

### **VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues**

**William David Kingery (73) died 29 June 2000. He was Professor of Anthropology and Materials Science at the University of Arizona. Kingery was a leading figure in the development of modern ceramics technology. Kingery was also interested in archaeology and art history. Earlier in his career (1951), Kingery joined the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1987 left MIT for The Johns Hopkins University and became a Regents Fellow of the Smithsonian Institution. Shortly thereafter (1988) Kingery left Johns Hopkins and joined the faculty of the University of Arizona where he established an interdisciplinary program in Culture, Science and Technology in the departments of Anthropology and Materials Science and Engineering. He was a member of the National Academy of Engineering (1975) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1984).**

**Kwang-chih Chang, Professor Emeritus at Harvard University (Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology), passed away on 3 January 2001. Born in Beijing, Professor Chang graduated from Taiwan University in Taipei 1954 and earned a doctorate at Harvard University in 1960. Professor Chang's scholarship in the archaeology of and early history of East Asia is well-known to many. Professor Chang taught at Yale University from 1961 to 1977 and Harvard University from 1977 until his retirement several years ago. Most recently, he was director of an excavation of the early Shang civilization in China's Henan Province which was conducted by the Institute of Archeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Science in Beijing. Messages of condolence may be sent to Professor Chang's wife, Li Huei, and his son and daughter (Julian and Nora) at 46 Shepard Street, Apartment 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.**

**Richard Stockton "Scotty" MacNeish died 16 January 2001 in a hospital in Belize City from complications resulting from an automobile accident. Dr. MacNeish had been on a working vacation driving between the sites of Lamanai and Caracol. Driving fast, as was his typical pace, the car lost control on some loose gravel and crashed. Dr. MacNeish and his traveling companion, long time friend and editor Jane Libby, were both in the car but only Ms. Libby survived. Dr. MacNeish's ashes were flown from Belize to his home in Andover, Massachusetts. A memorial service for Dr. MacNeish was held in April at the Phillips Academy, in Andover. Dr. MacNeish's pioneering work on the origins of corn in Mexico began in the 1950s. However, his research interests were wide-ranging and covered many continents.**

**James Pendergast died on 5 September 2000 in Smiths Falls, Ontario, Canada. He was appointed Assistant Director of Operations of the National Museum of Man (now the Canadian Museum of Civilization), National Museums of Canada. His doctorate was an honorary degree from McGill University. Dr. Pendergast defined the St. Lawrence Iroquois, archaeologically. He retired from the National Museums of Canada in 1978. Dr. Pendergast was a colorful contributor to Canadian archaeology over many years. He was awarded the Smith-Wintemberg Award by the Canadian Archaeological Association. Dr. Pendergast's work is a lasting and important series of contributions to the archaeology of Eastern Ontario with over 60 publications dating from 1962 to 2000 and many papers presented to learned societies both in Canada and the United States. - William C. Noble**

**James VanStone**  
(1925 - 2001)

On 28 February 2001, the anthropological community lost a great friend, colleague, curator, teacher, student, and scholar. James VanStone, curator emeritus at The Field Museum, was an Arctic anthropologist in the broadest sense of the term. Ethnologist, ethnohistorian, archaeologist, ethnoarchaeologist, historical archaeologist and early dendrochronologist, Jim had an insatiable appetite for all things anthropological; his innovative research and impressive publication record demonstrates his lifelong commitment to the scholarly enterprise.

Born in Chicago on 3 October 1925, VanStone earned a bachelor's degree in Art History at Oberlin College in 1948. He earned his master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Pennsylvania in 1950 and 1954, respectively, as a student of pioneering Arctic scholar James Louis Giddings. In 1951, shortly after earning his master's degree, VanStone assumed Giddings' position at the University of Alaska - Fairbanks, where he worked until 1958. From 1959 until 1966, Jim held an academic appointment at the University of Toronto, after which he became curator of North American Archaeology and Ethnology at The Field Museum, a post that he held until his retirement in 1993. As little as two months before he died, Jim could still be seen plying the halls of The Field Museum's third floor. In an astonishing testament to his productivity, Jim's name graces more than half (33 of 56) of all the *Fieldiana* volumes published since his arrival at The Museum in 1966. He had just begun work on yet another monograph when he died. His complete bibliography includes more than 40 books or monographs, more than 100 peer reviewed articles and more than 40 book reviews, a complete listing of which can be found in a recent issue of *Arctic Anthropology* (35[2]:14-18.).

Throughout his storied career, VanStone's primary research focus was the ethnographic and prehistoric cultures of the Arctic and subarctic. He made many pioneering contributions in this arena (for an excellent summary see Pratt, *et al*, 1998), including the use of historic sources in northern ethnographic studies, especially in translating numerous Russian scholarly contributions (e.g. VanStone and Kraus 1988), in conducting pioneering ethnoarchaeological research with Wendell Oswalt at Crow Village, Alaska (Oswalt and VanStone 1967), in understanding the prehistoric Arctic Woodland Culture on the Kotzebue Peninsula (VanStone 1952, 1954), in exploring historic relations between Eskimo and Thule cultures (e.g VanStone 1958a), and in tree ring dating archaeological sites along the Kotzebue River (VanStone 1953,1958b; see Nash 2000).

As a curator at The Field Museum, Jim developed significant temporary and permanent exhibits, especially the *Maritime People of the Arctic and Northwest Coast* exhibit, which opened to great fanfare in 1982. Containing some 2500 objects, this exhibit covers more floor space than any other permanent exhibit at The Field Museum (Bronson 1998), and some consider it to be the finest permanent anthropological exhibition in the United States. It is without a doubt one of The Field Museum's most beautiful and powerful exhibits.

Jim's colleague and collaborator Wendell Oswalt, quoted in the introduction to the special *Arctic Anthropology* issue (Pratt, Sheppard, and Simeone 1998:1), provides a fitting tribute:

"The contributions of Jim VanStone to anthropological studies in the American North are without precedent. No anthropologist, living or dead, can begin to approach the

breadth and depth of his achievements. Prehistoric and historic archaeology, community studies, ethnohistories, Russian translations, ethnological works, and editorial involvements represent examples. Will there be another Jim VanStone in northern studies? I doubt it.”

Though Jim’s scholarly accomplishments are indeed without parallel, many of Jim’s greatest attributes do not appear on his curriculum vita. Despite life-long health problems and an unflinching addiction to the perennial loser Chicago Cubs baseball team, he remained to the end a thoughtful, generous, considerate and exceptionally modest man. Everyone who had the good fortune to know him will miss a genuinely nice human being and exceptional scholar. - Stephen E. Nash.

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