NEBRASKA HISTORY MAGAZINE 99

on the ranges of the north, I never knew. Sometime after leaving Ogalalla, he went to Wyoming. In making a ride, there, from one ranch to another, he was caught in a terrible blizzard and badly frozen before he, after an awful struggle, reached a ranch where he was given the aid his condition demanded immediately; and with but slim chances of saving his life. Part of both limbs, and the fingers of both hands, had to be amputated. He recovered from the operation. Later on he played the part of 'a Grizzly bear in a troupe with which Buffalo Bill was touring' the United States. Iaeger became known as "Billy The Bear." Sometime after leaving the show, he went to Chadron, Nebraska, where he made his home up to the time of his death. Grit, and a determination to live and not become a burden to others, brought out the qualities which distinguished him. He learned to operate a typewriter and on artificial feet he skated on roller skates, and could walk about for short distances. He became clerk of the district court at Chadron, and was made secretary and treasurer of the "Old Time Cowboys Association" of the State of Nebraska, in recognition of his ability and grit. He married and raised a family in Chadron and acquired many friends in Nebraska, while making his home in that city.

WORK OF DR. W. D. STRONG,
Formerly of University of Nebraska

The 49th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (for 1931-32) is just issued from the press at Washington, D. C. It is a thin pamphlet of 8 pages only—and foreshadows great curtailment of publication from the Bureau, to meet the reduced national budget. Of interest to Nebraskans are the following paragraphs from this report:

"On July 10, 1931, Dr. W. D. Strong entered upon his duties as ethnologist in the bureau. Early in August he left for a reconnaissance trip through central and western Nebraska, central South Dakota, and western North Dakota. Evidence of a prehistoric culture believed to pertain to the early Pawnee was followed up the Repub-
lican River and west as far as Scottsbluff. Here a very
important stratified site on Signal Butte was investi­
gated, and after arranging for complete excavation the
next summer, Doctor Strong continued the survey trip
up the Missouri River. Many large prehistoric villages
of the sedentary tribes in this region were visited and
their locations and characteristics noted for future in­
vestigation. The survey ended with a visit to the living
Arikara Indians on the Fort Berthold Reservation in
North Dakota. Many good informants were visited and
preliminary ethnological work on the life and customs
of this very important agricultural people was com­
menced. During the autumn and winter of 1931-32 the
text and illustrations of a manuscript entitled "An Intro­
duction to Nebraska Archeology" were prepared.

"On May 25, 1932, Doctor Strong left for Lincoln,
Nebraska, and on June 15 excavations were commenced
in the stratified deposits on the top of Signal Butte.
Large collections of specimens from all three levels were
secured, especially from the lowest level of occupation,
which was very thick and gave evidence of great anti­
quity. Marked cultural differences between the three
levels were apparent during the excavation work. Bur­
ials, both complete and partial, were found in the upper
level, but no burials were encountered in the lowest level,
though fragments of human bone were found. It is al­
ready certain that the unusual case of stratigraphy pre­
sent on the summit of Signal Butte will, when the mater­
ial has been studied in detail, yield clear evidence of an
extensive sequence of cultural and artifact types for the
high plains region of central North America."