten pounds, and the same to each of her four children—Mary, John, Sarah, and David.

David Salter, in his will, April 11, 1669, made his widow, Sarah Salter, sole legatee, but no trace of John Salter can be found in the English records, and it is quite possible that with the money received by the will dated in 1632 he came to New England. His age is fixed by the fact that his father, Richard Salter, was married thirty-four years previous.

The great plague of London came in 1664. Twenty-five per cent. of the population died and emigration was stopped.

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War-dances were regularly held every season, but kissing and kissing games were unknown and unheard of in New Hampshire until Martin Pring, in June, 1603, sailed ten miles up the Piscataqua in the ship *Speedwell*, fifty tons, and bark *Discoverer*, twenty-six tons, carrying forty-three men. He did not see any Indian girls, if his log-book can be trusted, but Samuel de Champlain landed July 15, 1605, at Odiorne's Point, the Plymouth Rock of New Hampshire, and found savages of all kinds. They drew for him a map of the adjacent coasts.

After Champlain came Captain John Smith, in 1614, who christened the country "New England," referred to by an old English poet, George Wither :

"In that rude garden you New England style."

Captain Smith found a large Indian population on both shores of the Piscataqua, but regardless of the