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

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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 investigated, 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 investigation. 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 commenced. During the autumn and winter of 1931-32 the text and illustrations of a manuscript entitled "An Introduction 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 antiquity. Marked cultural differences between the three levels were apparent during the excavation work. Burials, 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 already certain that the unusual case of stratigraphy present on the summit of Signal Butte will, when the material 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."