

or stooping with its head towards the west. The precipitous eastern cliff is a very good counterpart of the rump, while a slight elevation at the beginning of the western slope well represents the withers, and another near its foot the swelling of the nose or "mouffle." Indian imagination, however, did not stop here. The two main arms of the lake, which extend north and south, one on each side of the "moose," with their numberless bays and coves, form the animal's antlers with broad blades and branching prongs. May not this be the origin of "Moosehead"?¹

The position of Mount Kineo, on a slender promontory midway of the lake and at its narrowest part, is very marked. It is one of a broken chain of small mountains which extend from Lobster Lake on the northeast across Moosehead to Blue Ridge. According to Dr. Jackson its formation is hornstone,² and it is said to be one of the largest masses of that substance in the world. The word *kineo* is said to be Abnaki for "high bluff," and is a very good description of the mountain as seen from the south or east, on which sides it is a sheer wall of almost bare

¹ Since the above was written, the writer has found the following on page 10 of Hugh Finlay's *Journal*, published in 1867, at Brooklyn, by Frank H. Norton. Finlay was a surveyor, and in September, 1773, with four Indian guides from the Chaudière, he journeyed through the Maine woods and over part of Moosehead Lake, having entered the latter at the northwest arm, from Carry Brook. He says: "We march'd thro' the woods, a mile S. to another dead creek half a mile in length leading us also S. winding to a large lake called by our Indians *Moose-parun*. . . . This lake takes its name from a very remarkable mountain on the S. side, about nine miles down; the Indians say it resembles a moose-deer stooping."

² *Geology of the State of Maine*, by C. T. Jackson.