

# DEATH NOTICES

AN is the Association's major vehicle for information about the death of our colleagues, but it is only as good as the intelligence received. As a service to the discipline, please notify the managing editor as soon as you learn of a death. Death Notices may be a maximum of 500 words and always are enhanced by a photo. Please submit materials via email or on diskette to Stacy Lathrop, 2200 Wilson Blvd, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22201-3357; slathrop@aaanet.org.

**JAMES H KELLAR**, 81, died at home in Bloomington, IN, on June 9, 2003. For more than two decades, he was Indiana's foremost archaeologist, and his career in Eastern North American archaeology spanned more than half a century. Kellar was born in Argos, IN. He first attended Ball State University, with the goal of becoming a history teacher. Service during World War II in the Navy intervened, and introduced him to the archaeology of the Mediterranean as well as to William Howells' *Armed Services Edition of Mankind So Far*. After the war Kellar enrolled at Indiana University, majoring in cultural anthropology. During his last undergraduate year (1948), he signed up for Glenn Black's archaeological field school at the Angel site, and his interests changed to prehistoric archaeology. He spent several years in graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley, but returned to Indiana where he received his MA in 1953 and his PhD in 1956.



Kellar's first professional appointment, in 1957, was as director of the Allen County-Ft Wayne Historical Museum. Later that year he joined the faculty of the University of Georgia and carried out research with A R Kelly and others at the Mandeville site and in the Oliver River basin. He returned to Indiana in 1960, where in addition to teaching he was quickly thrust into a number of prominent roles following the death of Glenn Black; Kellar stepped in to serve as archaeologist for the Indiana Historical Society, took on the task of making an initial description of the one million plus artifacts that Black had excavated at the Angel site, and helped shepherd Black's report into publication. He also helped develop a museum at Angel Mounds State Historic Site.

Kellar's greatest contribution involved the Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. He helped design the facility, oversaw its construction, and served as its director from 1970 until his retirement in 1986. As director, Kellar was instrumental in bringing federal and state agencies into compliance with historic preservation laws, and he administered numerous cultural resource management (CRM) projects. He served for many years on the state's Historic Preservation Review Board, and taught one of the first CRM courses. Kellar was also a leader in developing a cooperative education project with Indiana's Native American groups. He is best known for his research on the Mann site, a large Middle Woodland mound complex in southwestern Indiana. Other significant research included the Late Deptford-Swift Creek Mandeville site in Georgia, the C L Lewis stone mound

in southeastern Indiana, and Ouiatenon, an early French outpost in northwestern Indiana. His most widely read publication is *An Introduction to the Prehistory of Indiana*. He also helped bring to publication, in the Indiana Historical Society's *Prehistory Research Series*, the theses and dissertations of many of his students.

Kellar's first wife, Jane Fink Kellar, died in 1971. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and his second wife, Patricia Wetmore Kellar. His last publication was a historical study of the Evansville LST (landing ship, tanks) shipyard, co-authored with Patricia. To all his endeavors, Kellar brought a strong sense of honor, integrity and fair play. Beyond the research he conducted or administered, his legacy will be the research and curatorial facility and museum he helped found and lead—the Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology. (Cheryl Ann Munson and Patrick J Munson)

**CHARLES HENRY LANGE**, 86, died in Santa Fe, NM, on July 8, 2003. Lange earned his BA in anthropology with honors and distinction (1940) and his MA (1942) from the University of New Mexico (UNM). Sgt Lange served with the 11th Armored Division in Europe and then, fluent in German, with the 417th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment.



He returned to UNM for his PhD in anthropology (1951). His dissertation, "An Evaluation of Economic Factors in Cochiti Pueblo Culture Change," was the basis for his now-classic ethnography, *Cochiti: A New Mexico Pueblo, Past and Present* (1959).

A student of Leslie Spier, W W Hill, Paul Reiter, Donald Brand, Frank Hibben, et al—a veritable *Who's Who* of early-to-mid 20th century American anthropology—Chuck Lange's long career (his publications span six decades) included archaeological fieldwork at Chaco Canyon, Sandia Cave, the Gallina region, Bandelier National Monument and Cochiti Dam; ethnographic fieldwork at Cochiti, other Pueblos, and among German communities in Illinois and Germany; ethnohistoric research on the Caddo for the Indian Claims Commission; and applied anthropology projects in the Southwest. *Cochiti* includes geography, archaeology, history, linguistics, economics, politics, kinship and social organization, ceremonialism and religious organization, the life cycle and material culture. The *Cochiti* use Lange's book as a reference for their own past.

Foremost among Lange's 90 other publications is *The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F Bandelier 1880-1882* (1966), *1883-1884* (1970), *1885-1888* (1975), and *1889-1892* (1984), all co-edited with

long-time friend and colleague, Carroll L Riley, and Vols II-IV with first wife, Elizabeth M Lange, who died in 1986. The journals are one of the great contributions to the literature of the American Southwest. Lange and Riley co-authored the definitive biography, *Bandelier: The Life and Adventures of Adolph Bandelier—American Archaeologist and Scientist* (1996). Lange assembled *The Cochiti Dam Archaeological Salvage Project, Part 1: Report on the 1963 Season* (1968), wrote three chapters in the 1979 *Handbook of North American Indians* (Volume 9 Southwest) edited by Alfonso Ortiz, and edited and annotated W W Hill's, *An Ethnography of Santa Clara Pueblo* (1982).

Lange began teaching at UNM as a TA in anthropology and German, went to the University of Texas (1947-1955), and then to Southern Illinois University, Carbondale as an assistant professor of anthropology (1955-1958), a curator of anthropology in the museum (1955-1956) and acting director of the museum (1957-1959). Promoted to associate professor in 1958 and to professor in 1963, Lange chaired the department from 1966-1971. He moved to Northern Illinois University as chair (1971-1974) and professor of anthropology (1971-1979), retiring as professor emeritus (1979), having either chaired or served on some 35 PhD and MA committees. Quiet, civil, and intellectual with a dry wit, Lange's seminars were challenging and enriching.

Lange received more than 25 scholarships, fellowships and grants. He was a fellow of the AAA and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of two dozen professional societies.

In 1990, he married Patricia Fogelman Lange, an art historian and artist with whom he published two papers and co-authored others in preparation at the time of his death. Pat survives him, as do sons Frederick, Richard, and David, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and colleagues and former students whose lives are immeasurably better for having known and worked with Charles H Lange. (Jonathan E Reyman)

**JOHN UZO OGBU**, 64, renowned educational anthropologist, died August 20, 2003, from a heart attack after undergoing back surgery.



Ogbu was a path-breaking scholar working at the intersection of anthropology and education. His provocative theories on collective identity, that is created and sustained by both external and internal factors, and his distinction between voluntary and involuntary minorities, revolutionized thinking about minority education, especially that of African Americans.

According to Ogbu, voluntary minorities come to a new environment with their collective identity intact, because it was an identity already in place prior to their emigration. In marked contrast, involuntary minorities such as African Americans formed their collective identity after coming to the New World and in the context of oppression by the dominant society. Hence, their

collective identity is "oppositional," whereas the collective identity of voluntary minorities is "non-oppositional." This distinction became part of the groundwork for understanding and debate on race and ethnic differences in educational and economic achievement.

In 1996-1997, Ogbu was prominent within the highly publicized debate about the place of "ebonics" or black American English. As a member of the Task Force on the Education of African American Children in Oakland, Ogbu helped write the Ebonics Resolution adopted by the Oakland Board of Education in 1996. His analysis stressed that beliefs held about "standard" or "proper" English required in the classroom were incompatible with black vernacular English, spoken at home and out of school. He believed the incompatibility was closely tied to critical notions of group identity and learning.

Ogbu's latest book, *Black American Students in an Affluent Suburb: Study of Academic Disengagement*, is based on his eight months of fieldwork in Shaker Heights, OH. Concerned parents and other members of the middle class black community in Shaker Heights invited Ogbu to study them in an effort to determine why black students in a highly regarded suburban school system were "disengaged" from academic work, and performed less well than their white counterparts. Ogbu concluded from his research that African Americans' own cultural attitudes hinder academic achievement and that these attitudes are too often neglected. The book created controversy even before it was published, and upon its publication, journalists and educators across the country hotly debated Ogbu's findings.

Ogbu's distinction in minority education has been recognized in numerous ways. In 1997, Ogbu was elected to the International Academy of Education (1997) and was appointed Chancellor's Professor at Berkeley. Also in that year, a special issue of *Anthropology and Education Quarterly* (Vol. 28:3) was devoted to "Ogbu's Theory," with contributions by an international group of scholars. In 1998, he received the American Educational Research Association's "Research Contribution to Education" Award. In 2000, he was named by Maurice Berube as one of four individuals whom he believed "best represented the legacy of progressive education."

Ogbu was born in Afikpo, a small village in eastern Nigeria. He attended a Presbyterian high school about 100 miles from the village. Later he went to a Presbyterian teachers college, and he taught Latin, mathematics and geography for two years in a missionary high school. As part of his plan to become a minister, he was sent to Princeton Theological Seminary in the US. There he realized that to work for the church in Nigeria, he needed to know more about his own country, and he turned to anthropology. He later received his BA, MA and PhD in anthropology from Berkeley, where he began teaching as an acting assistant professor of anthropology in spring 1970, before receiving his PhD a year later.

Ogbu is survived by his wife of Oakland, and his five children. (Holly Halligan)

**MARK LINCOLN PAPWORTH**, 72, archaeologist, died in Tucson, AZ, on April 13, 2003. Mark was born March 5, 1931, and was raised in the backcountry of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. His father was a biologist, his mother a social worker, and Mark's early years were shaped by an autonomous freedom of movement and exploration lost now to the modern age.

After a stint in the Merchant Marines, and emerging from the Korean War draft an Army PFC, he used the GI-Bill to earn bachelors, masters and doctorates from the University of Michigan in anthropology and human biology. He studied with James Griffin and Leslie White, and White's influence on him remained evident in his later life views and his iconoclastic lecture style. He started his career as the acting curator of the Great Lakes in the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan where he wrote his dissertation on the geology and archeology of the Great Lakes. His analysis of his midwestern excavations contributed to the formation of the New Archaeology movement and in the early 1960s he was selected by Griffin as a co-founder of Michigan's not-to-be-realized department of archaeology.

Over the years Mark worked on excavations scattered around the world; he dug in Mexico, Palestine, the (US) Midwest, Pacific Northwest and the Sudan. In Egypt, he worked in the Valley of the Kings for the Egyptian Antiquities Service locating forgotten tombs. For decades Mark volunteered his forensic services to law enforcement

agencies, assisting in homicide investigations. He taught crime scene investigation at the Washington State Police Academy and served as local Chief Deputy Coroner. After his retirement from teaching, Mark joined one of his friends, naturalist Doug Peacock, in analyzing and publishing materials from the Anzick site in Montana.

In the 1960s Mark was a popular classroom lecturer at the University of Colorado, and Oberlin College, hosted an educational TV program. He also traveled the world as an instructor with the Semester at Sea program. In 1972 he joined The Evergreen State College in Olympia, WA, as a founding faculty and taught there for 25 years. Mark influenced the lives of generations of students whom he encouraged and supported. He was a larger-than-life presence; his lectures were colorful, animated and spellbinding.

Mark was a sculptor, painter, muralist, poet, pilot and tenor who inspired others. He was a ferocious reader captivated with the interests and inclinations of a renaissance man; he read history, prehistory, geology, natural history and poetry and strung these together as part of his own personal continuum. He was never without a project and designed and built a range of things including several homes, a regional airport terminal, experimental airplanes and alternative fuel cars. He loved to tinker with boats and motorcycles. Mark continued his creative life by making furniture incorporating mesquite wood and granite, loving the Arizona desert and adoring his wife Linda. A Kick-ass party was held in his honor on May 4 at the family home in Green Valley, AZ. (David H Price) ☞



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