

South of it stands Mount Teneriffe, from which a fair view may be obtained to the westward (Figs. 14, 15), and a particularly grand one to the eastward (Fig. 16). From here two mountains falling outside the limits of the map show up with particular distinctness, the round dome of Big Bald on the south branch of Nepisiguit, and to the left of it a pointed mountain with three bare spots near its summit. The latter is named *DesBarres* for the man, afterwards governor of Cape Breton, who first thoroughly surveyed our coasts, and who mapped, in 1780, the interior of New Brunswick far better than any other cartographer until well into this century. This is, I think, the mountain shown on the geological map at the forks of the south branch of Nepisiguit (just west of the large N).

We begin now to descend the river. As in other rivers of the province the lumbermen have a nomenclature of their own for the

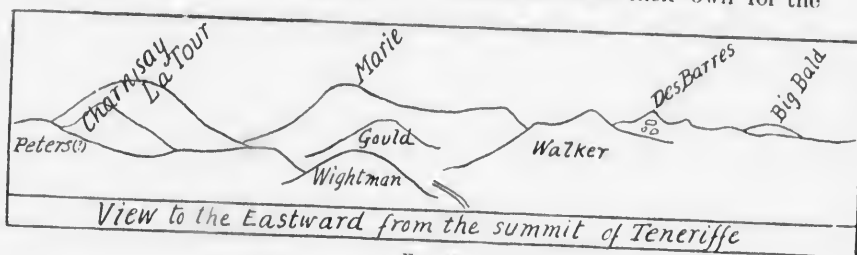


FIG. 16.

rapids, rocks, points, etc., along the river, and these names (for much help in compiling which I am indebted to Mr. P. J. Burns, M.P.P., of Bathurst,) are given on the map. As to the mountains, the first we meet is the symmetrical hill around which the river flows, which may well be named *Mount Cooney*, in honor of the author of the "History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé," (1832), in which is found the first, and, on the whole, an accurate description of the river. Northeast of this is a prominent symmetrical mountain, which is named *Mount Peters*, for the surveyor whose accurate map of the river, made in 1832, is the basis for all subsequent maps. From the forks of the Little South Branch three fine mountains may be seen at once, one of which was named *Felspar Mount* by Professor Bailey in 1863, and on the slope of which he describes a remarkable chasm. That to the east of it is named *Mount Walker* in honor of Commodore Walker, who was the first English settler at the mouth of the river,