COLD CASE IN THE ARCTIC:
ANCIENT DNA AND PRIVATE WILLIAM BRAINE
OF THE LOST FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, 1845

The lost Franklin Expedition of 1845 is known as one of the most tragic Arctic voyages in British naval history. The expedition set out from the UK in search of the Northwest Passage through the Canadian Arctic with 129 crewmen. All succumbed to the effects of lead poisoning and scurvy within the next few years, with the exception of three crewmen who died of unknown causes during the expedition's first winter in the Arctic. Autopsies conducted in the 1980s suggested that these three died of tuberculosis or pneumonia rather than foul play as was first suspected. This talk is about the ancient DNA analysis that was conducted on one of the three crewmen, Private William Braine, to determine more definitely if tuberculosis was indeed the cause of death.

Dr. Forst is a postdoctoral researcher in the Anthropology Department at UC Santa Cruz investigating health, disease, and mobility in pre-Columbian South America. After completing her undergraduate training in archaeology and genetics at the University of Toronto, Dr. Forst earned a Ph.D. from the University of Manchester. Building on her doctoral research, Dr. Forst continued on at the University of Manchester as postdoctoral researcher of ancient DNA and the origins of agriculture using charred cereal grains.