



Mercury was found as far back as 1500 B.C.E. in Egyptian tombs. Qin Shi Huang Di (秦始皇), the first Chinese emperor, has also been buried with mercury. As early as 50 B.C.E., there have been records of mercury poisoning. By 500 B.C.E., alchemists have tried to make amalgams using mercury. The oldest written record of mercury by Aristotle in the 4th century B.C.E. A famous later alchemist is Isaac Newton. Mercury is usually obtained by mining Cinnabar (HgS), also known as mercury sulfide.

Mercury is used for many scientific instruments, but it poses a health hazard.

Mercury is the only element that retains its alchemical name that has been named after a planet, which is named after a Roman god.

Mercury is in the Zinc-group which is group 12

Seven Stable, Naturally Occurring Isotopes
 Mercury-196
 $p=80, n=116, e=80$
 Mercury-198
 $p=80, n=118, e=80$
 Mercury-199
 $p=80, n=119, e=80$
 Mercury-200
 $p=80, n=120, e=80$
 Mercury-201
 $p=80, n=121, e=80$
 Mercury-202
 $p=80, n=122, e=80$
 Mercury-204
 $p=80, n=124, e=80$



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