

# Breakthrough in the discovery of DNA in ancient bones buried in water

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Leväluhta Spring in Isokyrö, SW Finland. Credit: Anna Wessman, 2019

Fresh evidence rewrites the understanding of the most intriguing archaeological burial site in western Finland. New DNA technology gives significant information on the bones buried in water. The DNA matches that of present day Sámi people, who nowadays live far from the site. The question of why the bones were buried in water remains a mystery and demands further investigation.

During the Iron Age around 300 AD, something extraordinary happened in the Levänluhta area in Isokyrö, SW Finland. Bodies of deceased people were buried in a lake, and this ritual was continued for at least 400 years. When trenches were dug in the local fields in mid-1800's, skulls and other human bones came to the surface. These bones had been preserved almost intact in the anoxic, ferrous water. Archaeologists, historians and locals have been wondering about these finds for over 150 years now.

In 2010, a multidisciplinary research group at the

University of Helsinki decided to re-investigate the mystery of Levänluhta. The site, thought to be a sacrificial spring, is exceptional even in global scale and has yielded altogether nearly 75 kg of human bone material. The research group, led by docent Anna Wessman, had an ambitious aim: to find who the deceased buried in Levänluhta were, and why they were buried under water so far from dwelling sites. Now, after several years of scientific work, the group reports their results in the most recent issue of *Nature*. The results are part of a more extensive international study shedding light on the colonization and population history of Siberia with DNA data from ancient—up to 31,000 years old—[human bones](#).

"In our part, we wanted especially to find out the origins of the Iron Age remains found from Levänluhta," says the group leader Anna Wessman.

## New results with DNA sequencing technology

This was investigated using cutting edge ancient DNA sequencing technology, which the Department of Forensic Medicine is interested in due to the forensic casework performed at the department. Professor Antti Sajantila explains that the early phases of this project were demanding.

"Inability to repeat even our own results was utterly frustrating," Sajantila tells about the first experiments in the laboratory.

The methods developed rapidly during this international collaboration, and ultimately the first Finnish results were shown to be accurate. Yet, it was surprising that the genomes of three Levänluhta individuals clearly resembled those of the modern Sámi people.

"We understood this quite early, but it took long to confirm these findings," tells docent Jukka Palo.

## Locals or by-passers?

The results suggest that the Isokyrö region was inhabited by Sámi people in [ancient times](#)—according to carbon datings the bones belonged to individuals that had died between 500 and 700 AD. This would be concrete proof of Sámi in southern Finland in the past. But were the people locals, recent immigrants or haphazard by-passers? To find out, other techniques than DNA were needed. The solution lay in the enamel of their teeth.

Curator Laura Arppe from the Finnish Museum of Natural History says that strontium isotopes found in the enamel strongly suggest that the individuals grew up in the Levänluhta region.

The current genomes of people in Finland carry both eastern Uralic and western Scandinavian components, and the genome of one the Levänluhta individuals examined had clear ties to present day Scandinavians. As a whole, the replacement of the Sámi people in southern and central Finland reflects the replacement processes in Siberia, clarified in the present article. This has probably been a common feature in the Northern latitudes.

"The Levänluhta project demands further studies, not only to broaden the DNA data but also to understand the water burials as a phenomenon. The question 'Why?' still lies unanswered," ponders the [bone](#) specialist, docent Kristiina Mannermaa.

Provided by University of Helsinki

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