

where in 1768-1776 he had a large trading establishment described by Cooney. The rounded mountain just north of the river here is named *Mount Wightman*, for the surveyor of Fredericton who, in 1839, carried a line of barometric measurements through this region for the British government, as described in a Boundary Blue Book for 1840. Farther down on the south bank is a distinct, though not a high hill, which should be named *Mount Gould* (on the map, by mistake, *Could*), for Arthur Gould, who at one time owned the site of Bathurst and attempted to make a settlement there. Lower still, on the north bank, towers up a splendid symmetrical rounded mountain, prominent in the landscape from both up and down river (see Figures 16, 18), showing from the west a marked red color; this is named *Mount LaTour* for the Sieur de LaTour, so well known in our provincial history. Just west of it is another of similar character, but not so large, and more deeply stained with red, and this is named for *Chernisay*, his rival. Directly south of LaTour, across the river, is a splendid wooded ridge, as high as or higher than LaTour itself, and as prominent, but of softer and more pleasing character, which is named *Mount Marie*, for our Provincial heroine, the wife of LaTour.

From Mount LaTour to Portage Brook the hills are high,* but none stand out distinctly until the brook is reached. Portage Brook occupies a deep and broad valley, with splendid hill ranges along both sides, and these are named the *Missionaries' Range* and the *Acadians' Range* to commemorate two peoples prominent in the history of the North Shore. One of the hills in the Missionaries Range, the prominent one as seen from below the brook, in the angle between brook and river, is named for *LeClercq*, who, in 1691, published a most valuable book containing much information about the lower part of the river. It will be well in the future to apply the names of other missionaries to other summits of this range, and likewise to apply the names of prominent Acadians to the summits in the Acadian range.

Just below the South Branch, on the south side, are two prominent rounded hills (Figure 17) which may be named *Mount Halion* and *Mount Winemowet* for two Micmac chiefs mentioned by Cooney.

* From the river alone one is apt to be misled as to the character of these hills along the river. They appear like long ridges, and one imagines deep valleys and other ridges behind them. In fact they are often but the edges of a great plateau, into which the river has cut a deep valley. It is only to more or less isolated mountains and ridges that names are applied in this paper.