

REPORT

HUMAN GENETICS

Ancient DNA from Mesopotamia suggests distinct Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic migrations into Anatolia

Iosif Lazaridis^{1,2,*}†, Songül Alpaslan-Roodenberg^{2,3,*}†, Ayşe Acar⁴, Ayşen Açıkkol⁵, Anagnostis Agelarakis⁶, Levon Aghikyan⁷, Uğur Akyüz⁸, Desislava Andreeva⁹, Gojko Andrijašević¹⁰, Dragana Antonović¹¹, Ian Armit¹², Alper Atmaca¹³, Pavel Avetisyan⁷, Ahmet İhsan Aytekin¹⁴, Krum Bacvarov¹⁵, Ruben Badalyan⁷, Stefan Bakardzhiev¹⁶, Jacqueline Balen¹⁷, Lorenc Bejko¹⁸, Rebecca Bernardos², Andreas Bertsatos¹⁹, Hanifi Biber²⁰, Ahmet Bilir²¹, Mario Bodružić²², Michelle Bonogofsky²³, Clive Bonsall²⁴, Dušan Borčić²⁵, Nikola Borovinić²⁶, Guillermo Bravo Morante³, Katharina Buttinger³, Kim Callan^{2,27}, Francesca Candilio²⁸, Mario Carić²⁹, Olivia Cheronet³, Stefan Chohadzhiev³⁰, Maria-Eleni Chovalopoulou⁹, Stella Chryssoulaki³¹, Ion Ciobanu^{32,33}, Natalija Čondić³⁴, Mihai Constantinescu³⁵, Emanuela Cristiani³⁶, Brendan J. Culleton³⁷, Elizabeth Curtis^{2,27}, Jack Davis³⁸, Ruben Davtyan⁷, Tatiana I. Demcenco³⁹, Valentin Dergachev⁴⁰, Zafer Derin⁴¹, Sylvia Deskaj⁴², Seda Devejan⁷, Vojislav Djordjević⁴³, Kellie Sara Duffett Carlson³, Laurie R. Eccles⁴⁴, Nedko Elenski⁴⁵, Atilla Engin⁴⁶, Nihat Erdoğan⁴⁷, Sabiha Erir-Pazarci⁴⁸, Daniel M. Fernandes^{3,49}, Matthew Ferry^{2,27}, Suzanne Freilich³, Alin Frinculeasa⁵⁰, Michael L. Galaty⁴², Beatriz Gamarra^{51,52,53}, Boris Gasparyan⁷, Bisserka Gaydarska⁵⁴, Elif Genç⁵⁵, Timur Gültekin⁵⁶, Serkan Gündüz⁵⁷, Tamás Hajdu⁵⁸, Volker Heyd⁵⁹, Suren Hobsyan⁷, Nelli Hovhannisyán⁶⁰, Iliya Iliev¹⁶, Lora Iliev^{2,27}, Stanislav Iliev⁶¹, İlkay İvgin⁶², Ivor Janković²⁹, Lence Jovanova⁶³, Panagiotis Karkanas⁶⁴, Berna Kavaz-Kindigili⁶⁵, Esra Hilal Kaya⁶⁶, Denise Keating³, Douglas J. Kennett^{37,67}, Seda Deniz Kesici⁶⁸, Anahit Khudaverdyan⁷, Krisztián Kiss^{58,69}, Sinan Kılıç²⁰, Paul Klostermann⁷⁰, Sinem Kostak Boca Negra Valdes⁶⁸, Saša Kovačević⁷¹, Marta Krenz-Niedbala⁷², Maja Krznarić Škrivanko⁷³, Rovena Kurti⁷⁴, Pasko Kuzman⁷⁵, Ann Marie Lawson^{2,27}, Catalin Lazar⁷⁶, Krassimir Leshtakov⁷⁷, Thomas E. Levy⁷⁸, Ioannis Liritzis^{79,80}, Kirsia O. Lorentz⁸¹, Sylwia Łukasik⁷², Matthew Mah^{2,27,82}, Swapan Mallick^{2,27}, Kirsten Mandi³, Kristine Martirosyan-Olshansky⁸³, Roger Matthews⁸⁴, Wendy Matthews⁸⁴, Kathleen McSweeney²⁴, Varduhi Melikyan⁷, Adam Micco², Megan Michel^{1,2,27}, Lidija Milašinović⁸⁵, Alissa Mittnik^{1,2,86}, Janet M. Monge⁸⁷, Georgi Nekhrizov¹⁵, Rebecca Nicholls⁸⁸, Alexey G. Nikitin⁸⁹, Vassil Nikolov¹⁵, Mario Novak²⁹, Iñigo Olalde^{2,90}, Jonas Oppenheimer^{2,27}, Anna Osterholtz⁹¹, Celal Özdemir¹³, Kadir Toykan Özdoğan³, Nurettin Öztürk⁶⁵, Nikos Papadimitriou⁹², Niki Papakonstantinou⁹³, Anastasia Papathanasiou⁹⁴, Lujana Paraman⁹⁵, Evgeny G. Paskary⁹⁶, Nick Patterson^{1,82}, İlian Petrakiev⁴⁵, Levon Petrosyan⁷, Vanya Petrova⁷⁷, Anna Philippa-Touchais⁹⁷, Ashot Piliposyan⁹⁸, Nada Pocuca Kuzman⁷⁵, Hrvoje Potrebica⁹⁹, Bianca Preda-Bălănică⁵⁹, Zrinka Premužić¹⁰⁰, T. Douglas Price¹⁰¹, Lijun Qiu^{2,27}, Siniša Radović¹⁰², Kamal Raeuf Aziz¹⁰³, Petra Rajić Šikanjić²⁹, Kamal Rasheed Raheem¹⁰³, Sergei Razumov¹⁰⁴, Amy Richardson⁸⁴, Jacob Roodenberg¹⁰⁵, Rudenc Ruka⁷⁴, Victoria Russeva¹⁰⁶, Mustafa Şahin⁵⁷, Ayşegül Şarbak¹⁰⁷, Emre Savaş⁶⁸, Constanze Schattke³, Lynne Schepartz¹⁰⁸, Tayfun Selçuk⁶⁸, Ayla Sevim-Erol¹⁰⁹, Michel Shamooun-Pour¹¹⁰, Henry M. Shephard¹¹¹, Athanasios Sideris¹¹², Angela Simalcsik^{32,113}, Hakob Simonyan¹¹⁴, Vitalij Sinika¹⁰⁴, Kendra Sirak², Ghenadie Sirbu¹¹⁵, Mario Šlaus¹¹⁶, Andrei Soficaru³⁵, Bilal Söğüt¹¹⁷, Arkadiusz Softysiak¹¹⁸, Çilem Sönmez-Sözer¹⁰⁹, Maria Stathi¹¹⁹, Martin Steskal¹²⁰, Kristin Stewardson^{2,27}, Sharon Stocker³⁸, Fadime Suata-Alpaslan¹²¹, Alexander Suvorov⁵⁹, Anna Szécsényi-Nagy¹²², Tamás Szeniczey⁵⁸, Nikolai Telnov¹⁰⁴, Strahil Temov¹²³, Nadezhda Todorova⁷⁷, Ulsi Tota^{74,124}, Gilles Touchais¹²⁵, Sevi Triantaphyllou⁹³, Atila Türkler¹²⁶, Marina Ugarković⁷¹, Todor Valchev¹⁶, Fanica Veljanovska¹²³, Zlatko Videvski¹²³, Cristian Virag¹²⁷, Anna Wagner³, Sam Walsh¹²⁸, Piotr Włodarczak¹²⁹, J. Noah Workman², Aram Yardumian^{130,131}, Evgenii Yarovoy¹³², Alper Yener Yavuz¹³³, Hakan Yılmaz²⁰, Fatma Zalzal^{2,27}, Anna Zetli³, Zhao Zhang², Rafet Çavuşoğlu²⁰, Nadin Rohland², Ron Pinhasi^{3,134,*}, David Reich^{1,2,27,82,*}

We present the first ancient DNA data from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic of Mesopotamia (Southeastern Turkey and Northern Iraq), Cyprus, and the Northwestern Zagros, along with the first data from Neolithic Armenia. We show that these and neighboring populations were formed through admixture of pre-Neolithic sources related to Anatolian, Caucasian, and Levantine hunter-gatherers, forming a Neolithic continuum of ancestry mirroring the geography of West Asia. By analyzing Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic populations of Anatolia, we show that the former were derived from admixture between Mesopotamian-related and local Epipaleolithic-related sources, but the latter experienced additional Levantine-related gene flow, thus documenting at least two pulses of migration from the Fertile Crescent heartland to the early farmers of Anatolia.

Previous work has documented the existence of highly differentiated Neolithic populations in ancient West Asia (1–9) and some of their pre-Neolithic ancestors in the Caucasus (10), Iran (1, 11), Anatolia (6), and the Levant (1). To anchor our integrative genomic history of the Southern Arc, a region we define as including Anatolia and its neighbors in Southeastern Europe and West Asia (12), we sought to understand how the earliest Neolithic populations were formed, with a particular focus on the Pre-Pottery period of Northern (or Upper) Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers of Southeastern Turkey, Northwestern Iraq, and Northeastern Syria, within the Pre-Pottery Neolithic interaction sphere (13). Despite the centrality of Mesopotamia in the archaeolog-

ical record of the origin of farming (14), no genome-wide ancient DNA data from early Mesopotamian farmers has been published. We used in-solution enrichment for ~1.2 million single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to study Pre-Pottery Neolithic farmers from the Tigris side of Northern Mesopotamia: one from Boncuklu Tarla near Mardin in Southeastern Turkey and two from Nemrik 9 in Northern Iraq. We also report the first Pre-Pottery Neolithic data from Cyprus, an island to the south of the Anatolian peninsula and west of the Levant, which witnessed the earliest maritime expansion of Pre-Pottery farmers from the Eastern Mediterranean; our data come from three individuals whose fragmentary remains were found in a Neolithic disused and filled-in water well at Kissonerga-Mylothukia

(15). Furthermore, we report the first ancient DNA data from the Neolithic of Armenia, from two individuals buried at the sites of Masis Blur and Aknashen in the sixth millennium BCE. These individuals represent an inland Pottery Neolithic population, which we could compare to the Pre-Pottery one from Northern Mesopotamia to its south, the Pottery Neolithic one of Azerbaijan to its east (7), and later Chalcolithic individuals from Armenia (1). Finally, we sampled three Pre-Pottery Neolithic farmers from the Northern Zagros at Bestansur and the Zawi Chemi component of Shanidar cave in Iraq, who fill a gap between the more western and northern individuals and published data from the Central Zagros in Iran (1).

Details of the newly sampled individuals can be found in (12), and their geographical and

temporal distributions can be seen in Fig. 1. To improve the statistical power of our analyses, we also increased data quality for a number of individuals with previously reported data, making and sequencing additional ancient DNA libraries from four Epipaleolithic Natufians from Israel, six Pre-Pottery Neolithic individuals from Jordan (1), and nine Neolithic individuals from the Eastern Marmara region (Northwest Anatolia, sites of Barcin and Menteşe) (2). From Eastern Marmara, we also

sampled an individual from Barcin and two from the previously unsampled site of Ilpınar. Individuals from the three sites were genetically similar, and we analyze them, together with later Chalcolithic individuals from the same site, in a study of later periods of Anatolia (12).

We carried out principal components analysis (PCA) (16) (Fig. 2A), projecting the ancient individuals onto the variation of present-day West Eurasians (17). Two main clusters emerge: an “Eastern Mediterranean” Anatolian/Levantine

cluster that also includes the geographically intermediate individuals from Cyprus, and an “inland” Zagros-Caucasus-Mesopotamia-Armenia-Azerbaijan cluster. There is structure within these groupings. Anatolian individuals group with each other and with those from Cyprus, whereas Levantine individuals are distinct. Within the inland cluster, individuals that are more geographically distant from the Mediterranean, such as those from the South Caucasus [Caucasus hunter-gatherers

¹Department of Human Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. ²Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA. ³Department of Evolutionary Anthropology, University of Vienna, 1030 Vienna, Austria. ⁴Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Letters, Mardin Artuklu University, 47510 Artuklu, Mardin, Turkey. ⁵Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Letters, Sivas Cumhuriyet University, 58140 Sivas, Turkey. ⁶Department of History, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530, USA. ⁷Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, NAS RA, 0025 Yerevan, Armenia. ⁸Samsun Museum of Archeology and Ethnography, Kale Mahallesi, Merkez, İlkadım, 55030 Samsun, Turkey. ⁹Iskra Museum of History, 6100 Kazanlak, Bulgaria. ¹⁰Historical Museum in Kotor, 85330 Kotor, Montenegro. ¹¹Institute of Archaeology, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia. ¹²Department of Archaeology, University of York, York YO1 7EP, UK. ¹³Amasya Archaeology Museum, Mustafa Kemal Paşa Caddesi, 05000 Amasya, Turkey. ¹⁴Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Science, Burdur Mehmet Akif University, 15100 Burdur, Turkey. ¹⁵National Institute of Archaeology and Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria. ¹⁶Yambol Regional Historical Museum, 8600 Yambol, Bulgaria. ¹⁷Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ¹⁸Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Tirana, 1010 Tirana, Albania. ¹⁹Department of Animal and Human Physiology, Faculty of Biology, School of Sciences, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, 10679 Athens, Greece. ²⁰Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, 65090 Tuşba, Van, Turkey. ²¹Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Düzce University, 81620 Düzce, Turkey. ²²Stratum Ltd., 21218 Seget Donji, Croatia. ²³Independent Researcher, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA. ²⁴School of History, Classics and Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, UK. ²⁵The Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA. ²⁶Center for Conservation and Archaeology of Montenegro, 81250 Cetinje, Montenegro. ²⁷Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA. ²⁸Servizio di Bioarcheologia, Museo delle Civiltà, 00144 Rome, Italy. ²⁹Centre for Applied Bioanthropology, Institute for Anthropological Research, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ³⁰Department of Archaeology, University of Veliko Tarnovo “St. Cyril and St. Methodius,” 5003 Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria. ³¹Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and the Islands, 10682 Piraeus, Greece. ³²“Orheiul Vechi” Cultural-Natural Reserve, Institute of Bioarchaeological and Ethnocultural Research, 3552 Butuceni, Moldova. ³³National Archaeological Agency, 2012 Chişinău, Moldova. ³⁴Archaeological Museum in Zadar, 23000 Zadar, Croatia. ³⁵“Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology, 050711 Bucharest, Romania. ³⁶Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy. ³⁷Institutes of Energy and the Environment, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA. ³⁸Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221, USA. ³⁹Independent Researcher, Aberystwyth SY23 4UH, UK. ⁴⁰Center of Archaeology, Institute of Cultural Heritage, Academy of Science of Moldova, 2001 Chişinău, Moldova. ⁴¹Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Letters, Ege University, 35100 Bornova-Izmir, Turkey. ⁴²Museum of Anthropological Archaeology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA. ⁴³Narodni muzej Pančevo, 26101 Pančevo, Serbia. ⁴⁴Human Paleocology and Isotope Geochemistry Lab, Department of Anthropology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA. ⁴⁵Regional Museum of History – Veliko Tarnovo, 5000 Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria. ⁴⁶Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Gaziantep University, 27310 Gaziantep, Turkey. ⁴⁷Mardin Archaeological Museum, Şar, Cumhuriyet Meydanı üstü, 47100 Artuklu, Mardin, Turkey. ⁴⁸Muğla İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü, 48000 Muğla, Turkey. ⁴⁹Research Centre for Anthropology and Health (CIAS), Department of Life Sciences, University of Coimbra, 3000-456 Coimbra, Portugal. ⁵⁰Prahova County Museum of History and Archaeology, 100042 Ploieşti, Romania. ⁵¹Institutul Cultural de Paleocologie Humana i Evoluţie Socială, 43007 Tarragona, Spain. ⁵²Departament d’Història i Història de l’Art, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, 43002 Tarragona, Spain. ⁵³School of Archaeology and Earth Institute, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. ⁵⁴Department of Archaeology, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UK. ⁵⁵Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Çukurova University, 01330 Balçalı-Sarıçam-Adana, Turkey. ⁵⁶Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Ankara University, 06100 Sıhhiye, Ankara, Turkey. ⁵⁷Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Bursa Uludağ University, 16059 Görükle, Bursa, Turkey. ⁵⁸Department of Biological Anthropology, Institute of Biology, Eötvös Loránd University, 1053 Budapest, Hungary. ⁵⁹Department of Cultures, University of Helsinki, 00100 Helsinki, Finland. ⁶⁰Department of Ecology and Nature Protection, Yerevan State University, 0025 Yerevan, Armenia. ⁶¹Regional Museum of History, 6300 Haskovo, Bulgaria. ⁶²Ministry of Culture and Tourism, İsmet İnönü Bulvarı, 06100 Emek, Ankara, Turkey. ⁶³Museum of the City of Skopje, 1000 Skopje, North Macedonia. ⁶⁴Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 10676 Athens, Greece. ⁶⁵Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Letters, Atatürk University, 25100 Erzurum, Turkey. ⁶⁶Muğla Archaeological Museum and Yatağan Thermal Power Generation Company, Rescue Excavations, 48000 Muğla, Turkey. ⁶⁷Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA. ⁶⁸Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archeology, Çarşı Neighbourhood, 48400 Bodrum, Muğla, Turkey. ⁶⁹Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, 1117 Budapest, Hungary. ⁷⁰Department of Anthropology, Natural History Museum Vienna, 1010 Vienna, Austria. ⁷¹Institute of Archaeology, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ⁷²Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, 61-614 Poznań, Poland. ⁷³Municipal Museum Vinkovci, 32100 Vinkovci, Croatia. ⁷⁴Prehistory Department, Albanian Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Albanian Studies, 1000 Tirana, Albania. ⁷⁵National Museum in Ohrid, 6000 Ohrid, North Macedonia. ⁷⁶ArchaeoSciences Division, Research Institute of the University of Bucharest, University of Bucharest, 050663 Bucharest, Romania. ⁷⁷Department of Archaeology, St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, 1504 Sofia, Bulgaria. ⁷⁸Department of Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA. ⁷⁹Key Research Institute of Yellow River Civilization and Sustainable Development and the Collaborative Innovation Center on Yellow River Civilization of Henan Province, Laboratory of Yellow River Cultural Heritage, Henan University, 475001 Kaifeng, China. ⁸⁰European Academy of Sciences and Arts, 5020 Salzburg, Austria. ⁸¹Science and Technology in Archaeology and Culture Research Center, The Cyprus Institute, 2121 Aglantzia, Nicosia, Cyprus. ⁸²Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA. ⁸³Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA. ⁸⁴Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, Reading RG6 6AB, UK. ⁸⁵National Museum of Kikinda, 23300 Kikinda, Serbia. ⁸⁶Department of Archaeogenetics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, 04103 Leipzig, Germany. ⁸⁷University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA. ⁸⁸School of Archaeological and Forensic Sciences, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, UK. ⁸⁹Department of Biology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401, USA. ⁹⁰BIOMICS Research Group, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain. ⁹¹Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762, USA. ⁹²Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos Museum, 105-55 Athens, Greece. ⁹³Faculty of Philosophy, School of History and Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 54124 Thessaloniki, Greece. ⁹⁴Ephorate of Paleoanthropology and Speleology, Greek Ministry of Culture, 11636 Athens, Greece. ⁹⁵Trogir Town Museum, 21220 Trogir, Croatia. ⁹⁶Moldovan Historic - Geographical Society, 2044 Chişinău, Moldova. ⁹⁷French School of Archaeology at Athens, 10680 Athens, Greece. ⁹⁸Department of Armenian History, Armenian State Pedagogical University After Khachatur Abovyan, 0010 Yerevan, Armenia. ⁹⁹Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ¹⁰⁰Independent Researcher, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ¹⁰¹Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA. ¹⁰²Institute for Quaternary Paleontology and Geology, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ¹⁰³Sulaymaniyah Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage, 46010 Sulaymaniyah, Iraq. ¹⁰⁴Pridnestrovian University named after Taras Shevchenko, 3300 Tiraspol, Moldova. ¹⁰⁵The Netherlands Institute for the Near East, 2311 Leiden, Netherlands. ¹⁰⁶Institute of Experimental Morphology, Pathology and Archeology with Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Science, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria. ¹⁰⁷Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Hitit University, 19040 Çorum, Turkey. ¹⁰⁸School of Anatomical Sciences, The University of the Witwatersrand, 2193 Johannesburg, South Africa. ¹⁰⁹Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Language and History - Geography, Ankara University, 06100 Sıhhiye, Ankara, Turkey. ¹¹⁰Department of Anthropology, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902, USA. ¹¹¹Archaeological Institute of America, Boston, MA 02108, USA. ¹¹²Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University, 11636 Prague, Czechia. ¹¹³Olga Necrasov” Centre of Anthropological Research, Romanian Academy Iaşi Branch, 2012 Iaşi Romania. ¹¹⁴Scientific Research Center of the Historical and Cultural Heritage, 0010 Yerevan, Armenia. ¹¹⁵Thracology Scientific Research Laboratory of the State University of Moldova, Department of Academic Management, Academy of Science of Moldova, 2009 Chişinău, Moldova. ¹¹⁶Anthropological Center of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. ¹¹⁷Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Arts, Pamukkale University, 20070 Denizli, Turkey. ¹¹⁸Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, 00-927 Warszawa, Poland. ¹¹⁹Ephorate of Antiquities of East Attica, Ministry of Culture and Sports, 10682 Athens, Greece. ¹²⁰Austrian Archaeological Institute at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, 1190 Vienna, Austria. ¹²¹Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University, 34134 Istanbul, Turkey. ¹²²Institute of Archaeogenetics, Research Centre for the Humanities, Eötvös Loránd Research Network, 1097 Budapest, Hungary. ¹²³Archaeology Museum of North Macedonia, 1000 Skopje, North Macedonia. ¹²⁴Culture and Patrimony Department, University of Avignon, 84029 Avignon, France. ¹²⁵Department of the History of Art and Archaeology, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 75006 Paris, France. ¹²⁶Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Ondokuz Mayıs University, 55139 Atakum-Samsun, Turkey. ¹²⁷Satu Mare County Museum, 440031 Satu Mare, Romania. ¹²⁸School of Natural Sciences, University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE, UK. ¹²⁹Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 31-016 Kraków, Poland. ¹³⁰Department of History and Social Sciences, Bryn Athyn College, Bryn Athyn, PA 19009, USA. ¹³¹Penn Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA. ¹³²History of the Ancient World and Middle Ages Department, Moscow Region State University, Moscow Region, 141014 Mytishi, Russia. ¹³³Department of Anthropology, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, İstiklal Campus, 15100 Burdur, Turkey. ¹³⁴Human Evolution and Archaeological Sciences, University of Vienna, 1030 Vienna, Austria.

*Corresponding author. Email: lazaridis@genetics.med.harvard.edu (I.L.A.); msglalpaslan@gmail.com (S.A.-R.); ron.pinhasi@univie.ac.at (R.P.); reich@genetics.med.harvard.edu (D.R.)

†These authors contributed equally to this work.

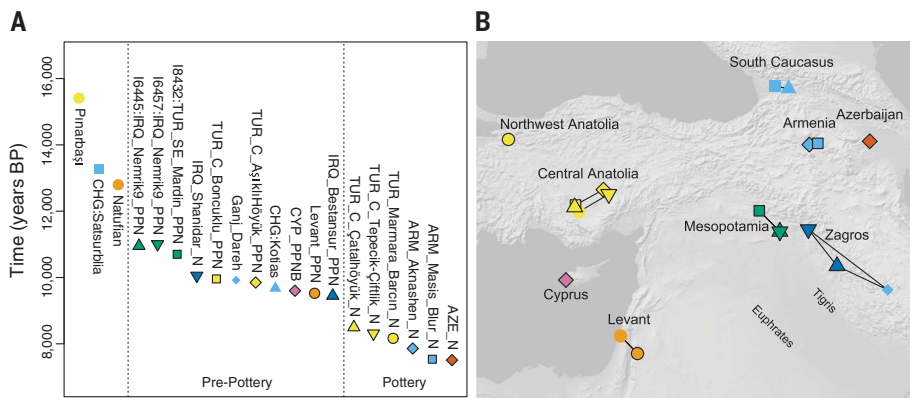


Fig. 1. Studied individuals. (A) Time frame of Pre-Neolithic, Pre-Pottery Neolithic, and Pottery Neolithic populations in West Asia. (B) Geographical location of populations from (A) shown on the map of West Asia.

from Georgia (10) and Ganj Dareh from Central Zagros], are also genetically more distant as compared with the geographically and genetically intermediate individuals from Mesopotamia and Armenia/Azerbaijan. The Eastern Mediterranean and inland clusters are separated by a gap in Fig. 2A, which may correspond to geographically intermediate areas between sampling locations, for example, the Euphrates region of North Mesopotamia. The totality of Neolithic West Asia is enclosed within the range of variation of the quadrangle formed by Caucasus hunter-gatherers, Ganj Dareh, Levantine Natufians (7) from Israel, and Epipaleolithic Pınarbaşı (6) from Central Anatolia.

In a linked study, we developed a mathematical framework for estimating the ancestry proportions of individuals of the entire Southern Arc across space and time with a common metric (12), and here we discuss the results of applying this model to the Neolithic period (Fig. 2B). This model includes Caucasus hunter-gatherers (10), Eastern European hunter-gatherers (2, 18), Levantine Pre-Pottery Neolithic (7), Balkan hunter-gatherers from the Iron Gates in Serbia (19), and Anatolian Neolithic [from Barcin in the Marmara region of Northwest (NW) Anatolia (2)] as surrogates for five ancestry sources. Within this framework, the highest proportion of Anatolian Neolithic-related ancestry is observed in Neolithic Anatolian populations as well as the early farmers of Cyprus. The Balkan hunter-gatherer-related affinity in the Pre-Pottery population at Boncuklu and the Epipaleolithic one from Pınarbaşı—both of which predate the Pottery Neolithic from Barcin by thousands of years—does not indicate that these older individuals were admixed with European hunter-gatherers. Rather, it reflects the fact that in comparison to the Barcin population, both Pınarbaşı and Boncuklu were “less Levantine” (Fig. 2A), a finding that is consistent with the Levantine influx into the Pottery Neolithic populations that is revealed by the analysis that follows. A con-

trasting case is that of the Natufians, who are inferred to be “more Levantine” (along the Anatolian/Levantine cline) and are unsurprisingly inferred to derive all of their ancestry from the Levant Pre-Pottery Neolithic source; this of course does not mean that the earlier Natufians are descended from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic farmers that followed them but rather that both share ancestry (in reality, from the Natufians to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic farmers), which is modeled in this way within the limitations of the five-way model. Similarly, the Ganj Dareh population (most extreme) of the inland group derives all its ancestry from the Caucasus hunter-gatherer source used in the five-way model, and Caucasus hunter-gatherer-related ancestry levels are high in all inland populations, that is, of the Northern Zagros, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, as well as those of North Mesopotamia.

The high Anatolian-related ancestry in Cyprus revealed by this model (Fig. 2) and subsequent analyses (Fig. 3) sheds light on debates about the origins of the people who spread Pre-Pottery Neolithic culture to Cyprus. Parallels in subsistence, technology, settlement organization, and ideological indicators (15) suggest close contacts between Pre-Pottery Neolithic B people in Cyprus and on the mainland (13), but the geographic source of the Cypriot Pre-Pottery Neolithic populations has been unclear, with many possible points of origin (20). An inland Middle Euphrates source has been suggested on the basis of architectural and artifactual similarities (14, 21). However, the faunal record at Cypriot Pre-Pottery Neolithic B sites and the use of Anatolian obsidian as raw material suggest linkages with Central and Southern Anatolia (15), and the genetic data increase the weight of evidence in favor of this scenario of a primary source in Anatolia.

The two individuals from Armenia, from the sites of Aknashen (~5900 BCE) and Masis Blur (~5600 BCE) differ in being more Caucasus- and Anatolia/Levant-like, respectively, despite

being buried just ~200 km and a few centuries apart; thus, Neolithic people of Armenia were not homogeneous but instead exhibited variation that also encompassed two ~5700 to 5400 BCE individuals buried in neighboring Azerbaijan (7), who are intermediate between the two from Armenia in both PCA and the five-way model. But in comparison to the individuals from Mesopotamia to the south, the individuals from Armenia and Azerbaijan had more Anatolian Neolithic admixture (visible in both PCA and the five-way model). Conversely, some Neolithic Anatolian populations from Central Anatolia had Caucasus hunter-gatherer-related admixture, more than Pınarbaşı and the NW Anatolian source population, where such ancestry is not evident, but less than the proportion inferred for the individual from Mardin from Southeast Anatolia, which belonged (together with its neighbors at Nemrik 9 in Northern Iraq) to the inland group characterized by high Caucasus hunter-gatherer-related ancestry. These observations form a consistent picture of a Neolithic continuum characterized by the Anatolian/Levantine cline on one end and inland influence related to the Zagros-Caucasus set of populations, with the geographically intermediate individuals from Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan occupying genetically intermediate positions.

To avoid publication-order bias, that is, the tendency to update published models to accommodate new data rather than always inferring models taking all samples equally into account, we coanalyzed new data from the Neolithic together with previously published data to arrive at a model of Neolithic origins that can account for patterns of genetic variation in Neolithic West Asia as a whole (22). The Neolithic continuum emerges from this analysis too, as all Neolithic populations under study can be modeled as mixtures of three pre-Neolithic sources representing Anatolian (Pınarbaşı), Levantine (Natufian), and inland sources (either Caucasus hunter-gatherer, as in Fig. 3A, or Ganj Dareh, as in Fig. 3B); the two inland sources are not independent but to a first degree of approximation represent the same source of ancestry (Fig. 3C). When we attempt to model Neolithic populations using either Caucasus hunter-gatherers or Ganj Dareh as a source population and the other as an outgroup, we obtain good model fits for most populations (further suggesting that neither population is a better source than the other), except (i) for the high Caucasus hunter-gatherer ancestry individual from Aknashen, where the Caucasus hunter-gatherer model is not rejected ($P = 0.46$) while the Ganj Dareh one is ($P < 0.001$); (ii) the Azerbaijan and Mesopotamian Neolithic for which both models are rejected ($P < 0.01$); and (iii) the Barcin Neolithic for which the Ganj Dareh model is narrowly not rejected at the $P = 0.01$ level ($P = 0.0142$), while

Fig. 2. Overview of Neolithic variation. (A) Principal components analysis of ancient individuals projected onto West Eurasian variation. (B) Application of the five-way model from (12) to Neolithic populations with Caucasus hunter-gatherer (CHG), Eastern European hunter-gatherer (EHG), Levant Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN), Serbian (SRB) Iron Gates hunter-gatherer, and NW Anatolian Neolithic from Barcin sources.

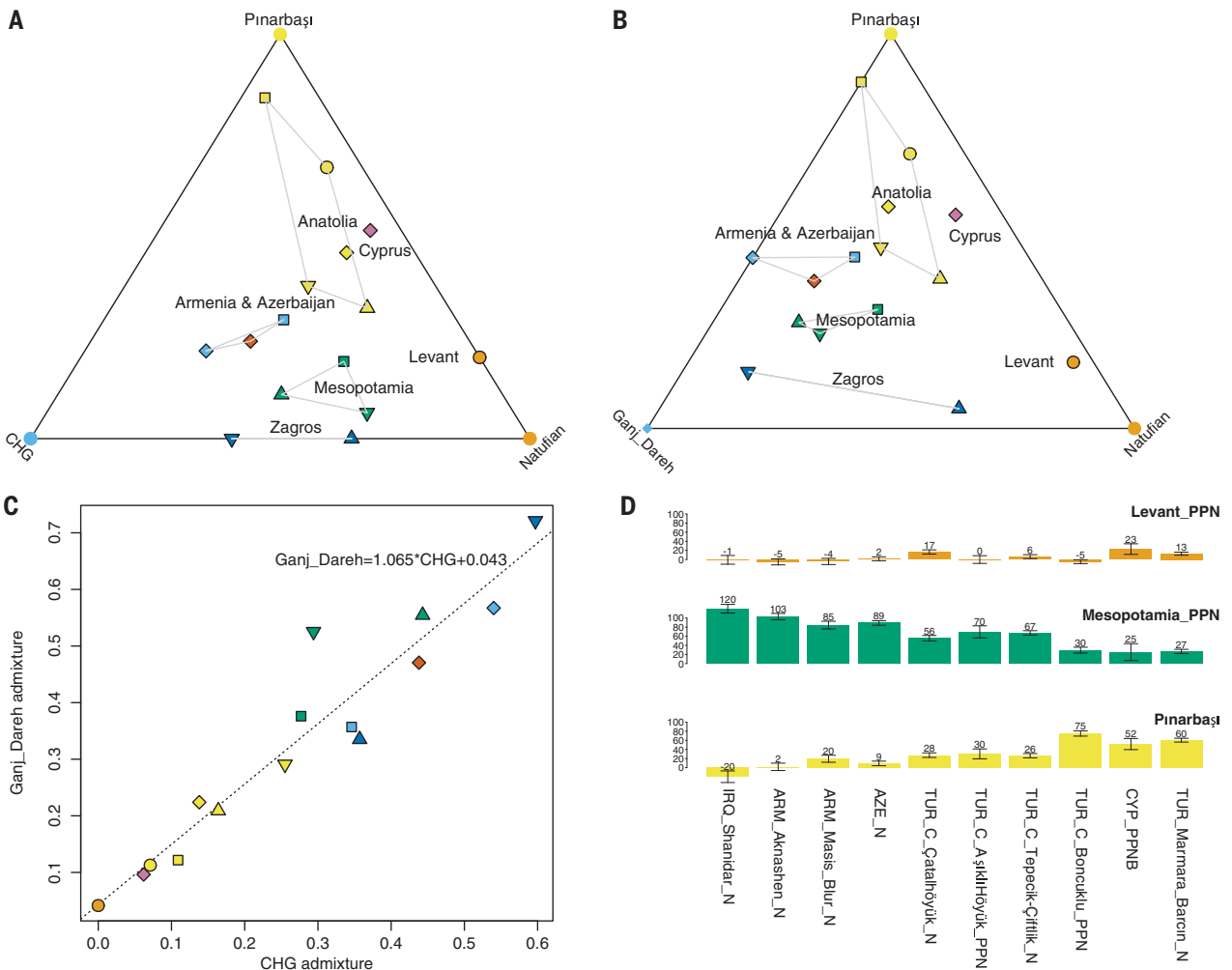
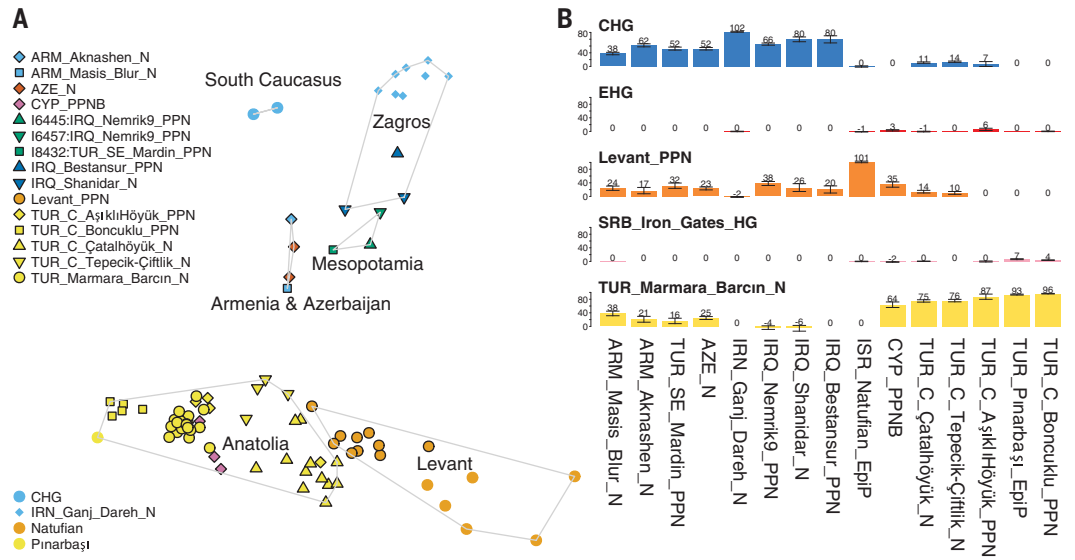


Fig. 3. The Neolithic continuum. (A) Three-way model of Neolithic admixture with Caucasus hunter-gatherer (CHG) (10) as a source. (B) Three-way model of Neolithic admixture with Ganj Dareh (1) as a source. (C) Caucasus hunter-gatherer and Ganj Dareh admixture proportions from (A) and (B) are strongly correlated [coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.91; $P < 1 \times 10^{-7}$]. (D) We also modeled Neolithic populations with local, Anatolian [Pınarbaşı (6)] and Eastern, Mesopotamian Pre-Pottery Neolithic

(PPN), proximal sources. Both Pre-Pottery Neolithic populations from Anatolia [from Boncuklu (6) and Aşıklı Höyük (8)] have no significant evidence for extra Levantine ancestry. However, all three Pottery Neolithic ones [from Barcin in NW Anatolia and Tepecik-Çiftlik (5) and Çatalhöyük (8) in Central Anatolia] have significant additional Levantine ancestry. (Ancestry proportions for some groups are nonsignificantly negative, reflecting statistical uncertainty in the estimates.)

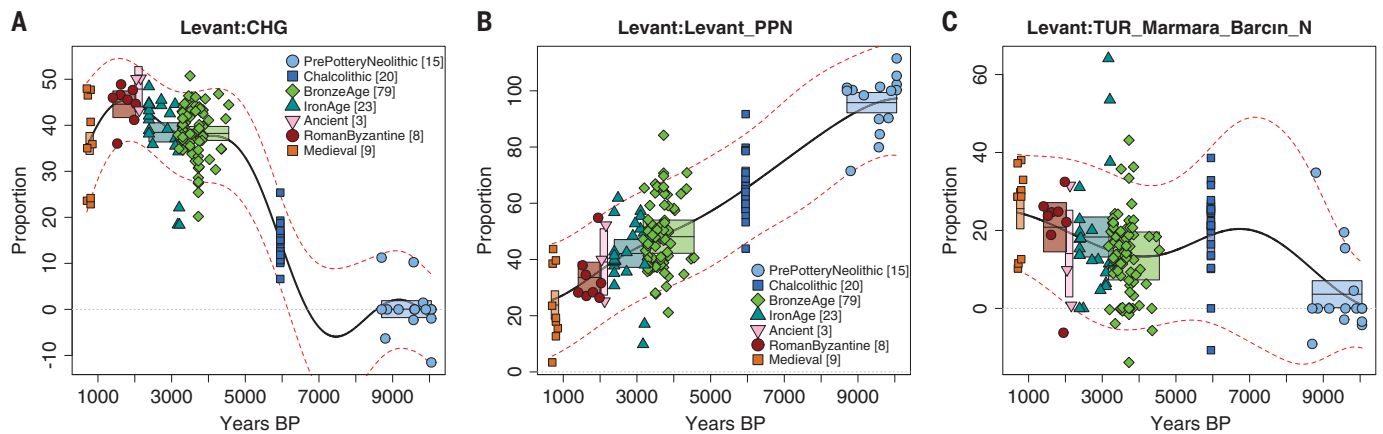


Fig. 4. The dilution of Neolithic ancestry in the Levant. The trajectory of West Asian components of ancestry in the Levant. (A) Caucasus hunter-gatherer ancestry increased over time, beginning in the Chalcolithic period and continuing into the Bronze Age, while the local Levantine ancestry (B) was diluted during the past 10,000 years. (C) Anatolian ancestry, like Caucasus hunter-gatherer ancestry, also increased by the Chalcolithic period (26), undergoing fluctuations thereafter.

the Caucasus hunter-gatherer one is rejected ($P = 0.001$). These results tentatively suggest that Caucasus hunter-gatherer and Ganj Dareh Neolithic are interchangeable for the purposes of quantifying the amount of inland admixture, although some populations may have a clearer connection with one or the other (e.g., the Neolithic of Armenia with the hunter-gatherers of the South Caucasus rather than Iran, and the geographically intermediate Azerbaijan and Mesopotamia with both).

The fact that regardless of the chosen sources, none of the Neolithic populations of West Asia were simple descendants of their pre-Neolithic antecedents when we had the data to test this (in which case some of them would occupy the corner positions of Fig. 3, A and B) suggests that some history of admixture may have led to their appearance; the details of this process could be elucidated by examining even older populations from across West Asia. When pre-Neolithic antecedents are not available, as is the case for North Mesopotamia, it remains an open question whether the local hunter-gatherers were genetically continuous with the first farmers of the region, or if there was a history of admixture across the Neolithic transition there as well. Notably, this highlights that intermediate populations of the ternary plots of Fig. 3 need not have come about by admixture from the corner populations used to model them; alternatively, they could be drawn toward the middle by unsampled pre-Neolithic populations of West Asia, for example, hunter-gatherers of the Tigris and Euphrates regions predating the Pre-Pottery Neolithic farmers studied here.

When we attempted to model Neolithic populations as mixtures of each other, we observed that at least in Anatolia (Fig. 3D), where most of the data are from and from which both Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic populations have been published, an interesting distinction be-

came clear. Pre-Pottery Neolithic populations from Central Anatolia can be modeled as mixtures of a group related to the local Pınarbaşı Epipaleolithic with variable (~30 to 70%) Mesopotamian admixture, suggesting that Pre-Pottery cultures of Anatolia may have been formed with the contribution of both local hunter-gatherers and migrants from the east, where agriculture first appeared. But we cannot model the Pottery Neolithic Anatolians with just these two sources and instead require an extra ~6 to 23% Levantine Neolithic admixture. The source of this admixture is unclear; it need not have come from the Southern Levant (Jordan) from which the Levantine Neolithic individuals were sampled and may instead represent a geographically closer source for which there is no available genome-wide data, for example, from Syria, where early Pottery Neolithic cultures such as the Halafian flourished and for which the available polymerase chain reaction-based mitochondrial DNA data cannot distinguish alternative scenarios (23).

We caution that while our results point to migration from, and admixture with, Mesopotamian and Levantine populations, when we use the term “migration,” we are not claiming that we have detected a “migratory movement,” that is, a planned translocation of a large number of people over a long distance within the space of years [for discussion of nuances in the use of the term migration, see (24)]. Migration in the sense that we use it may either be intentional or not; it may involve few or many individuals; and it may either be rapid or continue across many generations. Some such migration and admixture must have taken place, as indicated by the genetic data, but its causes, routes, and fine-grained temporality remain to be clarified.

A further caveat is that the Levantine influence detected in Anatolian Pottery Neolithic

populations need not have been the result of unidirectional migration into Anatolia but may also have come about if Anatolia and the Levant became part of a mating network spanning both regions. Data from Pottery Neolithic cultures of the Levant are needed to test this hypothesis and to determine whether there was movement of mating partners in both directions.

Levantine ancestry may have flourished during the Neolithic, and yet its later trajectory in the Levant itself (including individuals from Jordan, Israel, Syria, and Lebanon) exhibits a decrease of ~8% per millennium from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic down to the Medieval period, largely replaced by Caucasus- and Anatolian-related ancestry from the north and west (Fig. 4). This persistent and sustained trend after the formation of the Neolithic West Asian populations studied here reminds us that large-scale admixture continued in ensuing millennia. Despite the major decline in the contribution of Levantine Neolithic farmers to peoples in the region where they originated, this key ancestry source made a vital contribution to peoples of later periods, continuing until the present and weaving, through migrations and mixtures within and beyond the Southern Arc (12, 25), the tapestry of ancestry of all those that followed them.

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be represented by at least one coauthor who was a sample steward and was part of a network engaged with local communities. We thank J. Bennett, V. Narasimhan, H. Ringbauer, J. Sedig, A. Shaus, L. Vokotopoulos, M. Wiener, and several anonymous reviewers for critical comments. **Funding:** The newly reported dataset is described in detail in an accompanying Research Article, where we also acknowledge the funders who supported dataset generation (12). Analysis of data was supported by the National Institutes of Health (GM100233 and HG012287), the John Templeton Foundation (grant 61220), a private gift from Jean-Francois Clin, the Allen Discovery Center program, a Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group advised program of the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation, and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (D.R.). **Ethics statement:** This study was carried following the principles for ethical DNA research on human remains laid out in (27). **Author contributions:** Conceived of the study: I.La., S.A.-R., R.P., and D.R. Supervised the study: S.A.-R., D.J.K., N.Pat., N.R., R.P., and D.R. Assembled archaeological material and prepared the site descriptions: S.A.-R., A.Aca., A.Aci., A.Ag., L.A., U.A., D.And., G.A., D.Ant., I.A., A.At., P.A., A.I.A., K.Ba., R.Ba., J.B., L.B., A.Be., H.B., A.Bi., M.Bod., M.Bon., C.B., D.B., N.B., M.Ca., S.Cho., M.-E.C., S.Chr., I.C., N.C., M.Co., E.Cr., J.D., R.D., T.I.D., V.De., Z.D., S.Des., S.Dev., V.Dj., N.El., A.E., N.Er., S.E.-P., A.F., M.L.G., B.Gas., B.Gay., E.G., T.G., S.G., T.H., V.H., S.H., N.H., I.I., S.I., I.I., I.J., L.J., P.Ka., B.K.-K., E.H.K., S.D.K., A.K., K.K., S.Ki., P.Kl., S.K.B.N.V., S.Ko., M.K.-N., M.K.Š., R.K., P.Ku., C.L., K.L., T.E.L., I.Li., K.O.L., S.L., K.M.-O., R.M., W.M., K.Mc., V.M., L.M., J.M.M., G.N., R.N., A.G.N., V.N., M.N., A.O., C.Ö., N.Ö., N.Papad., N.Papak., A.Pa., L.Pa., E.G.P., I.P., L.Pe., V.P., A.P.-T., A.Pi., N.P.K., H.P., B.P.-B., Z.P., T.D.P., S.Rad., K.R.A., P.R.Š., K.R.R., S.Raz., A.R., J.R., R.R., V.R., M.Ş., A.Ş., E.S., A.Su., L.S., T.Se., A.S.-E., M.S.-P., H.M.S., A.Sid., A.Sim., H.S., V.S., G.S., M.Š., A.Sof., B.S., A.Sot., Ç.S.-S., M.Sta., M.Ste., S.S., F.S.-A., A.S.-N., T.Sz., N.Te., S.Te., N.To., U.T., G.T., S.Tr., A.T., M.U., F.V., Z.V., C.V., S.W.,

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Ancient DNA from Mesopotamia suggests distinct Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic migrations into Anatolia

Iosif Lazaridis, Songül Alpaslan-Roodenberg, Ayşe Acar, Ayşen Açıkkol, Anagnostis Agelarakis, Levon Aghikyan, Uğur Akyüz, Desislava Andreeva, Gojko Andrijašević, Dragana Antonović, Ian Armit, Alper Atmaca, Pavel Avetisyan, Ahmet Hsyan Aytekin, Krum Bacvarov, Ruben Badalyan, Stefan Bakardzhiev, Jacqueline Balen, Lorenc Bejko, Rebecca Bernardos, Andreas Bertsatos, Hanifi Biber, Ahmet Bilir, Mario Bodružić, Michelle Bonogofsky, Clive Bonsall, Dušan Borić, Nikola Borovinić, Guillermo Bravo Morante, Katharina Buttinger, Kim Callan, Francesca Candilio, Mario Carić, Olivia Cheronet, Stefan Chohadzhiev, Maria-Eleni Chovalopoulou, Stella Chrissyoulaki, Ion Ciobanu, Natalija Ćonđić, Mihai Constantinescu, Emanuela Cristiani, Brendan J. Culleton, Elizabeth Curtis, Jack Davis, Ruben Davtyan, Tatiana I. Demcenco, Valentin Dergachev, Zafer Derin, Sylvia Deskaj, Seda Devejian, Vojislav Djordjević, Kellie Sara Duffett Carlson, Laurie R. Eccles, Nedko Elenski, Atilla Engin, Nihat Erdoğan, Sabiha Erir-Pazarç, Daniel M. Fernandes, Matthew Ferry, Suzanne Freilich, Alin Frinculeasa, Michael L. Galaty, Beatriz Gamarra, Boris Gasparyan, Bissarka Gaydarska, Elif Genç, Timur Gültekin, Serkan Gündüz, Tamás Hajdu, Volker Heyd, Suren Hobosyan, Nelli Hovhannisyan, Iliya Iliev, Lora Iliev, Stanislav Iliev, İlkay İvgin, Ivor Janković, Lence Jovanova, Panagiotis Karkanias, Berna Kavaz-Kandıç, Esra Hilal Kaya, Denise Keating, Douglas J. Kennett, Seda Deniz Kesici, Anahit Khudaverdyan, Krisztián Kiss, Sinan Kömürçü, Paul Klostermann, Sinem Kostak Boca Negra Valdes, Saša Kovačević, Marta Krenz-Niedbala, Maja Krznarić Škrivanko, Rovena Kurti, Pasko Kuzman, Ann Marie Lawson, Catalin Lazar, Krassimir Leshtakov, Thomas E. Levy, Ioannis Liritzis, Kiri O. Lorentz, Sylwia Łukasik, Matthew Mah, Swapan Mallick, Kirsten Mandl, Kristine Martirosyan-Olshansky, Roger Matthews, Wendy Matthews, Kathleen McSweeney, Varduhi Melikyan, Adam Micco, Megan Michel, Lidija Milašinović, Alissa Mittnik, Janet M. Monge, Georgi Nekhrizov, Rebecca Nicholls, Alexey G. Nikitin, Vassil Nikolov, Mario Novak, Iñigo Olalde, Jonas Oppenheimer, Anna Osterholtz, Celal Özdemir, Kadir Toykan Özdoğan, Nurettin Öztürk, Nikos Papadimitriou, Niki Papakonstantinou, Anastasia Papatou, Lujana Paraman, Evgeny G. Paskary, Nick Patterson, Ilian Petrakiev, Levon Petrosyan, Vanya Petrova, Anna Philippa-Touchais, Ashot Piliiposyan, Nada Pocuca Kuzman, Hrvoje Potrebica, Bianca Preda-Balnică, Zrinka Premužić, T. Douglas Price, Lijun Qiu, Siniša Radović, Kamal Raeuf Aziz, Petra Rajić Šikanjić, Kamal Rasheed Raheem, Sergei Razumov, Amy Richardson, Jacob Roodenberg, Rudenc Ruka, Victoria Russeva, Mustafa Şahin, Ayşegül Arbak, Emre Savaş, Constanze Schattke, Lynne Schepartz, Tayfun Selçuk, Ayla Sevim-Erol, Michel Shamoon-Pour, Henry M. Shephard, Athanasios Sideris, Angela Simalcsik, Hakob Simonyan, Vitalij Sinika, Kendra Sirak, Ghenadie Sirbu, Mario Šlaus, Andrei Soficaru, Bilal Söğüt, Arkadiusz Sołtysiak, Çilem Sönmez-Sözer, Maria Stathi, Martin Steskal, Kristin Stewardson, Sharon Stocker, Fadime Suata-Alpaslan, Alexander Suvorov, Anna Szécsényi-Nagy, Tamás Szeniczey, Nikolai Telnov, Strahil Temov, Nadezhda Todorova, Ulsi Tota, Gilles Touchais, Sevi Triantaphyllou, Atila Türker, Marina Ugarković, Todor Valchev, Fanica Veljanovska, Zlatko Videvski, Cristian Virag, Anna Wagner, Sam Walsh, Piotr Wodarczak, J. Noah Workman, Aram Yardumian, Evgenii Yarovoy, Alper Yener Yavuz, Hakan Yiğmaz, Fatma Zalzal, Anna Zettl, Zhao Zhang, Rafet Çavuşoğlu, Nadin Rohland, Ron Pinhasi, and David Reich

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Connecting genes and history

Stories about the peopling—and people—of Southern Europe and West Asia have been passed down for thousands of years, and these stories have contributed to our historical understanding of populations. Genomic data provide the opportunity to truly understand these patterns independently from written history. In a trio of papers, Lazaridis *et al.* examined more than 700 ancient genomes from across this region, the Southern Arc, spanning 11,000 years, from the earliest farming cultures to post-Medieval times (see the Perspective by Arbuckle and Schwandt). On the basis of these results, the authors suggest that earlier reliance on modern phenotypes and ancient writings and artistic depictions provided an inaccurate picture of early Indo-Europeans, and they provide a revised history of the complex migrations and population integrations that shaped these cultures. —SNV

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