

haps a hundred feet higher.¹ Ktaadn² [Katahdin] lies beyond them, almost entirely shut out from sight. Farther to the south are the Lily Bay Mountains and turreted Baker in one almost indistinguishable mass, the latter's highest peak being 3,589 feet above sea-level.³ East of them White Cap⁴ and other peaks near Katahdin Iron Works are visible. Squaw Mountain⁵ is the most conspicuous height south of the lake, its altitude being 3,262 feet. The extent of one's vision on the west and south is limited; but as the eye sweeps the western horizon on a clear day, mountain after mountain comes into view, like the rolling billows of the ocean. The most prominent of these masses are cone-shaped Bigelow on the southwest, and Bald Mountain⁶ on the northwest.

Tradition makes Moosehead Lake the scene of many fierce encounters among the Indians, in which the invading Maquas, or Mohawks, took a prominent part. Indeed, the ancient name of Wilson Pond is said to be *Étas-i-i'-ti*, "where they had a great fight," or "destruction-ground," and many were the arts resorted to by contending foes to gain the advantage over one another. The Mohawks were persuaded by the colonists to join them against the

¹ Estimated from the summit of Kōkad'jo by the aid of a pocket-level.

² "The biggest mountain."

³ From observations made with Green's mountain barometers, in August, 1882, by the writer and an observer at Katahdin Iron Works.

⁴ *Wassum'kédéwad'jo*, White Sand Mountain.

⁵ A legend concerning Squaw and Kinco Mountains is omitted here because it has been previously printed in the writer's "Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine," and because there are some doubts about its being *Indian*.

⁶ *Eskwe'skawéwad'jo*, She-Bear Mountain.