



The largest parts of Mercury deposits in the Southern Tuscany, is concentrated around the volcanic complex of Monte Amiata. It relates to antiquity deposits, which represented a primary importance of mining resources supplying together with Almaden (Spain) well over 50% of Mercury absorbed worldwide.

The starting point of the Museum tour is a walled panel model showing the locations of mines in our territory, as well as geographical charts where Cinnibar are formed.

This section also contains a series of exhibits, Sledge Hammers, Picks, Axes and Mattock Hoes, found in excavations, some dating back to the third millennium BC, together with illustrations of the use of Cinnabar by the Etruscans, to colour Terracotta, paint in fresco their tombs and Oriental trade.