



Bot15	Rio Doce, Minas Gerais, Brazil	F999963	M	C-PH3092	B4a1a1a	~1600 AD
Bot17	Rio Doce, Minas Gerais, Brazil	F999964	M	C-Z31878	B4a1a1	~1600 AD

Two Ancient DNA from indigenous Botocudos of Brazil

Understanding the peopling of the Americas remains an important and challenging question. The authors present ¹⁴C dates, and morphological, isotopic and genomic sequence data from two human skulls from the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, part of one of the indigenous groups known as 'Botocudos'.

Palaeo-Eskimo	Qeqertarsuaq, Greenland	F999906	M	Q1a	D2a1	4,000 years	Palaeo-Eskimo 2000 BC DNA
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The [Saqqaq Genome Project](#) generated 20x sequence coverage over the genome of an individual from the Extinct Palaeo-Eskimo Saqqaq culture. The project was a large collaboration between many Centres across the world, coordinated by Professor Eske Willerslev from the Centre for GeoGenetics at University of Copenhagen, Denmark. The authors estimate the age to be 4,000 years ago.

Kennewick Man	Kennewick, Washington state, USA	F999970	M	Q-M199	X2a	8358 years
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8300 year old Ancient DNA of Kennewick Man

Kennewick Man is the name generally given to the skeletal remains of a prehistoric Paleoamerican man found on a bank of the Columbia River in Kennewick, Washington, United States, on July 28, 1996. It is one of the most complete ancient skeletons ever found. Radiocarbon tests on bone have shown it to date from 8.9k to 9k calibrated years before present. In the early 2000s, genetic analysis did not have sufficient techniques to analyze such ancient DNA. By 2013, however, techniques had improved and the ancient DNA (aDNA) was analyzed. In June 2015 the team announced their conclusions that Kennewick Man had most in common with Native Americans among living peoples, including those in the Columbia River region where he was found. In June 2015, scientists at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark determined through DNA from 8,500-year-old bones that Kennewick Man is, in fact, related to modern Native Americans, including the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation from the region in which his bones were found.

Clovis-Anzick-1	Montana, North America	F999919	M	Q-Z780	D4h3a	12,500 years	Matches Living people.
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(2014)The Clovis artifacts were common for about 400 years, starting about 13,000 years ago. But at this point, there is only one set of human remains associated with those sorts of tools: that of the baby from Montana. In the case of the Clovis child, the archaeologists worked closely with modern tribes to make sure the scientists were treating the remains appropriately. The Clovis infant is to be reburied later this year, on the property where he was unearthed.