

Correction

MICROBIOLOGY

Correction for “Integrative approach using *Yersinia pestis* genomes to revisit the historical landscape of plague during the Medieval Period,” by Amine Namouchi, Meriam Guellil, Oliver Kersten, Stephanie Hänsch, Claudio Ottoni, Boris V. Schmid, Elsa Pacciani, Luisa Quaglia, Marco Vermunt, Egil L. Bauer, Michael Derrick, Anne Ø. Jensen, Sacha Kacki, Samuel K. Cohn Jr., Nils C. Stenseth, and Barbara Bramanti, which was first published November 26, 2018; 10.1073/pnas.1812865115 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **115**, E11790–E11797).

The authors wish to note, “Three passages within our *SI Appendix* were similar to those we used in an unpublished manuscript by Raffaella Bianucci, Stephanie Hänsch, Luisa Quaglia, Stelvio Mambrini, Elsa Pacciani, Samuel K. Cohn Jr., and Barbara Bramanti, which dealt with the plague epidemic at Abbadia San Salvatore. The passages in question, which appear in the *SI Appendix* of our article under the headings *History of plague in the abbey of San Salvatore*, *Archaeology and osteology of the abbey of San Salvatore*, and *Parchments of Monte Amiata*, contain archaeological and historical data independently contributed by Elsa Pacciani, Luisa Quaglia, and Samuel K. Cohn Jr., and used in two distinct projects resulting in the Bianucci et al. manuscript and in our PNAS article.

“We would like to update our acknowledgments to thank R. Bianucci for her initial involvement in the first project about Abbadia San Salvatore.

“Additionally, we would like to make the following updates to the sources and credits for three figures in our *SI Appendix*.”

Fig. S1. Map of the monastery in San Salvatore. The green area represents the burial area. The map was used also in a different picture of Bianucci et al., unpublished. Image credit: Luisa Quaglia and Elsa Pacciani.

Fig. S2. Two examples of burials excavated at the abbey of San Salvatore, with longitudinal ditches intersected by later depositions. The picture on the left was also used in a different picture of Bianucci et al., unpublished. Image credit: Luisa Quaglia.

Fig. S4. Map of the excavation area (*Left*) showing the location of skeleton OSL1/SZ14604 (*Right*). The map was made by the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU), using the geographic coordinate system: EUREF89/UTM32. Image credit: Reidar Meyer (NIKU).

Published under the [PNAS license](#).

First published May 26, 2020.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2007983117