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FTIR BONE CHARACTERIZATION AND RADIOCARBON DATING: TIMING THE ABANDONMENT OF BYZANTINE PIGEON TOWERS IN THE NEGEV DESERT, ISRAEL

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ABSTRACT. Various archaeological and historical evidence shows that the marginal area of the Negev desert of southern Israel enjoyed great agricultural prosperity in the Byzantine period (4th–7th centuries CE). Among the different types of agricultural installations are pigeon towers, which were built near the fields to produce fertilizer to enrich the nutrient-poor desert soils. Such extensive specialized agriculture practice was much less applied in the Negev in the successive Early Islamic period in the mid-7th century. Here we recovered *in situ* pigeon bones from five pigeon towers in the Negev, applied multiple characterization methods (FTIR, grinding curve, and C/N ratio) to estimate the preservation of bones, and achieved absolute dating for the abandonment of the towers. The obtained dates indicate rapid decline of agricultural activities in the second half of the 6th century CE and beginning of the 7th century. These findings, together with other evidence for Byzantine decline of agricultural hinterland and urban dysfunction of the settlements, suggest that the farming activities in the Negev declined in the Late Byzantine period (550–640 CE) and support the hypothesis that climatic-driven causes were the main trigger for the eventual cultural-societal decline of the Negev region.

KEYWORDS: Byzantine archaeology, climate change, pigeon tower, radiocarbon dating, splitting factor.

INTRODUCTION

The cultural landscape around the Byzantine sites of the Negev desert of southern Israel (4th–7th centuries CE) preserves abundant evidence for intensive farming activities in arid region, including dams, cisterns, wine presses and agricultural installations. These remains are vivid evidence to the sophisticated farming technologies exploited in Late Antiquity within an environmentally marginal, challenging arid environment. The Byzantine florescence of the Negev reached its peak during the 5th–6th centuries CE, and was followed by the Islamic conquest of the southern Levant in the mid-7th century and decline of circum-Mediterranean trade networks linking Europe and the Levant (McCormick 2001; Magness 2003; Hirschfeld 2006; Avni 2014; Harper 2017). The most pronounced evidence for societal collapse is found in the settlements of Shivta and Elusa, where abandonment and reduced activity have been clearly documented. Shivta is dominated by ample numbers of deserted houses, many of which had their doors sealed since antiquity (Tepper et al. 2015, 2018a). Decline was also noted in the agricultural hinterlands of the villages of Shivta and Sa'adon, as evident from the abandonment of several pigeon towers at the end of the Byzantine period (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006; Ramsay et al. 2016; Tepper et al. 2018b). Likewise, multi-disciplinary archaeological investigations of trash management organizations in the nearby Byzantine city of Elusa showed that major urban decline had occurred already a century before the Islamic transitions (Bar-Oz et al. 2019).

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Free-standing pigeon towers are key features of the agricultural landscape all over the region from the Hellenistic to Byzantine period, which spread to the Negev Highlands during Late Roman period and reached its peak during the Byzantine period (Tepper 1986, 2007a; Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006; Tepper et al. 2017). Their excavations with rich biological remains of pigeon bones and abundant of plant remains and nesting material indicate the center of farming to the Negev Byzantine lifestyle and the intensive agronomic practice that relied primarily on vineyards and orchard plantations (Tepper 2007b; Fried et al. 2018; Marom et al. 2018; Tepper et al. 2020).

The Byzantine pigeon towers are situated today in the marginal area of the Negev, around or to the south of the 200 mm precipitation isohyet (Dody and Ziv 2013), in a difficult environment condition for agricultural practice. Three of these pigeon towers (Sa'adon Building B, Shivta Buildings 2 and 6) are located within the hinterland of the 5th–6th century villages of Sa'adon and Shivta. Two more pigeon towers, Be'er Sheva Zoological Garden and Rova Noy are related to Byzantine farms around the Byzantine site of Be'er Sheva (Gil'ad and Fabian 2008; Haiman et al. 2020). Findings in all pigeon towers include pigeon bones, and in Shivta Building 6 and Sa'adon Building B, rich dung layers with plant remains, eggshells and pigeon droppings were also recovered on top of the floors.

Among the numerous pigeon bones yielded from excavations of the pigeon towers, some were found in articulation *in situ*. Their remains indicate that the pigeons inhabiting the towers were of a small, wild-type morphology, and appear to have been part of the local pool of the wild rock pigeon (*Columba livia*; Marom et al. 2018). Their small size suggests that the birds were raised primarily for their manure, to enrich the poor-nutrient loess soil of the Negev, and not for their meat. This manure was an excellent organic fertilizer, as testified by Varro (*Rerum Rusticarum* III: VII, see Varro 1934), Columella (*De Re Rustica* VIII, 3-5, see Columella 1941), and Pliny the Elder (*Naturalis Historia* X, 53; see Pliny the Elder 1952, 2021). Archaeozoological studies of bones from the Negev sites found that only 0.5% of the entire faunal assemblage is comprised of pigeon bones (Marom et al. 2019), supporting that pigeons were not bred for food as primary goal (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006).

Due to their key role for sustaining agriculture in the poor soil, determining the exact timing of the activity of each of the pigeon towers in the Negev is crucial for understanding the dynamics of Byzantine agricultural and societal decline. If the last occupation of the pigeon towers has been a synchronized phenomenon, it would speak for a rapid process that occurred in a narrow period of time and would provide a solid framework for the time window during which it occurred. Alternatively, if the dates of abandonment of the pigeon towers stretch over a long period of time, it will show that the desertion of the pigeon towers was not simultaneous and was a more gradual and continuous process, calling for local-level, mosaic interpretations.

To test the opposing hypotheses of synchronous versus gradual abandonment, we obtained dates of pigeon bones from the last archaeological living floor which accumulated in five pigeon towers that are dispersed across the Byzantine Negev hinterland (Figure 1). Together, they enable us to examine the synchrony of pigeon towers' abandonment and to substantiate or refute the scenario of sharp and overall decline of the Byzantine agricultural landscape. We conducted radiocarbon (^{14}C) dating of eight pigeon bones uncovered from the five pigeon towers. In previous studies on the pigeon towers, three ^{14}C dates have been published: pigeon dung from Shivta Building 6 (430–605 cal CE; Ramsay et al. 2016), three

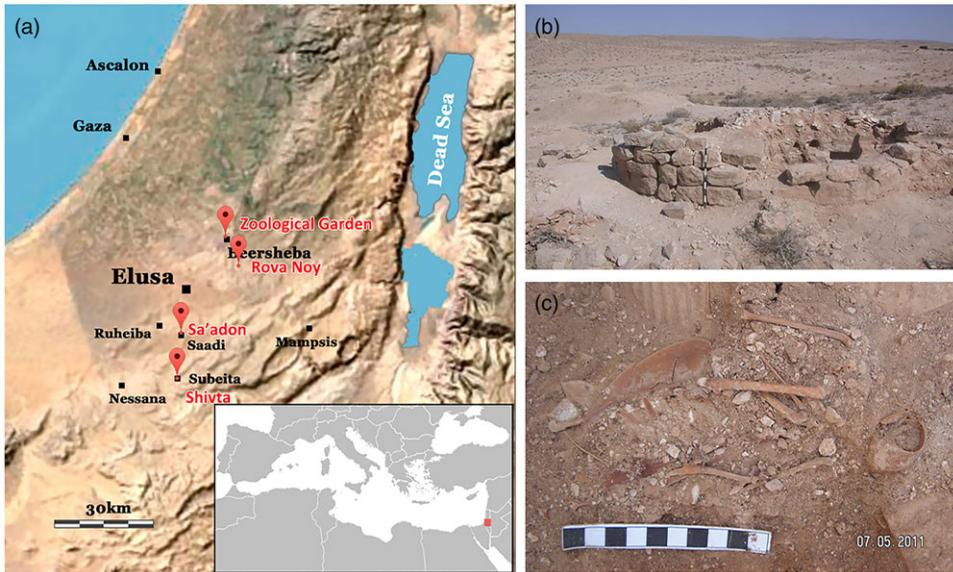


Figure 1 (a) Location of the Negev Desert (red square in inset map) related to the Mediterranean, and archaeological sites with pigeon towers; (b) pigeon tower no. 6 at Shivta, photo by Yotam Tepper; (c) pigeon bones in articulation in Sa'adon pigeon tower B, photo by Yotam Tepper. (Please see electronic version for color figures.)

pigeon bones from Sa'adon Building B (Tepper et al. 2018b, also reported in this paper) and a piece of wood from Shivta Building 2 (RT 3983, 1745 ± 45 BP, 245–365 cal CE 68.3% probability; Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006). In this study, we extend the pigeon bone dating in Sa'adon to four more pigeon towers in the Negev. The combined dates presented below provide the critical mass needed to examine the stages and represent an accurate dataset for this long-debated eventual decline.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Locations of sites with pigeon towers, and pigeon bones found in articulation *in situ* are shown in Figure 1. A summary of the pigeon towers investigated in this study and associated findings is listed in Table 1, followed by detailed descriptions of each pigeon tower and each dated pigeon bone.

The size of each of these installations indicate that they could subsist a few hundred individuals and thus provide hundreds of liters of condense and highly valuable manure annually (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006). Detailed descriptions of each dated site are as follows:

Shivta

Four pigeon towers have been excavated around the village of Shivta (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006), three of them being circular (Buildings 1, 2, and 6) and one being rectangular (Building 4). Pigeon bones dated in this study were from building no. 2 and building no. 6.

Building no. 2 has an outer diameter of 9.5 m, inner diameter of 6.5 m, and a remaining height of 0.3–0.5 m. The inner part is divided by two inner walls into four rooms. Pottery sherds from Roman to Early Islamic period were found at the upper debris and accumulations layers as well

Table 1 List of pigeon towers that yielded pigeon bones dated in this study.

Name of site	Type of pigeon tower	Size and structure	Main findings	Reference
Shivta	Building 2: Circular	Outer diameter: 9.5 m, inner diameter: 6.5 m; divided by 2 walls into 4 rooms	Roman, Byzantine, Early Islamic pottery sherds	Hirschfeld and Tepper (2006)
	Building 6: Circular	Outer diameter: 5.5 m, inner diameter: 3.5 m; divided by 3 walls into 3 rooms	Plants seeds, plant remains, pigeon bones, pigeon droppings	Ramsay et al. (2016)
Sa'adon	Building B: Rectangular	4.0 m × 4.0 m; divided by one inner wall into 2 rooms	Byzantine pottery sherds; rodent bones, Plants seeds, plant remains, pigeon bones, pigeon droppings	Tepper et al. (2018b)
Be'er Sheva the Zoological Garden	Circular	Outer diameter: 9.0 m, inner diameter: 7.5 m; divided by 2 walls into 4 rooms	Byzantine, Early Islamic pottery sherds; pigeon bones	Kobrin and Tepper (2017)
Rova Noy	Circular	Inner diameter: 4.2 m; divided by 2 walls into 2 rooms	Byzantine pottery sherds; pigeon bones	Eisenberg-Degen (2017)

as large amount of organic materials. A few dozens of pigeon bones were found on the floor layer only, including a large wood beam of *Cedrus libani*. The installation was robbed after the Byzantine period when probably some Early Islamic pottery was left. A fragment of a pigeon femur bone (ca. 3.0 cm long) from above the floor (L 207) was selected for ¹⁴C dating.

Building no. 6 has an outer diameter of 5.5 m, inner diameter of 3.5 m, and a remaining height of 1.2 m. The inner space is divided by Y shaped walls into three rooms. Pottery sherds dating to the 6th century CE, as well as large amount of organic materials including wood branches and pigeon bones have been recovered in the dung layer. Two fragments of a pigeon ulna bones (ca. 4.5 cm long each) have been selected for ¹⁴C dating, both from the dung layers in different rooms (L 814 and L 817).

Building no. 6 might have been destroyed in a violent event, as the architectural remains were found in debris, the paraphernal wall was found destroyed and some of the large wall stones

were moved from their place. According to our understandings, such findings attest to sudden and violent abandonment (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006).

Sa'adon

Two pigeon towers, a round structure (Building A) and a square-shaped structure (Building B), near the village of Sa'adon were excavated (Tepper et al. 2018b). The pigeon bones of this study were recovered from Building B, a 4.0 m × 4.0 m rectangular structure with remaining height of about 1.0 m. An internal wall divides the structure into two chambers. Byzantine pottery sherds, ceramic pipes together with large quantities of organic remains including seeds, charcoals, pigeon bones, and pigeon eggshells were recovered from the dung layer on top of the floor. Three pigeon bones were selected for ¹⁴C dating, all from the dung layer above the floor: one femur (ca. 3.5 cm long) from L 212, one synsarcum (ca. 3.5 cm long) from L 213, and one radius (ca. 4.5 cm long) from L 213.

Be'er Sheva Zoological Garden

A circular structure, with inner diameter 7.5 m, outer diameter 9 m, and remaining height of no more than 0.2–0.4 m has been found at Be'er Sheva Zoological Garden (Kobrin and Tepper 2017). Two intersecting internal walls divide the structure into four rooms, and one of them (L 105) was excavated entirely, revealing Late Byzantine and Early Islamic ceramics mixed with the debris and accumulations layers of the structure. Pigeon bones have been found on the floor layer only. The installation was robbed after the Byzantine period when probably some Early Islamic pottery was left. One humerus bone of pigeon (3.5 cm long) was selected for ¹⁴C dating.

Rova Noy (Be'er Sheva South)

Rova Noy, or Be'er Sheva South contains a circular structure of inner diameter 4.2 m, and remaining height of 0.4–0.5 m (Eisenberg-Degen 2017). The structure was built of chalk and was divided by two interior walls into two rooms. Organic materials including pigeon bones and pigeon eggshells were revealed upon the floor, and a fragment of pigeon tibioarsus bone (ca 2.0 cm long) was selected for ¹⁴C dating.

Among all of the pigeon towers mentioned above, the best-preserved buildings are Sa'adon Building B and Shivta Building no. 6. They preserve a life layer of rich botanical finds including pigeon's bones on their floors. This layer, in both towers, was sealed by collapse from an abrupt event during abandonment. The other installations were less well preserved, and probably have been rubbed of their building stones and other raw materials throughout the years, probably during the Early Islamic period.

METHODS

Prescreening

Eight bones from five pigeon towers, excavated in four archaeological sites were selected for ¹⁴C dating.

Initially the bones were submitted to the prescreening procedures at the D-REAMS ¹⁴C laboratory (Weizmann Institute) following the preparation procedure in (Boaretto et al. 2009). Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy was applied on untreated bone powder and acid insoluble fraction to determine the presence of collagen. The acquired

FTIR spectra are analyzed with the reference of standards library of the Kimmel Center for Archaeological Science, Weizmann Institute (<http://www.weizmann.ac.il/kimmel-arch/infrared-spectra-library>). FTIR analysis provides the composition of the material and its changes due to physical and chemical process (Weiner 2010). Infrared splitting factor (IRSF) is calculated from the FTIR spectra, evaluating the crystallinity of carbonate hydroxylapatite crystals, which is related to the diagenesis of the bone mineral. The splitting factor of modern bone mineral ranges between 2.5 and 2.9 (Weiner and Bar-Yosef 1990). Percentage of collagen was estimated by the weight of the acid insoluble fraction divided by the weight of bone powder before acid dissolution. FTIR spectra of acid insoluble fraction were used to qualitatively estimate the preservation of bone collagen and screen for possible contaminants. Samples with spectra indicating well-preserved collagen were selected for ^{14}C dating.

Collagen Extraction

Bone collagen was purified for ^{14}C dating using acid–base–acid procedure, followed by gelatinization and ultrafiltration (Yizhaq et al. 2005; Brock et al. 2010). For each sample, between 100 and 200 mg of bone powder was treated with 0.5 N HCl until the mineral was completely dissolved (ca. 1 hr) and then rinsed with nanopure water several times until $\text{pH} = 7$. Then the samples received 0.1 N NaOH treatment for 30 min and were rinsed with nanopure water until $\text{pH} = 7$. A final acid treatment of 0.5 N HCl for 5 min was followed by rinsing with nanopure water until $\text{pH} = 3$. Suspensions were gelatinized at 70°C for 20 hr, and then passed through polyethylene filters (Ezee-filterTM) and ultrafilters (VivaspinTM 15, 30kD MWCO), both filters being precleaned by established procedures (Brock et al. 2007). The extracted gelatin sample is examined with FTIR for purity determination (Yizhaq et al. 2005).

Graphitization and Measurement

Purified gelatin samples were lyophilized for 24 hr and combusted with ca. 200 mg CuO in vacuum sealed quartz tubes. The produced CO_2 was reduced to graphite on Fe powder as catalyst, and in the presence of H_2 gas at 560°C for 10 hr (Goldenberg et al. 2017). Graphite samples were measured by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) at the D-REAMS radiocarbon laboratory (Regev et al. 2017) and reported as ^{14}C years (^{14}C date, years BP). The calibrated ranges were determined using the OxCal 4.4.1 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) with the calibration curve IntCal 20 (Reimer et al. 2020).

Stable Isotope Analysis

Bone samples that provided enough collagen for both ^{14}C and stable isotope studies, including three from Shivta, three from Sa'adon and one from Be'er Sheva Zoological Garden (referred to as "Zoological Garden" later in this paper), their carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes are measured with an EA-IRMS system, composed of an elemental analyzer (EA, "vario ISOTOPE SELECT" by Elementar) coupled to an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS, "isoprime presicION" by Elementar). Ratio of carbon to nitrogen element is presented as weight ratio C/N. Carbon isotope ratios are compared with Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) carbonate standards, presented as $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, and nitrogen isotope ratios are compared to atmosphere nitrogen (air) presented as $\delta^{15}\text{N}$.

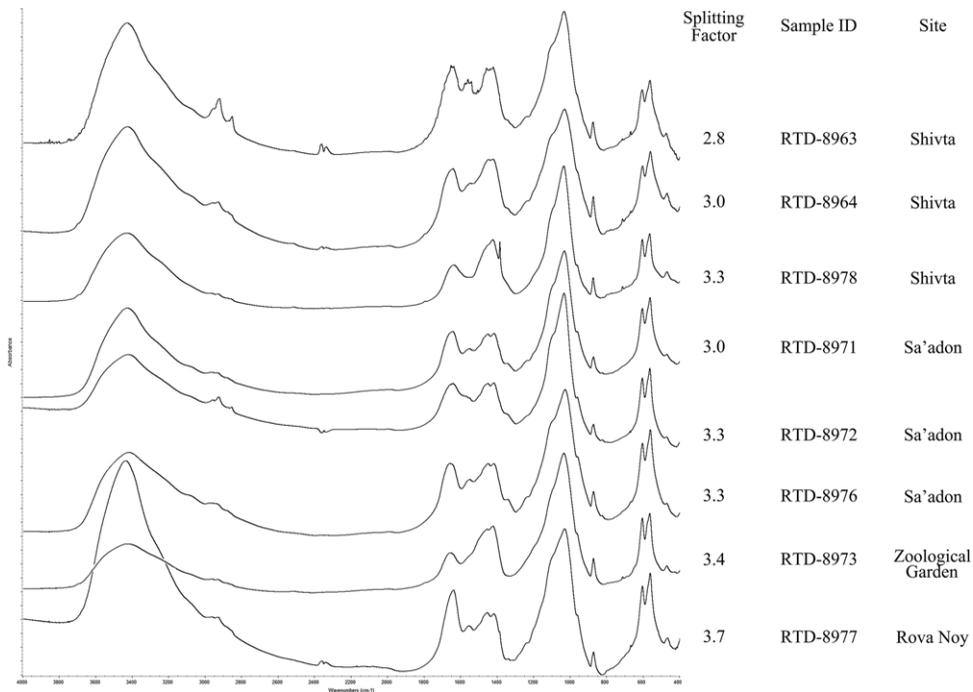


Figure 2 FTIR spectra of pigeon bone samples.

RESULTS

FTIR

FTIR spectra of pigeon bone samples before any chemical treatment are shown in Figure 2. The eight spectra in Figure 2 are very similar, showing the same peaks for bone minerals as well as collagen, with only a little difference in the ratios of each individual peak. The peaks at 2920–2850 cm^{-1} are the $-\text{CH}_2$ and $-\text{CH}_3$ groups, indicating the presence of organic material. The peaks between 1670–1550 cm^{-1} represent Amide I and Amide II of collagen. The two peaks at 1450–1420 cm^{-1} , together with small peaks at 875 and 712 cm^{-1} , represent the carbonate groups. The sharp peak at 1384 cm^{-1} in the spectrum of the sample from Shivta (RTD-8978), represents nitrates; they are soluble in water and can be washed away in later chemical treatments. The major peak at 1035 cm^{-1} , and doublet at 604 and 565 cm^{-1} are characteristic peaks of apatite, the major mineral composition of bone. The splitting factors are calculated with the sum of the heights of the 604 and 565 cm^{-1} peaks, divided by the height of the valley between them.

The collagen recovered from the collagen extraction procedure was also tested with FTIR spectroscopy and showed a similar spectrum. Eight spectra of collagen from four sites, together with a standard spectrum of pure collagen from the Kimmel library, are plotted in Figure 3.

Despite some minor differences in the relative heights of each individual peak, the eight spectra of collagen samples are similar to each other, and all are similar to the standard. The peaks at 2920–2850 cm^{-1} are the $-\text{CH}_2$ and $-\text{CH}_3$ groups, indicating the presence of

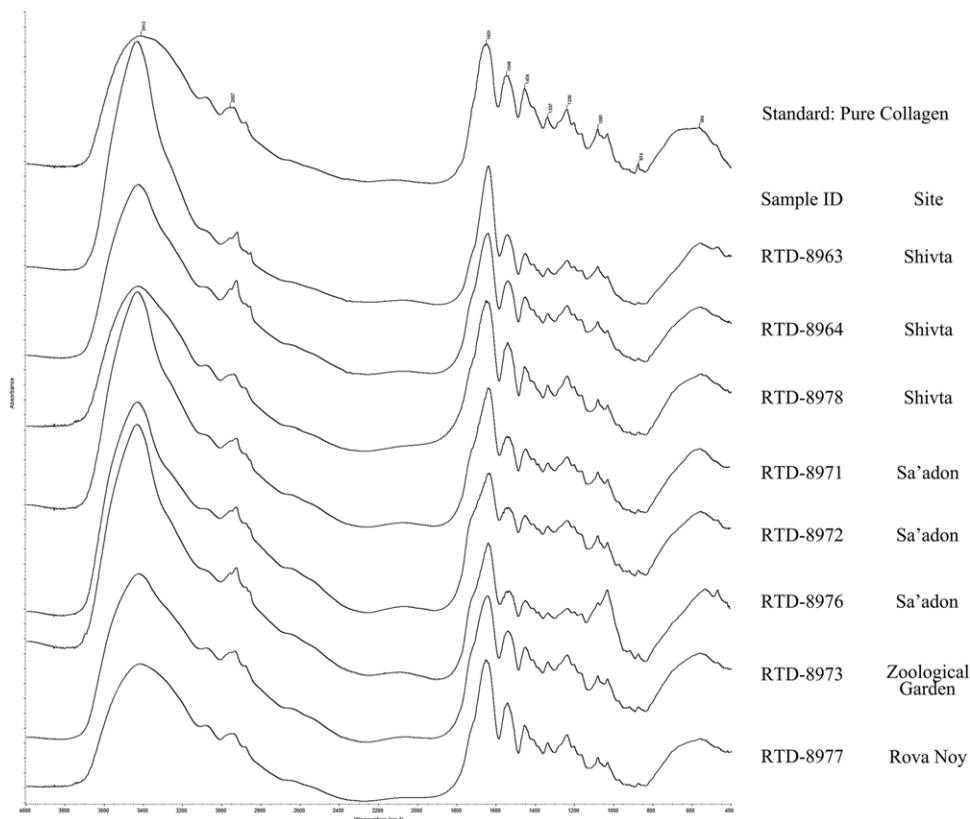


Figure 3 FTIR spectra of collagen extracted from pigeon bone samples, compared with standard spectrum of pure collagen.

organic material. The peaks at around 1650, 1550 and 1450 cm^{-1} represent Amide I, Amide II, and proline of collagen, respectively.

Compared with the spectra of untreated samples in Figure 2, the carbonate peaks at 1450–1420, 875, and 712 cm^{-1} , the nitrate peak at 1384 cm^{-1} , as well as the apatite peaks at 1035, 604 and 565 cm^{-1} are absent from this group of spectra, indicating successful removal of these inorganic minerals.

Splitting Factor and Collagen Content

As the splitting factor, which is an indicator for the crystallinity of the apatite mineral, can be affected by the degree of grinding during sample preparation for Infrared spectroscopy with KBr (Asscher et al. 2011), a grinding curve is more informative on the preservation of the bones. Figure 4 shows the grinding curves of the pigeon bone samples plotted together with modern bird (chicken, *Gallus Gallus domesticus*) bone sample. Their curves are fitted with linear regression and splitting factors are compared at the same full width at half maximum (FWHM, 140 cm^{-1} in Figure 4) of the 1035 cm^{-1} peak.

It is shown in Figure 4 that, with more intensive grinding, the FWHM of the 1035 cm^{-1} peak decrease, while the splitting factors increase, showing a nearly linear relationship. By

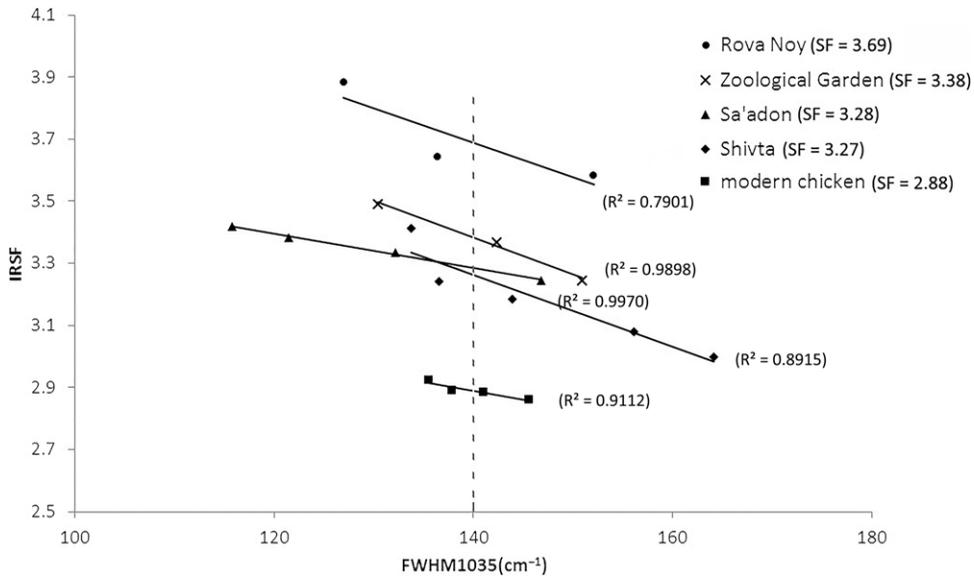


Figure 4 Grinding curves of pigeon bone samples, modern bird (chicken) bone. IRSF of each bone at $\text{FWHM}_{1035} = 140 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ are interpolated from linear regression and shown in parentheses in the legend.

comparing at the same $\text{FWHM} = 140 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, the modern chicken bone has the lowest in splitting factor, and the archaeological samples have higher splitting factor, indicating different degree of diagenesis, this will possibly have influence on the percentage of collagen preserved.

Apart from the splitting factor, the full width at 85% height of 604 peak ($\text{FW}_{85\%}$) of FTIR spectrum has proved to be indicative of the size of the apatite crystals, which is in turn an indication of preservation (Dal Sasso et al. 2018). In Figure 5, the Infrared splitting factors of pigeon bones from all the pigeon towers, and the modern chicken bone are plotted against their $\text{FW}_{85\%}$. Also plotted in Figure 5 is a fitted curve of fresh bones and archaeology bones from both Israel and Sudan, based on original data taken from Dal Sasso et al. (2018).

As shown in Figure 5, the archaeological pigeon bone samples from pigeon towers in this study are in the range of fresh bone samples, comparing both IRSF and $\text{FW}_{85\%}$, and are very close to the fresh chicken bone sample. Their IRSFs are lower and $\text{FW}_{85\%}$ are wider compared to archaeological bones from Sudan and Israel, which are not as well preserved as the pigeon bones in this study.

The collagen extraction and further graphitization procedures also suggest the preservation of the pigeon bone samples. The percentage of collagen extracted from bones after the full pre-treatment procedure, and the carbon percentage of the extracted collagen of the pigeon bone samples are plotted against their splitting factors (normalized at $\text{FWHM}_{1035} = 140 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) in Figure 6. Also shown in Figure 6 are the expected range of splitting factors of modern bones (2.5–2.9), the expected ranges of collagen percentage of modern bones (18–20%) and expected range of carbon percentage of fresh collagen (40–50%).

The percentages of collagen of pigeon bone samples in this study range between 5.7% and 11%, closer to the 20% of fresh bones, compared to most other archaeological bones, and the carbon

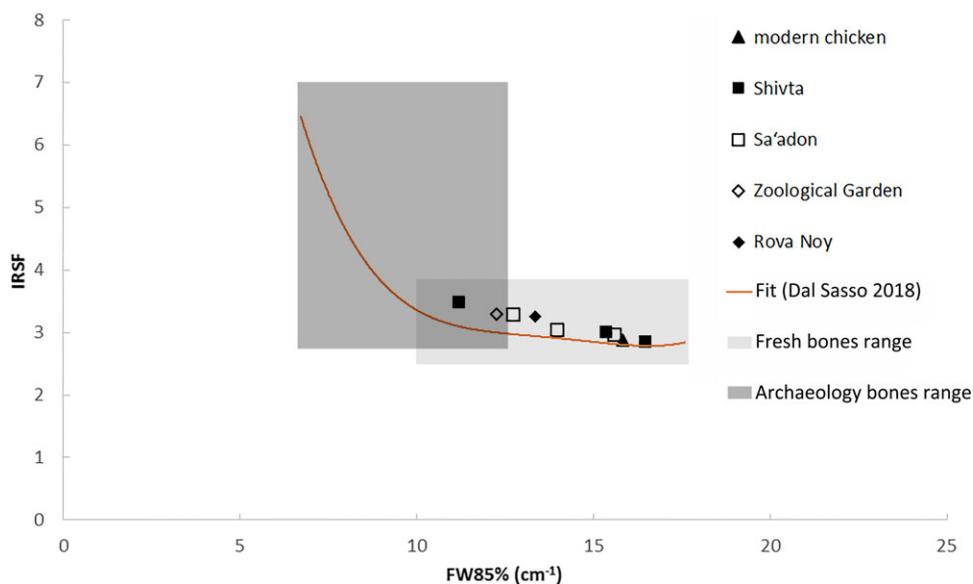


Figure 5 Splitting factors of archaeological pigeon bone samples, fresh chicken bone sample with regard to their FW85% of 604 peak, compared with fresh bones, archaeological bones from Israel and Sudan in Dal Sasso et al. (2018).

contents of the collagen are around 37–47%, as expected for standard collagen. It is also suggested in Figure 6 that, with the increase of the splitting factor, less collagen is extracted from the bone sample.

Peak intensity ratios of Amide peak (1640 cm^{-1}) to phosphate peak (1035 cm^{-1}) have been calculated from FTIR spectra for each bone sample, and organic contents have been estimated according to the following:

$$\text{Weight \% organic} = 11.06 \ln (\text{Am/P}) + 32.43 \text{ (Trueman et al. 2004)}$$

The relationship between percentage of collagen extracted from full procedure for ^{14}C dating, and the percentage of organic materials are compared in Supplementary Material 1, and no clear correlation have been observed for the pigeon samples in this study.

Despite the small variations among individual bone samples, all the eight pigeon bones provide enough collagen for generating more than 1 mg of graphite for ^{14}C dating, and except for one sample from Rova Noy (RTD-8977, a fragment of pigeon tibiobarsus bone of ca. 2.0 cm long and 60 mg before treatment), all the other seven samples provide extra collagen for stable isotope analysis.

Stable Isotopes

Most pigeon bone samples (seven out of eight) provide enough collagen for both ^{14}C and stable isotope analysis. Carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios of the collagen extracted from these seven samples are listed in Table 2 and plotted in Figure 7.

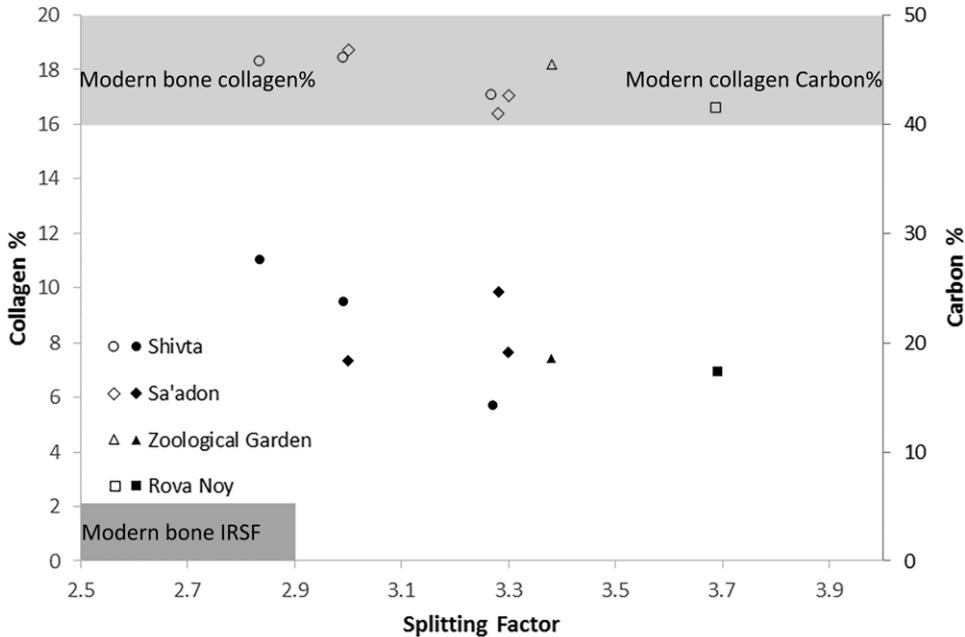


Figure 6 Collagen percentage (closed symbols, left y -axis) of each pigeon bone sample from different sites, and carbon percentage of the collagen (open symbols, right y -axis), plotted against their splitting factors at $\text{FWHM } 1035 = 140 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (x -axis). The ranges of splitting factor (2.5-2.9), collagen percentage (16–20%), and carbon percentage (40–50%) of fresh bones are also shown in the plot with gray shades.

The carbon stable isotope of all pigeon samples falls between -20‰ and -17‰ , within the range of terrestrial birds between -22.0‰ and -11.9‰ suggested by Schoeninger and DeNiro (1984). Except for one sample from Shivta (RTD-8978) showing nitrogen stable isotope ratio of 13.45‰ , which probably suggests an arid environment in the Negev (Heaton et al. 1986; Pate 1994), all other samples have nitrogen isotope ratios between 1.9‰ and 10.0‰ , the range suggested for terrestrial birds by Schoeninger and DeNiro (1984).

Radiocarbon Dating

From all the four archaeological sites, a total of five pigeon towers have pigeon bones dated in this study, Shivta having both Building 2 and Building 6 dated.

Eight ^{14}C dates from eight individual bones have been obtained. Table 2 lists the archaeological context, zoological identification, collagen percentage (collagen %), carbon percentage (C%), C/N ratio (weight/weight), stable isotope ratio, and ^{14}C date (year BP) of each individual dated sample.

For the multiple bone samples from the same structure, i.e., two samples from Shivta Building 6, and three samples of Sa'adon Building B, their ^{14}C ages can be statistically combined, indicating that the pigeon bone samples from the same structure have the same age (Ward and Wilson 1978). Assuming the pigeons in each building died around the same period of time, this is a proof for the reproducibility of this dating method. Each of the eight individual dates, and the two combined dates, have been calibrated and presented in Table 2. We have also tested the combined date for Shivta Building 6 and Sa'adon Building

Table 2 Archaeological contexts, anatomical part, collagen contents, carbon contents, C/N ratios, stable isotope ratios, ¹⁴C ages, and calibrated date ranges of the pigeon bones.

Site	Sample ID	Arch. context	Bone type	Coll. %	C %	C/N	Stable isotope		¹⁴ C date (year BP)	Calibrated date (CE)			
							δ ¹³ C ‰	δ ¹⁵ N ‰		±1σ (68.2%)		±2σ (95.4%)	
Shivta	RTD-8963	Building 6 L814 B8034	Ulna	11.04	45.7	2.84	-19.02	5.28	1475±35	570 (48.1%) 620 (20.1%)	610 640	550 (95.4%)	645
	RTD-8964	Building 6 L817 B8037	Ulna	9.50	46.0	2.79	-17.52	8.16	1480±34	565 (52.2%) 620 (16.0%)	610 640	545 (95.4%)	645
	Combine	Building 6							1478±25	570 (55.8%) 625 (12.5%)	605 635	560 (95.4%)	645
	RTD-8978	Building 2 L207 B2127	Femur	5.71	42.6	2.76	-17.38	13.45	1437±24	605 (68.3%)	645	590 (95.4%)	655
Sa'adon Building B	RTD-8976	L212 B2120	Femur	7.34	46.8	2.75	-17.29	5.05	1511±30	550 (68.3%)	595	440 (3.1%) 480 (3.9%)	460 495
	RTD-8971	L213 B2121	Radius	7.67	42.6	2.73	-17.11	4.47	1537±33	440 (7.1%) 480 (11.0%) 535 (50.2%)	455 495 590	430 (95.4%)	600
	RTD-8972	L213 B2121	Synsarcum	9.86	41.0	2.74	-19.40	5.11	1547±23	440 (9.6%) 480 (15.0%) 535 (43.7%)	455 495 570	435 (43.8%) 525 (51.6%)	520 585
	Combine	Building B							1534±16	540 (68.3%)	570	440 (2.0%) 480 (5.4%) 535 (88.1%)	450 495 595
Zoological Garden	RTD-8973	L105 B1027	Humerus	7.42	45.5	2.76	-18.74	3.26	1520±22	545 (68.3%)	585	440 (1.0%) 480 (2.9%) 535 (91.5%)	450 495 605
Rova Noy	RTD-8977	L209 B2016	Tibiobarsus	6.97	41.4				1512±24	550 (68.3%)	590	480 (1.4%) 535 (92.3%) 625 (1.8%)	490 610 635

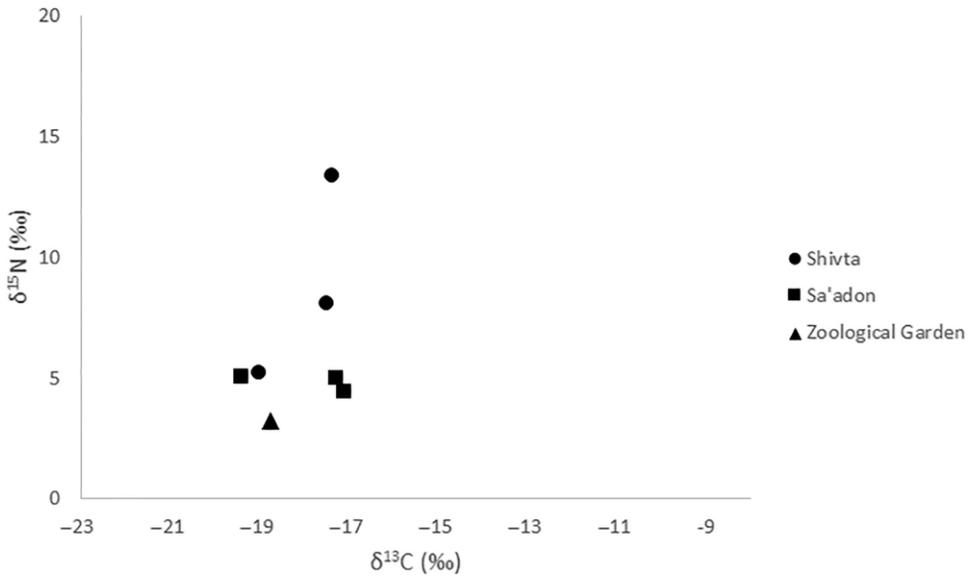


Figure 7 Carbon and Nitrogen stable isotope ratios of collagen extracted from seven pigeon bone samples (from Shivta, Sa'adon and Zoological Garden).

B with the function `Combine()`, and the results are not significantly different from `R_Combine()`. A comparison between `Combine()` and `R_Combine` is shown in Supplementary Material 3. We have also applied the `Difference()` function to quantify the difference in age between different pigeon towers, the code and results are shown in Supplementary Material 4.

To test the synchronicity of the abandonment of the five pigeon towers, we applied the χ^2 test as suggested in Ward and Wilson (1978), on each bone from each pigeon tower and tested at the degree of freedom $df = 4$. By randomly selecting one date from the pigeon towers that had more than one pigeon bone dated (Shivta Building 6 and Sa'adon Building B) and running multiply χ^2 tests with different combinations. The combinations of selected date for test and results are shown in Table 3.

It is suggested by Table 3 that, the χ^2 test cannot be passed by all the combinations, therefore the possibility that all the pigeon towers were abandoned simultaneously is low. Furthermore, we applied the `Order()` function in OxCal, to determine the relative chronology of the pigeon towers as well as the urban decline of Elusa, and the results are shown in Table 4. The latest garbage outside Elusa (RTD-9091, Bar-Oz et al. 2019) was taken as the decline of the urban management of Elusa, and for the pigeon towers with more than one bones dated, i.e. Shivta Building 6 and Sa'adon Building B, the combined date was applied in the `Order()` function.

From the last row of Table 4, the probability that the urban decline of Elusa dated earlier than the abandonment of pigeon towers at Shivta is more than 95% (99.48% earlier than Shivta Building 2, and 95.04% earlier than Shivta Building 6), and the probability of Elusa decline dated earlier than pigeon towers in zoological Garden and Rova Noy is 74.43% and 79.82, respectively. The pigeon tower in Sa'adon might have been abandoned around the same time or slightly later than the urban decline of Elusa, with a probability of 65.3% to be later. Among the pigeon towers, the probability of Shivta Building 2 abandoned later than

Table 3 Results of χ^2 tests for the five pigeon towers.

Date for Shivta Building 6	Date for Sa'adon Building B	T value (<i>df</i> = 4, 5%, 9.5)	Pass/fail
RTD-8963	RTD-8971	9.548	Fail
RTD-8963	RTD-8972	12.557	Fail
RTD-8963	RTD-8976	8.2	Pass
RTD-8964	RTD-8971	9.4	Pass
RTD-8964	RTD-8972	12.376	Fail
RTD-8964	RTD-8976	8.1	Pass
R_Combine (RTD 8963-8964)	R_Combine (RTD 8971-8972-8976)	12.970	Fail

Table 4 Results of Order() function for the five pigeon towers and garbage outside the city of Elusa.

<i>t</i> ₁	Probability <i>t</i> ₁ < <i>t</i> ₂					
	<i>t</i> ₂					
	Shivta 2 RTD- 8978	Combine Shivta 6	ZG RTD- 8973	RN RTD- 8977	Combine Sa'adon B	Elusa RTD- 9091
Shivta 2 RTD- 8978	—	0.2087	0.015	0.03208	0.002033	0.005225
Combine Shivta 6	0.7913	—	0.12846	0.1875	0.03936	0.0496
ZG RTD-8973	0.985	0.8715	—	0.584	0.3292	0.25572
RN RTD-8977	0.9679	0.8125	0.4161	—	0.24742	0.20182
Combine Sa'adon B	0.998	0.9606	0.6708	0.7526	—	0.347
Elusa RTD-9091	0.9948	0.9504	0.7443	0.7982	0.653	—

Zoological Garden (98.50%), Rova Noy (96.79%), and Sa'adon Building B (99.80%) are all higher than 90%, while the probability of Shivta Building 2 abandoned later than Shivta Building 6 is 79.13%. The probability of Shivta Building 6 abandoned later than Zoological Garden (87.15%), Rova Noy (81.25%), and Sa'adon Building B (96.06%) are all higher than 80%. And the abandonment of Zoological Garden, Rova Noy and Sa'adon Building B might have been at the same time, according to Table 4.

We do not exclude the possibilities that pigeon towers from different site could have been abandoned at the same time, e.g., Sa'adon Building B and the two pigeon towers around Be'er Sheva (Zoological Garden and Rova Noy), or Be'er Sheva and Shivta Building 6, however, we would like to suggest, the most possible scenario for the abandonment of pigeon towers in the Negev is a gradual process following the urban decline of Elusa. The pigeon tower in Sa'adon was the first to be abandoned, at the same time or right after the decline of Elusa, at mid-6th century CE. Then followed the pigeon towers at the Zoological Garden and Rova Noy, towards the end of the 6th century CE. The two pigeon towers at Shivta were the last to be abandoned, at the end of the 6th century and beginning of 7th

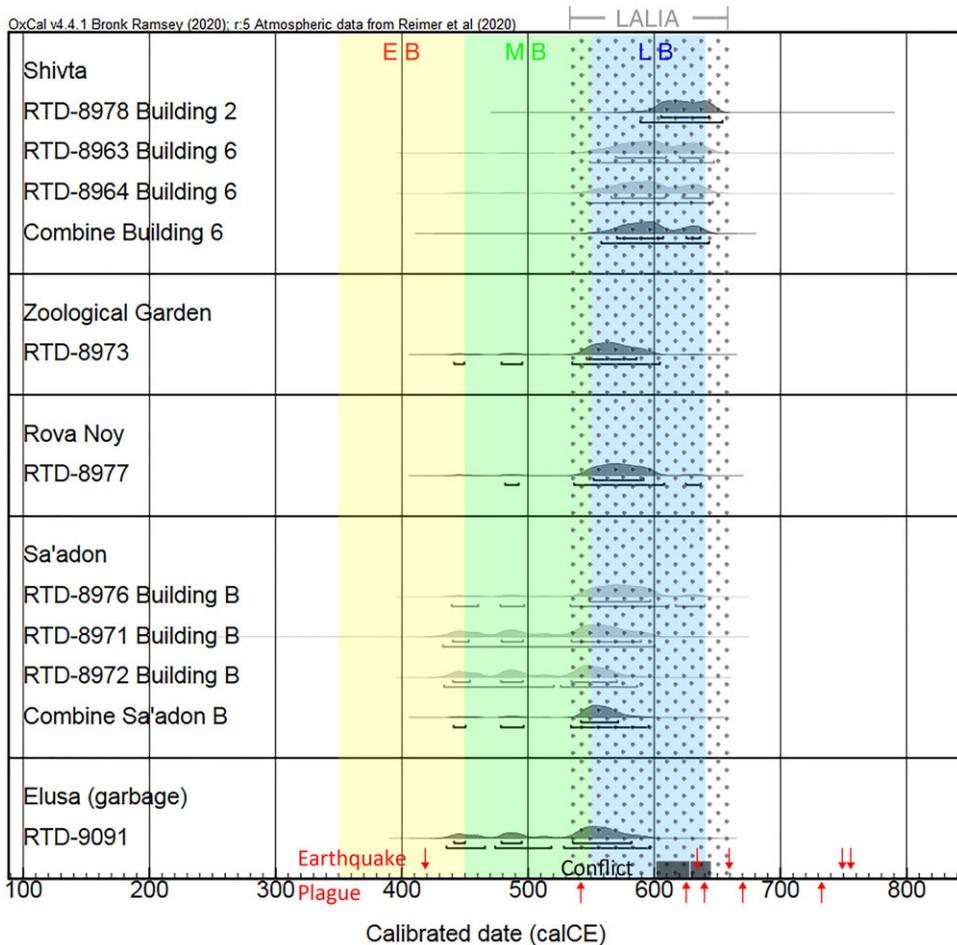


Figure 8 Probability distribution calibrated dates. Dates from the same building are combined, dates before combine are shown with lighter colors than the combined dates. Different time periods are shaded with different colors in the plot, with early Byzantine (EB, 350–450 CE) in yellow, middle Byzantine (MB, 450–550 CE) in green and late Byzantine (LB, 550–640 CE) in blue, and the LALIA (536–ca. 660 CE) is indicated with dots. Years of conflicts with Sasanian Empire (602–628) and Arabs (629–644) are marked with bars, and red arrows show years of earthquakes and waves of Justinianic Plague that hit the Southern Levant.

century CE, and these two pigeon towers could have been abandoned at the same time, but the probability of Building 2 abandoned after Building 6 is 79%.

In previous work of ^{14}C dating of the Byzantine city of Elusa, which is also located in the Negev, the decline of the urban management of the city was determined by the decrease in garbage dumping outside the city and dated to no later than 550 CE (Bar-Oz et al. 2019). The results from pigeon towers in this study, together with the youngest date from Elusa garbage dump (RTD-9091; Bar-Oz et al. 2019) are plotted in Figure 8. In cases of more than one date from the same pigeon tower (two dates from Shivta Building 6 and three dates from Sa'adon Building B), the original dates before combine are shown in light gray, and the combined dates are shown in dark gray, the same color as the other pigeon towers

that produced single date. Also shown with color are periods of archaeological culture according to Bar-Oz et al. (2019): Early Byzantine (350–450 CE) in yellow, Middle Byzantine (450–550 CE) in green, and Late Byzantine (550–640 CE) in Blue, as well as the Late Antique Little Ice Age (LALIA: 536–ca. 660 CE; Büntgen et al. 2016) with gray dots. Black bars show violent conflicts between the Byzantine Empire and the Sasanian Empire (602–628 CE) and the Arabic invasions (629–644 CE). Earthquakes that hit the Southern Levant from this period (418, 634, 659, 749, and 756 CE; Zohar et al. 2016) and waves of Justinianic Plague that hit the Southern Levant (541–544, 626–628, 639, 669–673, and 732–735 CE; Mordechai et al. 2019) are also marked with red arrows in the plot.

The plot shows that the pigeon towers in Sa'adon, Be'er Sheva Zoological Garden and Rova Noy, ended between 550–600 CE, while the Building 2 at Shivta was the latest to end, between 600–650 CE. Although we cannot exclude the possibilities of Shivta Building 6 ending synchronously with the first group (Sa'adon, Zoological Garden and Rova Noy), or the younger one (Shivta Building 2), judging by the highest probability, it seems to end between these two groups, with 55.8% probability of calibrated range between 570–605 (Table 2).

Despite the fact that RTD-9091 from garbage outside Elusa has some probability distribution between 550 and 600 CE, the other seven dates from the same site all point to the conclusion that the major urban decline of the city of Elusa happened before 550 CE (Bar-Oz et al. 2019). Pigeon bones dated in this study indicate that most of the pigeon towers stopped functioning within 50 years after the decline of the city of Elusa, only one from Shivta (Building 2) lasted longer, but still no more than 100 years after Elusa's decline.

DISCUSSION

Preservation of Bones and Eligibility for Radiocarbon Dating

The degree of crystallinity of carbonate hydroxyapatite characterized by the Infrared splitting factor and the grinding curve, the high collagen percentage, and the typical percentage carbon of the collagen, all show very well-preserved bone collagen in the eight pigeon bone samples from all five pigeon towers in this study. This on one hand provides enough collagen for radiocarbon dating from ca. 100 mg of bones; on the other hand, it further testifies little evidence for post-depositional bone degradation and diagenesis. The excellent preservation of these small bones might be due to a combination of low humidity and rain in the region. This result ensures that the collagen of the pigeon bones is authentic, and the obtained dates can provide reliable results for the last occupational phase of the pigeon towers.

Previous published dates of pigeon towers include one dated by a piece of wood from Shivta Building 2 (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006), and one dated by pigeon dung from Shivta Building 6 (Ramsay et al. 2016). The wood date of 240–380 CE can only offer a *terminus post quem* for the construction phase of the pigeon tower, due to the old wood effect, and it does not provide the last date of occupation. And the radiocarbon dating of pigeon dung, which in theory should date the last use of the pigeon tower, reached a calibrated date of 435–640 CE in 95.4% probability range, older than pigeon bones from the same structure, 560–645 CE in 95.4% probability range. The difference between the two dates could probably result from the clay in the dung samples that is almost impossible to remove from the sample completely and contains older carbon (Dunseth et al. 2019). Bones, on the other hand, lack this component and therefore their dates are more accurate.

In this study, by extracting collagen from *in situ* and well-preserved bones, and examining purity of collagen with various characterization methods, we exclude any possible contaminants, to ensure the radiocarbon dates can represent the living time of the pigeons, and eventually date the last occupation of the pigeon towers.

Utilization and Abandonment of Pigeon Towers

While functioning as supplier for agricultural fertilizers, the pigeon towers were routinely cleaned of pigeon dung by the farmers. As a result, the radiocarbon dates of the pigeon bones found *in situ* in the dung layer above the floors of pigeon towers indicate the last use of the pigeon towers.

The radiocarbon results show that pigeon towers have most probably stopped their function gradually during the Late Byzantine period (550–640 CE), following the decline of urban management in the city of Elusa (Bar-Oz et al. 2019). The presence of Early Islamic pottery sherds found in the upper debris layers of two of the dovecotes (Shivta Building 2 and Zoological Garden) is the result of stone robbing in the Early Islamic period. All the dated dung and pigeon bones related to the use of the structure are before the Early Islamic period.

Previous studies suggest the constructions of the pigeon towers outside Shivta started in the Roman period, the 2nd century CE, as part of the extensive agriculture system (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006; Tepper et al. 2020). In this study, by applying radiocarbon dating on pigeon bones, we acquired higher resolution than previously published dating on pigeon towers using pigeon dung and wood beams and suggest the end of using pigeons for agricultural purposes before the end of the Byzantine period. Although some agricultural activities might continue in the Early Islamic period and in some other places in the Negev Highlands even later until the 11th century CE (Avni et al. 2013; Tepper et al. 2020), the practice of rearing pigeons and collecting pigeon manure for agriculture fertilizers is no longer observed by the later residents in the Negev since the Early Islamic period.

Correlation with Historical Background

The decline of this type of agricultural behavior began in the mid-6th century, with the end of Sa'adon being an early sign. Looking into the historical background, long-term societal changes at the Negev could have been triggered by broader worldwide events. Parallel to the urban collapse of Elusa, there is also evidence of a significant global climatic environmental deterioration primarily in Europe (the LALIA of 536–ca. 660 CE) that might have not necessarily affected the climate of the Negev, but influenced its commerce (Bar-Oz et al. 2019; McCormick 2001; Fuks et al. 2020), as well as the Justinianic Plague waves that claimed tens of millions of lives around the Mediterranean (541–ca. 750 CE; Benovitz 2014).

During this period, a few earthquakes are also recorded (Zohar et al. 2016) and violent conflicts could be the cause for the pigeon towers destruction and abandonment as well (Hirschfeld and Tepper 2006). We exclude these possibilities as the historical dates of the earthquakes that hit the Southern Levant (418 CE and 634 CE; see Figure 8) are before or after the absolute dates of the pigeon towers abandonment and therefore they are not the cause for it. The Sasanian (602–628 CE) and Arabic invasions (629–644 CE) could explain the abandonment of the Shivta Building 2, last dated pigeon tower in the region, but not for the general process of pigeon tower abandonment.

A recent study on the Justinianic Plague by Mordechai et al. (2019) suggests that “plague did not play a significant role in the transformation of the Mediterranean world or Europe.” Following this scenario, we anticipate that in the Negev villages and rural settlements, where the population was less dense, the impact of Justinianic Plague was minimal. Moreover, according to Avni (2014), “a reduction in public construction was noted in 540’s and attributed to the effects of plague and famine, but, in the second half of the 6th century and the first half of the 7th century building resume.” Furthermore, we have figured out that the abandonment of the pigeon towers was not abrupt, but was more in a sequential order, starting from the mid-6th century CE at Sa’adon, until the beginning of the 7th century CE at Shivta Building 2, lasting ca. 100 years. Among of the 18 waves of Justinianic Plague (Mordechai et al. 2019), only 5 are reported to reach the southern Levant (Mordechai et al. 2019) and their outbreak timing is in 541 CE for the first and 626 CE for the second (Figure 8). These points of time are either before or after the dates of pigeon towers’ abandonment and they do not support such a sequence of abandonment. We believe that these results cannot support the Justinianic Plague as the main cause for the agriculture abatement in the Negev.

To link the climate change directly with the decline of agriculture in the Negev, more local climate records need to be referred to. Based on isotopic analysis of sheep and goat teeth from (early and middle 350–550 CE) Byzantine and early Islamic (starting 640 CE) specimens from the same excavated sites in the Negev, Vaiglova et al. (2020) found that a similar climate persisted during the studied periods. Unfortunately, none of the studied material included specimens from the late Byzantine (550–640 CE) period, which significantly overlaps with the same time period as LALIA. The late Byzantine climate conditions in the Negev, after Vaiglova et al (2020), remain to be an enigma. One of the most well documented climatic records in the Southern Levant is the Soreq Cave speleothem. Unfortunately, the resolution of this record during this period is not high enough and contains only on one data point between 550–640 CE (Orland et al. 2009). This is interpreted as an indication of low precipitation rate and therefore very slow stalagmite formation, taking into account that the developed layer is thin. Although Soreq Cave is located above the 600 mm isohyet of today (Dody and Ziv 2013), and receives much higher annual precipitation than the Negev, it still represents a regional climate record. In this study, all the five pigeon towers terminated their function during 550–640 CE. This time interval is synchronized with LALIA, and therefore corresponds the climatic event with the societal and agricultural change in the Negev arid landscape. Even if the local climate and population was not affected by the LALIA or the Justinianic Plague in the same way as in Europe, the population and economic decline in Europe could affect the viticulture in the Negev via a decreased demand for wine export (Fuks et al. 2020; Lanos et al. 2020).

CONCLUSION

We uncovered pigeon bone remains *in situ* in pigeon towers from four Byzantine sites in the Negev desert of Israel, where other evidence of agriculture have also been found. Various characterization methods have proved the pigeon bones are in very good condition of preservation and suitable for high precision absolute ¹⁴C dating and stable isotope analysis. A total of eight ¹⁴C dates show these pigeon towers stopped being in function between 550 and 640 CE, during the Late Byzantine period in the Negev. This indicates that the prominent and gradual decrease of the extensive agricultural practice in the Negev around the Byzantine sites was part of the decline of the Byzantine era in the fringe of the Empire. Our studies show that the abandonment of the pigeon towers was most probably drive by

the climate change in the 6th–7th centuries CE, and the Justinianic Plague, earthquakes or violent conflicts are less conceivable.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/RDC.2021.85>.

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