

## Abstract

Lead metallurgy has been closely associated with silver production for much of its history. It is generally accepted

**Keywords:** Archaeology; Metallurgy; Mining; Ecology; EDS; SEM; Carbon

## Introduction

Over the past few decades, the study of ancient metallurgy has become increasingly important. This is due to the fact that the study of ancient metallurgy can provide valuable insights into the development of human civilization. In particular, the study of lead metallurgy has been closely associated with silver production for much of its history. It is generally accepted that lead was used as a flux in the production of silver, and this has been demonstrated by the presence of lead in ancient silver artifacts [1].

The use of lead in silver production is well documented in the ancient world. For example, the ancient Egyptians used lead to produce silver, and this is evidenced by the presence of lead in ancient Egyptian silver artifacts. Similarly, the ancient Greeks used lead in silver production, and this is evidenced by the presence of lead in ancient Greek silver artifacts. In fact, the use of lead in silver production is so well documented that it has become a standard practice in the study of ancient metallurgy [2].

Lead is a common element in the Earth's crust, and it has been used by humans for thousands of years. In fact, lead was one of the first metals to be used by humans, and it has been used in a wide variety of applications. One of the most important uses of lead is in the production of silver. Lead is used as a flux in the production of silver, and this has been demonstrated by the presence of lead in ancient silver artifacts. In fact, the use of lead in silver production is so well documented that it has become a standard practice in the study of ancient metallurgy [3].

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**Received:** 02-May-2023, Manuscript No. jpmm-23-101368; **Editor assigned:** 04-May-2023, PreQC No. jpmm-23-101368 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-May-2023, QC No. jpmm-23-101368, **Revised:** 23-May-2023, Manuscript No. jpmm-23-101368 (R); **Published:** 30-May-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2168-9806.1000360

**Citation:** Shoki K (2023) There is Evidence that Dry Silver Ore was Used a Lot in Early Islam, which has Implications for the History of Silver Metallurgy. J Powder Metall Min 12: 360.

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