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Pottery, Chronology and Cultural Succession at Tall Mādabā in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Periods

1. Introduction: The Tall Mādabā Archaeological Project

The city of Mādabā is located about 30 km southwest of Jordan's modern capital of Amman, on the Mādabā Plains (see FIG. 1). Within the modern city, the ancient remains are centered on the acropolis now dominated by the Roman Catholic church. As explained in Debra Foran's paper in this same volume, our excavations have demonstrated that this rise is partly a natural hill and partly an artificial *tall*, having accumulated over millennia of occupation.

Following a surface survey in 1993, Timothy P. Harrison founded the Tall Mādabā Archaeological Project (or TMAP), which began excavations in the city in 1996. That same year, the project documented surface features on the western slope of the city's acropolis, in areas that were later to be designated as Fields B and C, which are shown on FIG. 1. Field B includes the section inside, or east of, the ancient city wall. Excavations began in Field B in 1998 and have continued under the direction of Timothy P. Harrison and Debra Foran of the University of Toronto until the present. The 1998, 1999 and 2000 field seasons yielded considerable remains from the Classical era, namely from the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods (Harrison *et al.* 2003: 135-138).¹

The pottery assemblage recovered from Field B in the 1998 to 2000 seasons includes 25,205 diagnostic sherds. Of this larger corpus, 11,453 late Hellenistic and early Roman sherds have been identified within the four Classical phases, which

form the focus of the author's doctoral dissertation. This paper will examine some of the typological, chronological, and cultural conclusions of this pottery study, focussing on selected imports and fine wares, and their relationships with historical events.²

2. Mādabā in the Late Hellenistic Period, ca. 129-63 BC

2.1 Historical Sources on Mādabā in the Late Hellenistic Period

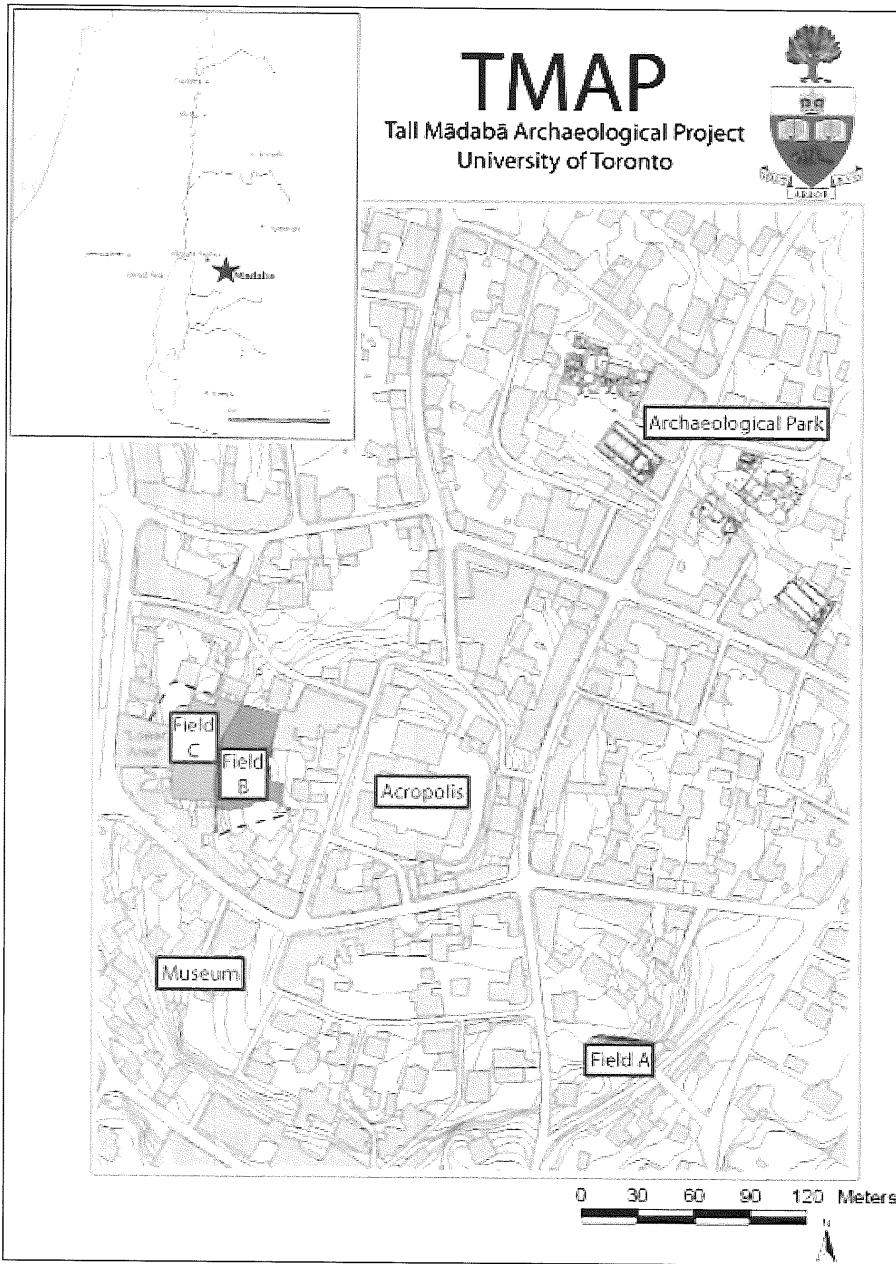
Following the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, the population of Transjordan was probably divided among a number of tribes that exercised considerable local autonomy, but which were often under the hegemony of the Ptolemaic or Seleucid dynasties. The Ptolemies of Egypt controlled Transjordan from about 301 BC until it was captured by the Seleucids in 198 BC. A generation later, however, the Seleucid Empire was being torn apart by a number of warring groups, including the Maccabees of Judaea, and its grip on Transjordan slackened (LaBianca 1990: 161).

Following the death of Judas Maccabaeus, the Hasmonaean throne was inherited by Jonathan in 160 BC. Beleaguered by the Seleucid general Bacchides, Jonathan reached out to the Nabataeans, entrusting weapons and wealth to their care. Whether as an act of plunder or of guerrilla warfare (or both), the people of Mādabā struck a hard blow against Jonathan, killing his brother John and seizing his baggage train in 157 BC (Kasher 1988: 34-

¹ Subsequent to this publication (Harrison *et al.* 2003), the discovery of an ephemeral Late Antique occupation in Field B necessitated the renumbering of the field phasing. As a result, the Classical Field Phases 2 through 5 in Harrison *et al.* (2003) are now Phases 3 to 6.

² For the common wares shown in FIGS. 4 and 10, parallels will

here be limited to the reference volumes *Ancient Pottery of Transjordan* by Hendrix *et al.* (1997) and P.W. Lapp's *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology* (1961). Readers seeking more comparanda and in-depth analysis of these and other common wares are referred to an upcoming article by the author (Ferguson: forthcoming).



1. Location of Mādabā (inset), and the location of TMAP excavations in Fields A, B and C (after Harrison 1996: 1; Harrison *et al.* 2003: fig. 1).

36). This victory was short-lived, however, and the people of Mādabā soon felt Jonathan's vengeance. According to First Maccabees (9:35-42) and Josephus (*Ant.* 13.1.2, 4) Jonathan and his brother Simon ambushed a wedding party of this same tribe, slaughtering as many as four hundred men, women and children. Both accounts are quite similar, but First Maccabees refers to the inhabitants of Mādabā as the Sons of Jambri (οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰαμβρι), while Josephus calls them the Sons of Amaraioi (οἱ Ἀμαραίου παῖδες).

Within the context of this historical narrative, the Nabataeans can be assumed to have been near

Mādabā, but a local tribe was in effective control of the city and its countryside. This tribe, called the Sons of Jambri (Jambrites) or Sons of Amaraioi in the ancient sources, are known from inscriptions as the Beni 'Amirat. The pioneering work on this tribe was conducted by Charles Clermont-Ganneau over a century ago (Clermont-Ganneau 1891; 1898: 12-14, 185-219, 401-402, 405; 1906: 241-247). While the Beni 'Amirat are depicted as highway robbers in pursuit of booty, it seems likely that they were drawn into a larger conflict between regional powers, together with the Ammonites and other tribes in central Transjordan, such as the Beaeantes or

Sons of Baean (I Macc. 5:4-8). The Beni ‘Amirat can be seen as supporting the Seleucids by harrying trade and communications between the pro-Ptolemaic Hasmonaeans and Nabataeans in central Jordan and trying to sever their alliance (Kasher 1988: 27-33).

John Hyrcanus I exploited this fractured political scene by invading Transjordan in 129 BC.³ The Hasmonaean king attacked Mādabā, a campaign recorded in two passages by Josephus (*Ant.* 13.9.1 and *War* 1.2.6). The passage in his *Antiquities of the Jews* is particularly enlightening, because it alludes to an arduous six-month siege of Mādabā, during which “his army suffered great hardships” (Marcus 1957: 355). Mādabā was part of the Judaeana Peraea for the next 64 years, controlled from Jerusalem.

2.2 TMAP Phases 6-5 of the Late Hellenistic Period

Ten phases have been identified in Field B at Mādabā, stretching from the present day back to the Late Bronze Age. Of these, Phases 6 and 5 represent the late Hellenistic period, while Phases 4 and 3 date to the early Roman period. Phase 6 includes the latter part of the second century, probably after the Hasmonaean conquest in 129 BC, but might reach back into the earlier second century as well. Phase 5 continues this late Hellenistic occupation up to around the time of the city’s transfer to Nabataea by 63 BC.

FIG. 2 shows the loci built or in use during Phase 6, in the late second century BC. The Bronze or Iron Age city wall can be seen extending across the western side of Field B, encircling the acropolis. In the late Hellenistic period, a new perimeter wall was built within (east of) the ancient city wall, but it remains unclear whether this was the wall that defended against John Hyrcanus’ siege in 129 BC, or perhaps one built by the Hasmonaeans after their capture of the city. The interior of this area was subdivided into rooms and courtyards by walls running parallel and perpendicular to the fortification wall. The northern half of Field B includes a courtyard that had three round, clay ovens or tabuns.

Phase 5 represents the continuation of the late

Hellenistic occupation into the early first century BC (see FIG. 3). Most of the second century architecture remained in use, but the open spaces were further subdivided, and the layout of rooms, ovens and storage bins suggests a more domestic use.

Examples of common ware vessels from Phases 6-5 are shown on FIG. 4 (Nos. 1-15 in the Catalogue), which resemble the late Hellenistic corpora found at other sites across the southern Levant. Some of the characteristic service vessels include bowls with incurved rims (Nos. 3 and 5; cf. Hendrix *et al.* 1997: no. 283; Lapp 1961: Type 151.2.A) and “fish plates” with everted rims (Nos. 4 and 7; cf. Hendrix *et al.* 1997: no. 285; Lapp 1961: Type 153.1.L). The cooking vessels, like No. 8, typically have a higher neck than in the following early Roman period. Among storage vessels, jars and jugs often have a squared rim (Nos. 14 and 15; cf. Hendrix *et al.* 1997: nos. 299, 309; Lapp 1961, 146 Type 11.2.B), while smaller forms include a gray ware spouted juglet (No. 12).

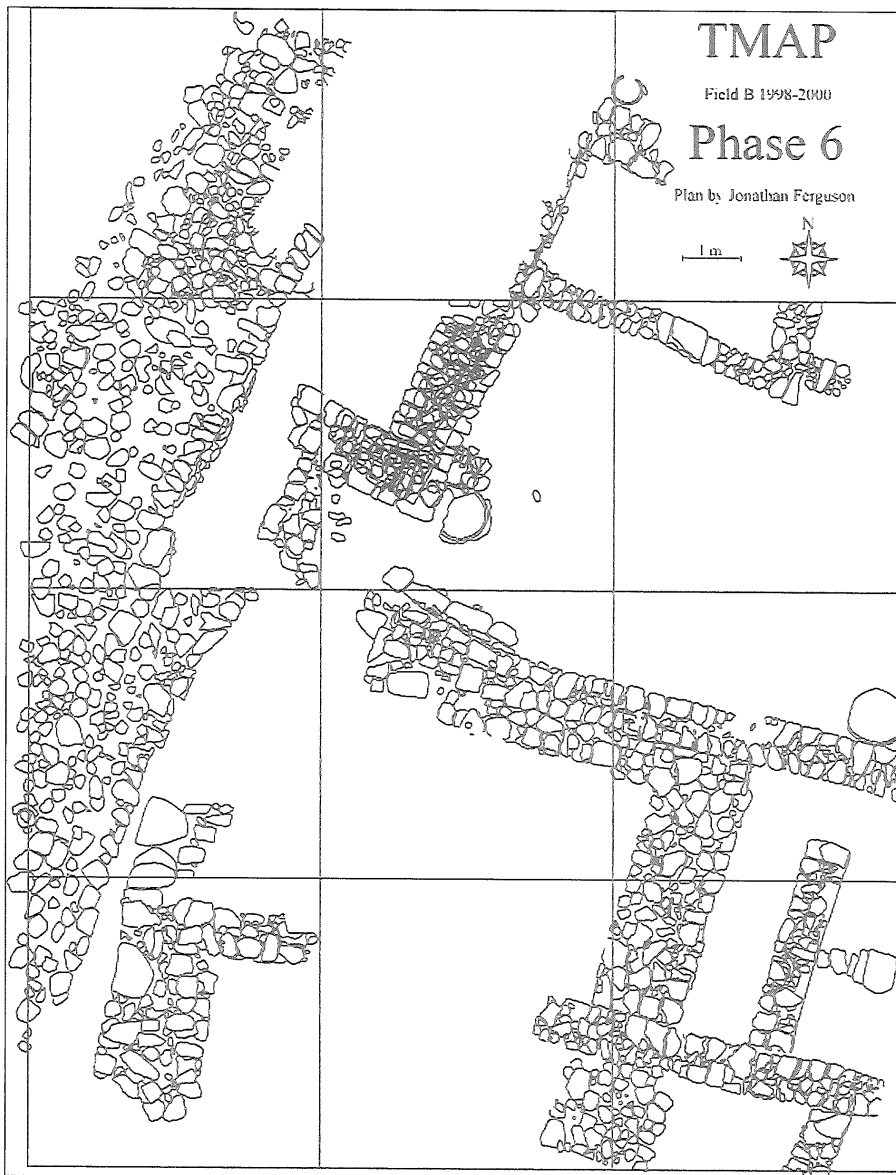
Imported amphorae also show a strong correlation with Phases 6 and 5 from the late Hellenistic period. The photograph in FIG. 5 shows examples of the Koan and Rhodian types, while the graph below it charts the incidence of imported amphorae through time. For this and the following series of graphs, the columns indicate the number of sherds of that type from each phase, while the line indicates the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase. The latter is usually the more meaningful statistic, since the percentages reflect the relative abundance of a type in each phase. Imported amphorae peaked in the late Hellenistic period, with the largest percentage (4.0%) in Phase 5, even though more sherds were recovered from Phase 6. Later phases show much lower frequencies, suggesting that little or no wine was imported into Mādabā during the early Roman period, when the city was under Nabataean domination.⁴

The prevalence of Eastern Terra Sigillata A (see FIG. 6) shows a similar history to the imported amphorae, although the drop-off is not as steep. Despite a peak in Phase 5 (6.9%), Eastern Terra Sigillata A was still more common in Phase 4 than it had

³ This paper follows the traditional date of 129 BC for John Hyrcanus I’s conquest of Mādabā, although a lower chronology dating this campaign to 112 BC or later has been gaining wider acceptance (Sartre 2001: 389 n. 64; Shatzman 2007: 251, 269).

⁴ For this and the following graphs (FIGS. 5-6, 11-13), a subsidiary peak can be seen on the distribution’s “tail” in Phase 1. This pat-

tern must be largely the result of extensive, deep pitting in Field B during the late Ottoman period for the construction of foundation piers, which disturbed sherds from older loci and redeposited them in younger contexts. This peak on the graph’s tail is sharper for the early Roman types, which would have been in shallower deposits that were more disturbed by this late Ottoman activity.



2. Architectural and installation loci built or in use during Phase 6 (ca. 129-100 BC) in Field B at Mādabā (each excavation unit measures 5 m x 5 m).

been in Phase 6. This suggests that the importation of sigillata ware became rarer after the Nabataean take-over in Phase 4, but the reasons for this trend remain uncertain. The platter illustrated on FIG. 6 is notable for having on its underside both a pi-shaped graffito and fingerprints left by the potter during the slipping process.

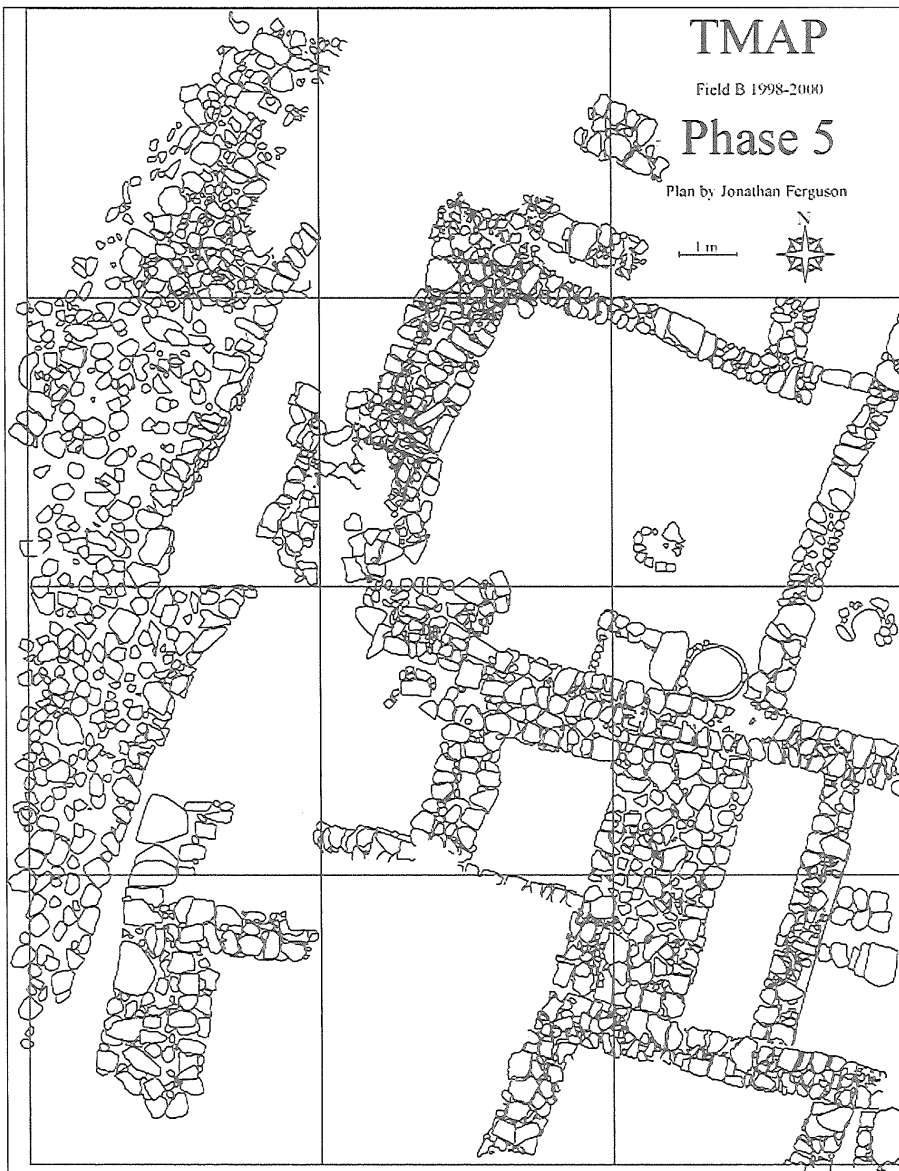
3. Mādabā in the Early Roman Period, ca. 63 BC-106 AD

3.1 Historical and Epigraphic Sources on Mādabā in the Early Roman Period

In 65 BC, John Hyrcanus II was losing a civil war against his brother Judas Aristobulus II, as claim-

ants to the Hasmonaean throne. Accordingly, he sought refuge and support in the court of the Nabataean King Aretas III (Kasher 1988: 109-110). The resulting intrigue is reported by Josephus (*Ant.* 14.1.4), including the pact whereby a swath of territory, including Mādabā at its northeast end, was ceded to the Nabataeans in return for their support. Whether this transfer was immediately effective is unknown, but it appears to have been completed by the time of Pompey's "Settlement of the East" in 63 BC. Thus, Mādabā passed to Nabataean control after about sixty-six years of Hasmonaean rule.

A duplicate pair of Nabataean inscriptions (*CIS* 2.196 and *RES* 674) from 37/38 AD, found near one another in Mādabā, record the epitaphs of two Na-



3. Architectural and installation loci built or in use during Phase 5 (ca. 100-63 BC) in Field B at Mādabā (each excavation unit measures 5 m x 5 m).

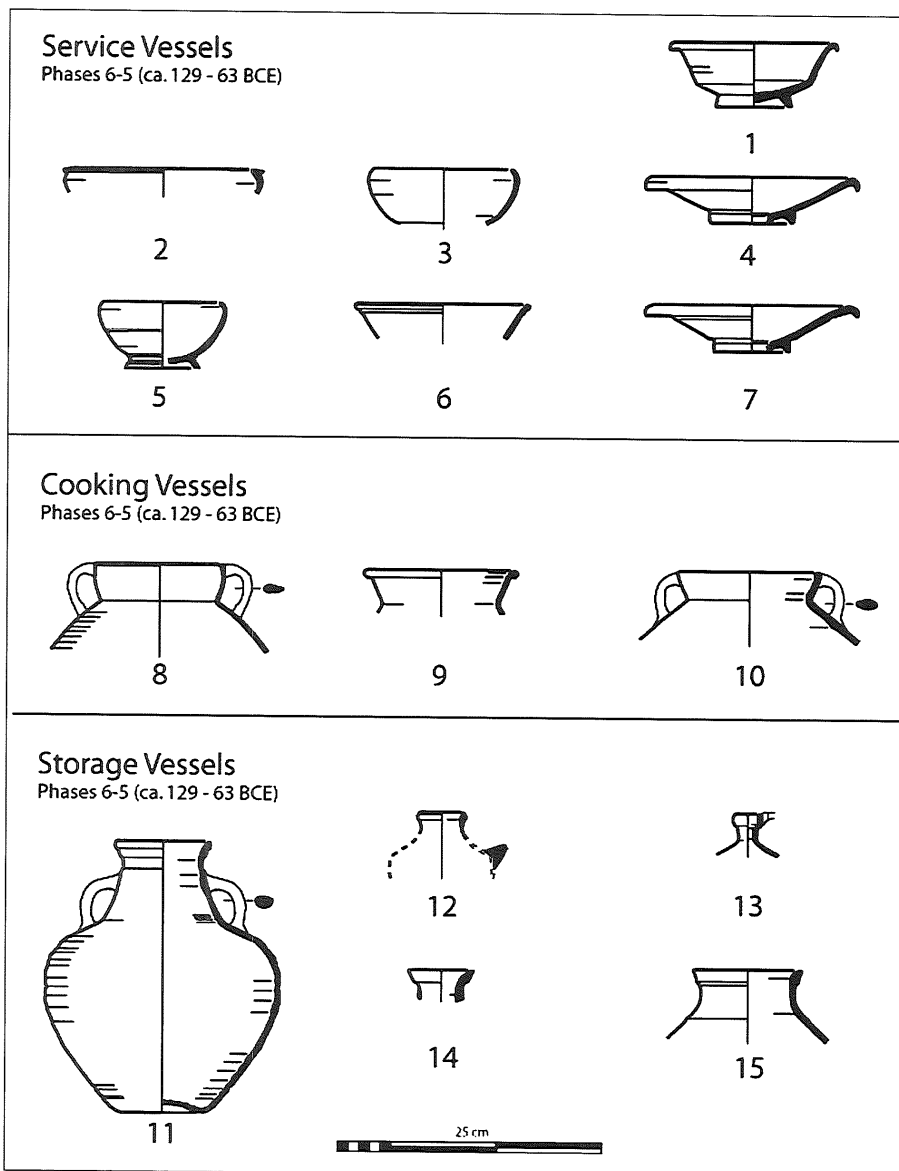
bataean officials named Itaybel. Now in the Vatican Museum, the first copy was discovered in 1889 in the ruins of the Cathedral Church in Mādabā, reused from the remains of an earlier funerary monument (de Vogüé 1889: 218). A short time later, the duplicate text was discovered in the same locale, and was subsequently exported to Paris, where it remains in the Louvre, as seen on FIG. 7 (Clermont-Ganneau 1906: 241-242).

The Itaybel inscription, together with a nearly contemporary epitaph from Umm ar-Raṣās to the southeast of Mādabā, has been used to elucidate ethnic and political details of the Mādabā region within the Nabataean kingdom. The Umm ar-Raṣās inscription (CIS 2.195) was erected in honour of

the deceased *strategos* Abdmaliku by his brother Ia'muru, who appears to have inherited that military rank (de Vogüé 1889: 217-218). This name "Ia'muru" has been interpreted as a personal form of the tribal name of the Beni 'Amirat from Mādabā (Clermont-Ganneau 1891: 538-540). However, the relationships between onomastics and ethnicity are fraught with unprovable assumptions and cannot be adopted at face value (Macdonald 1998: 187-9).

3.2 TMAP Phases 4-3 of the Early Roman Period

For the period following the transfer of Mādabā to Nabataean rule around 63 BC, two phases have been identified for the remainder of the first century BC and the first century AD. Phase 4 represents the time



4. Pottery of the late Hellenistic period (Phases 6-5) from Mādabā.

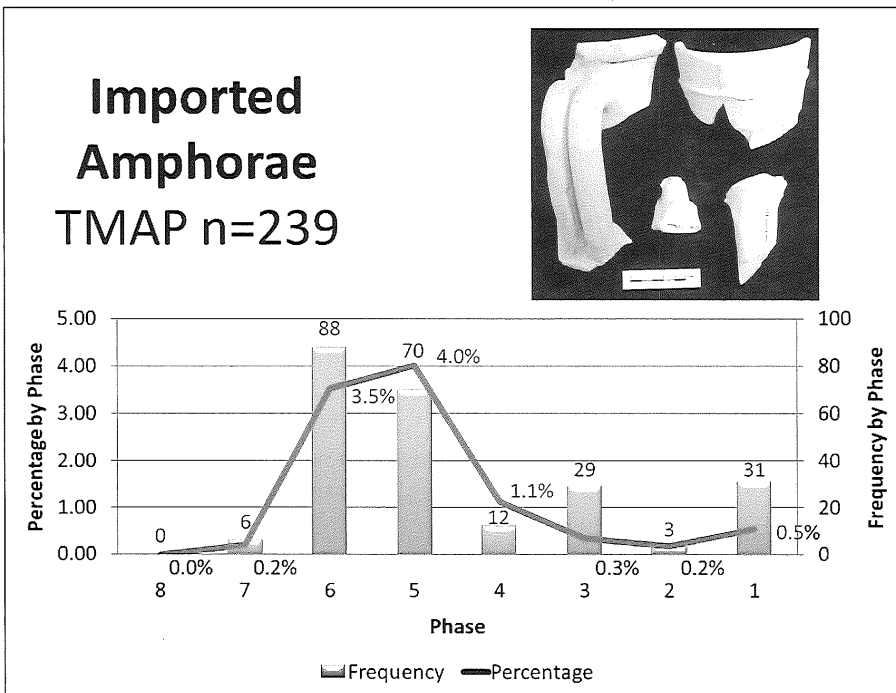
from the beginning of Nabataean rule until ca. 15 BC. Phase 3 continues this occupation for over a century, until around the time of the kingdom's annexation by Rome in 106 AD. The Classical levels of Field B then cease around the beginning of the second century AD, with an occupational gap until the late Byzantine or early Islamic period in Phase 2.

The site's occupation in Phase 4 (see FIG. 8) continued along roughly the same lines as the preceding Hellenistic phases. The biggest changes were the addition of a paved courtyard along the field's southern edge, the strengthening of the northern end of the Hellenistic fortification wall and the re-opening of the northern courtyard by abandoning its Phase 5 dividing wall.

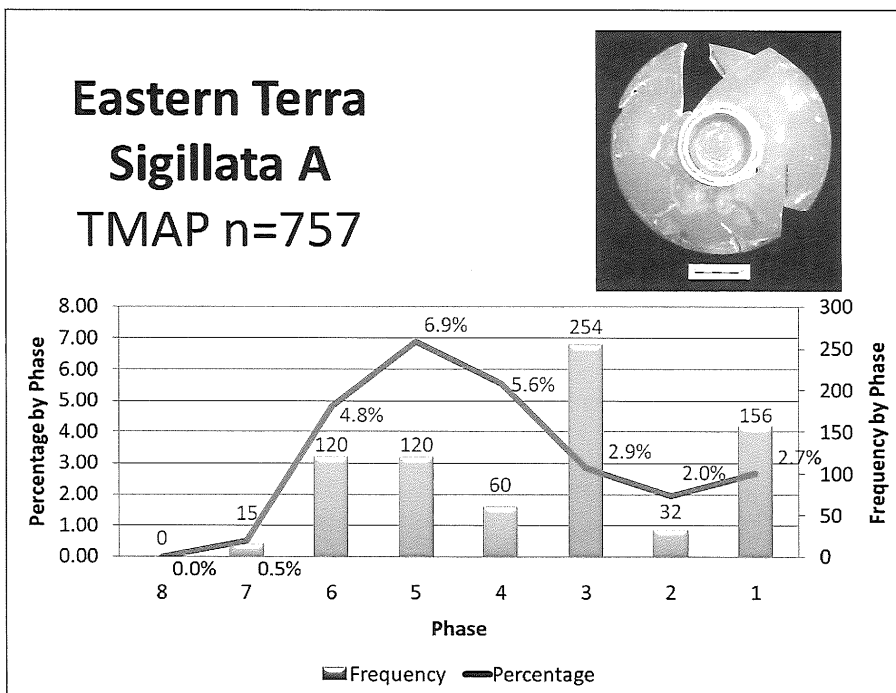
On the other hand, FIG. 9 shows extensive re-

modelling of the architecture in Phase 3, and the quality of its construction is generally poorer than in the preceding phases. Many of the century-old walls were built over or covered by deposits, while new walls (often of lesser quality masonry) were built along more-or-less the same axes. Unfortunately, the architecture is too disturbed to form a coherent layout. Most notably, the Hellenistic fortification wall must have gone out of use by this time, as sections of it were entirely covered by deposits by the beginning of Phase 3.

The ceramic assemblage shows a trend towards higher proportions of service vessels and Nabataean fine wares through Phases 3 and 4. Representative examples of the early Roman forms from Mādabā are shown on FIG. 10 (Nos. 16-30 in the



5. Incidence of imported amphorae in Field B at Mādabā. Columns indicate frequency and the line shows the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase.



6. Incidence of Eastern Terra Sigillata A in Field B at Mādabā. Columns indicate frequency and the line shows the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase.

Catalogue). Among service vessels, this period sees a shift from everted or incurved rims to angular profiles (Nos. 17 and 20). For cooking wares, the most significant innovation is the triangular rim, which appears on pots (No. 24; cf. Lapp 1961: 188 Type 71.1.P), casseroles (No. 22; cf. Lapp 1961: 190 Type 72.2.B) and cooking jugs (No. 21) from Phases 4 and 3. The introduction of these forms at Jerusalem has been dated to the end of the first

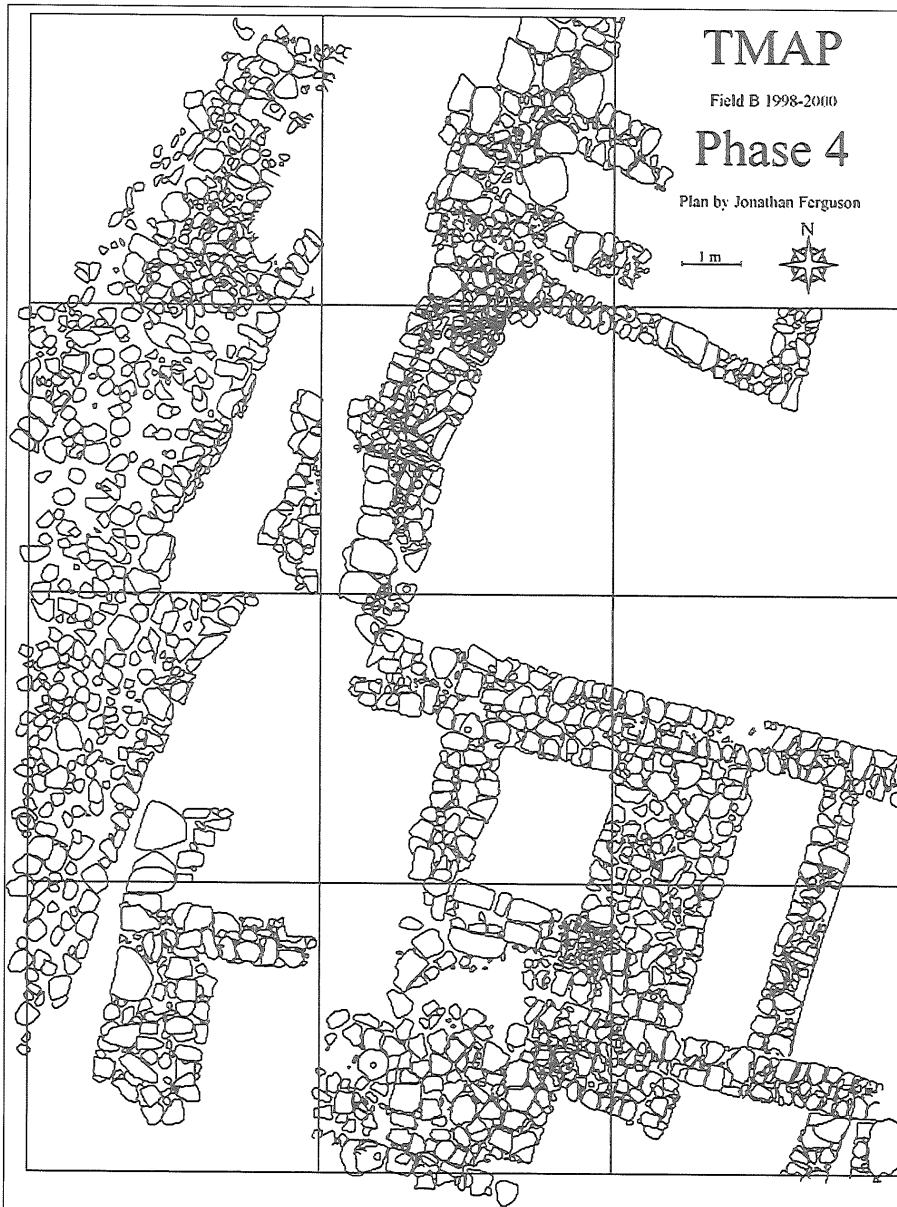
century BC and the early first century AD (Berlin 2005: 32-42). A number of new forms appear among storage vessels as well, most notably the Palestinian bag-shaped jar (No. 28; cf. Lapp 1961: 152 Type 12.F), with a tall neck, a raised collar and a triangular rim.

Among fine wares, the distinctive presence of Nabataean Painted Fine Ware (NABPF) serves as a marker for the transition from Phase 5 to Phase

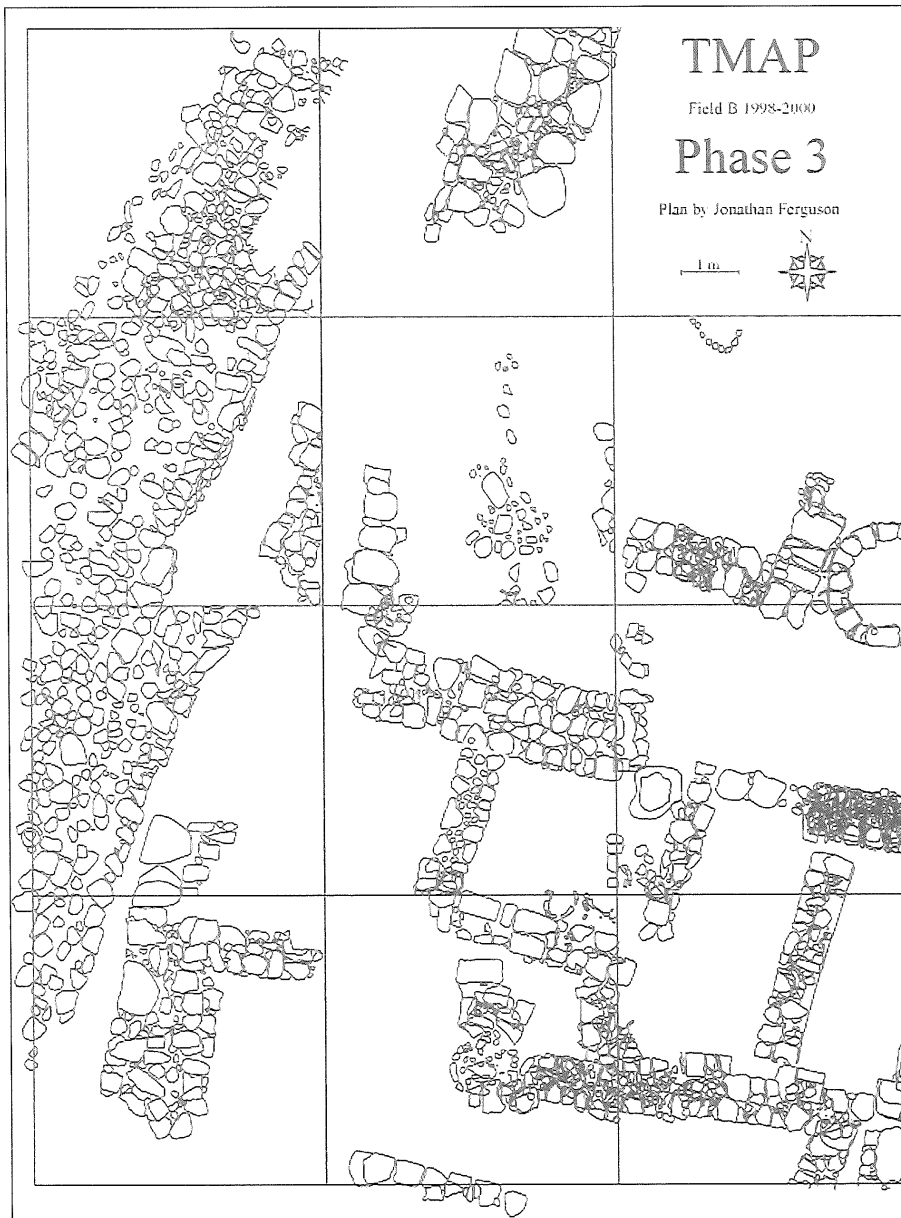


7. The Itaybel inscription (*RES 674*), dated 37/38 AD from Mādabā, now at the Louvre in Paris (AO 4454).

4, when it proliferates across the field. The definitive typology of NABPF was compiled by Stephan Schmid, based on the Swiss-Liechtensteiner excavations at az-Zanṭūr in Petra (see esp. 2000), and his terminology and dating are followed below. Nabataean Painted Fine Ware is present at Mādabā from the first century BC through the first century AD, and (in much lesser quantities) into the early second century, beyond the annexation of Nabataea by Rome in 106 AD. This is in stark contrast to the site of Ḥisbān, which, despite being only 9 km to the north, remained under Hasmonaean and Herodian control throughout this time. At Ḥisbān, these fine wares are almost entirely absent, and its assemblage shows greater similarity with other



8. Architectural and installation loci built or in use during Phase 4 (ca. 63-15 BC) in Field B at Mādabā (each excavation unit measures 5m x 5 m).



9. Architectural and installation loci built or in use during Phase 3 (ca. 15 BC-106 AD) in Field B at Mādabā (each excavation unit measures 5 m x 5 m).

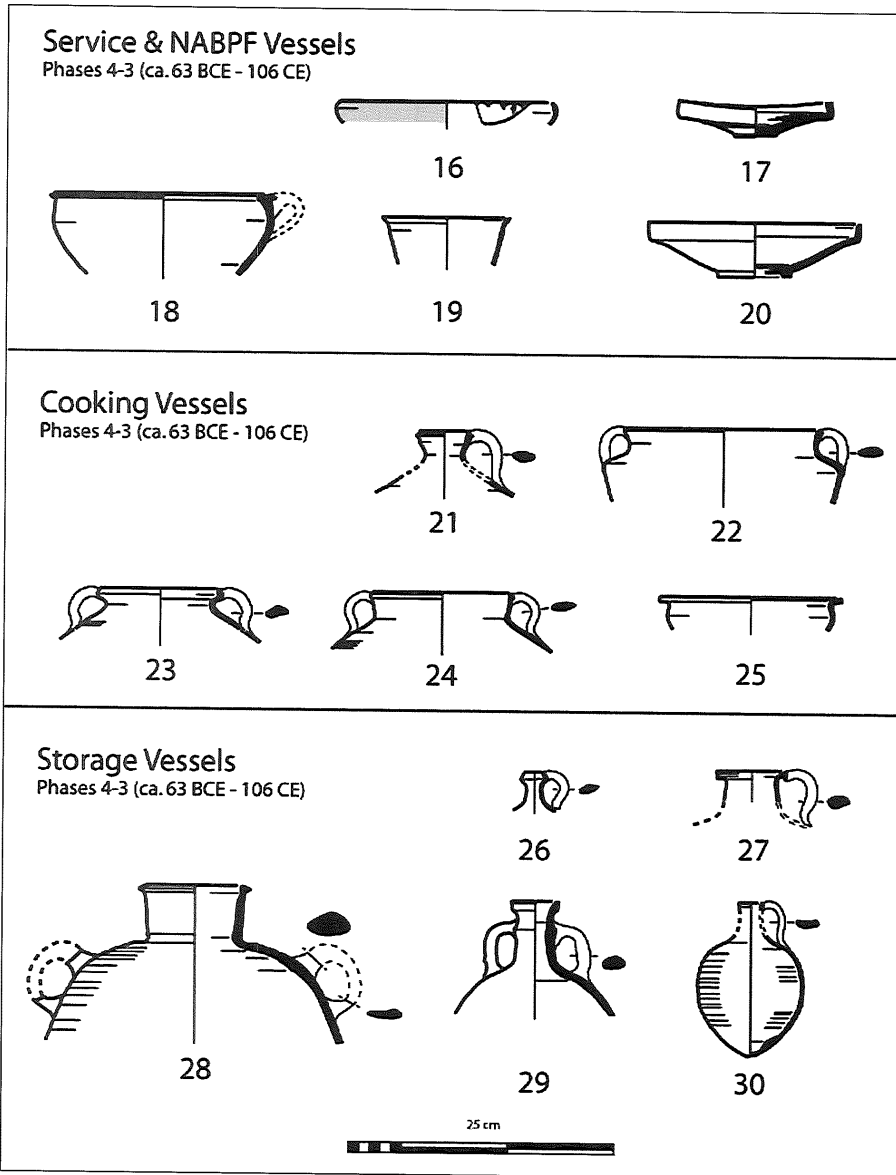
sites in Peraea and Judaea than with its neighbour Mādabā (Sauer 1994: 251-4).

Schmid's Phase 1 of NABPF (ca. 100-50 BC) is represented at Mādabā by 61 sherds, and its frequency peaked at 0.4% of the Phase 4 assemblage (see FIG. 11). FIG. 10.16 shows a typical bowl of this type, with a rounded, incurved profile and inverted triangles painted in red around the inside of the rim. This same vessel is shown again, together with other bowls with straight or wavy radial painted lines, in the photograph on FIG. 11. The presence of this type of NABPF suggests that Mādabā had trade connections with Nabataea in Phase 4, and is consistent with the city coming under Naba-

taean control during the years 65-63 BC.

The most common type of Nabataean Painted Fine Ware at Mādabā is Schmid's Phase 2b (ca. 25-1 BC), with 328 examples. NABPF bowls from this time have rounded, carinated bodies and a high degree of care was taken in painting their wreath-like decoration. This type shows a strong concentration in Phase 3 at Mādabā, when 228 sherds represent 2.6% of that phase's pottery, but also made up 1.3% of the sherds from the preceding Phase 4 (see FIG. 12). This distribution suggests that the transition from Phase 4 to Phase 3 occurred sometime early in the lifetime of this pottery type, around 15 BC.

An interesting type of pottery at Mādabā ap-

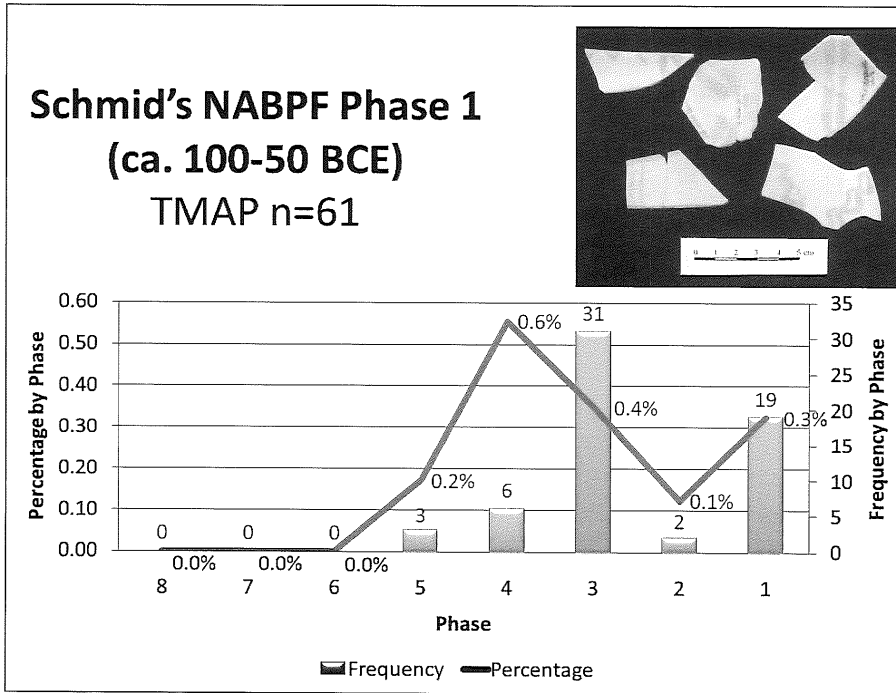


10. Pottery of the early Roman period (Phases 4-3) from Mādabā.

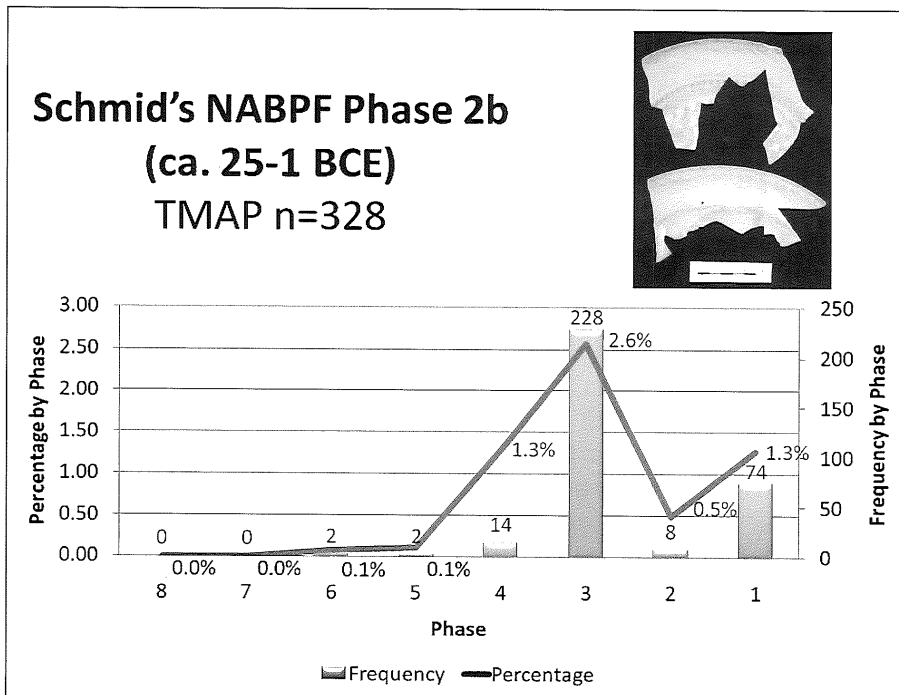
appears in forms identical to some of the Nabataean Painted Fine Wares, but with a very different fabric. This pottery is either white or light grey, but is covered with a brown or reddish paint that often appears smeared onto the vessel. The finished vessels appear brown or reddish because of their paint, but their fabrics are chalky and entirely unlike the Nabataean wares from Petra. This imitation is sometimes taken one step further by applying painted decoration in the same motifs produced at Petra. This combination of form, fabric and decoration makes this type different from the “pseudo-Nabataean ware” found at other sites, which has a red fabric (Perlman *et al.* 1986). Because the forms are often identical and because the pottery appears

to have attempted to imitate with paint the natural colour of the Petran wares, I have adopted for this type the name “Imitation Nabataean Painted Fine Ware.” However, since Mādabā was part of the Nabataean realm during the early Roman period, they should be considered a regional variant of NABPF, rather than “pseudo-Nabataean.”

This (presumably) local type of NABPF was never as common at Mādabā as the imports from Petra, peaking at only 0.4% of the Phase 3 pottery, as seen on FIG. 13 (its unpainted variant is much more common at 3.1%). Parallels are especially common with Schmid’s Phase 2b, with rounded, carinated bodies and the same needle-like painted wreaths, and these types have very similar distribu-



11. Incidence of S. Schmid's Nabataean Painted Fine Ware Phase 1 (2000) in Field B at Mādabā. Columns indicate frequency and the line shows the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase.



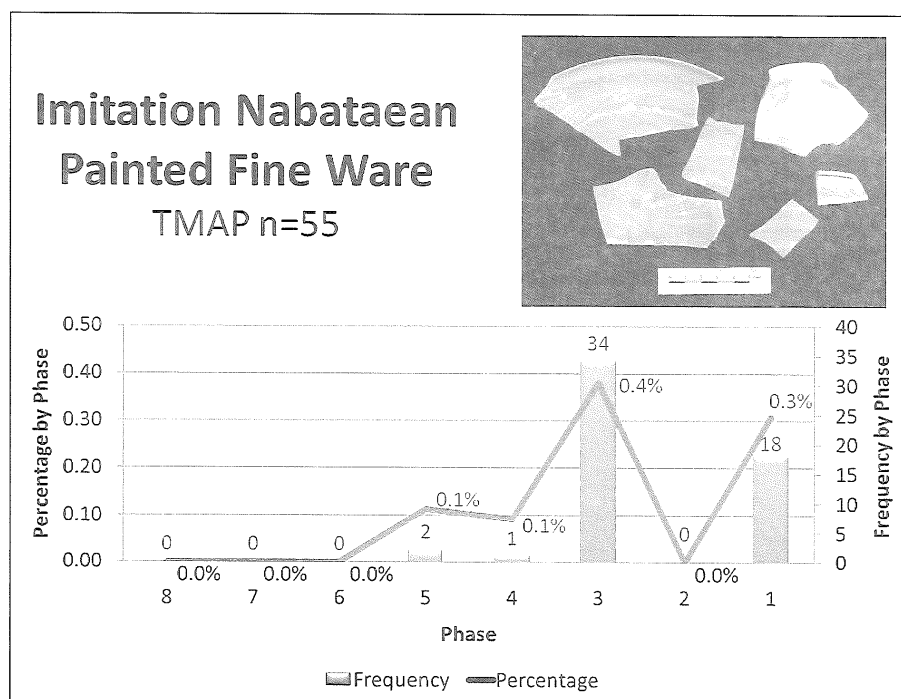
12. Incidence of S. Schmid's Nabataean Painted Fine Ware Phase 2b (2000) in Field B at Mādabā. Columns indicate frequency and the line shows the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase.

tions through time (cf. the photographs and graphs on FIGS. 12-13).

4. Epigraphic Sources on Mādabā in the Roman Province of Arabia (after 106 AD)

In 108/109 AD, shortly after the annexation of the kingdom of Nabataea by Rome as the new province of Arabia in 106 AD, an epitaph was dedicated

in Mādabā in honour of a certain Selāmān. Its interest lies partly in the choice to produce a bilingual inscription in both Nabataean and Greek, even after the end of Nabataean independence. Presumably, both Nabataean and Greek continued to serve as prestige languages and scripts. Of equal interest is that the Nabataean text includes the family's tribe, namely, the Beni 'Amirat. Thus, the same tribe



13. Incidence of Imitation Nabataean Painted Fine Ware in Field B at Mādabā. Columns indicate frequency and the line shows the percentage those sherds represent of the total for each phase.

can be seen inhabiting Mādabā from the time of Jonathan in 160 BC through to the third year of the Roman province of Arabia, 268 years later.

An eleven-line inscription written in the Thamudic E (or Hismaic: Macdonald 1998: 188) script was found in a disturbed, modern context on the grounds of the Mādabā Archaeological Park (Bikai and al-Khraysheh 2002). The language itself has been described as a North Arabian dialect that could legitimately be called “pre-classical Arabic,” “Arabic written in an old style” (Bikai and al-Khraysheh 2002: 217) or “Old Arabic”, (Graf and Zwettler 2004: 67). In other words, the language of this inscription is thought to be related to, but older than, the seventh century Classical Arabic of the Qur’an. The inscription’s first publishers dated it to sometime before the prolific construction of Christian churches in Mādabā during the sixth century AD, because it honours gods and goddesses like ‘Allāt (Bikai and al-Khraysheh 2002: 215). However, in comparing this inscription with a very similar dedication from Uraynibah, David Graf and Michael Zwettler argued pushing their dates back to between the first century BC and the fourth century AD, which could make these two inscriptions the oldest Old Arabic texts in Nabataea (Graf and Zwettler 2004: 68, 71).

5. Conclusions and Acknowledgements

In summarizing his interpretation of the evidence for the Beni ‘Amirat, Charles Clermont-Ganneau (1891: 542) stated that “... the Beni ‘Amirat were Nabataeanizing Arabs rather than pure Nabataeans.”⁵ This statement may seem naïve after a century of further research on the archaeology, epigraphy and ethnicity of Transjordan (cf. Macdonald 1998), but Clermont-Ganneau may yet be partly correct. Terms like “Arab” and “pure Nabataean” are at best ambiguous when not properly defined. But the fact remains that the identifier “Nabataean” survived the annexation of the kingdom, appearing in Palmyrene and Safaitic texts well into the second century of the Common Era. What was meant by a writer self-identifying as “Nabataean,” however, is quite another matter that may not be discernable to us today (Macdonald 1998: 185-6).

In the case of Mādabā, I would argue, together with Clermont-Ganneau, that the evidence demonstrates the adoption of Nabataean material culture (e.g., NABPF) and script as “Nabataeanization” in the same manner that Hellenisation and Romanization refer to the embracing of Greco-Roman culture. Beginning around the time of the transfer of Mādabā to Nabataean control, the archaeological and epigraphic records show a shift to Nabataean

⁵ “... les Benê-Ya‘amrou étaient plutôt des Arabes nabatéisant que

des Nabatéens pur” (Clermont-Ganneau 1891: 542).

fine wares and script that did not occur at neighbouring sites in Peraea. Meanwhile, the local élite continued to be drawn from the same tribe, the Beni 'Amirat, from the second century BC until at least the early second century AD. From the power vacuum of the early second century BC through periods of rule from Jerusalem, Petra and finally Rome, the inhabitants of Mādabā demonstrated considerable adaptability to their changing political situation and an openness to other cultures, while preserving their own local tribal identity.

The 1998-2000 field seasons of the Tall Mādabā Archaeological Project were made possible by funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Connaught Fund of the University of Toronto and personal donations. The Department of Antiquities of Jordan provided the support of its equipment and personnel, and the researchers wish especially to thank the late Dr. Fawwaz al-Khraysheh, Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Mr. Hasem Jazer and Ms. Reem Shgour. Further logistical support was provided by the American Center of Oriental Research and its former director, Dr. Pierre Bikai. The project could not have functioned without the continued support of the mayors and people of Mādabā, and the excavation's square supervisors, student volunteers and Jordanian workers. The author is personally indebted to TMAP's directors, Dr. Timothy P. Harrison and Dr. Debra Foran, and the laboratory collections manager, Mr. Stanley Klassen. Finally, special thanks must be extended to the organizers of the ICHAJ XI conference and the editors of its publication in *SHAJ*, as well as to its host institutions: the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, Université Paris I – Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Institut français du Proche-Orient.

Catalogue

1. Everted rim bowl. Phase 5. FIG. 4.1. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B3.31.4. Rim diameter: 15 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, vessel height: 6.1 cm. Colour: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (exterior), 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (exterior fabric, interior fabric), 5YR 6/1 gray (core), 2.5YR 6/6 light red (interior), 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray (rim, interior bottom).
2. Krater. Phase 5. FIG. 4.2. Reg. TM99.B.5M11A4.81.21. Rim diameter: 17 cm, maximum width: 19.2 cm. Colour: 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray (exterior), 10YR 7/2 light gray (fabric), 5Y 6/1 gray (interior).
3. Incurved rim bowl. Phase 5. FIG. 4.3. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.143.5. Rim diameter: 13 cm, maximum width: 14.2 cm. Colour: 5PB 4/1 dark bluish gray (exterior), 2.5YR 6/6 light red (exterior fabric, interior fabric), 10B 6/1 bluish gray (core), 10R 5/3 weak red (interior).
4. Everted rim bowl (fish plate). Phase 5. FIG. 4.4. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.150.1. Rim diameter: 19 cm, base diameter: 8 cm, vessel height: 4.4 cm. Colour: N 3/ very dark gray (exterior), 7.5YR 7/3 pink (exterior fabric, interior fabric), 7.5YR 7/1 light gray (core), 2.5YR 5/6 red and 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray (interior).
5. Incurved rim bowl. Phase 6. FIG. 4.5. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.102.23. Rim diameter: 11 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, maximum width: 12 cm, vessel height: 6.4 cm. Colour: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray (upper exterior body), 10YR 3/1 very dark gray (upper exterior band), 10R 4/3 weak red (lower exterior band), 5Y 4/1 dark gray (lower exterior body), N 4/ dark gray (fabric), 5YR 4/1 dark gray mottled with 5YR 5/4 reddish brown (interior).
6. Straight rim bowl. Phase 6. FIG. 4.6. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.182.21. Rim diameter: 16 cm. Colour: N 3/ very dark gray (exterior), 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (exterior fabric, interior fabric), 5PB 6/1 bluish gray (core), 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray (interior).
7. Everted rim bowl (fish plate). Phase 6. FIG. 4.7. Reg. TM00.B.5M11A2.119.1. Rim diameter: 18.5 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, vessel height: 4.5 cm. Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red with 2.5YR 4/2 weak red (exterior), 2.5Y 7/1 light gray (fabric), 2.5YR 6/6 light red (interior).
8. Cooking pot. Phase 5. FIG. 4.8. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.133.1. Rim diameter: 12 cm, minimum aperture: 10.6 cm. Colour: 10R 4/2 weak red (exterior), 10R 5/6 red (fabric and interior).
9. Cooking pot. Phase 6. FIG. 4.9. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.123.19. Rim diameter: 14 cm, minimum aperture: 10.4 cm. Colour: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray (exterior and fabric), 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (interior).
10. Cooking pot. Phase 6. FIG. 4.10. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.108.15. Rim diameter: 13 cm, minimum aperture: 11 cm. Colour: 2.5YR 5/2 weak red (exterior), 2.5YR 5/6 red (fabric), 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown (interior).
11. Table amphora. Phase 5. FIG. 4.11. Reg.

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- TM00.B.5M21V3.74.1. Rim diameter: 8.8 cm, minimum aperture: 6.9 cm, maximum width: 22.5 cm, base diameter: 8.0 cm, vessel height: 26 cm. Colour: 10R 5/6 red, with patches of 10YR 7/3 very pale brown (exterior only).
12. "Lamp filler" juglet. Phase 5. Figure FIG. 4.12. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.151.8. Rim diameter: 4 cm, minimum aperture: 3.3 cm. Colour: N 4/ dark gray (exterior), 2.5Y 7/1 light gray (core), N 5/ gray (interior).
 13. Juglet. Phase 6. FIG. 4.13. Reg. TM00.B.5M21U4.116.5. Rim diameter: 2.2 cm, minimum aperture: 0.8 cm. Colour: 7.5YR 8/4 pink (exterior), 10YR 7/2 light gray (core and interior).
 14. Jug. Phase 6. FIG. 4.14. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.188.13. Rim diameter: 6 cm, minimum aperture: 2.7 cm. Colour: 5YR 5/4 light reddish brown (exterior), 7.5YR 6/1 gray (fabric), 2.5YR 6/6 light red (core), 7.5YR 6/4 light brown (interior).
 15. Storage jar. Phase 6. FIG. 4.15. Reg. TM00.B.5M21V3.109.10. Rim diameter: 10 cm, minimum aperture: 8 cm. Colour: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown (exterior), 10YR 5/1 gray (core), 7.5YR 5/2 brown (interior).
 16. NABPF Phase 1. Phase 4. FIG. 10.16. Reg. TM99.B.5M21V3.62.13. Rim diameter: 20 cm. Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red (exterior paint), 2.5YR 7/8 light red (fabric, interior), 10R 4/8 red (interior paint).
 17. Angular rim plate. Phase 3. FIG. 10.17. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.12.35. Rim diameter: 14.2-15 cm, base diameter: 3.9 cm, vessel height: 2.5-3.6 cm. Colour: 10R 6/6 light red and 7.5YR 7/4 pink (exterior), 10R 6/6 light red (fabric), 10R 6/6 light red (interior).
 18. Krater. Phase 3. FIG. 10.18. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.2.29. Rim diameter: 20.5 cm, maximum width: 21.2 cm. Colour: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown (exterior), 2.5YR 6/6 light red (exterior fabric, interior fabric, interior), N 5/ gray (core).
 19. Straight rim bowl or cup. Phase 4. FIG. 10.19. Reg. TM99.B.5M21V3.58.8. Rim diameter: 12 cm. Colour: 7.5YR 7/3 pink (exterior), 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray (fabric), 10YR 7/3 very pale brown (interior).
 20. Angular rim plate. Phase 4. FIG. 10.20. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.131.10. Rim diameter: 20 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, vessel height: 5.2 cm. Colour: 10R 5/6 red (exterior, upper interior), 10R 6/6 light red (exterior fabric), 7.5YR 7/3 pink (interior fabric), 7.5YR 8/3 pink (lower interior, under base).
 21. Cooking jug. Phase 4. FIG. 10.21. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.148.2. Rim diameter: 4.5 cm, minimum aperture: 3.4 cm. Colour: 10R 5/4 weak red (exterior, interior), 7.5YR 7/4 pink (exterior fabric, interior fabric) 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray (core).
 22. Casserole. Phase 3. FIG. 10.22. Reg. TM99.B.5M21V3.29.27. Rim diameter: 18 cm, minimum aperture: 16.3 cm, maximum width: 22 cm (possibly distorted by application of handle). Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 red (exterior, fabric, interior).
 23. Cooking pot. Phase 3. FIG. 10.23. Reg. TM99.B.5M21U2.12.7. Rim diameter: 11 cm, minimum aperture: 9.4 cm. Colour: 10R 4/2 weak red (exterior), 10R 5/6 red (exterior and interior fabric), 10R 4/1 dark reddish gray (core), 10R 5/6 red (interior).
 24. Cooking pot. Phase 4. FIG. 10.24. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.137.1. Rim diameter: 13 cm, minimum aperture: 12 cm. Colour: 10R 4/6 red (exterior and exterior fabric), N 4/ dark gray (core), 10R 4/6 red (interior fabric), 10R 5/6 red (interior).
 25. Casserole. Phase 4. FIG. 10.25. Reg. TM00.B.5M11B1.149.9. Rim diameter: 17 cm, minimum aperture: 15.2 cm. Colour: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown (exterior), 10R 6/6 light red (exterior fabric, interior fabric), N 5/ gray (core), 10R 5/6 red (interior).
 26. Juglet. Phase 3. FIG. 10.26. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.32.16. Rim diameter: 1.7 cm, minimum aperture: 0.8 cm. Colour: 7.5YR 7/3 pink (exterior), 7.5YR 7/1 light gray (fabric), 7.5YR 7/2 (interior).
 27. One-handled jug. Phase 3. FIG. 10.27. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.62.6. Rim diameter: 6.5 cm, minimum aperture: 4.1 cm. Colour: 2.5Y 7/2 light gray (exterior and interior), 10YR 7/2 light gray (core).
 28. Storage jar. Phase 4. FIG. 10.28. Reg. TM99.B.5M11B1.19.1. Rim diameter: 9 cm, minimum aperture: 6.9 cm. Colour: 2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow (exterior), 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray (core), 10YR 7/2 light gray (interior).
 29. Two-handled jug. Phase 4. FIG. 10.29. Reg.

TM98.B.5M21U4.35.1. Rim diameter: 4.4 cm, minimum aperture: 2.0 cm. Colour: 7.5YR 7/3 pink, 2.5Y 6/1 gray (exterior), 2.5Y 5/1 gray (fabric), 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray.

30. Juglet. Phase 4. FIG. 10.30. Reg. TM99.B.5 M21U2.18.16. Rim diameter: 2 cm, maximum diameter: 10.2 cm, vessel height: 14.7 cm. Colour: 2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow (exterior slip), 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown, 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray (exterior), 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (exterior fabric), 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray (interior fabric), 10YR 7/4 very pale brown, 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray (interior).

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