

sci.archaeology: Re: OT: Malhi, Eshleman, haplogroup A, language, time, and direction.....

## Re: OT: Malhi, Eshleman, haplogroup A, language, time, and direction.....

*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.archaeology/2005-03/2799.html>

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*From:* G Horvat ([g-horvat\\_at\\_shaw.ca](mailto:g-horvat_at_shaw.ca))

*Date:* 03/25/05

Date: Fri, 25 Mar 2005 03:11:13 GMT

Lee,

While I'm getting up to speed on the two articles you mentioned, have you read the following?

American Indian mtDNA and Y Chromosome Genetic Data: A Comprehensive Report of their Use in Migration and Other Anthropological Studies by Peter N. Jones (July 31, 2004)

<http://www.iiirm.org/publications/Articles%20Reports%20Papers/Genetics%20and%20Biotechnology/Jones%20DNA>

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It seems like a fairly comprehensive summary.

Gisele

On 23 Mar 2005 21:34:20 -0800, "Lee Olsen" <[paleocity@hotmail.com](mailto:paleocity@hotmail.com)> wrote:

>G Horvat wrote:

>> On 23 Mar 2005 17:14:34 -0800, "Lee Olsen" <[paleocity@hotmail.com](mailto:paleocity@hotmail.com)>

>> wrote:

>>

>> >G Horvat wrote:

>> >> Lee,

>> >> Another way of putting it is that haplogroup A is found in its

>> >> highest frequencies where other New World haplogroups are absent.

>Both of

>> >> these articles, which I don't think I've read yet, relate to

>> >> northwestern and western North America. Haplogroup A is also

>found

>> >> in fairly healthy frequencies such as 30% in South American

>populations

>> >

>> >Would these be considered 'coastal' people or 'inland' people? I

>don't

>> >mean exactly, but more or less in a broad sense.

>>

Re: OT: Malhi, Eshleman, haplogroup A, language, time, and direction.....

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>> *I thought that was what you were getting at but was not sure.*  
>  
> *Actually that is the conclusion of the authors, at least in the*  
> *Northwest down to California.*  
>  
>>  
>> *It would be easier to describe the populations which lack this*  
>> *haplogroup than the ones which have it. It is absent in the ancient*  
>> *Fuegian samples*  
>  
>  
> *Sounds like the A group fizzled somewhere on its journey down the*  
> *coast.*  
>  
>> *and is found in lower than average frequencies in*  
>> *Chile and Argentina and in the American SW where the frequency was*  
>> *determined to be 0% for many populations.*  
>  
> *The paper (Malhi) cites Lorenz and Smith, and Stone and Stoneking*  
> *saying Haida "colonized the Americas at the same time as populations*  
> *in the Amerindian group,*  
> *but isolation and genetic drift caused the pattern of reduced diversity*  
> *within them."*  
>  
>> *Other than that, I think*  
>> *the haplogroup is fairly ubiquitous in the New World which is why its*  
>> *source should be fairly important but, hey, you do know that the*  
>> *author of one of those articles is a sci.anthropology.paleo*  
>> *contributor.*  
>>  
>> *I consider haplogroup B to be more coastal in both the Old World and*  
>> *New but I am certainly no expert on differentiating between the two.*  
>> *The Asian B \*sub-group\* which is closest to Native American B is*  
> *found*  
>> *in Japan, Taiwan, etc. all the way down to Indonesia (about the*  
>> *furthest point south that I'm aware of) and in China, where much*  
> *mtDNA*  
>> *information is presently available, the provinces which had the*  
>> *highest frequencies were all adjacent to the Yangtze River with the*  
>> *exception of Guangdong (Canton in English, I'm told).*  
>  
> *Well, the group the authors are using to demonstrate a "prehistoric*  
> *intrusion" on the NW coast is haplogroup A.*  
>  
>>  
>> *Gisele*

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