

in St. Louis where the pay was to be forthcoming at the completion of the contract. The agent signed as the only witness to the contract indicating that he was probably the one who assembled the necessary men for the party. The length of time for the promised service, twice written in on blank lines, was "eighteen months." This is convincing evidence that Captain Bonneville at that time expected to return well within the two years leave granted from his own service in the United States Army. He subsequently exceeded the length of that leave which act is still a subject of controversy. Adams was to draw pay at the rate of \$200.00 per year and the service was to begin on March 1, 1832.

The reproduction of the contract carries a courtesy line of acknowledgment to Dr. G. R. Hebard. This is Grace Raymond Hebard, Professor of Economics in the University of Wyoming, who has done much creditable work in the history of Wyoming and the West.

Indian Lore and Moses Coulee

Mr. J. C. Scott, Argiculturist, has an interesting article with the above title in the *Puget Sound Electric Journal* for July, 1928. People devoted to the history of that and other geographic features of the State of Washington would do well to save that article. It is evidently the result of much research work on the part of its author. The information gleaned from many sources deals with the Indian Chief Moses quite as much as with the Coulee named in his honor.

United States Geographic Board

The United States Geographic Board in April, 1928, issued a preliminary edition of "Rules for the Spelling of Foreign Geographical Names." It shows an effort to cooperate with geographical authorities in other countries, notably with the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

At a meeting of the United States Geographic Board on June 6, 1928, a few dicisions were rendered, two of which relating to Alaska should be noted here. Mount Steller, 10,000 feet elevation, is more accurately located in the Chugach Mountains about 70 miles west of Mount St. Elias. It is an honor for George Wilhelm Steller, naturalist with Bering on his second voyage, 1741. Mount Witherspoon, 12,023 feet elevation,