



- 1 **Widow Hatton's Ridge** – This property was applied for by James Hatton in 1815 as a single man who had emigrated from Ireland around 1813. Widow Catherine Hatton was but a young bride when she received James Hatton's, "gentleman," land grant of 200 acres in 1818, having at least one child by then. Living in the area, were Robert Hatton, a Pictou lawyer from Dublin, and Henry Hatton, a merchant from Wexford. A small stone bridge lies below and west of the ridge.
 - 2 **McKay Brook Falls** – Slightly off the trail on nearby lands, are two waterfalls on McKay Brook coming from McKay Lake. The lake is sometimes known as Caribou Lake. It was named for Thomas "Caribou" MacKay Sr., who came here from Caribou, Pictou County. The lower water falls is about 50 feet. The upper cascade is about 15 feet.
 - 3 **Sandy Cope Lake** – The trail and lake were named for Alexander "Sandy" Cope, 1853 – 1930, a Micmac hunting guide for the area of the Cobequid Mountains ranging from Debert to Mt. Thom. Sandy, born in Sheet Harbour, died in Mill Brook. A large man, he was also known for amazing feats of strength.
 - 4 **McMullen Woods** – A sugar maple woods with beech and yellow birch trees, this was the last land granted in the Wilderness, @1890 and went to Thomas Gotobed McMullen, of Truro, a major forester of those times.
 - 5 **MacIntosh Trail** - This trail and old road heads north to MacIntosh Lake and the former homestead of George and Jessie (MacKay) MacIntosh. The road was built by Bragg workers in 1959. George MacIntosh was born on the Isle of Lewis, Scotland in 1810. Two MacIntosh girls are reputed to have drowned in the lake.
 - 6 **White Brook** - This name appears on a 1902 #58 Geological Survey map by H. Fletcher with a "track" to its east that headed for McKay Lake. The name may have come from the white rock found in places on the brook. At one charming spot, White Brook disappears under huge flat rocks and reappears just down from our crossing. The trail crosses White Brook twice.
 - 7 **Donald's Falls** – It was named for neighboring original grantees, whom both also lived in Millsville. Donald McKenzie Sr., a miller, received 250 acres in 1816 and Donald McDonald received 400 acres near here in 1828. The falls may have been a mill site for Donald McKenzie. Note the possible mill race beside and above the falls.
 - 8 **MacKenzie's Road** - This road appears in a 1902 map crossing White Brook and turning to north to McKay Lake. Donald McKenzie, a miller of Millsville, Pictou Co. received this 250 acre grant in 1817.
 - 9 **Bragg's Mill Site** 1959-1961 - This may also be a logging site since the early 1800's. Besides the sawdust pile, there is a dam beyond still submerged at the water's edge. Wood was chopped at other sites throughout the protected area and hauled to this place for sawing. We have many of the names of choppers, haulers, horses, and mill workers, from the 1916, the 1938, the 1950, and the 1959-1961 logging operations. Before the Bragg's bought it, the property belonged to Johnson.
- WM1 Willard Kitchener MacDonald Trail.** This trail was named for the Hermit of Gully Lake. Willard piled deal (the cut lumber) in 1938 for Elmer Bragg. He would play fiddle there in the evenings. Willard later logged, trapped, fished, and lived in a couple of places within the wilderness area after that. He eventually settled on the northeast side of Gully Lake in the early 1960's.
- WM2 Gully Lake Fire Road** - This sunny area displays reindeer lichen eaten by deer and also the wildflowers of fall. Nearby are the remnants of earlier roads to Gully and MacIntosh Lakes which weren't as straight as this one built by DNR about 30 years ago.
- WM3 Winter Sledding Roads** –. The wood was chopped in winter and hauled by horses on these sledding roads, either to James Murray's mill site at Meguma Falls in the 1870's, Thomas Gotobed McMullen's log brows beside the Salmon River from 1890 to the early 1900's, Lawrence McKay clearing on Gully Lake Brook in the 1920's, or to Bragg's sites in the 1930's and 1960.
- WM4 Meguma Falls** – This waterfalls is reportedly 60 feet. About 380 million years ago, during the Devonian period, continental land masses including Meguma and Avalonia collided to form the Appalachian Mts., Cobequid Mountains, and Pangaea (the mega continent). This falls is named after the southern plate, which includes the lower mainland of Nova Scotia and was at one time attached to Gondwana Continent near northern Africa. Meguma is also the Mi'kmaq word for land. In 1869, this 100 acre land was granted to John Ross and James Murray, a millwright from West Branch, River John, for "the purpose to bring machinery in as the land is not fit for cultivation". To the right of the falls are some objects that may go back to that era.