

1686, to place Nictor Lake upon a map. *Garden* is for the surveyor who, in 1835, was the first to sketch a modern map of the lake, and to apply the name Nictor to it. *Berton* (lake, not mountain), is for the other surveyor who, in 1837, made the sketch map which has been the original of all published maps of the lake even to the present day. *Head* is for a governor of the province who was here in 1849 and named Mount Teneriffe. *Gordon* is for another governor, whose charming book, "Wilderness Journeys," published first in 1864, gives the first published description of the lake. It was he who named Mount Sagamook. *Bailey* is for the naturalist, Professor in the University of New Brunswick, who gave us, in 1864, the first scientific account of the geology and botany of this region. *Carleton*, applied to what is much the highest mountain in this part of the province, and possibly in the entire province, is named for Thomas Carleton, governor of New Brunswick from its foundation in 1784 until his death in 1817. Mounts Carleton, Head and Sagamook form a plateau, which, since its peaks are named for two governors, and by another, may well be called *The Governors' Plateau*. In Nictor Lake lies a little island named from its mode of formation, *Moraine Island*. South of Carleton lies another high and conspicuous mountain named *Winslow*, in honor of Edward Winslow, who was so closely associated with the foundation of the Province of New Brunswick, and who is as yet uncommemorated in any place-name.

As one stands upon the western end of Sagamook, he can see running off to the southwest a fine range of very prominent hills, with several rounded summits. This range begins with Mount Bailey and terminates near Bald Head, south of the Tobique. Since Bailey is one of the range, the other summits may well be named for the other geologists who have worked in this province, *Gesner*, *Robb*, *Hartt*, *Matthew*, *Dawson*, *Ells*, *Chalmers*, and the range may well be called the *Geologists' Range*. No maps or figures are here presented, for I hope soon to give it further study.

We pass next to Nepisiguit waters, of which a map is given herewith (Fig. 13), and we may well commemorate in its numerous grand hills those who have been prominent in the history of the river and the region of the North Shore about its mouth. We come first to a large lake. It first appears on the excellent map of 1685 by the Recollet missionary, Jumeau, as *L. aucler*, and the name is restored.