

rock, rising to a height of seven hundred and sixty-three feet above the lake. This mountain was in olden times a place of great resort for the Indians, who went to it from their distant villages to get its flinty rock to make into arrow-heads and other implements. Numbers of these relics of a past generation have been found, both near the mountain and far away from it. The identity of the rock from which they had been made seems to have been fully established.

From the top of Mount Kineo a fine prospect opens before the beholder. At his feet the lake stretches its far-reaching arms in almost every direction, and in its very silence is awe-inspiring. Beneath him juts out into the water a broad tongue of level land, on the end of which, in a white cluster, stands the Mount Kineo House with its dependencies. The surface of this ground is gravel, and one's fancy carries one back to earlier days, when the waters from the north, surging around the mountain's sides, deposited here their pebbly washings, upon which huge masses of ice probably stranded and left their rounded basins. One of these is now a secluded little cranberry-bog.

From contemplation of the waters, edged for miles with the unbroken forest green, the eye seeks the mountain tops. Kōkad'jo, on the east, rises in a compact rounded mass to the height of 3,035 feet;¹ while Sabōta'wan, its neighbor, from this point cone-shaped to the view, is per-

¹ From observations made with Green's mountain barometers, by Dr. J. J. Kirkbride and the writer, in September, 1882, the mountain being 2,022 feet above Spencer Pond, and the latter 18 feet above Moosehead Lake.