A partnership agreement between Shetland Amenity Trust and National Museums Scotland has facilitated a closer working relationship, including the loan and study of major artefacts. Detailed study of the Gunnister finds has enabled the Shetland Museum and Archives to commission a full set of replicas, and uncovered more about the original items. These replicas, which allow us to see what the artefacts looked like when the man died, are displayed for the first time in the exhibition. Also on display are all of the original finds which have not been displayed in Shetland since they were discovered.

person from this period. His purse features the earliest physical example of 'Fair Isle' knitting in Shetland and the two tablets of wood found with him are of a unique design. Considering these items were buried for around 250 years, their preservation is incredible. During detailed study of the knitted items individual stitches were recorded, down to minor flaws made by the original knitter.



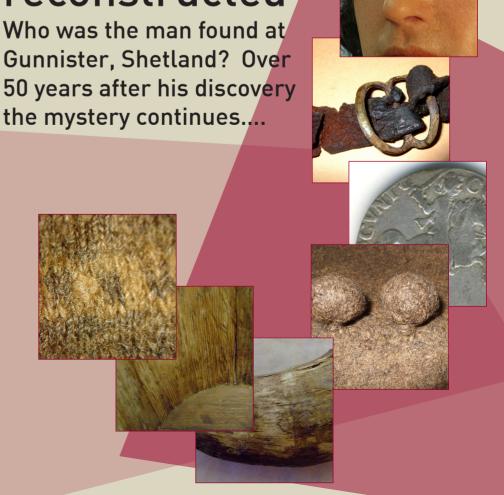
Seib ed bib woH

their way.

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The Gunnister find is nationally important. His clothing is one of the few complete outfits found in Britain belonging to an 'ordinary'

Reconstructing the evidence



Man A life reconstructed

Gunnister



Discovery!

incredibly well-preserved. the peat rotted much of the body, it kept his clothes and other items purse, dates his death to around 1700. While the acidic conditions in of a man. The style of the man's clothing, and coins found in his the north mainland of Shetland, when they came across the remains On 12th May 1951, two men were cutting peats near Gunnister, in

ni beinud en sew ydW ?eib ed bib woH ?ei ew odW :mid ebnuorue man. However, over 50 years after his discovery, mystery still The remains provide various clues about the life of the unidentified

s peat bog?



Sed sew on W

trading links in the islands at the time, were these styles available traveller who picked up items on his trips. Or, due to extensive Items of his clothing mirror foreign influences; could he be a further afield, possibly even a foreign country. Some people think he was local while others think he came from

clerk to a farmer or a thief. Did he have a profession? Speculation about this has ranged from a ¿/JIE20]

not have damaged his garments and he may have been carrying were found on his body, murder cannot be ruled out. An attack may

Although his clothing has no evidence of wound marks and coins

mobility, both of which could result in death by exposure or

was cold when he died, during winter snow storms people often lost

The fact he was wearing a lot of clothes when buried could indicate it

foot. Perhaps he lost his way or had an accident which hampered

Due to the lack of roads in Shetland at the time many travelled by

Why was he buried in a peat bog?

other items which lead to theft as a motive.

discovered? was his body too decayed to identify or move by the time he was peat moor? Was he unknown locally, so buried where found? Or he not buried in a graveyard? Was he murdered and hidden in the The most intriguing fact about this mystery is his burial – why was







Coat

This coat and matching breeches are typical c.1700 style. He wore a tattered jacket over this garment; was it cold when he died?

Hat and gloves

Little of the man survived, however his hat and gloves contained his hair and fingernails.



Purse, coins and ribbon His purse is the earliest evidence of patterned knitting in Shetland. It contained Dutch and Swedish coins plus some silk ribbon.



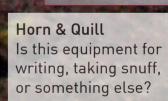
Spoon and knife He carried a horn spoon and a wooden handled knife, with an iron blade which had rusted away.



Rivlins He wore hide shoes like these over his heavily-patched socks.

Tub

This small tub was secured by wooden hoops, did it contain his food for the journey?









Tablet

These tablets of wood have a unique design and so the purpose is unknown, could it be the tub lid or an early writing board?