

## The Ancient "Actors" of the Mining - Metallurgical Beginning

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**ABSTRACT:** In the paper is treated the problematic of ancient human developments in rock and mineral elaboration and on the mining - metallurgical "producers" of used stones and metals. Based on data from the earliest *prearic* and *uric* language, it has been separated the terms used for such "producers". Mankind activated in different works is qualified as "rock-man", "work-man" and for mining and metallurgical activities as "fire-man". An intensive activity of "fire-man" in groups and tribes is developed at the last millenaries BC over the Old World (Asia, Africa and Europe).

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### *1.1 First steps of the human activities in contact with rocks and minerals*

It is generally observed that the nature of the humankind development, in its pre-historical and historical evolution had mainly the orientation from East lands to West lands (in Asia, Africa and Europe). Also the contact and treatment of rock materials and the interesting for minerals and ores had the same course and development in selecting and using them.

Indeed, it is very difficult to fetch any information from the historical descriptions on the antiquity for human persons that had operated in selection and treating of stones in *paleolithic* and *neolithic* ages. Nowadays, we have almost nothing described as "finders" of the gems and "acting man" with different used stones. The situation is not better with the "actors" as "searchers", "exploiters" of the metal ores and "operators" in melting, moulding and casting of different useful metal objects. Indeed, groups of "specialized" men existed and were activated as a driving force of the antique human civilization, and their effects are also used, frequently in actual developments.

The archaeology and the archaeologists observe and distinguish that there were different "actors" of the developments in material elaborations and their creative force in modeling and constructing. Often being present between their ruins, express their astonishment for the ex-constructions, buildings and other works of art in earth, in stone and in metal, which were worked with a virtuous simplicity and with a splendid greatness of the Old World

miracle. But on the work operations and the masters of working used, only a confuse reflex may be from the shade of the past.

The same is and for all others that created the tools of development in hunting, stock-breeding, agriculture, and habitation centers building and so on. Their masters are plunged in a death - like silence.

#### *1.2 The traces of civilizing "actors" at the substratum of different languages (in an unique monosyllabic state)*

For better information about the antiquity and their human "actors", as it is described, legends and myths and other people's narrations are used. Facts from burial grounds and ruins are gathered and interpreted. But, all such an accumulation cannot present the true of the happiness and the personages of the past.

In fact, another source of information isn't unveiled: the human memory, living memory, transmitted by languages. Each actual language is evolved in time and may have a lot of information from the past of the generations. Different stages have been passed in forming of the actual language and at the components of the actual speaking. So, parts of the earliest speaking may be isolate as "fossilized" words within the syllables of actual used as fundamental words.

A research work on the existing of the monosyllabic compositions within the words of different languages is done (realized) and astonishing results are taken out, particularly for the solid nature conceptions and human activities practiced. It is also concluded that such an initial form of speaking was

extended al the *arte* and *prearic* tribes in Central Asia about ten millennia ago. By time are created composition stages of speaking in different languages at human groups forming the speaking of

peoples so called of indoeuipcans. Semitic, camitic and Mongolian languages, actually diffused over all the world.

Table 1

- Human Family:		
Woids	Composed Word	Meaning
Ma	â - M a = am(a) = AM	Mother. Grand mother
Ta	â - T a = at(a) = AT	Father. Grand lather
	fi - ir = a(Dr)=AR	Youns man (son)
	â - ii = Kila = Io	Young woman (gul)
Ei		Men (plural)
Ba	Later word (Babylonian)	Fathei
Na		Familial group (plural We)
Nature Elements		
UÛ		Water
Fu (Vu. Pu - latei diminutive valiants)		Fire (great fire) Fne (small file)
Ko		Rock, stone
Dhé		Ground
Ei		Wind, air
Ri		Water How. River
El. Ell		Sun (later God)
Actions (verbs)		
Ko		going, moving away
ko		looking for. search for
bâ		do. make
»a. ka		hold. own. have
bi		sprout
bi		fall
di		know
Food		
el	â - (e)l = al	food (fruits, plant, seed)
	go - cl = el so	moving food (animal, owl. bud)
	am - cl = amel. In different later expressions may be also el=al=ol=ul	milk
Settlin.il		
	â - na = ana	oui place, land
	(i)s - ta - (a)n(a) = sum	tribe settlement (father land)
	bâ - ll(a) = ban	dwelling
Divinity		
Di		god
De		goddess
Human activities		
	û - (i)r = ur	river - man
	ar - h(â) = arb	work - man
	latei expressed in different fioms as- rab. lab. lav	
	â - (e)l - bâ = alb(a)	food-maker (farmer)
	b(â) - ar = bar (singular)	herdsman
	b(â) - er = bei (plural)	herdsmen

### *1.1 Basic word -forming of the ancient past*

The "tracks" of the very ancient word-forming, as it is mentioned are at the respective actually used languages, but not only. A great number of the lopotomic and hydronomic nominations, names of gods and heroes of the mythic legends, dwelling centers and chief-towns, regions, nations and also actual states, continents and seas may be given their right meaning. For our interesting, also a lot of names considered derived from the old non used

Greek and Latin languages had another real meaning from the very ancient past including the named rocks, ores and minerals. More detailed information on the problematic are in the work prepared for publishing in Albanian and titled "Shtigje te lashtesise xehlare", that in English may be "Throw the ancient M.M. developments of the Old World".

In the limited conditions of the paper we may present the following list of determined words and their actual meanings, grouped in:

- Existing or being (third person)  
 û. as, es, is, os, us = is. are (different variants evolved in time)

The "actors" of the solid nature are, by time, differenced in three groups:

a) *The group of stone-searchers:*

Kô - (i)r = kër —\* stone marker (searcher)

K(o) - **ir** = kir —• searcher (lr)

**Ko** - (a)r = kor —• Ar - searcher

K(o) - **ur** = kur —• Ur - searcher

b) *The group of ore searchers and elahorators*

F(u) - **ir** = Fir → Fire man (miner and metal worker)

**Fu** - **ar** = Far

**Fu** - **ur** = Fur

By time in different antic populations the consonant "F" is changed in "P", for limited "fires", in "V". So, there are used the compositions:

F(u)ir^ Fir = Pir = Vir

**F(u)ar** —• Far = Par = Var

**Fu ur** → Fur = Pur = Vur

The group searchers are named differently as individual independent and dependent searchers-workers. Basically their dependence was from the family or tribe head (Ma, Ta). So, are observed different compositions:

**Fir** - **at**. **Pir** - **am** etc.

c) *The workmen's of gold searching and extracting*

From *uric* regions are called, by their name "ar" as nobleman, but when in later times (3000 - 2000 BC) when the gold was evaluated as a precious metal (foremost by Egyptians, that it considerate as long living God-blood), the nomination changed in:

Ko - El ~ Kel or Kol (individual) and

Ko - El - T(a) = Kelt or in similar variants.

It must be known that the Old World had a great spreading of such "actors" in all the continents, where were considered "first man" of the tribe, of dwelling centres and of the primitive state forming populations. Examples may be the words:

First = F(u) - **ir** - (i)s - t(a) = Fire man's Father

Paris = **Fu** - **ar** - **is** = Far - is = Fire man's is

In Albanian is the word "I Par" = First. A historical fact is that an Illyrian tribe named Pirusta was activated in Mirdita region copper and gold mining and metallurgy. The people were forced by Roman occupiers to deport in Romania at the Carpal Mountains as miners for gold mining. They were:

Pirusta = **Fir-usta** —• Maslers in Mining

It's true also that different Firemen tribes from five to three millenniums ago, in all continents, were famous builders of new towns, ways, bridges and fords. The greatest buildings and statues of the past, are erected by them including the antic Egyptian pyramids. But which is the meaning of their denomination:

- For Rodi Colossus:

**Ro-Di Ko-Al-os** = Protector God of Gold Searcher is

- For Pyramid:

**Pir-Am-Ida** = Firemen Mother's mountain of Gods

It is also known that, in the Ancient Egypt, for many centuries, many Pharaoh Dynasties reigned, but what means their common name?

**Far - ra** - on = Firemen King's Womb is.

## 2 MINERAL AND METAL TERMS

It seems that mineral and metal terms in actual scientific used form are from new modern conceptions, but all may be an occasional impression. In a mono-



Figure I. Dibra Crystal (Gypsum)

a) *For minerals*

Kristal (Crystal) = **Ko** - **ir** - **is** - Ta - AL = The Father Sun (God) of the Search man is (Fig. I).

Elmaz = El - Ma - Az = The Sun (God) of the Eastern Great Mother is.

Diamond - Is a conception of later ages.

Samfir = **Is** - **Am** - **Fu** - **Ir** = Fireman Mother's is...

Kuarc (Quartz) = **Ko** - **Vu** - **Ar** - **At** - **is** = Search Fireman's Father is...

Opal = **A** - **Fu** - **al** = Fire-feeder is or Sun-Fire is.

b) *For metals*

The terms formulated in different times, in diverse actual languages are:

<b>Gold</b>		Czech	ZLAT = <b>as-AL-AT</b> = Father-Sun's is
In Albanian	AR = <b>â-ar</b> of Ars is:	English, German	GOLD = <b>go-(E)l-D(i)</b> = God Sun is
Persian	ZĀR = <b>as-ar</b> oi Ars is:	French	OR = <b>ar-â</b> = of Ars is
Turkish	ALTIN = <b>â-EI-Ta-ân</b> = Father-Sun's Land is	Italian	ORO = <b>ar-â</b> = of Ars is
Hungarian	ARANY = <b>ar-an-i</b> = Ars Young Mother's Land is	Greek	FLORI = <b>Fu-El-Ari</b> = Ars Sun Fire is
Russian	ZOLLOT = <b>as-AL-AT</b> = Father-Sun's is	<b>Copper</b>	
		In Albanian	BAKER = Ba-Ko-Er = Searchmen Father's

Table 2 The word "Iron" in different languages

English	Albanian	Turkish	Persian	Slavic	German	Hungarian	Italian	French
Iron	Hekur	Demir	Ahin	Zeležo	Eisen	Vas	Ferro	Fér

Turkish	BAKIR = <b>Ba-Ko-Er</b> = Searchmen Father's is
English	COPPER = <b>Ko-Fu-Er</b> = Searchmen-Miners is
German	KUPFER = <b>Ko-Fu-Er</b> = Searchmen Miners is
French	CUIVRE = <b>Ko-Fu-Er</b> = Searchmen Miners is
Albanian	REMA = <b>Ré(Ra)-Ma-â</b> = King's Mother is
Italian	RAME = <b>Ré(Ra)-Ma-â</b> = King's Mother is
Hungarian	RÉZ = <b>Re-az</b> = King's is
Russian, Czech	MJEDJ = <b>ĭMâ-di</b> = Mother's God (or Savant) is

In a particular form during the first millennium BC, the component "MED" is a boasted part of human names in Arabian and Greek language, surely connected with the surprising effects of metals.

At least, the term METAL is a quite common name for many actual languages, excluding Persian, Czech and Hungarian language that had latest evolutions. So, from a decomposition of the word, we may have:

METAL = **Am-Et-AL** = of Mother's King Father, conception that was diffused also at the Hittite Kingdoms.

For other metals, as **Iron** of the latest antic age, the respective term in different languages is conditioned clearly from the time and land it was produced (Table 2).

If we pursue, step by step the development of human civilization from the east toward the west, it may be slightly noted that the developments of course they are connected with the extension of the *pre-atic* and *atic* movements according to the orientation of young alpine mountain ranges from the SE Asiatic to the Central and SW Europe. The reason, close by the favourable climate was the presence of an abundant source of minerals for the humankind needs. This fact support the logic of such a development and naturally the exit from Anatolia to the

next continents (Africa and Europe) was a natural gale very appropriate for more important and advanced developments in time in mining and metallurgy. It is sufficient a visit at the Museum of the Anatolia civilizations in Ankara to be convinced for such a priority. Independently of the no presence there of the citations for "Ko-ir", "fuir" and other terms for the "actors" of the ancient mining and metallurgy, there are present their advanced works, as bounding steps of the human history.

Except the over mentioned ancient conceptions on mineral and mining works, there is a treasure of toponyms and hydronyms of the mineral and metal-giver lands all over the Old World as fossilized traces of the ancient human thinking and speaking. Knowing and analyzing its compositions, we may have a complete complex vision about the earliest human civilization development, where the confirming "actors" and "authors" appears with their force and greatness.

Let wish that the future give for all peoples the right image of getting up, step by step on the stairway of the human civilization. Humankind must see more clearly his past, to pass more normally his future beings; Hows.

### 3 CONCLUSIONS

1. Humankind's developments of the antique prehistoric and historic times and the respective Human Civilizations are narrowly connected with Human activities on the solid part of the nature.

2. The start of the known developments was firstly reflected at the central Asiatic lands by the *pre-atic* and *atic* tribes and peoples. They were also in an advancing movement oriented especially according to the extension of the tertiary mountain ranges mainly from the Asiatic South-East to the North-West and further to Caucasian and Anatolian lands penetrating in North Africa and all the Europe.

3. The more advanced antique activities in mining and metallurgy were manifested in Caucasian and

Anatolia regions that proceeded in time and in technology.

4. The human "actors" in elaborating stones and ores evolved also in time. They are differentiated in "searchers" called "Kor", "Kir" and rarely "Kur", in fire-men oriented in pottery and mining-metallurgy, called "Far", "Fir" and partly "Fur" and, at last, "gold searchers" and "operators" named "Kol" or "Kel". Their activity was known over all the Old World during many millenniums individually and in groups guided by their "Fathers" "Is Ta" or "Usta", which frequently were also the leaders of the antique society as "Kings", in building and managing of City-States.

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