IN MEMORIAM: BRIAN E. HEMPHILL (1959-2023)

Brian was born in Boise, Idaho on September 29, 1959 to Barbara G. and James D. Hemphill; he passed away on December 24, 2023 in Fairbanks, Alaska (at age 64 yrs., 2 mos., 25 days: Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Brian E. Hemphill (1959-2023)

The main focus here is Brian's graduate academic record while at the University of Oregon (UO) and our collaboration in research and publication. Brian entered the graduate program at the UO in fall 1982, with Prof. John Lukacs as his advisor. Some of his diverse and significant contributions to the field of dental anthropology will be known to readers of this journal. His early research focused on prehistoric native American skeletal remains of Oregon and the Great Basin. Brian's career was dedicated to the fields of dental anthropology and bioarchaeology.

After earning two BS degrees (1982) in Anthropology and History (with honors) from Portland State University, Brian entered the graduate program in biological Anthropology at the University of Oregon as my advisee in Fall term 1982. The UO graduate program in Anthropology at the time was a four-field approach with requirements in research methods and skills (statistics or languages). Brian's success in the four core-courses was outstanding, earning high scores in Socio-Cultural Guidance; Anthropol. Linguistics; Anthropol. Archaeology; and Basic Graduate Physical Anthropol. His Master of Science (1984), was based in part on a thesis entitled "*Dental Pathology at Sarai Khola*". Brian's paleodemographic analysis focused on a data I collected in 1982 in collaboration with Michael Schultz (Univ. of Göttingen). The Sarai Khola specimens were on loan to the University of Mainz from the Department of Archaeology, Govt of Pakistan. In Spring 1989, with all program requirements completed and his dissertation prospectus approved Brain was advanced to candidacy for the PhD. Consistent with his academic aspirations, Brian's doctoral committee included an archaeologist (Don E. Dumond), a biological anthropologist (Paul E. Simonds), and me as committee chair. Paul Vos (statistician, Mathematics Department) served as an "outside member", representing the UO Graduate School for key aspects of dissertation research, including presentation and defense. His doctoral research addressed tooth size apportionment among contemporary South Asians, based on odontometric data collected from dental impressions of living castes and tribes of north, central and south India. The collection of plaster dental casts on which his research was based were collected by me in collaboration with three investigators (V. Rami Reddy, Sri Venketeswara University, Tirupati; P.K. Basu, R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta; and staff of Deccan College, Pune University), and was funded by fellowships and grants to me from the American Institute of Indian Studies (1974-75, 1981-82), and the Smithsonian Institution (Foreign Currency Program, 1982-1984). Brian's doctoral research creatively analyzed odontometric data to assess population affinities using a method pioneered by Ed Harris known as 'tooth size apportionment'. While Harris focused on Solomon Islanders, Oceanic populations, and global samples, Brian addressed inter-group bio-distance among two south Indian Hindu caste groups (Madiga and Reddy), a non-Hindu tribal group (Chenchu) and two Indo-European speaking multi-caste samples from Calcutta, West Bengal and Pune, Maharashtra.

During his time as a graduate student in biological anthropology, Brian served as my lab and field assistant in Pakistan and India in the winters of 1987 and 1988. First, at the French Archaeological Mission to Pakistan lab in Karachi, Pakistan, in 1987 (director Jean-Francois Jarrige, Musée Guimet, Paris) he assisted in the preparation and inventory of skeletal and dental remains recovered from Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods at Mehrgarh (Baluchistan Province, Pakistan). Later that season, in collaboration with Nancy Lovell, Kenneth Kennedy and me, Brian was involved in the

excavation, lifting and analysis of Bronze Age skeletal remains from the Indus Civilization site at Harappa (Punjab Province, Pakistan; Fig. 2). The Harappa Archaeological Research Project was conceived and initially implemented by George F. Dales (Univ. of California, Berkeley) and subsequently administered by J. Mark Kenoyer (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison) and Richard H. Meadow (Peabody Museum, Harvard Univ.). In 1988, following a second season at Harappa, Brian accompanied me to Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh, India) to prepare, inventory, and analyze skeletal and dental remains of aceramic hunter-foragers of north India in collaboration with J. N. Pal (Dept of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad). A timely summary of bioarcheological results from 1987 and 1988 Harappa cemetery excavations were published by Hemphill and colleagues (1991). Brian's assistance in research at Harappa and in Karachi, and Allahabad was funded by Smithsonian grants to the Harappa Archaeological Research Project, and to me by the National Geographic Society, Committee for Research and Exploration.

Figure 2. Bio-anthropology members Harappa Archaeological Research Project (1987). From left to right, Kenneth Kennedy, John Lukacs, Nancy Lovell, and Brian Hemphill.

Our collaborative research endeavors resulted in a series of publications on the dental pathology, tooth crown morphology and odontometrics of prehistoric samples from India and Pakistan. His analysis of dental attributes of living South Asians were based on dental plaster casts I collected with Smithsonian support in 1982-84. These included statistical analyses of odontometric and morphologic variability among Hindu castes and tribal groups in northwest, central, and southeast India. Brian and I co-authored 14 publications on dental variation between 1989 and 2000; authorship was equally shared - five with Brian as first author, six with me as initial author and three papers with other colleagues as first author (KAR Kennedy -2; M. Schultz - 1).

After leaving Oregon, Brian held academic positions, at Moorhead State University (1992-1993), Vanderbilt University (1993-1999), California State University, Bakersfield (1999-2013), and University of Alaska, Fairbanks (2013-2023). Cal State Bakersfield does not have a graduate program in Anthropology; hence his teaching was focused on undergraduates, some of whom he included as co-authors in research and conference presentations on dental anthropology. Later, his research expanded to include prehistoric central Asian samples and dental casting programs among northwest Pakistani groups. The prime goal focused on understanding population affinities and patterns of genetic affiliation. Brian's career emphasized teaching, research and publication and is distinguished by high productivity and diversity of coverage. For example, while at Cal State Bakersfield, he taught undergraduate introductory courses in biological and cultural anthropology, evolution and creationism, the prehistory and ethnography of native North Americans, the archaeology of death, and bioarchaeology, as well as primate behavior and primate evolution. His courses exhibited a broad range of subjects and show breadth of familiarity with the main subdisciplines in the field. While at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks Brian chaired two master's student's committees and department chair Robin Shoaps says that Brian "… was a rigorous, trusted and supportive Chair to the students who had the fortune to work with him. They describe him as "old school" in the best way." Brian's two PhD students in biological anthropology had not been advanced to candidacy at the time of his passing.

Following our early research collaboration, Brian included intensive research dental anthropology of prehistoric skeletal series from the Iranian Plateau, Central Asia and the Hindu Kush borderlands. Brian's CV (see Supplementary File) includes numerous publications on these regions and on dental casts of living groups, often with local research collaborators as co-authors and appearing in local or regional journals such as *Pakistan Herit-*

age, Ancient Pakistan, Pakistan J of Zool, and Conservation Biol of Pakistan. Though not required, investigators engaged in research abroad have a duty to publish results in countries where their work was conducted. This practice has definite advantages and shortcoming. Disseminating research results among colleagues involved in the study or granting access to study collections is ethical, responsible and facilitates local scholars' access to research results. Alternatively, research published abroad may not be as widely disseminated, as rigorously peer-reviewed, or as extensively indexed as international journals. My own publications with Indian colleagues have appeared in the *Bull Deccan College Res Inst, Pakistan Archaeol, J of the Indian Anthropol Society, and Man and Environ*). Brian and I shared a commitment to working closely with Indian and Pakistani researchers and to co-authoring results published in both local and international journals.

Brian actively disseminated his research results, prior to publication, at Annual Meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Each year his podium and poster presentations often involved undergraduate anthropology majors as presenters. A few of the more memorable conferences that we attended together include: the European Association of Archaeologists in Western Europe (1997; Rome, Italy), the Associación Mexicana de Antropología Biológica (2005; Campeche, Mexico, Fig. 3), the American Anthropological Association (2008; San Francisco, CA), and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (2012; Portland, OR). These meeting included either special events, awards and honors ceremonies, or non-conference excursions that made them special.

Of the 12 doctoral committees I chaired at the University of Oregon between 1989 - 2009, I would rank Brian Hemphill in the top 3. He was an exemplary graduate student and enthusiastic collabora-

Fig 3. Delegates to the Mexican Association of Biological Anthropology (2005, Campeche, Mexico). Left to right: Brian Hemphill, Elizabeth Newell, Greg Nelson, Jaymie Brauer, and John Lukacs.

tor in research and publication. Students will remember his dedication and devotion to teaching, including courses in archaeology, cultural anthropology and biological anthropology. Professional colleagues in all aspects of dental anthropology - odontometry, morphology and pathology - will miss his analytical and insightful conference presentations and journal publications. May he rest in peace.

JOHN R. LUKACS
Professor Emeritus
Department of Anthropology
University of Oregon, Eugene

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