

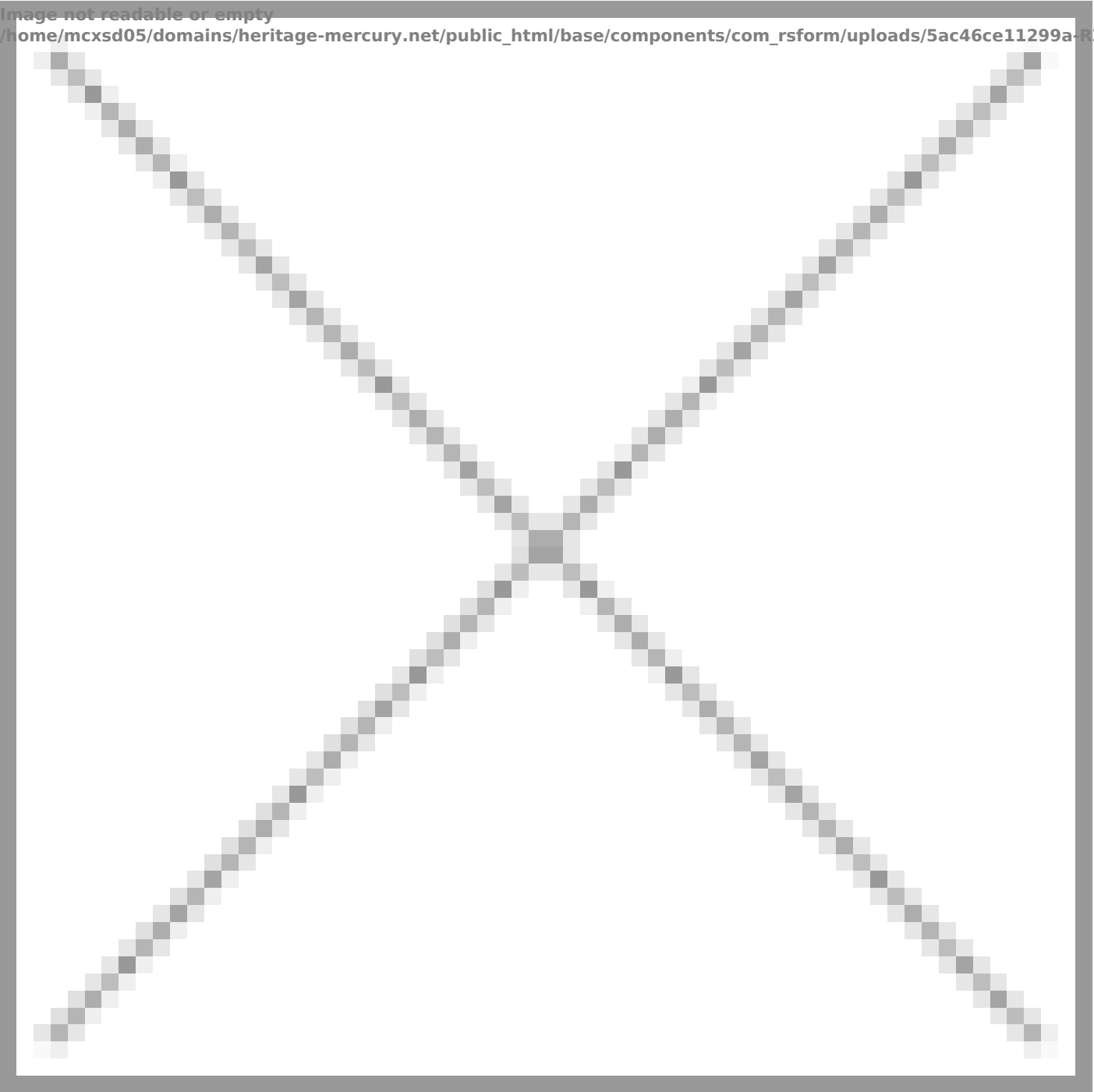
Name 1	CLAY VESSEL FOR BURNING CINNABAR ORE
Name 2	/
ID number	002.270.Idrija
Manager / Administrator	Idrija Municipal Museum, Prelovčeva 9, SI-5280 Idrija
Ownership	Public
Owner	Municipality of Idrija, Mestni trg 1, SI-5280 Idrija
Local / Original ID Number	510:IDR;RZ-367
Type of Object	Mine

DESCRIPTION

Short description	The clay vessel for burning (retorta) consists of two parts, namely of a washer and a vessel. The larger upper part is in an elongated shape. The last quarter of the described part of the vessel for burning has a semicircular edge designed on it (ring). From this part on, the vessel is slightly narrowed and continues in the second part of the vessel which is in a shape of a smaller vessel. The vessel is axially symmetrical and pointed. The diameter of the bottom part of the vessel is narrower. This part has a mounted washer. The edge of the vessel fits nicely on the top edge of the vessel. The clay vessel for burning is light brown, with visible traces of soot.
Measures	Length 29 cm, width 10 cm, height 10 cm.

Materials	Pottery clay
Dating	The middle of the 16th century – the first half of the 17th century.
Author / Producer	The Cinnabar Factory of the Idrija Mercury Mine.

Picture
attachments





Original use

Burning cinnabar ore in clay vessels upgraded the original burning in piles. It came into use in the 16th century and was in use for the next 150 years. According to the mining expert Georgius Agricola's (De re metallica) description, they filled approximately 1,000 jugs with the crushed ore (approximately 1.5 kg). Then the turned jug was connected with another clay vessel (recipient). The gap between the vessels was glued with clay. Furthermore, the recipient was filled with sand or soil. They piled logs on the vessel that stuck out of the ground and burned it. Under the influence of heat (around 600 °C, 12–24 hours) the ore in the upper vessels started to decompose into mercury and sulfuric vapours. After cooling, the metallic mercury was collected in the bottom vessel. During the burning, a large amount of mercury got lost. The clay vessels were not used more than three times, as they often cracked during the burning. In Idrija, they annually had 50–60,000 vessels in stock.

Present use

The described object is being preserved, secured and presented as important mining heritage of Idrija with exceptional universal values. The object is a part of the mining collection of the Idrija Municipal Museum. Due to its age, the described object is currently stored in the depot and can be used for temporary museum exhibitions. During 21/9/2015 and 15/11/2015, it was displayed at the exhibition 'U Fabrk' in the Nikolaj Pirnat venue, at Gewerkenegg Castle. It can also be used for different types of mercury heritage promotions.

Original location

Burning plants in the surroundings of Idrija (according to the residues, 20 locations were evidenced).

Present location

Idrija Municipal Museum, Prelovčeva 2 depot

STATE OF CONSERVATION

History of conservation:	The object is properly preserved. Additional interventions are not necessary. Security of the premises is taken care of.
Present state	good
Necessary activities:	Regular seasonal maintenance.

DOCUMENTATION

Addresses / collections / links etc. where further in-depth information is accessible:	- Inventory Book of the Idrija Municipal Museum; - Kavčič, Ivica. Živo srebro: Zgodovina idrijskega žgalništva. Založba Bogataj, Idrija, 2008; - Kavčič, Ivica. Proizvodnja živosrebrvih spojin pri idrijskem rudniku skozi stoletja. Idrijski razgledi, 61/2, 2016, p. 60-76.
Submitted	Mestni muzej Idrija
Submitted by	Miha Kosmač
Date Submitted	12. 3. 2018
Date Edited	Never
