

The PAGES/Ocean2k project, comprising over 75 volunteers, has analyzed a subset of reconstructed SSTs from paleo-proxies compiled in a recently developed metadata database (<http://www.pagesigbp.org/workinggroups/ocean2k/metadata>). Here we present a synthesis of the available Atlantic data for the past two millennia, which we expect to be dominated by a combination of natural external climate forcing and internal ocean variability such as the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC). Using low-resolution (decadal-centennial) sediment-derived proxies [Mg/Ca, Sr/Ca, alkenones, TEX86 and faunal assemblages] with tight chronological control, we evaluate the degree to which these proxies reflect AMOC variability during the interval 0-1800 C.E. Although the data is geographically sparse, it contains records from the north and south Atlantic that may capture SST variability associated with phenomena such as the bi-polar seesaw. Similarly, we use a preliminary compilation of high-resolution (seasonal-annual) coral-derived proxies [Sr/Ca, $\delta^{18}O$, extension], to detect AMOC-related multidecadal modes of SST variability such as the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation.