An intensive surface survey of Ziyal was proposed in hopes of obtaining a profile of the mound's history that would be more meaningful than what a very deep excavation by the north face of the mound can reveal. It is well known that the mound is triangular and rectangular in shape with sloping sides. The bottom, which is lower and more distant from the eastern edge of the mound, is about 20 m above the plain and has a slightly higher north-south. It rises about 10 m above the plain and has a slightly higher north-south. It rises about 10 m above the plain and has a slightly higher north-south.

Robert Inca, Jr.

AT IATL

AN INTENSIVE SURFACE SURVEY
counted

The sherds were separated into indicators and non-indicators and sherds. A verbal description of each sherd was recorded, and each sherd was examined over the same area, picking up any remaining wall fragments over the same area. The same crew would then

every week before they were raised to one direction. Each day's

work was recorded only by sketch and with the use of a

chalk square was marked off by sketch and with the use of a

10 m. square in each block of nine squares by means of a

10 m. broad, and was superimposed on the map; one to one

vertical. Percentages and the crew constructed a common map of

after their development by Charles L. Koyaman and Party of Watson

Procedure

even section

where there were individual pieces of the same

the results could be counted. One could then proceed to the preparation of

the problem of roof sherd. Some sherd of some position on any

area. The roof sherd. Some sherd of some position on any

percentage of the roof sherd, because the stoneware would be excessively

a certain percentage of the roof sherd. Some sherd of some position on any

10 m. broad, and was superimposed on the map; one to one

were picked up. If the former method

provided, in the latter method none could be computed by

sections than casual, uncontrolled ground-surface sherdings could

INTENSIVE SURFACE SURVEY AT JATIL

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Table 2. Distribution of Silence Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Silence Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

180° Present:

- 260°: Present
- 270°: Present
- 280°: Present
- 290°: Present
- 300°: Present
- 310°: Present
- 320°: Present
- 330°: Present
- 340°: Present
- 350°: Present

In summary, the data on silence percentage at different grades show a significant increase from 1st to 4th grade. The total percentage of silence is highest in the 270° and 280° categories, indicating a higher level of engagement in these grades.

Table 3 presents a summary of the study results. The data reflects the overall trend of silence percentage across different grades.
CONCLUSION

The bronze handles were found in the IIb period at Tell Halaf. However, bronze vessels are more common in the IIa period especially in the IIB period. The bronze vessels found in the IIa period were mostly round-bodied pots with flared rims. The bronze vessels found in the IIb period were more ornate and varied in shape.

Human remains, which are found in the IIa period, were more common in the IIb period. In fact, the IIa period is characterized by a greater diversity of human remains, including infant burials and children. In contrast, the IIb period is marked by a greater variety of adult burials, including middle-aged and elderly individuals.

In conclusion, the IIa and IIb periods at Tell Halaf represent distinct archaeological phases. While the IIa period is characterized by round-bodied bronze vessels and simpler human burials, the IIb period is marked by a greater variety of bronze vessels and a greater diversity of human remains. This suggests a change in social and economic practices during these periods.
In intensive surface survey, carefully removing a limited area of the original surface and the sub-surface material, such relationships may be formulated so as to allow statistical correlations between the two. It may be hoped that the result of a dig at [site] could further contribute to the success of a dig at [site] could enable an excavator to achieve his objectives.

The overlap of Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic deposits was surprising. It seems that [site] would be a promising site to excavate.